

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

U.S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30

1923



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1923

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III

1923

FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

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

LIST OF OFFICERS.

LIBRARIANS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIBRARY.

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

LIBRARY STAFF.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

- HERBERT PUTNAM—Librarian of Congress.
APPLETON PRENTISS CLARK GRIFFIN—Chief Assistant Librarian.
Allen Richards Boyd—Chief clerk.
Jessica Louise Farnum—Secretary.

DIVISIONS.

- Reading Room*—Frederick William Ashley, superintendent. Charles Warren Coleman, Henry Fastman Lower, chief assistants. Representatives reading room—Hugh Alexander Morrison. Reading room for the blind—Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider.
Division of Bibliography—William Adams Slade, acting chief.
Binding Division—Arthur R. Kimball, in charge.
Card Division—Charles Harris Hastings, chief.
Catalogue Division—Charles Martel, chief.
Classification Division—Clarence W. Perley, chief.
Division of Documents—Henry John Harris, chief.
Legislative Reference—Herman H. B. Meyer, acting director.
Mail and Delivery—Samuel M. Croft, in charge.
Division of Manuscripts—Charles Moore, acting chief.
Division of Maps and Charts—Philip Lee Phillips, chief.
Division of Music—Carl Engel, chief.
Order Division—Martin Arnold Roberts, acting chief.
Division of Periodicals—Yale Oldknow Millington, acting chief.
Division of Prints—Richard Austin Rice, chief.
Semitic Section—Israel Schapiro, in charge.
Slavic Section—Peter A. Speck, in charge.
Smithsonian Deposit—Paul Brockett, custodian (office at Smithsonian Institution); Francis Henry Parsons, assistant in charge.
Law Library—Roger Boutell, law librarian.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE.

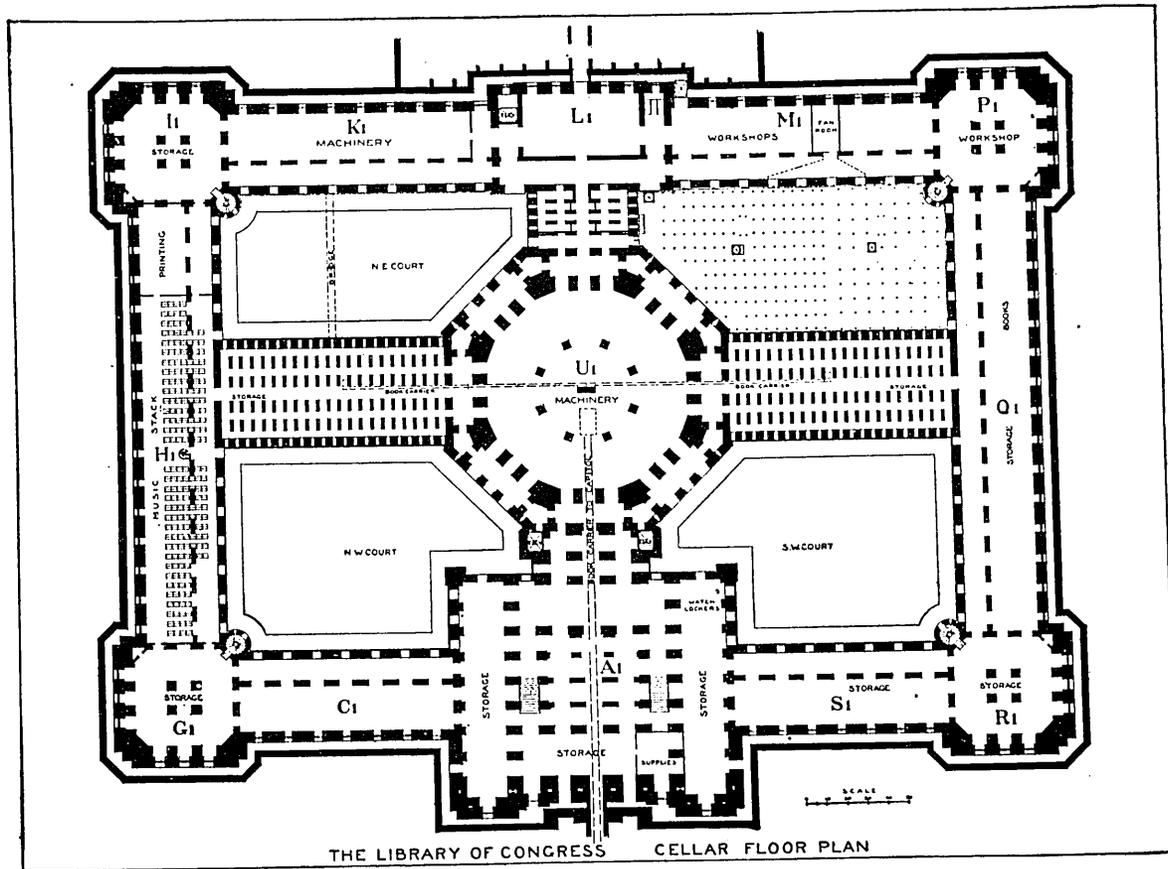
Thorvald Solberg—Register of copyrights.
William Lincoln Brown—Assistant register of copyrights.

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

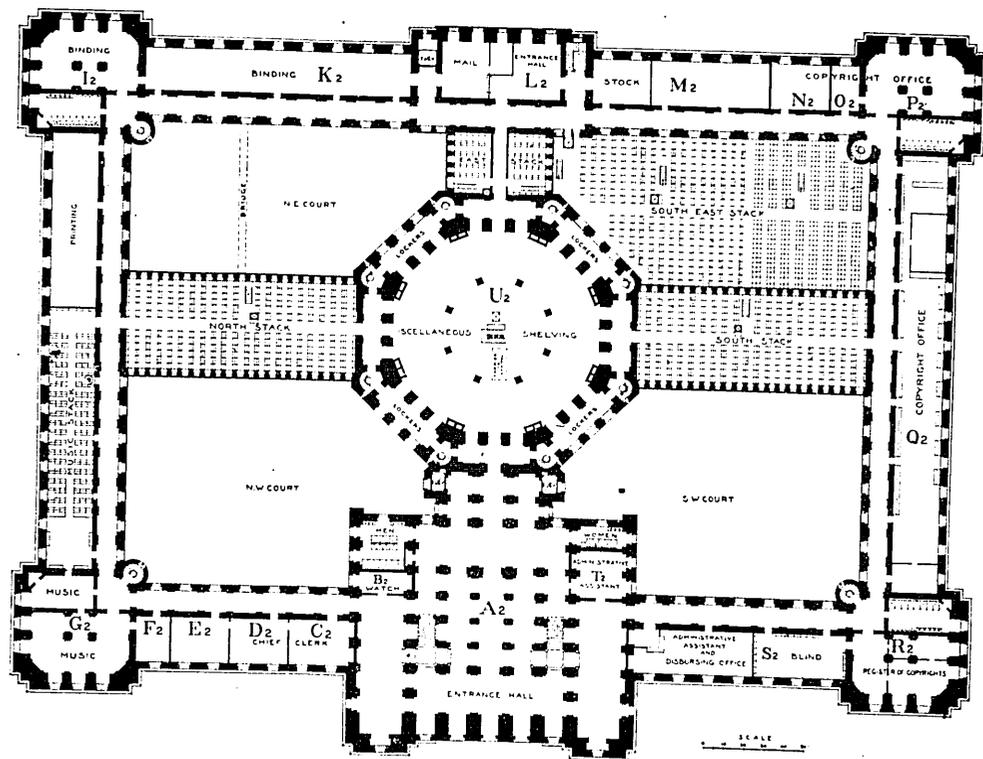
Harriet de Kraft Woods—Administrative assistant.
Wade H. Rabbitt—Chief clerk.
Charles E. Ray—Chief engineer.
Damon Warren Harding—Electrician.
G. N. Courtade—Captain of the watch.

LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

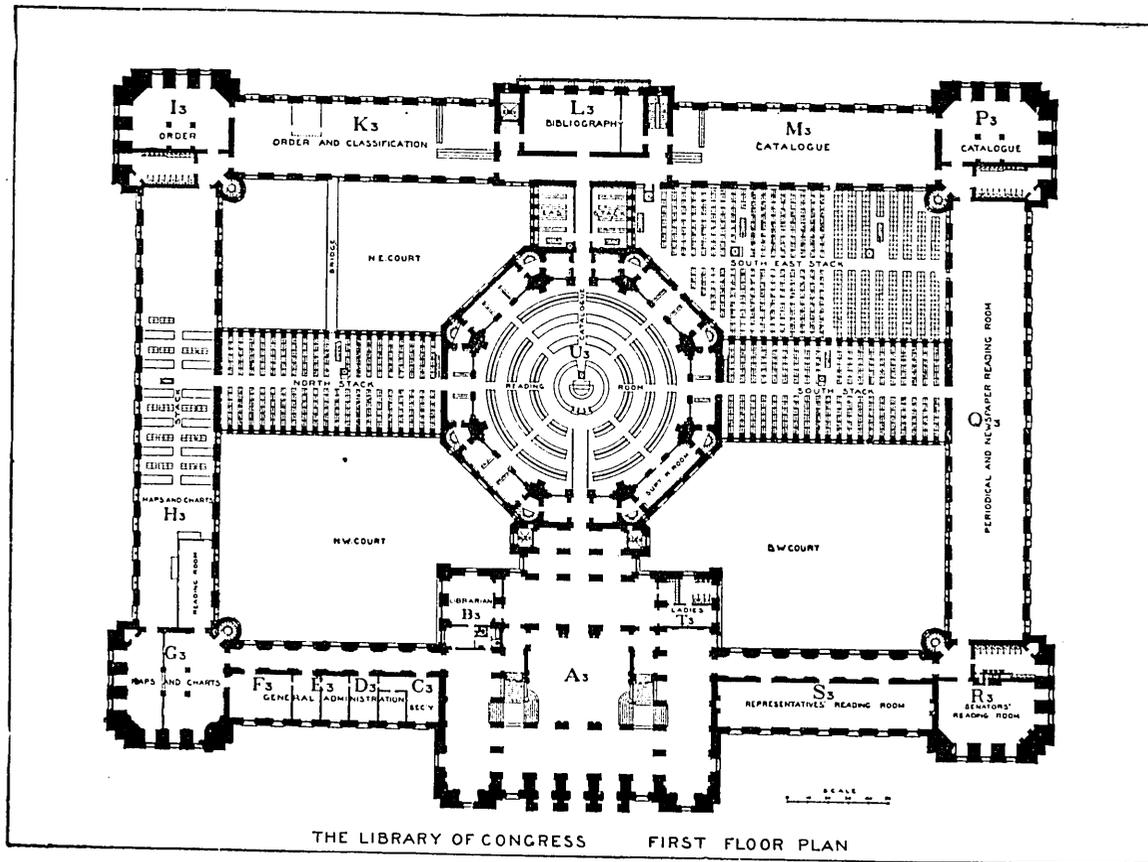
Printing—Sheridan C. Koons, foreman.
Binding—Charles F. Weston, foreman.



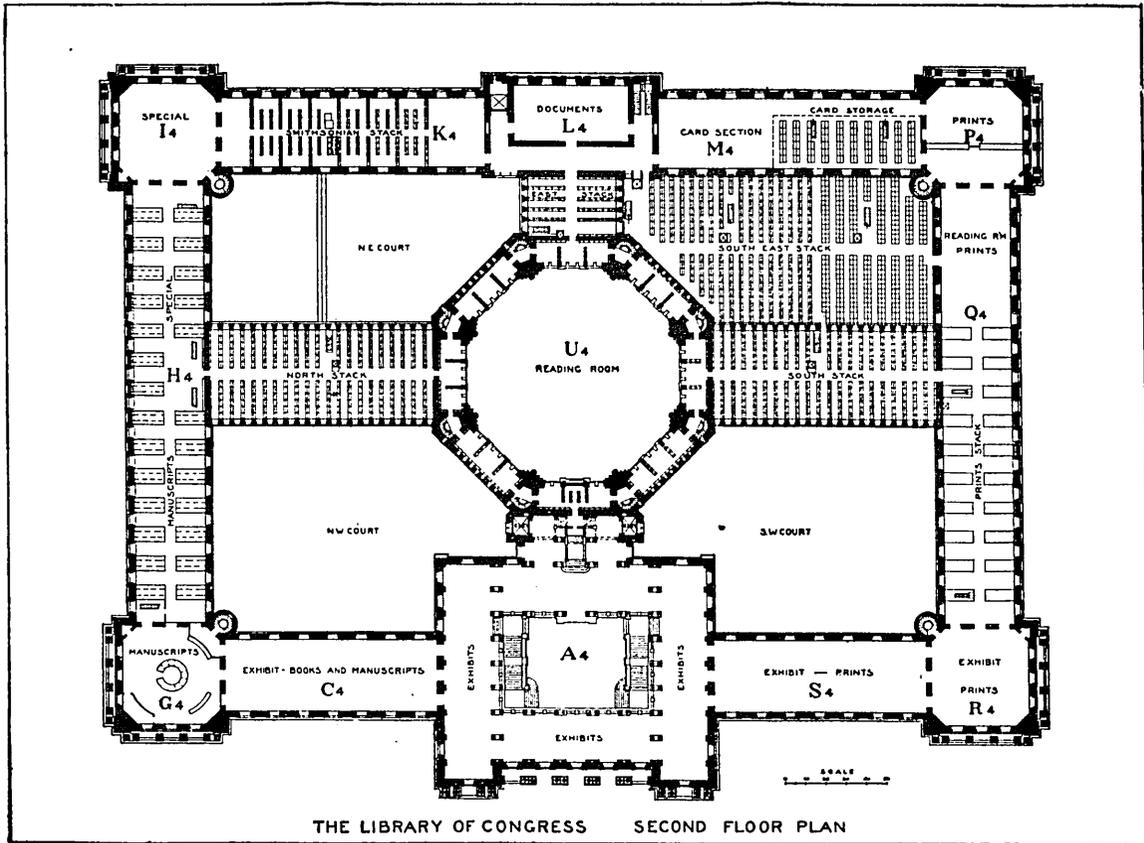
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CELLAR FLOOR PLAN



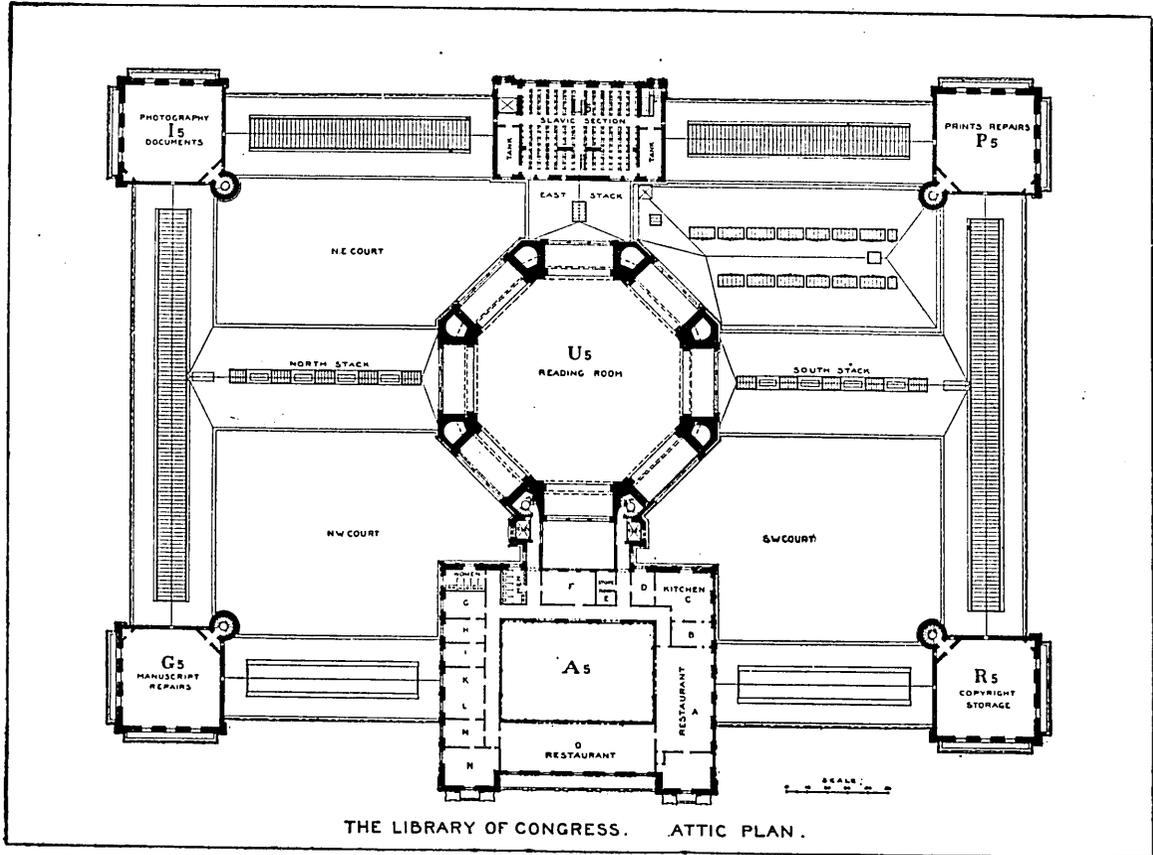
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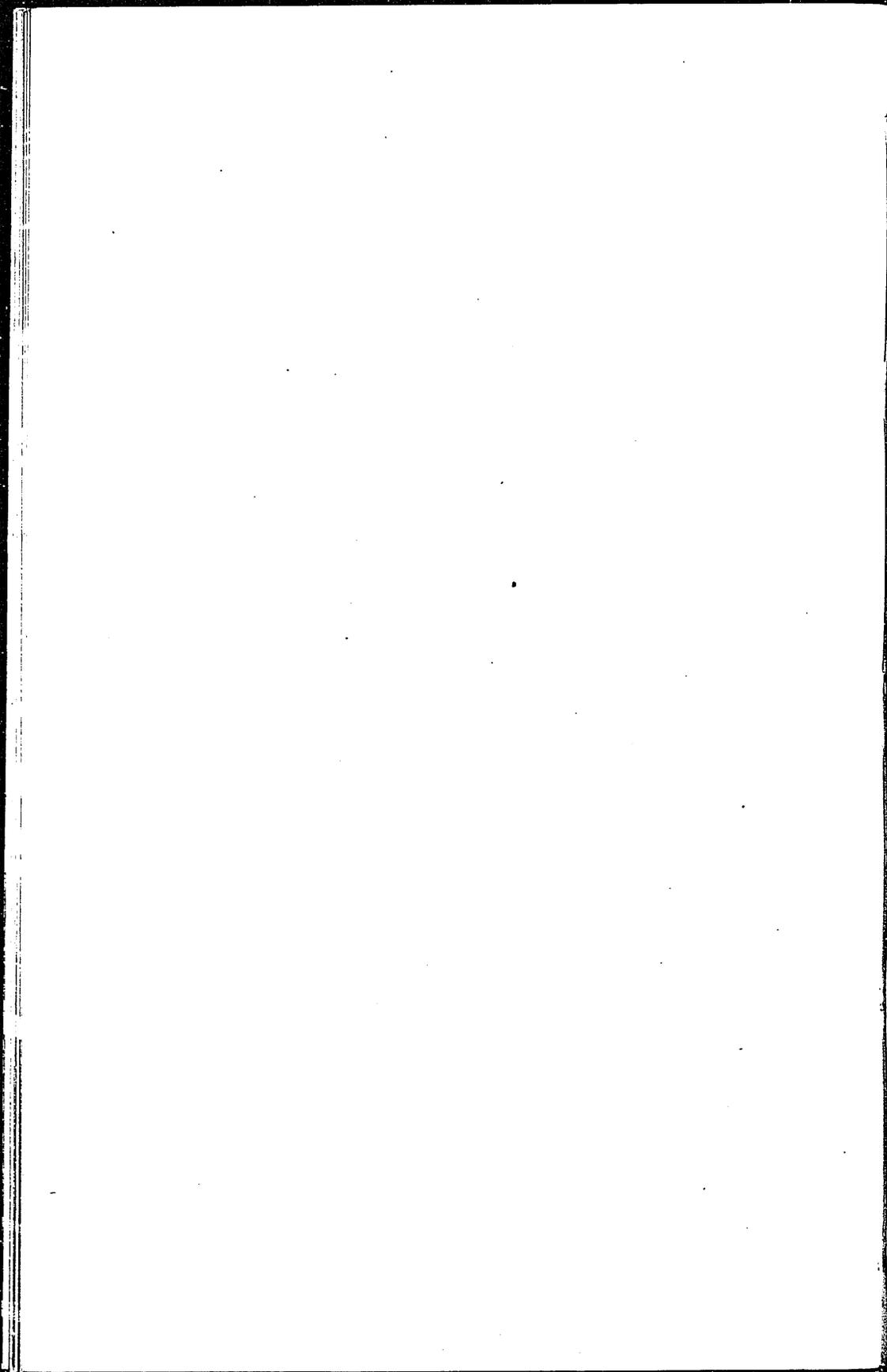
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FIRST FLOOR PLAN



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. ATTIC PLAN.



REPORT
OF
THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., December 3, 1923.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1923. The operations heretofore reported by the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds (and disbursing officer) are now set forth in the subsidiary report of the administrative assistant (and disbursing officer), beginning at page 129. The report of the Register of copyrights is attached as Appendix II.

As usual, the bulk of the main report consists of statements or extracts from statements submitted by the chiefs of divisions. They vary much in length and detail; and the variance by no means always corresponds to either the bulk or the importance of the operations involved. The bulk of our acquisitions, for instance, is of the "ordinary run" of material, current and noncurrent; there is no attempt to describe it in detail. The bulk of our "service" is that of the main reading room and its auxiliaries; there is no attempt to describe or enumerate it in detail. The major operations of classification and cataloguing, which are fundamental, and in their effects far-reaching, and which, with the reading room service, occupy three-fourths of our staff and absorb three-fourths of our funds for service, are dismissed with brief statistical summaries; while those of certain small divisions—notably the manuscript and the music—are set forth at considerable length.

The explanation is that which would be given by any considerable library of research; that the ordinary material acquired and the ordinary service rendered are alike incapable of description within reasonable limits; the work of classification and cataloguing is too technical to be interesting in its details outside of the profession; and the intensive service of certain divisions aiding the serious investigator, could be made intelligible only by an elaborate analysis and explanation, which in some cases would involve a breach of confidence. On the other hand, accounts of certain of the material added to our collections—especially manuscripts, maps, music, and prints, and rarities among the printed books—can be made interesting and significant even to the unprofessional reader, provided space be afforded for detailed description; and there is the added consideration that an important fraction of such accessions consists of gifts, and another important fraction of purchases made with a view to inducing gifts. A particularization of them is therefore in the interest of expediency. It appears this year under the general heading "Increase of the Library" but also under "Manuscripts," "Music," and "Orientalia," the last (an account by Doctor Swingle of the accessions in Chinese literature) being so lengthy as to require an appendix (III) to itself.

*Spanish archives
of New Mexico.*

On May 14, 1903, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, there were transferred to the custody of the Library of Congress the Spanish archives in the possession of the United States Land Office at Santa Fe, excepting that portion of them which, lacking general historical interest, needed to be retained for the local determination of land titles.

The purpose of the transfer was primarily to ensure their safety,¹ but with the expectation that in the custody

¹ A similar order applying to the archives at San Francisco was suspended upon representations from the local historical societies that it was unnecessary, the documents being entirely safe where they were, and would be unjust. Within three years the entire collection was consumed in the fire of 1906.

of the Library they would become more conveniently available to students.

They have been made so. On the other hand, there has now developed at Santa Fe a museum, well housed, under competent control and direction, which is to be a center for the study of the history, as well as of the archæology, of the Southwest. Under these improved conditions the Library has encouraged new representations to the Interior Department and a request for the return of the archives for deposit in that museum, and as this report goes to the printer the present Secretary expresses his assent to this action, which will be promptly arranged for.

We welcome it, not merely as substantiating the good faith of the motives of the original transfer to Washington, but as a recognition of a policy which, as a repository of original manuscript sources, we are endeavoring to promote, viz, the localization of documents having an interest primarily local, but, as a counterpart, the concentration at Washington of those whose interest is general and national, even if their origin be local.

SERVICE.

The satisfaction in the legislation, enacted in 1922 and effective July 1, 1922, under which the structural and repair work in the Library Building and the operation of the mechanical plant were placed in charge of the Architect of the Capitol, was intensified by the confidence that the incumbent of that office, Mr. Elliott Woods, would prove not merely efficient in the administration of the work but influential with Congress in presenting the needs. The untimely death of Mr. Woods (on May 22, 1923), which deprived the Government of unusual talents, extensive experience, and services uniquely reliable, frustrated this expectation.

The prospect is, in a measure, relieved by the selection as his successor of the member of his staff, Mr. David Lynn, most familiar with the problems and his intimate associate in the treatment of them.

The death on March 11, 1923, of Oswald Welti, chief assistant in the division of maps, lost to our service a valued worker, remarkable for the gentle fidelity of his disposition. He had been with us 21 years.

There were fortunately no other losses by death among the higher officials. Dating from July 1, *i. e.*, the close of the fiscal year, there have been shifts in three of the staff positions. Mr. Meyer has been relieved of the responsibility for the bibliographic division, in order to devote his entire attention, during the present session, to the administration of the Legislative Reference Service. Mr. Slade has been transferred from the conduct of the order division to the temporary charge of the division of bibliography; and Mr. Martin A. Roberts from the office of the chief clerk to the temporary charge of the order division.

RECLASSIFICATION.

The enactment, on March 4, 1923, of the bill "to provide for the classification of civilian positions" in the Federal service advanced by one more stage—legislative action—toward the establishment upon a scientific basis and with suitable definitions and nomenclature of the various positions in the Government service, with schedules of compensation conforming. The actual application of the system to the existing positions and employees was, under the act, left to a commission representing the Bureau of the Budget, the Bureau of Efficiency, and the Civil Service Commission, acting upon recommendations (allocations) submitted by the executive heads of the several Government establishments. The decisions of that commission would appear in the appropriation estimates for

the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1924. Action by Congress upon those estimates (*i. e.*, the appropriation act for that fiscal year) would then initiate the system in its actual application to the existing service.

The passage of the act left therefore still undetermined the decision as to where within it a particular position was to fall. In the case of many positions its terms were indeed sufficiently definite to leave little question; in the case of others—particularly in the scientific and professional groups—they left some uncertainties.

It is the professional positions in the Library—the professional character of the service involved, and of the qualifications requisite for it—that in the application of the act have been our chief concern. The “allocations” finally submitted by me to the commission, were the result of a sifting and challenging procedure involving four stages: (1) Initial allocations by the several chiefs of divisions; (2) a review and revision of these by a commission of seven staff officials headed by the chief assistant librarian; (3) opportunity to the several chiefs to submit further representations in support of decisions negatived; (4) a final review by myself.

The inequalities disclosed in the investigation pervaded our entire service; the discrepancies as between our service and that of the other Government establishments appeared particularly in the professional groups. It is upon these groups that the future of the Library as a learned institution must rest; and an adequate recognition of them, a suitable professional status and compensation for them, seemed of the most pressing importance, and in no way calculated to disparage the others (“clerical and administrative”) which were certain to have their due recognition under the identities common to all the Government establishments.

Our especial effort with the commission was, therefore, in support of the professional groups, and particularly, as illustrative and determinant of them, of the positions heading the several divisions or involving specialization within them. As a preface to consideration of our allocations was submitted a general memorandum on "The Library of Congress" designed to bring into relief its characteristics as a "learned institution." This, with two supplementary memoranda, concerning the staff positions (chiefs of divisions) seems not inappropriate as an appendix to this report. (Appendix IV.)

While this report is under preparation the first decisions of the commission have been returned to us. Necessarily hastened as the basis for the estimates to be submitted to Congress (for the appropriation bill for 1924-25) they are understood to be tentative, and subject to review on appeal. In the possibility that in the case of the Library some at least of them (which must be appealed) may be modified, I refrain from present comment upon them.

Meantime, as required, we conform our estimates to the allocations as returned to us.

FINANCE.

The appropriations for the Library, while not sufficing for expansion of the service, have permitted the ordinary operations to be maintained, except as, in the cataloguing and classification, deterioration of the staff through our inability to retain a sufficient supply of competent workers has impaired the output. There is, however, one appropriation in which the recent inertia has meant a serious curtailment. This is the appropriation (formerly an "allotment") for printing and binding. On its face considerable (\$212,250) it has to meet charges which so diminish it that the portion of it available for publication—

which should be one of its chief purposes—has become practically nil. These charges are

(1) The printing of the Bulletin of Copyright Entries, which absorbs each year over \$30,000. (Last year \$33,500, with \$4,500 of work carried over.)

(2) The printing of the catalogue cards, which involves an increasing expenditure in proportion, not merely to the number of new titles undertaken, but of extra copies printed for the benefit of other libraries; and of cards reprinted for stock held for their benefit. Last year this expenditure amounted to \$48,800, of which \$28,600 was incurred in the interest of other libraries; that is to say, for the production of cards to be sold to them at cost. (I except the 50 sets issued without charge to the depository libraries.)

The receipts from sales (last year \$105,132.75) are covered into the Treasury. Every card sold, therefore, every card produced for sale, represents a charge upon our appropriation in no way reimbursed to it.

Taken together the expenditures for the Copyright Bulletin and for the (extra) cards absorbed last year \$62,100 of the entire appropriation.

Of the residue (\$150,150) binding and repair, keeping these at the minimum necessary for a reasonable maintenance of the collections and the treatment of new material, required no less than \$107,200.

Deducting the expense of the cards (\$20,200) properly chargeable to the Library, there was left for miscellaneous printing but \$19,950, an amount sufficing only for the printing of administrative forms and stationery, the annual report, and our Monthly List of State Publications. The printing of bibliographies, or of those special compilations (*e. g.* in cartography, law, manuscripts, music and prints) which have been valuable contributions to knowledge and aids to research, and which in the past have brought distinction to the Library and the Government, has had to be suspended. Numerous such compilations, ready for the compositor, are now being held, awaiting action.

The following table exhibits the appropriations and expenditures of the Library proper and of the copyright

office for the fiscal year, and the appropriations for the preceding fiscal year and the year now current. Included also are the appropriations for the equipment and care of the building and grounds:

Object of appropriations.	Appropriations 1922.	Appropriations 1923.	Expenditures 1923.	Appropriations 1924.
Library and copyright office:				
Salaries—				
General service.....	<i>l</i> \$283,380.00	<i>l</i> \$293,340.00	\$285,239.96	<i>l</i> \$299,580.00
Special service.....	<i>l</i> 2,500.00	<i>l</i> 3,000.00	2,738.78	<i>l</i> 3,000.00
Sunday service, 1921 and 1922.....	625.00	.....	.....	.....
Sunday service.....	9,375.00	10,000.00	9,999.43	13,125.00
Distribution of card indexes.....	<i>a l</i> 52,414.42	<i>a l</i> 56,054.31	<i>a</i> 54,207.93	<i>l</i> 57,400.00
Legislative reference.....	<i>l</i> 25,000.00	<i>l</i> 35,000.00	33,374.46	<i>l</i> 40,000.00
Carrier service.....	<i>l</i> 960.00	<i>l</i> 960.00	925.53	<i>l</i> 960.00
Copyright office.....	<i>l</i> 104,740.00	<i>l</i> 104,740.00	<i>f</i> 101,897.50	<i>l</i> 112,400.00
Increase of compensation.....	<i>n</i> 98,655.29	105,600.00	103,060.11	111,600.00
Increase of Library.....	<i>e g</i> 98,000.00	<i>b g</i> 98,000.00	<i>h</i> 98,000.00	<i>g</i> 98,000.00
Contingent expenses.....	<i>b</i> 9,050.70	<i>b</i> 9,002.10	<i>h</i> 8,803.91	10,000.00
Printing and binding.....	<i>c</i> 250,648.92	<i>c k</i> 212,941.46	212,628.50	212,250.00
Total Library and copyright office.....	935,349.33	928,637.87	910,876.11	958,315.00
Building and grounds:				
Care and maintenance, including Sunday serv- ice.....				
	<i>m</i> 95,265.00	<i>k</i> 95,985.00	<i>h</i> 94,814.86	<i>k</i> 75,195.00
Increase of compensation.....	<i>n</i> 29,456.47	<i>k</i> 30,036.00	<i>k</i> 29,857.84	<i>k</i> 24,996.00
Fuel, light, and miscel- laneous.....	16,000.00	<i>k</i> 16,000.00	<i>k</i> 15,326.73	7,000.00
Furniture and shelving..	12,000.00	<i>k</i> 12,000.00	<i>k</i> 11,935.45	.....
Repository for originals of the Declaration of In- dependence and the Constitution of the United States.....	.....	<i>k</i> 12,000.00	.....	.....
Extension of steel stack..	5,000.00	6,000.00	5,999.66	.....
Trees, shrubs, plants, etc.	.....	<i>k</i> 1,000.00	996.13	.....
Total building and grounds.....	157,721.47	173,021.00	158,930.67	107,191.00
Grand total.....	1,093,070.80	1,101,658.87	1,069,806.78	1,065,506.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hub- bard (interest account).....	<i>d</i> 1,002.60	<i>d</i> 1,802.60	1,006.17	<i>d</i> 1,596.43

See footnotes on page 9.

The appropriations for 1922-23 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Salaries—General administration: The following additional positions: 1 assistant chief clerk at \$1,600; 1 assistant in charge of supplies at \$1,400; 1 stenographer and typewriter to chief assistant librarian at \$1,200.

Order and accession: The following additional position: 1 assistant at \$1,200.

Catalogue, classification, and shelf: The following additional position: 1 chief, shelf-listing section at \$1,500.

Reading rooms: The following additional position: 1 assistant at \$600.

Law library: The following additional position: 1 stenographer and typewriter at \$960.

Semitic, Slavic, and oriental literature: The following additional position: 1 assistant at \$1,500; also "Slavic" inserted in title of appropriation.

^a Appropriation, 1922, includes credits \$1,479.69 on account of sales of card indexes to Government institutions and \$34.73 yet to be credited. Appropriation, 1923, includes credits \$1,770.53 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$383.78 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1923 (\$54,207.93), offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury, \$105,132.75.

^b Appropriation, 1922, includes credits \$48.45 on account of sales of photo duplications to Government institutions and \$2.25 yet to be credited; also \$1,000, deficiency appropriation, approved Mar. 20, 1922. Appropriation, 1923, includes credits \$2.10 on account of sales of photo duplications to Government institutions.

^c Allotment (not appropriation), 1922, includes credits \$634.03 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$14.89 yet to be credited. Appropriation, 1923, includes credits of \$726.27 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$115.19 yet to be credited.

^d Includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

^e Any unexpended balance of purchase of books will be available for the succeeding year.

^f Offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$149,297.00).

^g Exclusive of \$2,000 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body, 1922 and 1923; and \$2,500 for 1924.

^h Including outstanding indebtedness.

^k Transferred to Architect of Capitol under act approved June 29, 1922. Printing and binding, \$150; care and maintenance, \$21,690; fuel, lights, etc., \$9,000; furniture and shelving, \$12,000; increase of compensation, \$5,280; repository for Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States, \$12,000; trees, shrubs, plants, etc., \$1,000.

^l Includes the 2½ per cent retirement fund.—Fiscal year 1922, \$11,425.45; fiscal year 1923, \$11,951.00; fiscal year 1924, \$12,690.

^m Includes the 2½ per cent retirement fund.—Fiscal year 1922, \$1,492.00; fiscal year 1923, \$1,768.67.

ⁿ Indefinite appropriation.

Temporary services: Appropriation increased from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

Carrier service: The following phrase omitted: "or so much thereof as may be necessary."

Legislative reference service: Appropriation increased from \$25,000 to \$35,000.

Card indexes: Appropriation increased from \$50,900 to \$53,900, and clause made to read: "* * * including not exceeding \$500 for freight charges, expressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution * * *."

Sunday opening: The following phrase omitted: "of which \$625 shall be immediately available, or so much thereof as may be necessary."

Printing and binding: Included as an appropriation instead of an allotment.

Increase of library: For purchase of books, etc.: The following phrase omitted after the amount: "Together with the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated for this object for the fiscal year 1922."

Contingent expenses: Appropriation increased from \$8,000 to \$9,000.

Library building and grounds: Care and maintenance: The item made to read: "* * * messenger \$840; assistant messenger \$720 * * *."

The following additional position: 1 elevator conductor at \$720.

Appropriation for the extension of the steel stack for storage of catalogue cards in the card division increased from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

The following additional provision: "For providing a safe, permanent repository of appropriate design, within the Library of Congress Building, for the originals of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, \$12,000, to be immediately available."

The appropriations for 1923-24 include the following changes and additional provisions:

Salaries—Reading rooms: The following additional positions: 1 inspector of stacks at \$1,440; 3 assistants at \$960 each. Title of "telephone operator" changed to "telephone reference assistant."

Document division: The following additional position: 1 assistant at \$960.

Law library: The following additional position: 1 assistant at \$960.

Copyright office: The following additional positions: 1 chief clerk at \$2,260; 1 clerk at \$1,800; 3 clerks at \$1,200 each.

Legislative reference service: Appropriation increased from \$35,000 to \$40,000.

Card indexes: Appropriation increased from \$53,900 to \$57,400 (the following additional position: 1 assistant at \$1,500; "for services of assistants at salaries less than \$1,000 per annum and for piecework and work by the hour," \$26,000—an increase of \$2,000).

Sunday opening: Appropriation increased from \$10,000 to \$13,125 and clause made to read "* * * to be kept open for reference use on Sundays and on holidays * * * of which \$625 shall be immediately available."

Increase of library: For purchase of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, etc.: appropriation increased from \$2,000 to \$2,500.

Printing and binding: Clause made to read "* * * and repairing of library books, and for the Library Building, \$212,250."

Contingent expenses: Appropriation increased from \$9,000 to \$10,000.

Library Building: The following salaries were increased: 1 clerk from \$2,000 to \$2,250; 2 attendants in ladies' room from \$480 to \$720 each. The following additional position: 1 book cleaner at \$720.

Item made to read: "For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Librarian to provide for the opening of the Library Building on Sundays and on holidays, \$2,000."

Item made to read: "For mail, delivery, and telephone services, stationery, miscellaneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library Building, \$7,000."

Library estimates 1923-24: The following position asked for in the estimates was not granted:

Semitic, Slavic, and oriental literature: 1 assistant.....\$1,620

The following positions asked for in the estimates were granted at reduced salaries:

	Recommended.	Granted.
<i>Reading rooms</i> : 1 inspector of stacks.....	\$1,560	\$1,440
<i>Copyright office</i> : 1 chief clerk.....	2,500	2,260

The following increases of salary were recommended but not granted:

	Recommended.	Not granted.
1 chief assistant librarian.....	\$4,500 to \$6,000	\$1,500
1 register of copyrights.....	4,000 to 4,500	500
9 chiefs of division.....	3,000 to 3,600	5,400
1 chief clerk.....	2,500 to 3,000	500
1 assistant register of copyrights.....	3,000 to 3,300	300
1 chief of division.....	2,500 to 3,000	500
2 chiefs of division.....	2,000 to 3,000	2,000
1 chief classifier.....	2,000 to 3,000	1,000
1 assistant.....	1,500 to 3,000	1,500
1 custodian.....	2,000 to 2,250	250
1 librarian's secretary.....	1,800 to 2,220	420
10 assistants.....	1,800-2,000 to 2,260	3,800
2 assistants.....	1,500 to 2,220	1,440
9 assistants.....	1,500-1,800 to 2,010	4,290
2 assistants.....	1,600 to 1,860	520
1 assistant.....	1,600 to 1,800	200
12 assistants.....	1,500-1,600 to 1,760	2,920
28 assistants.....	960-1,600 to 1,620	8,200

	Recommended.	Not granted.
10 assistants.....	\$1,400 to 1,560	\$1,600
4 assistants.....	1,200-1,400 to 1,440	360
27 assistants.....	1,200 to 1,360	4,320
2 assistants.....	1,100 to 1,310	420
40 assistants.....	840-1,200 to 1,260	11,320
3 assistants.....	1,000 to 1,200	600
23 assistants.....	900-1,080 to 1,160	3,900
35 assistants.....	840-960 to 1,080	4,840
28 assistants.....	720-860 to 960	3,440
65 assistants.....	480-840 to 900	11,000
1 messenger.....	840 to 900	60
5 junior messengers ^a	420 to 900	2,400
15 assistants.....	540-780 to 840	3,000
1 assistant.....	540 to 780	240
1 messenger.....	600 to 660	60
4 junior messengers.....	420 to 660	960
23 junior messengers.....	420 to 480	1,380
Total.....		\$85,140

^a Title should be changed to "messenger."

Increases in other items recommended but not granted:

Legislative reference: \$45,000 recommended; \$40,000 granted.

Carrier service: \$1,320 recommended; \$960 granted.

Printing and binding: \$225,000 recommended; \$212,250 granted.

Increase of Library of Congress (purchase of books): \$100,000 recommended; \$90,000 granted.

LIBRARY BUILDING.

The following increases of salary were recommended but not granted:

	Recommended.	Not granted.
1 clerk (draftsman).....	\$1,800	\$200
1 clerk (accountant).....	1,600	200
1 stenographer.....	1,200	200
2 lieutenants of watch.....	1,200	400
1 foreman of laborers.....	1,200	300
4 check boys.....	480	480
Total.....		1,780

New item recommended but not granted:

For special and temporary services in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building . . . at the discretion of the Librarian, \$500, not granted.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE.

COPYRIGHT:
Statistics.

The report of the register of copyrights appears in full as Appendix II.

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

Fees received and applied.	Fiscal year 1922-23.
Registrations (\$1), including certificates	\$140,962.00
Registrations (50 cents), photographs, no certificates	2,686.00
Registrations (50 cents), renewals	1,306.00
For copies of record	889.50
For assignments and copies of same	2,568.00
For notices of user	197.00
For indexing transfers of proprietorship	336.50
For searches	352.00
Total	149,297.00
Total number of deposits received (material of all classes, including duplicates)	256,229
Total number of registrations	148,946
Total communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits noted above	169,345
Total communications sent out (including letters written)	178,963

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:

COPYRIGHT OF-
FICE:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts and ex- Fees covered in during the fiscal year 1922-23, as above. . \$149,297.00
penses.

EXPENSES.

Salaries including retirement fund, as stated. \$104,516.00	
Stationery and sundries	1,028.51
	105,544.51
Net cash earnings	43,752.49

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 256,229 such articles were received. The value of those drawn up into the collections of the Library far exceeded the amount of net cash earnings.

On the 5th day of July, 1923, when the report of the copyright office was submitted, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded. The account books of the bookkeeping division were balanced for June 30, the financial statements were rendered to the Treasury Department, and all earned fees to June 30, inclusive, had been paid into the Treasury. *Current copy-
right business.*

The total unfinished business for the full 26 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1923, amounts to but \$3,812.07, against a total completed business for the same period of \$2,528,145.50.

The Catalogue of Copyright Entries, which since the transfer of its publication from the Treasury Department to the Library of Congress has been issued in four separate parts, was continued in five annual volumes, properly indexed.

During the past 26 years the business done by the office was as follows:

Total number of entries.....	2, 932, 131
Total number of articles deposited.....	5, 158, 704
Total amount of fees received and applied.....	\$2, 528, 145. 50
Total expenditure for service.....	\$2, 137, 431. 96
Net receipts above expenses for service.....	\$385, 977. 95

During the 53 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 3,812,987.

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the copyright act of 1909, 19,240 volumes have been transferred to the Library from the deposits in the copyright office during the fiscal year; 5,410 books have been deposited in govern- *Elimination of
copyright deposits.*

mental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 43,096 articles have been returned to copyright claimants, including 23,504 books, 4,645 prints, 2,021 periodicals, 7,080 motion-picture films, 655 photographs, 1 drama, and 5,190 pieces of music.

In addition, 534 volumes of American poetry and plays have been forwarded through the order division to Brown University, to be added to 24,650, making the total number of volumes transferred 25,184.

ACCESSIONS, PRINTED MATERIAL.¹

(From the report of the chief of the order division, Mr. Slade.)

Contents of the Library, June 30, 1922 and June 30, 1923.

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.		
	1922	1923	Gain.
Books	3,000,408	3,089,341	88,933
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible)			
Maps and charts (pieces)	174,093	177,905	3,812
Music (volumes and pieces)	954,304	972,130	17,826
Prints (pieces)	428,745	436,802	8,057

Description.	Net accessions.	
	1922	1923
Printed books and pamphlets	82,152	88,933
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible)		
Maps and charts (volumes and pieces)	4,088	3,812
Music (volumes and pieces)	35,263	17,826
Prints (pieces)	3,962	8,057

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

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

ACCESSIONS;
Books and
pamphlets by
sources.

How acquired.	1922	1923
By purchase.....	23,339	23,427
By gift.....	9,734	9,613
By transfer from United States Government libraries.....	7,208	8,685
From the Public Printer by virtue of law.....	8,270	7,012
From the American Printing House for the Blind.....	47	74
By international exchange (from foreign gov- ernments).....	12,579	9,897
Gifts of the United States Government in all its branches.....	1,581	1,039
Gifts from State governments.....	11,290	11,464
Gifts from local governments.....	2,851	2,190
Gifts from corporations and associations.....	659	696
By copyright.....	^a 15,597	^b 17,578
By Smithsonian.....	4,673	7,014
By exchange (piece for piece).....	727	1,270
By priced exchange.....	96	19
Library of Congress publications (specially bound).....	109	52
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals pre- viously uncounted in their present form.....	9,475	6,804
Total added—books, pamphlets, and pieces.....	108,235	106,834
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidation in binding.....	7,034	5,895
Duplicates sent in exchange.....	19,049	11,753
Discarded, worn out.....		253
	26,083	17,901
Net accessions.....	82,152	88,933

^a This includes 124 volumes added to the reserve collections.

^b This includes 146 volumes added to the reserve collections.

The gift to the Library in 1917 by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell of the Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell collec-

tion of Whistleriana, which was augmented by their second gift in 1921, has been still further enriched by recent additions. The material received, besides books, pamphlets, catalogues, and six volumes of newspaper clippings relating to Whistler, includes some 136 letters written by him to William Heinemann.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper of New York City, who was the literary executor of the late Mrs. May Wright Sewall, has presented to the Library 185 volumes, 136 pamphlets, and 194 photographs and prints from the library of Mrs. Sewall, the gift representing the latter's special interest and work in behalf of women.

GIFTS.

Among other gifts were: From Miss Lucy E. Anthony, Moylan, Pa., five volumes, three of them from the library of Susan B. Anthony, the other two from the library of Rachel Foster Avery; from Mrs. Hamilton M. Barksdale, New York City, a copy of the volume entitled "Barksdale-du Pont and allied families"; from the Hon. William E. Borah, United States Senate, the two volumes forming the catalogue of the Bachstitz Gallery; from the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, one of 123 copies of "Invocation," by John Masefield, printed by the Laboratory Press of the Carnegie Institute; from Mr. William Andrews Clark, jr., Los Angeles, Calif., a copy (No. 36) privately printed of Shelley's "Adonais," together with a copy of the reproduction of the Pisa edition of the poem, and also a copy (No. 69) supplementary to the Catalogue of Wilde and Wildeiana, in the library of Mr. Clark; from the Comité Cultural Català de New York, Lucretius "De la Natura," translated into the Catalan by Dr. Joaquim Balcells; from Mrs. D. I. Evans, Shenandoah, Pa., a collection of books in the Welsh language (65 volumes and 2 pamphlets), forming a part of the library of her husband, the late Rev. D. I. Evans; from Mr. William Farnsworth, Boston, Mass., a privately printed monograph, "The cemetery at Souain, dedicated to the members of the Foreign

Legion and other soldiers of France who fell near this spot in the battle of Champagne, September 25 to 29, 1915;" from Mr. Thomas S. Forsyth, Washington, D. C., a privately printed volume, "A history of the Forsyth family," compiled by Jennie Forsyth Jeffries, Indianapolis, Ind., 1920, and also a letter from Theodore Roosevelt, dated July 27, 1912; from the Hon. Francis P. Garvan, New York City, a copy of the volume entitled "Yale University, a plan for its future building," by John Russell Pope; from Miss Ann R. Gavett, Brookline, Mass., 19 additional volumes, supplementing the Henry James collection made by her sister, the late Mrs. Clarence W. Jones, and presented to the Library last year; from Señor A. González-Prada, first secretary, Peruvian Embassy, Washington, D. C., six volumes written by his father, Señor Manuel González-Prada, together with a copy of the publication, "El Derecho y el animal;" from Mr. Charles F. Heartman, Metuchen, N. J., two copies of the new edition of his Bibliography of the New England Primer; from Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Alexander Pope's "Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot" in the original edition of 1734; from C. H. St. John Hornby, Esq., London, England, a copy of the facsimile edition of the Douce Apocalypse, published by the Roxburghe Club; from the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Washington, D. C., an illustrated copy of "The Twenty-third Psalm;" from Mr. David G. Joyce, Chicago, Ill., a privately printed copy of "Diogenes at the Saville Club," by Robert Louis Stevenson; from Dr. Howard A. Kelly, Baltimore, Md., a copy of number four of an edition of 12 copies of "A synopsis of the accipitres," by H. Kirke Swann, second edition, London, 1922, privately printed on large hand-made paper, with 77 colored plates; from Miss Mary Leighton, Middleton, Mass., 10 volumes from the hand of her father, William Leighton; from Mrs. Luther S. Livingston, Cambridge, Mass., "Benjamin Franklin's Story of the whistle, with an

GIFTS.

GIFTS. introductory note by Luther S. Livingston, and a bibliography to 1820," Cambridge, 1922; from Joseph H. Longford, Esq., London, England, a copy of his book now out of print, "The story of old Japan;" from Mr. Leonard L. Mackall, Savannah, Ga., a copy of Wendt's *Musenalmanach* for 1831, containing Goethe's poem "Den Vereinigten Staaten"; from Miss Cornelia I. Morgan, Washington, D. C., a collection of 80 volumes from the library of her father, the late Senator John T. Morgan, together with papers of Senator Morgan, documents, press clippings, speeches, and correspondence, covering the period 1878-1907; from Mr. F. M. Munroe, Huntington, N. Y., a copy of "Cinna. Tragedia de P. Cornellio," 1731; from Mrs. Clarence F. R. Jenne, president National Society United States Daughters of 1812, one of four copies of the "General entry book of American prisoners of war at Quebec;" from Mr. Charles C. Paulding, New York City, James K. Paulding's copy of "The Constitutions of the United States," 1806, with Paulding's autograph on the title page, his marginalia, and his bookplate; from Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, Washington, D. C., "The remarkable adventures of Jackson Johonnet," Providence, 1793, "A compleat body of distilling," by G. Smith, London, printed for Bernard Lintot, 1725, "A pathetic history of the plague in London in the year 1665," Portland, printed for William Edwards, 1806, "An Authentic narrative of the shipwreck and sufferings of Miss Eliza Bradley," Boston, printed by James Walden, 1820, and "Der güldene Schlüssel desz Alten, und der süsse Kern desz Newen Testaments," by Michael Walther, Nürnberg, Wolfgang Endter, 1646; from Mr. Walter Scott, New York City, a copy of "Vestiarium Scoticum, from the manuscript formerly in the library of the Scots College at Douay, with an introduction and notes by John Sobieski Stuart;" Edinburgh, William Tait, 1842; from the Right Honorable Lord Carmichael of Skirling, president of the

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland, a copy of the volume entitled "The treasure of Traprain, A Scottish hoard of Roman silver plate," by Alexander O. Curle, Glasgow, 1923; from Dr. S. W. Stratton, Cambridge, Mass., a collection of the writings of the late Dr. Edward B. Rosa, 13 volumes, 63 pamphlets, and 19 photographic reproductions (negatives); from Mr. George F. Strong, Cleveland, Ohio, five miscellaneous volumes; from Capt. F. M. Van Natter, Washington, D. C., a copy of "Jeanne d'Alsace," by Capt. Joseph Mills Hanson, A. G. Printing Dept., G. H. Q., A. E. F.; from the Rev. V. J. Villaverde, president Rosaryville Theological Seminary, Pontachoula, Fla., a synopsis of the theses that a doctor in sacred theology was to defend, printed on ponce, Barcelona, 1701; from Mr. James Benjamin Wilbur, Manchester, Vt., photographic reproductions (negatives) of a collection of papers, mainly letters, relating to Ira Allen and other early settlers of Vermont, together with a photographic reproduction of a New Hampshire Legislative Journal of 1762; from Mr. David R. Williams, Utica, N. Y., five publications in the Welsh language; from Mr. William Frederic Worner, Lancaster, Pa., the Philadelphia Courier, 1840-1842, the Charleston, S. C., Mercury, 1860-1861, The United States Gazette, Philadelphia, 1823-1826; from Mr. George Parker Winship, Cambridge, Mass., seven photographic negatives of the record book of the Society for propagating the Gospel, additional to negatives earlier donated by him.

GIFTS.

Gifts from publishers have continued of books supplied in connection with the printed card service; that is, for each book furnished a catalogue card is printed and an entry made in our catalogue as well as in the card proof circulating among subscribing libraries.

In the enumeration that follows of some of the more important purchases of the year, space does not permit, nor does the occasion require, an account or inventory of the

PURCHASES.

acquisitions of ordinary current publications made in the usual course, which with manuscripts, music, maps, and prints,¹ form the bulk of our purchases. The survey here given, though necessarily restricted, is intended rather to show some of the results that have followed endeavors made to supplement and strengthen significant fractions within the larger unit.

PURCHASES:
Americana.

As always, our interest in writings on American history is keen. If, for the moment, we do not take account of some early imprints, Leyden and Mexican, noted below, the earliest piece in this field that the fortunes of the year brought to us was a copy of "A discovrse and discovery of New-Found-Land," by Sir Richard Whitbourne, London, Felix Kingston, 1622. This is the second edition, enlarged to contain in addition to the material in the first edition, 1620, which the Library already possessed, Whitbourne's "Loving invitation," and, also, letters written from the "Province of Avalon" in Newfoundland, addressed to Sir George Calvert, the founder of the colony, who afterwards abandoned it in favor of Maryland.

To our set of the Jesuit Relations we have added the "Relation de ce qvi passé en la Nouvelle France, és années 1657 & 1658," by Paul Ragueneau, Paris, Sebastian Cramoisy, 1659. This now gives us 34 out of the 41 relations in the original issue.

To our Indian treaties we have added "The particulars of an Indian treaty at Conestogoe, between his excellency, Sir William Keith, bart., governor of Pennsylvania, and the deputies of the Five Nations, in July, 1721," Philadelphia, Andrew Bradford. This is the De Puy copy, originally from the library of Anthony Benezet, is one of the two copies known to exist, and its possession now gives us 24 out of the 50 original issues listed in Mr. De Puy's "Bibliog-

¹ For specialized material acquired either by purchase or through gift and not named in the pages that follow, see below under the reports of the divisions having the care of such material.

raphy of the English colonial treaties with the American ^{PURCHASES.} Indians." Of the remainder the original issues are excessively rare, and the few known copies are now so distributed in ownership among a small number of institutions and individuals that we can hardly expect opportunities to acquire specimens.

Some other purchases of Americana included: "A short story of the rise, reign, and ruin of the Antinomians, Familists, & Libertines that infest the churches of New-England," by John Winthrop, London, printed for Ralph Smith, 1644, containing "The proceedings of the Generall Court holden at New-Toune, in the Massachusetts in New-England, October 2, 1637, against Mr. Wheelwright and other erroneous and seditious persons for their disturbances of the publick peace," among them, "the breeder and nourisher of all these distempers, one Mistris Hutchison"; "Abrégé des fruits aquis par l'Ordre des frères mineurs es quattres parties de l'univers nommement la conversion du nouveau monde, recueillies par un Père Cordelier en Bruxelles," Bruxelles: Chez François Vivien, 1652; "The universall free grace of the Gospell asserted," by George Keith, London, 1671; "The woman-preacher of Samaria," by George Keith, London, 1674; "A confession of faith. Owned and consented unto by the elders and messengers of the churches assembled at Boston in New-England, May 12, 1680. Being the second session of that synod." Boston, printed by John Foster, 1680; "The life and death of the renown'd Mr. John Eliot, who was the first preacher of the Gospel to the Indians in America," by Cotton Mather, London, printed for John Dunton, 1691; "The duty & property of a religious householder opened in a sermon delivered at Charlestown, on Lord's Day, December 25, 1692," by Deodat Lawson, Boston, printed by Bartholomew Green, and sold by Samuel Phillips, 1693; "Respuesta del Senor Fiscal (Mateo de

PURCHASES. Tobar) de el Consejo real de las Indias, sobre lo acordado, y consultado al Consejo en lo tocante al Cerro del Potosi, y sus minas, minerales, mineros, y mitas de los Indios de aquellos provincias," Madrid, 1696; "The knowledge of God, securing from flattery, and strengthening to the most noble exploits. A sermon preached to the Honorable Artillery Company in Boston, June 4, 1705," by Thomas Bridge, Boston, B. Green, 1705; "Practical truths plainly delivered," by Increase Mather, Boston, B. Green, 1718; "The rare jewel of Christian contentment," by Jeremiah Burroughs, Boston, printed for Benj. Gray, 1731, of which Evans (3399) locates only a fragment of ten pages; "The usefulness and expedience of souldiers as discovered by reason and experience, and countenanced and supported by the Gospel. *A sermon preached to an artillery-company at Guilford, May 25, 1736," by Thomas Ruggles, New London, T. Green, 1737; "The witness of the spirit. A sermon preached at Newark in New Jersey, May 7th, 1740," by Jonathan Dickinson, Boston, I. Kneeland and T. Green, 1740, of which apparently only two or three copies exist; "Divine meditations and prayers fitted for morning and evening service, and for the solemn occasion of receiving the Holy Communion," by Joshua Smith, Boston, printed for S. Kneeland and T. Green, 1744; "Report from the committee, appointed to enquire into the state and condition of the countries adjoining to Hudson's Bay, and of the trade carried on there," London, 1749; sermons preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1753, 1793, 1794, 1799, 1800, 1803, 1806 and 1807; "To worship God in spirit & in truth is to worship him in the true liberty of conscience," by John Bolles, Boston, printed for the author, 1756; "The lost and undone son of perdition, or, the birth, life and character of Judas Iscariot," by J. Thompson, Boston, printed and sold at Fowle and Draper's

office, 1757; "Reflections on the importation of bar iron, ^{PURCHASES.} from our own colonies of North America," London, 1757; "Fair play, or, a needful word, to temper the tract, entitled A summer morning's conversation," by Peter Clark, Portsmouth, printed and sold by Daniel Fowle, 1758; "A journal of the siege of Quebec," London, Thomas Jefferys, about 1759-1760, containing a "correct plan of the environs of Quebec, and of the battle fought on the 13th September, 1759"; "A confession of faith owned and consented to by the elders and messengers of the churches in the colony of Connecticut in New-England, assembled by delegation at Say Brook, September 9, 1708." New-London, Timothy Green, 1760; "French and Indian cruelty exemplified in the life and various vicissitudes of fortune of Peter Williamson, who was carried off from Aberdeen in his infancy, and sold for a slave in Pennsylvania," Edinburgh, printed for the author, 1762; "A compleat history of the late war," Dublin, printed by John Exshaw, 1763, the Hibbard copy, with 19 extra portraits and 4 extra maps inserted; "An historical account of the expedition against the Ohio Indians in the year 1764, under the command of Henry Bouquet, esq.," by William Smith, London, T. Jefferies, 1766; "Sermon preached at Rehoboth, May 14, 1766 at the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Ephraim Hyde," by Abel Stiles, Providence, printed by Sarah Goddard, and co., 1767; "A concise historical view of the perils, hardships and discouragements which have attended the planting and progressive improvements of New-England," by Amos Adams, Boston, Kneeland & Adams, 1769; "A sermon on the nature and necessity of conversion," by Mather Byles, Boston, reprinted by Edes and Gill, 1769; "A sermon occasioned by the much lamented decease of the Rev. Charles-Jeffery Smith," by Samuel Buell, New London, T. Green, 1770; "Heaven the residence of the saints. A sermon on the death of the Rev. George Whitefield, delivered

PURCHASES.

in Boston, October 11, 1770," by Ebenezer Pemberton, Boston, printed, London, reprinted, 1771, containing "An elegiac poem" by Phillis Wheatley; "Extracts from the votes and proceedings of the American Continental Congress held at Philadelphia on the 5th of September, 1774," Philadelphia, printed, Newport reprinted, 1774; "The tears of the foot guards, upon their departure for America. Written by an ensign of the army," London, printed for G. Kearsly, 1776; "A dialogue concerning the slavery of the Africans," Norwich, printed and sold by Judah P. Spooner, 1776; "A sermon, preached at Stamford, in Connecticut; upon the General Thanksgiving; December 18th, 1777," by Timothy Dwight, Hartford, Watson and Goodwin, 1778; "Proceedings of a board of general officers held by order of his excellency, General Washington, commander-in-chief of the army of the United States of America, respecting Major John André, adjutant general of the British Army, September 29, 1780," Providence, printed and sold by John Carter, 1780; "A declaration of independence published by the Congress at Philadelphia in 1776, with a counter-declaration," New York, 1781; "An account of the matter, form, and manner of a new and strange religion, taught and propagated by a number of Europeans, living in a place called Nisqueunia, in the state of New York," by Valentine Rathbun, Providence, printed and sold by Bennett Wheeler, 1781; "Charity considered in a sermon preached at Charlestown, June 24, 1785, before the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons," by Samuel Stillman, Boston, T. and J. Fleet, 1785; "A sermon, at the ordination of Rev. Bezaleel Howard, to the pastoral care of the First Church of Christ, in Springfield," by Timothy Hilliard, Springfield, printed by Stebbens and Russell, 1785; "The commercial and political atlas," by William Playfair, London, Debrett, 1786; "The Constitution of the United States," Hartford,

1788, the first official printing in Connecticut of the Constitution; "The Virginia Chronicle, with judicious and critical remarks under xxiv heads," Fredericksburg, printed by T. Green, 1790; "A report of the Attorney General to Congress, containing a collection of charters, treaties and other documents, relative to, and explanatory of the title to the land situated in the south-western parts of the United States and claimed by certain companies," Philadelphia, 1796; "A sketch of the soil, climate, weather, and diseases of South-Carolina," by David Ramsay, Charleston, 1796; "The debates and interesting speeches in the Fifth Congress of the U. States at their first session, begun and held at Philadelphia, on the 15th day of May, 1797," Newburgh, David Dennison, 1797; "A tour through upper and lower Canada," by John Cosens Ogden, Litchfield, 1799.

Many important Americana, as is well known, have an interest in addition to that of the content of the volume resulting from the place or press of issue, whether the book dates back to colonial time, as in the instance of those just named, or is the product of the country's westward expansion, as in some instances to be named below. A number of acquisitions having this special interest may be here grouped together. The first of these is the book ascribed to David Calderwood (and by Dexter to Dr. John Forbes) bearing the title "Perth Assembly. Containing 1. The proceedings thereof. 2. The proofs of the nullity thereof," . . . 1619. Neither place nor printer is given. It is known, however, to have come from the press of William Brewster in Leyden. Two others, also without name of the printer, are from the press of Reynier Jansen in Philadelphia: "A brief testimony against tale-bearers, whisperers, and backbiters," by William Shewen, 1701, and "Gospel family-order, being a short discourse concerning the ordering of families, both of whites, blacks and Indians," by George Fox, 1701, second edition, the

*Interesting im
prints.*

original discourse having been delivered by Fox in the Barbados in 1671. Other items in this group are: "An epistle of caution to Friends in general," Philadelphia, printed by Andrew Bradford, 1722; "An epistle from our yearly meeting," 1722, 1723, 1724, 1726, 1734, Philadelphia, printed by Andrew Bradford, 1722-1734; "The Christian confession of the faith of the harmless Christians, in the Netherlands, known by the name of Mennonists," Amsterdam, printed, and reprinted and sold by Andrew Bradford in Philadelphia, 1727; Pennsylvania Session laws, 1744, 1745, 1749, 1750, 1754 two issues, 1755. four issues, 1757, Philadelphia, B. Franklin, 1746-1758; "Geographical, historical, political, philosophical and mechanical essays," by Lewis Evans, Philadelphia, B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1755; "The divine institution of preaching the Gospel, . . . A sermon preached at Brook-Haven, in Long Island, June 15, 1758," by Ebenezer Prime, New York, Hugh Gaine, 1758; "Mr. Prime's two ordination sermons," New York, Hugh Gaine, 1758; "Diligence in the work of God, a sermon occasioned by the much-lamented death of the Rev. Aaron Barr, president of the College of New-Jersey," New York, Hugh Gaine, 1758; "A treatise on courts martial," by Stephen Payne Adye, New York, Hugh Gaine, 1769; "A collection of English precedents relating to the office of a justice of the peace," New York, reprinted, Hugh Gaine, 1776; "The New England Primer improved," Springfield, for Isaiah Thomas, jr., 1807; "New England primer," Brooklyn, printed by Thomas Kirk, 1811; "The pilgrim's progress," by John Bunyan, Cincinnati, printed by J. W. Broune, 1813.

*Mexican im-
prints.*

The Brewster item named in the preceding list is of date of 1619. Two Mexican imprints, likewise among the purchases of the year, are both of 1609: "Svcesos de las Islas Philipinas," by Antonio de Morga, Mexico, 1609, the first edition of a historical work of such rarity that of this issue hardly more than a dozen copies have been

located; and "Ortografía castellana," by Mateo Aleman, "En Mexico. En la emprenta de Ieronimo Balli. Año 1609. Por Cornelio Adriano Cesar," a work published some four years later than the second part of the author's famous "Guzman de Alfarache" after he had left Spain to take up his residence in Mexico. A third Mexican imprint may also be named among these purchases: "Obras de eloquencia y poesia premiadas p. la Real Universidad de Mexico en el certamen literar. de 28. XII. 1790," Mexico, 1791.

Of nineteenth century Americana, we added, among ^{Nineteenth cen-}
^{tury.} other items: "God's mercy surmounting man's cruelty, exemplified in the captivity and redemption of Elizabeth Hanson. . . . who was taken by the Indians in New England, 1724," Stamford, Daniel Lawrence, 1803, third edition; "Remarks, occasioned by the view taken of the claims of 1789, in a memorial to Congress of the agents of the New England Mississippi Land Company, with a vindication of their title at law, annexed," Washington, printed by William Duane & Son, 1805; "A systematic view of divinity," by Moses Mather, Stamford, Connecticut, 1813, possibly the first book published in Stamford; "The Spy unmasked; or, Memoirs of Enoch Crosby, alias Harvey Birch, the hero of Mr. Cooper's tale of the neutral ground," by H. L. Barnum, Cincinnati, 1831; "Narratives of the capture and providential escape of Misses Frances and Almira Hall, of the ages of 16 and 18, who were taken prisoners by the savages, at a frontier settlement, near the Indian Creek, in May, 1832," St. Louis, 1835; "List of officers who marched under command of Major General Winfield Scott, from Pueblo upon the City of Mexico, August 1847, and who were engaged in the battles of Mexico," Mexico, American Star print, 1848; "President Lincoln's inaugural address. March 4, 1861," Washington, printed at the National Republican office, 1861; "Con-

stitution and laws of the Choctaw nation, together with the treaties of 1855, 1865 and 1866," published by authority and direction of the General Council by Joseph P. Folsom, New York, 1869.

Far West.

The auction season afforded notable opportunities for the purchase of printed material on the Far West. Some of the choicest items offered were lost by us to competitors whose ability to pay was beyond our own. The following, however, we were successful in obtaining: "The Western traveler's pocket dictionary and stranger's guide," Schenectady, S. S. Riggs, 1834; "The Western guide book, and emigrant's directory," Buffalo, O. G. Steele, 1834; "Memorial for a national rail-road, from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean," by George Wilkes, dated December 4, 1846, apparently only three copies known; "A new history of Texas," Cincinnati, 1847; "The Latter-Day Saints' emigrants' guide," St. Louis, 1848; "The book needed for the times, containing the latest well-authenticated facts from the gold regions," by Daniel Walton, Boston, Stacy, Richardson & Co., 1849, only one other copy said to be known; "Journey to the gold diggings," by J. A. and D. F. Read, Cincinnati, 1849; "Proceedings of the National Railroad Convention which assembled in the city of Saint Louis, October 15, 1849," St. Louis, 1850; "Speech in the Senate of the United States on private land titles in the state of California," by William McKendree Gwin, Washington, 1851; "Memorial against Asa Whitney's railroad scheme," by John Plumbe, Washington, Buell & Blanchard, 1851; "Manual of the corporation of the city of San Francisco," San Francisco, 1852; "Journal of a military reconnoissance from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the Navajo Country, made with the troops under the command of Col. Washington, governor of New Mexico, in 1849," by J. H. Simpson, Philadelphia, 1852; "The Board of Commissioners of California Land Claims. Opinion of the Board delivered by Harry I.

Thornton on the claim of Cruz Cervantes. Opinion delivered by Hiland Hall on the claim of Pearson B. Reading. Opinion delivered by James Wilson on the claim of Carmen Sibirian de Bernal," San Francisco, 1852; "Opinions delivered by Harry I. Thornton, as one of the commissioners of the board to ascertain and settle private land claims in the state of California, under the act of Congress of the 3rd of April, 1851," San Francisco, Bonnard, 1853; "Pen knife sketches; or chips of the old block. A series of original illustrated letters by one of California's pioneer miners," by Alonzo Delano, Sacramento, published at the Union Office, 1853; "Chicago and her railroads," Chicago, 1854; "Brief of argument made by Horace Hawes, on behalf of the United States, before the U. S. Board of Land Commissioners for California, No. 280. City of San Francisco vs. the United States," San Francisco, 1854; "Rough notes of an exploration for an interoceanic canal route by way of the rivers Atrato and San Juan in New Granada, South America," by J. C. Trautwine, 1854; Sacramento Directory, issues for 1854-55, 1855, 1858, 1860; "The manifesto which the general of brigade Don José Figueroa, Commandant-general and political chief of U. California, makes to the Mexican republic, in regard to his conduct and that of Snrs. D. José Maria de Hijars and D. José Padres, as directors of colonization in 1833 and 1834," Monterey, 1855, translated from the original, published in Monterey in 1835; Stockton city directory for the year 1856, San Francisco, 1856; "The missions in California and the rights of the Catholic church to the property pertaining to them. Argument before the Supreme Court of California," by Horace Hawes, San Francisco, 1856; "The other side. 'Bird's-eye view' of the claim of José Y. Limantour, number 548, 'in 1857'," by Henry Roy de la Reintre, San Francisco, Frank Eastman, 1858; "Appendix, no. 1, U. S. District Court, U. S. vs. José Y. Limantour, Archive exhibits A to ZZ," San Francisco, 1858;

"Report of argument made by William J. Shaw before the Supreme Court of the state of California, in the case of Hart vs. Burnett et al," San Francisco, 1859; "California politics; letter of Thomas Gray of San Francisco to the Secretary of the Treasury," 1861; "In the Supreme Court of the State of California. Thomas W. Mulford, et als., vs. Charles Le Franc, et als. Transcript on appeal. J. E. Crockett, attorney for appellants, E. W. F. Sloan, attorney for respondents," San Francisco, 1863; "The northern route to Idaho and the Pacific ocean," by D. D. Merrill, St. Paul, D. D. Merrill, 1864; "The gem of the mines. A narrative of California life," by Mrs. J. Blakeslee Frost, Hartford, 1866; "Pueblo lands of San Diego," a brief by Volney E. Howard and Benjamin Hayes, San Francisco, 1869; "The state of Nebraska, its resources and advantages," by C. F. Walther, Nebraska City, Morning Chronicle print, 1871; "Washington territory, its soil, climate, productions and general resources," by Mrs. A. H. H. Stuart, Olympia, Washington Standard print, 1875; "W. F. Edwards' Tourists' guide and directory of the Truckee Basin," compiled by Charles D. Irons, Truckee, Cal., Republican job print, 1883; "Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and private land claims and titles existing in California at the date of the treaty," by John Currey, San Francisco, 1891; "The overland route to the Rockies and the Pacific coast, Omaha, 1892; "Travels of a naturalist; a record of adventures, discoveries, history and customs of the Indians, chiefly in California," by A. Bouchard, London, privately printed, 1894; "In the Supreme Court. The city of Oakland vs. the Oakland Waterfront Company, Transcript on appeal," Oakland, 1896, 2 volumes; "In camp and cabin. Mining life and adventures in California during 1850 and later," by John Steele, Lodi, Wis., published by J. Steele, 1901.

Substantial additions have been made to our collections of early American literature. The titles here given represent only a part of the purchases in this class, while with these may be associated certain books of English origin that circulated in America and further illustrate the literary tastes of the day: "Poems on several occasions," by Myles Cooper, the royalist president of King's College, now Columbia University, Oxford, 1761; "Liberty, a poem, lately found in a bundle of papers," attributed to Thomas Hopkinson, Philadelphia, printed by William Goddard, 1769; "A concise, poetical body of divinity," by Ebenezer Dayton, printed for the author, 1769; "A poetical epistle to His Excellency George Washington, esq., commander in chief of the armies of the United States. From an inhabitant of the State of Maryland," (Charles Henry Wharton), London, printed: Providence (Rhode Island), reprinted and sold by Bennett Wheeler, 1781; "Yarico to Inkle, an Epistle," by Isaac Story, Springfield, printed by Elisha Babcock, 1784, edition of 1792 hitherto supposed to be the first; "Poetical meditations, in various different spiritual subjects," by Barnabas Lathrop, Norwich, printed by J. Trumbull, 1785; "The buds of beauty; or Parnassian sprig. Being a collection of original poems, upon various subjects," by Augustus Chatterton, Baltimore, printed for the author by John Hays, 1787, dedicated to Franklin; "Juvenile poems on a diversity of subjects," by Joseph Hazard, Litchfield, printed by Thomas Collier for the author, 1789; "The triumphs of superstition: an elegy. By a student of Harvard University," Thaddeus M. Harris, Boston, Thomas & Andrews, 1790; "The female American; or, the extraordinary adventures of Unca Eliza Winkfield," compiled by herself, Newburyport, printed for and sold by Angier March, about 1790; "A poem on the happiness of America," by David Humphreys, London, printed, 1786, Portsmouth, reprinted by George Jerry Osborne, 1790; "Mentoria: or, The young lady's friend," by

*Early American
literature.*

Mrs. Susanna Rowson, Dublin, printed by Thomas Morton Bates, 1791; "Mentoria: or, the young lady's friend," by Mrs. Susanna Rowson, Philadelphia, printed for Robert Campbell by S. H. Smith, 1794; "The foresters, an American tale: being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the clothier," by Jeremy Belknap, Boston, I. Thomas and E. T. Adams, 1796, second edition, "Nugae Canorae: consisting of a few minor poems. By the author of A plea for literature," Richard Beresford, Charleston, W. P. Young, 1797; "The vagabond," by George Walker, Boston, printed for West and Greenleaf, and John West, 1800; "Dorval: or, the Speculator. A novel. By a lady, author of 'Julia,'" written by Mrs. Sally S. B. K. Wood, Portsmouth, N. H., printed at the Ledger Press by Nutting & Whitelock, 1801; "Charlotte Temple, a tale of truth," by Mrs. Susanna Rowson, Harrisburg, printed for Mathew Carey of Philadelphia by John Wyeth, 1802, fifth American edition; "The coquette; or, the history of Eliza Wharton," by Hannah Foster, Charlestown, printed by Samuel Etheridge, 1802; "The first settlers of Virginia, an historical novel," by John Davis, New York, printed for I. Riley & Co., 1806, second edition; "Abaellino, the great bandit. A grand dramatic romance, in five acts," by William Dunlap, New York, 1807, second edition.

Law.

"The laws of Her Majesty's Colony of New York," printed by William Bradford in New York in 1710, is a volume we have long coveted, and one that is now ours. Although certain of the pages are in facsimile, the copy is highly desirable and an acquisition of signal importance. Pennsylvania session laws printed by Benjamin Franklin have been named above among books interesting for their imprint. Other noteworthy purchases in the legal field are recorded in the report of the law librarian.

Two incunabula were added to our law collections—the "Statvta et decreta commvnis Genvae," Bologna, Caligula de Bazaleriis, 1498; and the "Abbreuiamentum

statutorum," London, Richard Pynson, 1499, the first issue of the first edition, containing a digest of English statute law arranged alphabetically under subject.

The total number purchased of examples of fifteenth century printing was 26, somewhat larger than usual. *Incunabula.*

The "Opera" of Lactantius is possibly the earliest among them. Printed in 1468, it is the second edition of Lactantius and the second book issued by Sweynheym and Pannartz after they had left the monastery at Subiaco and set up a printing press in Rome. The first edition of the "Moralia seu expositio in Iobum" of Pope Gregory the Great, also in this lot, was, according to some bibliographical authorities, printed in Basel likewise about 1468, though it may have been later, and by the Berthold of Hanau who worked under Gutenberg and whose press is possibly the first to have been established in Switzerland.

Nine more of these accessions came to the Library in various fifteenth century editions of the "Tractatus de sphaera" of the astronomical author, John Holywood, or Joannes de Sacro Bosco, to give him the Latin name by which he is better known. A student at Oxford and afterwards professor of mathematics in the University of Paris, his treatise on spherical astronomy, written in the thirteenth century, was the second astronomical work to be printed in the fifteenth. Twenty-four editions appeared before 1500, and at least 40 between 1500 and 1647. At the beginning of the year, a Sacro Bosco collection was purchased which brought to the Library three manuscripts, and 30 editions of his astronomical writings dating before 1627. Of the nine fifteenth century editions in the collection, one, without date or name of place or printer, but identified as a product of the press in Venice of Florenz of Strasbourg about 1472, is in all likelihood the oldest, while the others were the following: Venice, Franz Renner, 1478; Bologna, Dominicus Fuscus, 1480; Venice, Erhard Ratdolt, 1482,

and the same, 1483; Venice, Gulielmus of Piancerreto, called "Anima mia," 1491; Venice, Simon [de Gabis] Bevilacqua, 1499; Cologne, Heinrich Quentell, 1500; Venice, for G. de Monteferreto, 1500.

The other incunabula added were: "Rudimenta grammatices" of Nicolaus Perottus, archbishop of Siponti, Padova, Albrecht of Stendal, 1475; "Grammaticis graecae epitome," of Lascaris, Milan, Dionysius Paravisinus, 1476, which enjoys the reputation of being the first edition of the first book printed in the Greek language; "Divina Commedia" of Dante, with the commentary of Benvenuto da Imola, Venice, Wendelin of Speier, 1477; "Cosmographia" of Pomponius Mela, Venice, Erhard Ratdolt, 1482, one of the oldest of geographical works, containing in this edition a map of the world on the verso of leaf A 1; "Casus longi super V Libros Decretalium" of Bernardus Bottonus, Louvain, Rodolphus Loeffs, 1484, said to be the only dated book from his press; "Opusculum musices cum defensione Guidonis Aretini" of Nicolaus Burtius, Bologna, Ugo Rugerius, 1487; the "Trionfi," and the "Sonetti e canzoni" of Francesco Petrarca, two volumes bound in one, both printed in Venice in 1488 by Bernardinus Rizus; "Astrolabium planum in tabulis ascendens, continens qualibet hora atque mento," of Joannes Angelus, Augsburg, Erhard Ratdolt, 1488, with 420 woodcuts, first edition; the "Laude" of Jacopone da Todi, Florence, Francesco Buonaccorsi, 1490, first edition; "Processionarium ordinis praedicatorum," Seville, Meinardus Ungut and Stanislaus, a Pole, 1494; the first printed edition of Aristophanes, "Venetiis apud Aldum, M II D;" and the first edition of "Omnia opera" of Poliziano, known as Angelo Ambrogini, likewise from the Aldine press in the same year.

The "Census of fifteenth century books owned in America," which is of date of 1919, fails to name four of these incunabula, finds five represented by 1 copy each, three

by 2 copies, four by 3 copies, one by 4 copies, one by 5 copies, two by 6 copies, two by 7 copies, one by 12 copies, one by 13 copies, one by 15 copies, and one by 16 copies.

Among issues of the sixteenth century the following Sixteenth century books. were purchased: "Philogyne" of Andrea Baiardo, Parma, Antonio de Viotto, 1508; "Statuta Ordinis Carthusiensis," Basileae, Amerbachius, 1510; "Cōmentaria" of Caesar, Venetiis, Per Augustinū de Zannis de Portesio, 1511; "Principis comoediae XX." of Plautus, Venetiis, Per Lazarum soardum, 1511; "Genealogie deorum . . . acc. de montibus, fluminibus, maribus," of Boccaccio, Paris, Dion. Roce, Lud. Hornken, et socii, 1511, bound with the "Opus," of Valerius Maximus, Mediolani, Leonh. Vegius, 1513, and "De rebus gestiis Alexandri Magni regis Macedonum," of Quintus Curtius Rufus, Tubingae, Th. Anshelmus, 1513; "De motu octave sphere: opus mathematica atque philosophia plenum. Item eiusdem epistola de astronomia auctoribus ad Galeottum de Careto," of Augustinus Ritius, Impressum in oppido Tridini dominici illustrissimi et invictissimi dni Gullielmi Marchionis Montifferrati in edibus domini Joannis de Ferrariis: als de Jolitis, 1513; "Chronicon quod Hieronymus presbyter diuino eius ingenio Latinum facere curauit" of Eusebius, Bishop of Caesarea, Parisiis, Henr. Stephanus, 1518; "Cornucopiae, sive linguae latinae commentarii," of Nicolaus Perottus, archbishop of Siponto, Thusculani, apud Benacum in aedibus Alexandri Paganini, 1522; "Rituum ecclesiasticorum sive Sacrarum ceremoniarum SS. Romanae Ecclesiae libri," by Christophorus Marcellus, Gregorii de Gregoriis Excussere Leonardo Lauredano Principe Optimo Venetiis, 1516; "Inscriptiones vetustae romanae et earum fragmenta in Augusta Vindelicorum et eius dioecesi," of Conrad Reutinger, Moguntiae, Joa. Schoeffer, 1520; "Opusculum in quo agit utrum adiectio novarum literarum: Italice linguae aliquam

utilitatem pepererit," . . . of Vincentius Oreadinus, Perusiae, in aedibus Hieronymi Francisci Chartularii, 1525; "Tresplaisante et recreatiue hystoire du trespreulx et vaillant cheuallier Perceual le galloys," Paris, En la boutique de Jehan lögis, Jehan saint denis, et Galliot du pre, 1530; "Vite de Santi Padri, col prato spirituale," the translation being attributed to Domenico Cavalca, In Venetia per Ottauiano Scoto D. Amadio F., 1542; Boccaccio's "Libro delle donne illustri, tradotto per Messer Giuseppe Betussi," Vinegia, Comin da Trino, 1545; "Les oeuvres de Clément Marot, de Cahors, valet de chambre du Roy," A Lyon, à l'enseigne du Rocher, 1545; "Eclipsium omnium ab anno domini 1554, usque in annum domini 1606 accurata descriptio et pictura, ad meridianum Augustanum, by the Bohemian astronomer and astrologer, Cyprianus von Leowitz, Augustae Vindelicorum, Phil. Ulhardus, 1556; "Historia de principi di Este," by Giovanni Battista Pigna, Ferrara, Francesco Rossi, 1570, first edition; "Dictionaire françois-latin," of Jean Nicot and others, Paris, Jacques du Puy, 1573; "Oeuvres poëtiques" of Mellin de Saint-Gelais, A Lyon, por Antoine de Harsy, 1574; "Degli habiti antichi, et moderni di diuerse parti del mondo," by Cesare Vecelli, Venetia, Damian Zenaro, 1590; "A briefe description of Hierusalem, and of the suburbs thereof, as it flourished in the time of Christ," by Christianus Adrichomius, translated out of Latin into English by Thomas Tymme, London, Peter Short, 1595.

Bibles.

The acquisition of the Psalter of 1560 in Hebrew, Greek, Chaldee, and Arabic, edited by Vescovo Agostino Giustini-ani, brought to the Library the first polyglot printed in the characters appropriate to each language. It is interesting also for the biographical note on Columbus in the margin at the Nineteenth Psalm. A copy of the metrical version of the Psalter, of T. Beza, Geneva, 1580, was also purchased, and likewise the following: "A paraphrase upon the Psalms of

David," by Samuel Woodford, London, R. White for Octavian Pullein, 1667, first edition; "A paraphrase upon the Canticles; and some select hymns of the Old and New Testament," by Samuel Woodford, London, J. D. for John Baker, 1679, first edition; "The Gospels according to St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke, translated into the language of the Esquimaux Indians, on the coast of the Labrador, by the missionaries of the United Brethren," London, 1813; "Genesis, Exodus, Psalms and Isaiah in the Cherokee language," Park Hill, 1850-1858, 4 volumes in 1; "The books of Joshua, Judges and Ruth, first and second books of Samuel; first book of Kings; second book of Kings," all translated into the Choctaw language by Alfred Wright, New York, 1852, 3 volumes in 1; "Canticum canticorum. Facsimile eines farbigen holztafeldrucks des 15. Jahrhunderts," München, R. Pipes, 1922.

Some purchases in the field of English literature included: *English literature.* "Rabboni: Mary Magdalens teares," by Thomas Walkington, London, E. Griffin, 1620, first edition; "Cvpid's Whirligig," by Edward Sharpham, London, T. H. for R. Meighen, 1630; "The schoole of complement," by James Shirley, London, printed by E. A. for Francis Constable, 1631, first edition; "Religio medici," by Sir Thomas Browne, London, printed for Andrew Crooke, 1642, first unauthorized edition; "A true, perfect, and exact catalogue of all the comedies, tragedies, tragi-comedies, pastorals, masques and interludes, that were ever yet printed and published, till this present year 1661," London, 1661; "The general catalogue of books printed in England since the dreadful fire of London, 1666," by R. Clavell, London, S. Roycroft, 1680; "The medal of John Bayes; a satyr against folly and knavery," by Thomas Shadwell, London, Richard Janeway, 1682, first edition, "Scogin's jests," by John Scogin, London, Printed by W. Thackeray and J. Deacon, about 1690; "Philaster; or, Love lies a bleeding. A tragi-comedy," by Elkanah Settle,

London, R. Bentley, 1695, first edition; "Cymbeline. A tragedy," by William Shakespeare, London, J. Tonson, 1734, first separate edition; "The two gentlemen of Verona," by William Shakespeare, London, J. Tonson, 1734, first separate edition; "Pithy, pleasaunt and profitable works of Maister Skelton, poete laureate. To King Henry the VIII," London C. Davis, 1736; "Joe Miller's jests; or, The wit's vade-mecum," by John Mottley, London, 1739, first edition; "Poems on several occasions," by William Shakespeare, London, A. Murden, about 1750; "The twins; or, Which is which? A farce adapted from Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors," by W. Woods, Edinburgh, T. Cadell and C. Elliot, 1780, first edition; "The universal stage, or, Theatrical prompt book," London, J. Pattie, 1840, 2 volumes, a collection of nineteen farces, all first editions; "The Winter's tale, arranged for representation at the Princess's theatre, with historical and explanatory notes by Charles Kean," London, J. K. Chapman, 1856, first edition of the arrangement; Melville's "Book of roundels," 1916, and "Lives of Lady Anne Clifford and of her parents," 1916, both Roxburghe Club publications.

Translations.

Some translations were also added: "Apophthegmes," by Erasmus, translated into English by Nicholas Udall, London, John Kingston, 1564; "The historie of Gviciardin: containing the warres of Italie and other parts. . . . Reduced into English by Geffray Fenton," London, Imprinted by Richard Field, 1618; "The Phrygian fabulist, or, the fables of Aesop, extracted from the Latine copie, and moralized by Leonard Willan," London, Printed by W. D. for Nicolas Bourn, 1650, first edition; Ovid's "Metamorphosis, Englished, mythologiz'd and represented in figures. An essay to the translation of Virgil's Aeneis by G. S.," that is George Sandys, Oxford, John Lichfield, 1632, first illustrated edition; the first English translation of Rabelais, done out of the French by Sir Thomas Urquhart

and Peter Motteux, in 5 volumes, London, Richard Baddeley, 1653, Richard Baldwin, 1693-1694.

The following is a selection only of purchases made in the field of fine arts: An old Roman breviary in a manuscript of French execution, illuminated, of about 1420; "Eyn schön nützlich büchlin vnd vnderweisung der Kunst des Messens mit dem zirckel, richtscheidt oder linial," intended by the publisher and compiler to promote an understanding of the work of Dürer, "Siemern off dem Huneszrucke, in verlegung Hieronimi Rodlers, 1531;" "Epigrammata selectiora," of Philip Melancthon, Francoforti ad Moenum, 1538, with 96 woodcuts by Jost Amman; "La rappresentatione di Sanata Cicilia vergine, et martire. Nouuamente ristampata," Florence, about 1550, the woodcuts from blocks older than the book itself, some of them possibly dating before the year 1500; "A choice of emblemes, and other devises," by Geoffrey Whitney, Imprinted at Leyden in the house of Christopher Plantyn, by Francis Raphelengis, 1586, first edition.

A number of miscellaneous purchases included: "Historia de yervas, y plantas. Trad. nueuamente en Español con sus virtudes y propiedades" by Leon. Fuchs, Antwerp, 1557; "A compendious account of the whole art of breeding, nursing, and the right ordering of the silk-worm," London, For John Worrall, 1733; "Histoire naturelle des lépidoptères ou papillons de France," by J. B. Godart and others, with supplement, 18 volumes, Paris, 1821-1849; "Monarchia Lusytana com a continuação até 1385," by Bernado de Brito, Ant. Brandão, and others, Lisboa, 1597-1727, 8 volumes; "État de la France," "État militaire de la France," and "État militaire de la République," 1648-1805, 140 volumes; "Plan de plusieurs bâtimens de mer, avec leurs proportions," by Henry Sbonski de Passebon, Marseille, chez Laurent Bremond, date not given; "Memorie historiche e geografiche della Dalmazia in cui sono le notitie

più particolari de' suoi Stati e Dominii. Raccolte da D. C. F. B.," Napoli, Parrino e Mutii, 1688; "Histoire de la glorieuse rentrée des Vaudois dans leurs valées," by Henry Arnaud, without name of place or printer, 1710; "Antiguedades de España, propugnados en las noticias de sus reyes y condes de Castilla la Vieja," by Francisco de Berganza, Madrid, Francisco de Hierro, 1719-1721, 2 volumes; "The description of Leicestershire," by William Burton, London, Printed for John White, 1622, first edition; "A restitution of decayed intelligence in antiquities concerning the most noble and renowned English nation, by the study and travel of R. V.," London, John Bill, 1628; "The forme of government of the Kingdome of England," by Sir R. B. Cotton, London, Thomas Bankes, 1642, first edition; "Minerva. The High-Dutch grammar, teaching the Englishman perfectly, easily and exactly the neatest dialect of the High-German Language." London, Printed for Will. Cooper at the Pelican in Little Britain, 1685; "A plan of discipline, composed for the use of the militia of the county of Norfolk," by William Windham, London, J. Shuckburgh, 1750; the first part of *Don Quixote*, Milan, 1610, the first edition printed in Italy; "Advis pour dresser une bibliothèque," by G. Naudé, Paris, F. Targa, 1627; "Romances antiguos," a collection of one hundred chap-book romances in verse, mostly with woodcut illustrations, printed in Madrid, Valladolid, Valencia, Saragossa, Malaga, Cordova, Seville, and elsewhere, 1721-1820, bound in one volume; "An album of the weapons, tools, ornaments, articles of dress, etc., of the natives of the Pacific Islands," drawn and described by James Edge-Partington, 1890-1898; "The Yogovasishta, translated from the Sanskrit into Hindi," Bombay, 1865.

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS.

(From the report of the acting chief, Dr. Moore.)

The Abraham Lincoln papers, given by his son, Hon. Robert Todd Lincoln, are the most important accession during the year. These papers have been in the Library as a deposit since 1919, but no announcement was permitted until the gift was completed by Mr. Lincoln. The papers will not be open to inspection until 21 years after his death. These are the papers used by Mr. Nicolay and Mr. Hay in preparing their *Life of Abraham Lincoln*. The collection, having been examined closely by such competent writers, may contain little unpublished material calculated to change estimates of men or manners. In any case, however, its preservation in the National Library, in association with the papers of 18 of our Presidents, is completely fitting; and Mr. Robert Lincoln's now final action in the matter has been most welcome.

Lincoln papers.

From time to time individual items, and small but important groups of Lincoln papers are being added—such as the J. P. Morgan and the Harvard Library photostats; the Department of Justice originals and the letter to Major Anderson after the Fort Sumter evacuation.

In response to the recurring interest in the Gettysburg address, a sheet has been prepared showing in parallel columns the four extant versions in President Lincoln's handwriting, together with the stenographic reports of the New York Tribune and the Massachusetts Commissioners. The children of John Hay gave to the Library the original, written partly in the Executive Mansion and partly at Gettysburg, and also the fair copy of the original, made by President Lincoln before the delivery of the address. Of the two copies made by him for sale at the Sanitary Commission Fair in New York and the Soldiers and Sailors Fair in Baltimore, the first is owned by United States Senator Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire, and the

second by Dr. William J. A. Bliss of Baltimore. Through the courtesy of the owners, the Library has photographs of both copies. It seems necessary again to deny the prevalent report that the address was written on an envelope while President Lincoln was on his way to Gettysburg. It was composed in the White House and revised at Gettysburg. Every sentence was received with applause.

Grover Cleveland papers.

Prof. Robert McNutt McElroy, having completed his Life of Grover Cleveland, has arranged with Mrs. Preston to deposit in the Library, letters written by President Cleveland to various correspondents. Among the groups already received are: E. C. Benedict, 1890-1908 (220 pieces); A. B. Farquhar, 1884-1908 (20 pieces); Don M. Dickinson, 1893-1906 (29 pieces); William J. Curtis, 1897-1906 (2 pieces); Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, 1896-1906 (5 pieces). The complete collection, amounting to upwards of 150,000 pieces, is to be known as the McElroy collection of Papers of Grover Cleveland. Inasmuch as President Cleveland wrote most of his correspondence with his own hand, the collection possesses great personal interest.

District of Columbia papers.

The correspondence of the Presidents of the United States with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and others, from 1790 to 1816, in ten volumes, has been transferred to the Library from the Department of State, by order of Secretary Hughes. Included in the transfer are two facsimiles of L'Enfant's plan of Washington and Andrew Ellicott's original survey of the District. Among the papers is L'Enfant's letter to Washington, asking to be appointed to plan the Federal City; and a letter from Jefferson to Washington on the results of an interview which Jefferson and Madison sought, at Washington's request, with George Mason, as to the exact location of the national capital. The collection includes many documents fundamental to the history of the District of Columbia.

The Treasury Department has transferred to the Library Andrew Jackson's six letters to Duane in regard to the withdrawal of deposits from the United States Bank. The letters having been printed, the value of the collection is chiefly autographic. *Jackson papers.*

The Andrew Johnson collection has been enriched by the addition of stenographic notes of conversations at the Executive Mansion, between the President and members of his Cabinet and others, taken down by his secretary, William G. Moore, who was afterward superintendent of the Washington police. *Johnson papers.*

Hon. Elibu Root has added to the Roosevelt and Taft collections several letters relating to the political campaign of 1918. Other Presidential papers include 32 Madison letters; 11 Taylor letters; and a few Jefferson, Monroe, and J. Q. Adams letters. *Other Presidential papers.*

Groups of Alexander Hamilton and Robert Morris papers, relating to dealings in lands; letters of George Cabot, Caleb Cushing, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John S. Barbour (1839-1861), William H. Seward, Simon Cameron, Charles Sumner, and Justin S. Morrill have been added.

The House of Representatives maintains in the Library a collection of historical papers, over which it retains jurisdiction, but which are open to historical students. From time to time additions are made to the collection. During the year 38 pieces relating to the Territory of Indiana were so added. *House of Representatives papers.*

The Department of Justice has deposited in the Library all its miscellaneous records, from the time the department was organized in 1790 to the year 1870—material which will make about 150 volumes. A second transfer brought the letter copybooks, from 1817 to 1886, included in 98 volumes; and miscellaneous papers, among which are letters from Presidents Lincoln and Grant. *Department of Justice papers.*

*William Plumer
Autobiography.*

William Plumer, a governor of, and a United States Senator from New Hampshire, was a voluminous writer and a minute philosopher on the daily occurrences of a life passed in high places. Entering Congress in 1802 as a Federalist, he found himself in accord with President Jefferson's theories. In fact, he never was in accord with his constituents in either politics or religion; yet he commanded such respect and enjoyed such a reputation for honesty and sincerity that he was a lifelong servant of the people of New Hampshire. To his diary and other papers already in possession of the Library his autobiography (1759-1844) has been added. It is an epitome of the political, economic, and moral history of New Hampshire for 85 years. The manuscript was purchased from his descendant, Mrs. Bessie Plumer Norris.

*Wilbur photo-
stats.*

Mr. James B. Wilbur has supplemented former gifts of photostat negatives of documents relating to the history of Vermont and the life of Ira Allen, by sending a thousand sheets additional, making a total of 5,399 sheets comprised in the "Wilbur Photostats."

*Law-Custis pa-
pers.*

A collection of papers that once belonged to Thomas Law and his sometime wife, Mrs. Eliza Parke Custis, came from Mrs. Charlotte R. Mustard, a descendant of the Laws. There are papers in the suit of Lawrence A. Washington and others against Bushrod Washington and Lawrence Lewis, executors of Gen. George Washington; diaries of Thomas Law and Mrs. Lund Washington, and a letter-book of John Custis; besides various Maryland and Virginia Revolutionary papers. From another source came copies of 30 letters from Mrs. Eliza Parke Custis (Mrs. Law) to David Bailie Warden, the first consul general of the United States in Paris. Mrs. Richard C. Plater, a descendant of Eleanor Parke Custis, has permitted the Library to copy family letters from her ancestor to her daughter, Mrs. Butler, two letters of John Parke Custis to Washington,

and several letters of Lawrence Lewis, a most interesting group.

Another Washington item is the account of sales of the Mount Vernon furniture and personal belongings of Washington.

Mr. William K. Bixby has given copies of seven letters, written by John Marshall to his brother and nephew from 1799 to 1832. In one letter he tells of the predicament in which he found himself while on the circuit, on discovering that he had only riding breeches and could get no tailor to make trousers for him. His abundant humor makes merry over the situation. *John Marshall
Letters.*

Hon. Francis Burton Harrison, through his brother, Mr. Fairfax Harrison, has given to the Library their mother's album of souvenirs, letters and documents relating to the Civil War. From many points of view the collection is valuable. It begins with letters of recommendation given by President Woolsey and Prof. Noah Porter to Burton N. Harrison of the Yale class of 1859, who was looking for an engagement as private tutor. He had taken high honors in scholarship, "his disposition and manners would commend him to pupils," and his morals, says President Woolsey, "so far as I am able to speak of them are blameless." Next comes an official ballot: "For President, Jefferson Davis," etc. Then an official order, signed by General Beauregard, August 26, 1861, permitting "the patriotic and lovely exile from Alexandria, Miss Constance Cary, Captain General of the 'Cary Invincibles,' to visit the troops at and about Fairfax Station to sing to them her sweet and soul-stirring songs and make their hearts glad by her lovely presence." Miss Cary became Mrs. Harrison after the war ended. There are ball programs and like mementos of the social side of the war during its early days. In March, 1862, Burton N. Harrison became private secretary to President Davis and was intimate in his family, as the letters from Miss Winnie Davis *Burton Harrison
gift.*

testify. The last letter from Mr. Davis is dated May 19, 1877. Among many historical documents are the original message of Jefferson Davis recommending the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, February 4, 1864, drafted by Judah P. Benjamin; a confidential letter from Robert E. Lee to the Confederate Secretary of War, J. C. Breckinridge, dated 9 March, 1865, giving the condition of his army; and copies of the documents relating to the Hampton Roads peace conference, including the report of the Confederate commissioners. From these items one may gather an impression of the richness of the collection, the preservation of which was due to Mrs. Constance Cary Harrison.

Simon Gratz gift. Mr. Simon Gratz's annual contribution this year took the form of historically valuable letters from Francis Baring, Duff Green, Baron de Mareuil, Beverly Randolph, William Vans Murray, and others of the worthies of the early days of the Republic.

The naval accessions include Admiral Porter's letter-books, 1808-1838; and a letter-book of Bainbridge.

American Colonization Society. Rev. William McLain was secretary of the American Colonization Society, an organization in which was centered the hopes of many prominent Americans, who looked for a solution of the slavery question by fostering the exportation of colored people. The secretary's papers have now been added to the other records of the society in the Library. The society has a name, and a building on Pennsylvania Avenue, but is no longer active.

Salmon P. Chase papers. The Salmon P. Chase collection, already large, has received an addition of 500 letters, 1828 to 1873, and four memorandum books, together with the papers of his secretary, J. W. Schuckers, 1873 to 1899—200 pieces. There are a number of letters from Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, written during her later years, and revealing the trials that attended the end of the life of one of the most influential women in American history.

Mr. Paul Dana has given typewritten and manuscript copies of the despatches of Charles A. Dana to Edwin M. Stanton, 1863-1865.

Dana papers.

The Fitz-John Porter papers have been added to by Mr. H. F. J. Porter, who has deposited manuscripts relating to the Mexican War and the Texas and the Utah expeditions.

Porter papers.

Mrs. Bonaparte has deposited the papers of the late Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney General in President Roosevelt's Cabinet.

Bonaparte papers.

Mrs. Alexander Purves and Mrs. George W. Crary have deposited the papers of their father, the late Robert Curtis Ogden.

Ogden papers.

Mimeograph copies of the proceedings of the Conference on Central American Affairs, held in Washington at the invitation of the United States, from the first plenary session, December 4, 1922, to the closing session, on February 7, 1923, have been gathered and bound, after the manner of the proceedings of the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments.

Central American affairs.

Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller's ornithological notebooks, in 13 volumes, covering the entire territory of the United States, came as the gift of Miss Mary Mann Miller, through Mrs. Vernon Bailey and Mr. T. S. Palmer.

Olive Thorne Miller.

Mrs. Mann has given the scrapbooks kept by her husband, the late James R. Mann, who represented a Chicago district in Congress from 1897 until his death in November, 1922. Mr. Mann rose to a commanding position in the House, by reason of integrity, persistence, industry, and knowledge of legislative topics.

James R. Mann papers.

The Spanish archives of New Mexico have been returned for deposit in the museum at Santa Fe, see *supra*, page 2.

A revised list of manuscripts in public and private collections has been undertaken at the instance of the American Historical Association. The list published in 1918 has been

Manuscript collections.

found of decided value, notwithstanding serious imperfections due to inattention on the part of so many of the institutions appealed to for information. The nature and number of responses already received makes certain the prospective interest and value of the list to students in search of fundamental documents or of subjects for investigation.

While the collections of this Library must continue to be the chief source of materials for American history, many important collections relating to local and special topics and to individuals will naturally find their way into other repositories. There is, however, a natural line of cleavage between this Library and other libraries. The fact that there is constantly at work here a considerable body of students and writers suggests that if the owners of papers are concerned about having their collections come to the attention of writers of general history, they will naturally deposit their papers in the Library of Congress, where facilities for use are of the best and, what to thorough research is of greatest value, where each collection gains in resource by association with others involving collateral matter. This Library exerts efforts to make known to students the whereabouts and character of other collections; but the fact remains that, in the interest of their highest efficiency, collections involving personages nationally significant can render a wider, deeper, and more diversified service in the National Library than in a depository merely local.

Modern Language Association.

Rotograph reproductions of rare books and manuscripts, inaccessible in the United States to students of English literature, is a project undertaken by the Modern Language Association, under the leadership of President Aydelotte, of Swarthmore College. Various libraries are to make up annually a fund, amounting at the present time to \$1,200; a committee furnishes a list of books and manuscripts to be reproduced; the reproductions come to the Division of

Manuscripts of the Library of Congress, and are loaned to students on the same basis that other interlibrary loans of transcripts are made. The arrangements for administration are still in the making; but the general purpose is to insure the largest possible usefulness to the material. The titles already received are:

British Museum.—Romantic and religious poems, in English:

“Kynge Charlys’”; a translation of the *chanson de geste* of Fierabras.

Another Charlemagne romance, combining the subjects of the *chanson* of Otinel and of the concluding chapters of Pseudo-Turpinus.

“The Eremyte and the Owtelawe’”; a tale of a repentant outlaw, whose hermit brother saw his soul carried to heaven by angels.

The Fendys Parlement: Life of Christ.

The Mirror of the Periods of Man’s Life.

Cotton Ms. Nero A X, containing Sir Gawain and the Green Knight—Pearl—Cleanness—Patience.

“La historia de los dos enamorados Flores y Blanca.” Flor Alcala de Henares, 1510.

Trinity College library, Cambridge, England.—Scyros, *Fabula Pastoralis*; and *Adelphe*. Two Latin plays.

The broadside collections have been systematically increased by several hundred pieces, representing issues from almost every state and ranging from the early Colonial period down to the present. It is rare, however, that a broadside issued after 1880 has historical value. Of Government imprints are Acts of Congress prior to 1800, some with the manuscript signatures of Secretaries of State thereon; Washington’s letter accepting command of the armies, 1798, “Published for General Information”; and also the “Additional Instructions to Public and Private Armed Vessels, 1812.” New Jersey leads in the number of imprints, and among these are the lottery advertisement of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, with seven tickets for same, 1795; a Burlington issue of a Catalogue of fruit trees, 1804; and an 1800 Act to abolish slavery. The Pennsylvania imprints include a bond form from Benjamin Franklin’s press, prior to 1775; a 1776 order form for supplies for Pennsylvania armed vessels; a Table

Broadsides.

showing the Value of any Number of Dollars, 1778; advertisement of the Continental Congress Office of Finance, calling for proposals for supplies for the Army, 1781; and a little-known call for a town meeting in Philadelphia for the erection of a city hall, to which a tentative date of 1838 has been ascribed. Among the Massachusetts broadsides are the Act of June 29, 1798, to prevent cursing and swearing, and an excellent copy of the proclamation of pardon to the participants in Shays's Rebellion, except Shays himself and other leaders, 1787; also the well-known broadside of 1812, depicting the Gerrymander. A small group of Quaker broadsides, of Pennsylvania and New Jersey imprints, dating from 1722 to 1734—some of them from Bradford's press—are of interest; also two imprints of Poor Richard's "Way to Wealth"—one a London issue of 1779, and another a Philadelphia imprint from the press of Daniel Humphreys, sometime before 1800. A detailed list of the broadside accessions will be published at the close of the present calendar year.

British transcripts.

The transcripts from the British archives have assumed such proportions and in certain groups have reached such a stage towards completion as to call for the formulation of a general policy for future work. This policy has been developed in consultation with Prof. Charles M. Andrews, whose Guides to the manuscript materials for American history in British archives furnish a check list for directing the work of the copyists. The transcribers copy the manuscripts listed in the Stevens Index. Where papers noted in the index are portions of a series, the entire series is copied. Where papers have been printed in full, reference to the printed document is given. The transcribers catalogue all documents belonging to the collections and period covered by the Index, although such documents may not be listed therein. Transcriptions of series of documents relating to individual colonies are made only when part of such series

is noted in the Index, and the series is not fully copied by the State interested. In cases where a State series is to be copied, the transcription begins with the earliest Colonial papers. In the case of Massachusetts, no copies are made. In the case of New York, only enclosures are copied, for use in connection with the printed Documents relative to the Colonial History of New York. Transcriptions are made of papers relating to the British West Indies, for the sufficient reason that such papers are of high importance to American history in the Colonial period. The transcriptions end with 1783. Calendars are made of documents relating to the American Colonies in the following series, not listed in the Stevens Index: Entry Books; Board of Trade, commercial; Admiralty; Treasury; Commissariat and Customs; High Court of Admiralty; Audit Office, declared accounts; Rodney and Chatham Papers. Such calendars serve both as guides for further copying and also as indexes to the documents when copied.

The transcripts from the Spanish archives are being arranged and calendared by a competent Spanish historical scholar. Meanwhile, the copying is proceeding in Spain under the personal supervision of Prof. Charles H. Cunningham; and in Mexico under that of Prof. Charles W. Hackett.

Mrs. Jeannette Thurber Connor, New York City, has given 72 typewritten pages of transcripts of papers in the Spanish archives relating to Florida, 1520 to 1620. This is the first installment of a collection that will be both extensive and valuable.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS.

(From the report of the chief, Doctor Harris.)

DOCUMENTS:
Accessions.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, the accessions to the Library through the division of documents were as follows:

How acquired.	Volumes.	Pamphlets.	Total.
Received by virtue of law	2,474	4,538	7,012
Gifts of the Government of United States in all its branches	422	617	1,039
Gifts of State governments	2,862	8,602	11,464
Gifts of local governments	868	1,322	2,190
Gifts of foreign governments	4,231	5,666	9,897
Gifts of corporations and associations	198	498	696
By transfer	2,822	2,609	5,431
Total received	13,877	23,852	37,729
By purchase, exchange, deposit, and transfer (counted in order division)	399	292	691
By binding periodicals	1,848	.....	1,848
Total handled	16,124	24,144	40,268

In addition to the above, 901 maps and charts have been received by official donation.

The total number of volumes and pamphlets handled during the year was 40,268, as compared with 48,492 for the preceding year. There has been a distinct decline in the number of publications issued by the Federal Government as well as the number received from foreign countries. As the Library receives practically everything published by the Federal Government, this means that the program of economy in printing recently instituted is reducing the

number of publications issued. In foreign countries conditions are still so unsettled and printing costs so high that the publication of government documents is being not only reduced but in many cases even dispensed with. In some of the newer governments the lack of organization for the distribution of reports makes it difficult for us to secure even what is published.

During the year special want lists have been made up relating to Argentina, Australia (3), Austria, Baden, Barbados, Belgium (7), Brazil (4), British Columbia, British Guiana, Canada (10), Chile (4), Colombia (4), Czechoslovakia, Denmark (2), Ecuador, Egypt (2), Federated Malay States, France (16), Finland, Germany (11), Great Britain (3), Guatemala, Hamburg, Honduras (2), Hungary, India (14), Italy (21), Ireland (3), Jamaica (2), Latvia, Madras, Netherlands, Netherlands-India, New South Wales (2), New Zealand (2), Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland (3), Prussia (2), Queensland, Rhodesia (3), Roumania, Salvador, South Australia, Spain, Sweden (3), Switzerland (5), Transvaal, Turkey, Union of South Africa (6), Uruguay (2), Western Australia, and Württemberg.

Want lists.

Besides the regular consignments from the 95 governments on the regular international exchange list, the following shipments have been received in response to special requests: Sweden, 21 volumes; Styria, 21 volumes and 220 posters.

The Monthly Check List of State Publications continues to show its value in bringing in State publications at the rate of about 1,000 per month, and this number remains about stationary in spite of the fact that reductions in the printing appropriations have been almost universal among these

governments. The extent of these receipts since the creation of the division of documents is as follows:

1901-02	2, 162	1912-13	9, 485
1902-03	1, 589	1913-14	9, 283
1903-04	1, 023	1914-15	9, 634
1904-05	2, 812	1915-16	9, 615
1905-06	3, 884	1916-17	11, 095
1906-07	3, 245	1917-18	13, 323
1907-08	4, 128	1918-19	12, 638
1908-09	3, 554	1919-20	12, 416
1909-10	6, 386	1920-21	12, 138
1910-11	7, 767	1921-22	11, 290
1911-12	9, 318	1922-23	11, 464

During the year 4,952 volumes were sent to the bindery and, in addition, 8,691 pamphlets were bound into covers.

The number of duplicates eliminated and turned over to the order division for exchange with other libraries was 2,125 volumes and 3,226 pamphlets; total, 5,351.

LAW LIBRARY.

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

The accessions during the year were as follows:

LAW LIBRARY: Accessions.

How acquired.	1921-22		1922-23	
	Main library.	Conference library.	Main library.	Conference library.
By copyright	972	.....	921	.....
By gift and transfer	902	113	803	153
By purchase	770	860	699	353
Total	2, 644	973	2, 423	506
Total accessions	3, 617		2, 929	
Total contents of law library	196, 573		198, 996	

Among notable accessions to the law library during the past year by purchase are the following:

Massachusetts (Colony):

- Tax Act, session May 31–October 4, 1727. Boston: Printed by B. Green, 1727. LAW:
Noteworthy ac-
cessions.
- Tax Act, session May 29, 1728. Boston: Printed by B. Green, 1728.
- Tax Act, session May 26, 1731. Boston: Printed by B. Green, 1731.
- [Treasurer's Warrant to Assess] August 1, 1772, signed H. Gray. Boston: Printed by Richard Draper, 1772.
- Tax Act, session May 25, 1774–June 7, 1774. Boston: Printed by Draper, Green and Russell [1774].
- Tax Act, session July 19, 1775–September 20, 1775. Watertown, New England: Printed by Benjamin Edes, 1775.

Massachusetts (Commonwealth):

- Tax Act, 1781. 15 p. [Boston, 1781].
- Tax Act (Commonwealth [Tax, no. 3]) 1783.
- Tax Act, February 24, 1800. [Boston] Young and Minns [1800].
- Tax Act, March 5, 1810. [Boston] Russell and Cutler.

New York (Colony):

The Laws Of Her Majestie's Colony of New York, As they were Enacted ... in divers Sessions, the first of which began April the 9th ... 1691. To which is Added, His Excellency's Speeches and Messages to the General Assembly, and a Journal of the Votes and Addresses of the House ... to the 12th of November, 1709. [New York] Printed by William Bradford, 1710. (Title, [2] p. of Contents, and p. 1–8 of text, in facsimile) (p. 1–2 of A Journal of the Votes Of The General Assembly ... 7 April, 1709, in facsimile).

Bound at end: (1) An Ordinance Of His Excellency and Council For the Establishing Courts of Judicature, 1699 (p. 1–2 in facsimile).

(2) An Ordinance For The Further Establishing The Supreme Court of Judicature ... 1704. [New York] Printed by William Bradford, 1704. (All in facsimile.)

(3) An Ordinance Of His Excellency Edward Viscount Cornbury ... 1705. (All in facsimile.)

(4) An Ordinance Of His Excellency Edward Viscount Cornbury ... 1704. (All in facsimile.)

Pennsylvania (Colony):

Session Laws, 1744, 1745, 1749, 1750, 1754, 1755, 1757. Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by B. Franklin, at the New Printing-Office, near the Market, 1746–1758.

Arkansas (Territory):

Acts passed at a special session of the General assembly of the territory ... one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight ... Little Rock: Printed by William E. Woodruff, 1828.

California:

List of acts passed by the Legislature of the state of California, at its first session, in 1849 and 1850. [San José, 1850].

LAW:
Noteworthy ac-
cessions.

Maryland:

An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

Passed December 21, 1789. Annapolis: Printed by Frederick Green.

Missouri:

Private acts of the Third General assembly of the State of Missouri ... in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four. Printed by Duff Green, at the office of the St. Louis Enquirer. 1824.

New Jersey:

(1) Acts of the Sixth General assembly of the State of New Jersey, at a session begun at Trenton on the 23d day of October, 1781 ... Trenton: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1782.

(2) An Act for laying an excise on sundry articles retailed or consumed within the State of New Jersey. Passed at Burlington, June 4, 1787.

New York:

Mercantile Laws of the State of New York ... New York: Printed by Francis Childs. 1788.

New York. Duke of York's Charter, 1683:

The Duke of York's charter of Liberties & Privileges to the Inhabitants of New York, anno 1683, with Acts of Assembly of that year & the year 1684. A Certified and Exemplified Manuscript copy of Dongan's Laws, 1683-1684, made from the Original Manuscript ...

U. S. President, 1801-1809 (Jefferson):

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting certain laws of the Indiana Territory of the United States. For the information of both houses. 7th December, 1803. Received. 8th December 1803. Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

U. S. Supreme Court:

A Case decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, in February, 1793. In which is discussed the question "Whether a State be liable to be sued by a private citizen of another State?" Philadelphia: Printed by T. Dobson, 1793.

U. S. District court. New York:

Rules of the District court of the United States, for the district of New-York, in prize causes. New-York: Printed by Pelsue and Gould, 1812.

United States:

The Pre-emption laws, and all the amendments ... also, the Kansas-Nebraska bill. St. Joseph, Mo., Pfouts & Cundiff, printers, 1856.

Hawaiian Islands:

Laws of His Majesty Kamehameha IV., king of the Hawaiian Islands, passed by the nobles and representatives, at their session, 1860. Honolulu, 1860.

Adey, Stephen Payne:

A treatise on Courts martial ... New-York: Printed by H. Gaine, 1769.

Burn, Richard:

Burn's Abridgment, Or The American Justice ... Dover, (New-hampshire.) Printed For, And Sold by Eliphalet Ladd, 1792.

Conductor Generalis:

2d ed., with large additions. New York: Printed and sold by J. Parker, 1749.

Conductor Generalis:

New-York: Printed by John Patterson, for Robert Hodge, 1788.

Freeman, Samuel:

A valuable assistant to every man: or, The American clerk's magazine ... 3d ed., rev., enl., and much improved ... Printed at Boston, by I. Thomas and E. T. Andrews, 1797.

Hays, Robert, et al. vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad co., et al.:

Papers pertaining to the suit ... Philadelphia, 1851.

Taylor, John Louis:

A digest of the statute law of North-Carolina, relative to wills, executors and administrators ... Raleigh: Printed by J. Gales & son. 1824.

Zenger, John Peter:

A Brief Narrative of the Case and Tryal of John Peter Zenger ... [Boston, 1799].

[Abbreuiamentum statutorum] Pynson, 1499.

Magnum abbreuiamentū statutorum Anglie vsq ad annum. xv. H. viii inclusiue. Johannes Rastell, 1528.

Gt. Brit. Laws. James I:

[Acts passed in the 39th year of James I] London, Robert Barker, 1606.

Gt. Brit. Laws. George II:

An Act for naturalizing such foreign Protestants, and others therein mentioned, as are settled, or shall settle in any of His Majesty's colonies in America. London, John Basket, 1739.

Gt. Brit. Customs:

The Attorney & Solicitor Generals & ca. Opinions Concerning The Customs from the Year 1673 to 1703 . . . copied from a Manuscript of Mr. T. White, which was taken from The Originals in the Custody of the Commissioners of the Customs. (Manuscript copy)

Littleton, Sir Thomas:

Lyttlytō tenures newly imprinted. [London, Thomas Berthelet, 1530]

Perkins, John:

A Profitable Booke . . . Treating of the Lawes of England. London, Company of Stationers, 1609.

Borrow, George Henry:

Celebrated trials, and remarkable cases of criminal jurisprudence, from the earliest records to the year 1825. London, 1825. 6 v. Statvta et decreta commvnis Genvae. Bononia, 1498. Ordonnances royaulx De la iurisdiction De la Preuoste des marchās xescheuinaige de la ville de paris. [2d ed.] Paris [1528]

Perugia. Laws:

Statuta Perusiae. Perugia, 1523-28.

Consolato del mare:

Llibre de consolat dels fets maritims. Barcelona, 1592.

Sigonio, Carlo:

De antiquo ivre civim Romanorum, Italiae, provinciarum, ac Romanae ivrisprudentiae iudiciis, libri XI. Francofurti, 1593.

Allegacion de derecho:

Por parte de Doña Francisca Colon de Toledo, sobre la tenuta y possession de los estados de Almirantazgo delas Indias, Ducado de Beragua, y Marquesado de Iamayca. [Madrid, circa 1607]

Latin American collection.

During the past year a check of the Latin American legal collection has been made and material lacking specified. The law librarian has been so fortunate as to have been assisted in this work by Mr. John T. Vance, jr., a linguist and lawyer familiar from personal experience with Latin American legal procedure.

DIVISION OF MAPS.

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

The following tables, A and B, respectively, show the number of accessions for the year and the total number of pieces in the division of maps:

MAPS AND
CHARTS:
Accessions.

TABLE A.—*Accessions, July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.*

Description.	Copyright.	Purchase.	Gift.	Transfer.	Exchange.	Total.
Maps.....	2,214	105	1,188	74	12	3,593
Atlases.....	66	37	12	26	.....	141
MSS.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
Views.....	2	3	.....	68	1	74
Total	2,282	148	1,201	168	13	3,812

TABLE B.—Total number of pieces in division, June 30, 1923.

Description.	June 30, 1922.	Accessions, 1923.	Total.
Maps.....	165,464	3,593	169,057
Atlases.....	5,705	141	5,846
MSS.....	986	4	990
Views.....	1,938	74	2,012
Total.....	174,093	3,812	177,905

These tables do not include the total number of sheets in the Sanborn insurance collection, the British Ordnance survey, and the Egyptian survey, which number as follows:

Description.	Accessions, 1922-23.		Total.	
	Maps.	Sheets.	Maps.	Sheets.
Sanborn insurance maps.....	905	10,294	30,784	289,582
Ordnance survey.....				17,217
Egyptian survey.....				22,660
Total.....	905	10,294	30,784	329,459

Since the publication of the fourth volume of "A list of geographical atlases," in 1920, 487 atlases have been received and catalogued in preparation for another volume. Atlases.

The work in the division has fallen below the usual standard on account of the epidemic of sickness which seems to have afflicted all the Government service. The death on March 11, 1923, of Oswald Welti, for many years assistant chief, has been a serious loss.

The catalogue of sheet maps is progressing, and the work on this list is lightened by the omission of certain maps detached from atlases which have been fully described in the various volumes of "A list of geographical atlases." Sheet map catalogue.

This "List" has done much to economize labor in the division, and information received from numerous sources shows that it has been of great assistance in many libraries in this country and throughout the world.

Attention is here called to the extensive correspondence of this division relating to cartographical subjects requiring difficult research. Though the final answer be brief, the determination of it may involve considerable time and labor. The manuscript "Bibliography of cartography," has been indispensable in this connection. In addition to inquiries of correspondents are, of course, telephone calls from the various departments of the Government involving the location of many geographical positions which up to a recent date were comparatively little known.

Works ready for publication.

No publication has come from this division during the year. Many additions have been made to those works already compiled which are typewritten and ready to go to press. They are as follows:

Bibliography of cartography, or A descriptive list of books and magazine articles relating to maps, map makers, and views. 6,604 typewritten leaves, 30,768 estimated titles.

A descriptive list of maps of California and San Francisco to 1865, inclusive, found in the Library of Congress. 173 typewritten leaves, 288 titles.

A descriptive list of maps and views of Boston in the Library of Congress, 1630-1865. 275 typewritten leaves, 1,035 titles.

A descriptive list of maps and views of Washington and District of Columbia, including Mount Vernon. 540 typewritten leaves, 1,700 titles.

A descriptive list of maps and views of New York in the Library of Congress to 1865. 439 typewritten leaves, 1,600 titles.

A descriptive list of maps and views of Philadelphia in the Library of Congress, 1683-1865. 139 typewritten leaves, 490 titles.

The chief of the division has taken great interest in endeavoring to complete the catalogue of our valuable collection of manuscript maps relating to America.

The following rare accessions are noted:

MAPS AND
CHARTS:
Noteworthy ac-
cessions.

Blaeu, W. J. and Blaeu, J. *Le théâtre du monde ou novvel atlas, mis en lumière par Gvillavme & Iean Blaeu* . . . 3 v. in 4. fol. Amsterdam, I. Blaeu, 1645.

Titles and imprints engraved on slips and pasted on blank spaces on illuminated title-pages. In v. 1, title omitted. Titles and indexes in French. No text on reverse of maps. Volume 2 bound in 2 pts.

Blaeu, W. J. and Blaeu, J. *Theatrum orbis terrarum, sive atlas novvus, in qui tabulae et descriptiones omnium regionum, edita a Guiljel; et Joanne Blaeu*. 5 v. Amsterdami, apud Iohannem Guilelmi F. Blaeu, 1649-1654.

A manuscript inscription from Jan Blaeu to Sir John Scot appears on the flyleaf of v. 1. In v. 5, the maps of Scotland were from the maps of Timothy Pont, which were purchased by Sir John Scot of Scots-tavet after Pont's death. At the request of Scot and Charles I, these maps were completed for Blaeu's atlas by Robert Gordon of Straloch and his son James and taken to Amsterdam in 1654 by Scot, who superintended their publication. They were finally issued in 1654 as v. 5 of this edition, forming the first Scottish atlas. This copy of v. 5 has nine pages of manuscript notes written and signed by Robert Gordon and the volume has many annotations in his handwriting.

Goos, Pieter. *De zee-atlas, ofte water-wereld, waer in vertoon werden alle de zee-kusten van het bekende des aerd-bodems. Seer dienstigh voor alle heeren en kooplieden, als oock voor alle schippers en stuurlieden. Gesneden, gedruckt en uytgegeven*. 10 p. l., 41 maps. fol. Amsteldam, P. Goos, 1669.

Same as the 1666 edition, except that the imprint and date on the colored engraved title-page have been changed, and the dedication, introduction and table of contents are from different plates. In the table of contents one map has been omitted. It is entitled, "Paskaerte van de Zuÿdt en Noordt Revier in Nieu Nederlandt . . ." and appears in the atlas. This map is called for in the table of contents of the 1666 edition and appears in that atlas.

Du Sauzet, Henri. *Atlas portatif composé de cclxxxv cartes, de plusieurs habiles géographes; où sont représentées toutes les parties de la terre. Avec un discours sur la cosmographie, contenant un abrégé de la sphere, de la géographie et de l'hydrographie. Ouvrage curieux & utile pour l'étude de la géographie* . . . 2 v. in 1; v. 1, 8 p. l., 135 (*i. e.* 133) maps, 2 pl.; v. 2, p. l., 150 maps. obl. 4°. Amsterdam, H. Du Sauzet, 1734-[1735]

Engraved illustrated half-title reads: *Atlas minor, in quo totius orbis partes, cclxxxv tabulis accuratè delineatis, representantur*. Amstelodami, apud H. Du Sauzet. Several maps are dated 1697; one map, no. 62, *Théâtre de la guerre en Allemagne*, is dated 1735. Maps by Sanson, Kaerius, Biens, Sivardt, Hondius, Mercator, Martini and Lhuyd.

MAPS AND CHARTS: Laurie, R. and Whittle, J. A new and elegant imperial sheet atlas comprehending general and particular maps of every part of the world. Principally compiled from the great French atlas and others of the most distinguished geographers in Europe, forming the completest collection of single sheet maps hitherto published . . . 2 p. l., 50 col. maps. fol. London, R. Laurie & J. Whittle, 1796.

Noteworthy ac-
cessions.

Laurie R. and Whittle, J. A new and elegant imperial sheet atlas, comprehending general and particular maps of every part of the world. Principally compiled from the great French atlas, and others of the most distinguished geographers in Europe, forming the completest collection of single sheet maps hitherto published and rendered particularly convenient by opening without folds. New ed. . . . 2 p. l., 53 col. maps. fol. London, R. Laurie & J. Whittle, 1800.

Kitchin, Thomas, & others. Kitchin's general atlas describing the whole universe. Being a complete collection of the most approved maps extant: corrected with great care, and augmented from the last edition of d'Anville and Robert [de Vaugondy], with many improvements by other eminent geographers. An enlarged and improved edition . . . 1 p. l., 33 maps on 41 sheets. fol. London, R. Laurie & J. Whittle, 1810.

Michelot, H. and Bremond, L. [Cartes des côtes de la mer Méditerranée avec les îles et les ports] 16 maps, 3 pl. fol. [Marseille, L. Bremond, 1715-1723]

The "Catalogue of the printed maps, plans and charts in the British Museum" gives an entry for what is evidently a copy of this same publication. This entry reads: "Michelot, Henri. [A collection of charts of the various coasts, islands and ports of the Mediterranean Sea] Par M. . . . and Bremond 1726. fol." In the Library of Congress copy as in that of the British Museum, there is no title-page. In the Library of Congress copy, a map entitled "Nouvelle carte générale de la Mer Méditerranée," has the date 1726 supplied with a pen, and the date 1818 has also been written over the original date on the map entitled, "Nouvelle carte de la baye de Cadix et du détroit de Gibraltar." On the other maps the engraved dates vary from 1715 to 1723. All maps are by Michelot and Bremond and published by Bremond at Marseilles. They were engraved by P. Starckman.

Camocio, G. F. Isole famose porti, fortezze, e terre maritime sottoposte alla ser.^{ma} sig.^{ria} di Venetia, ad altri principi christiani, et al sig. Turco, nouamete poste in luce. 1 p. l., 86 maps, 5 pl. obl. 8°. In Venetia alla libreria del segno di S. Marco [1574]

Engraved title-page illustrated with instruments of war, land and naval engagements, and figures representing Mars and Neptune. A collection of maps illustrating the war between Turkey and Venice, 1570-73. One of the early examples of maps first published on detached leaves and afterwards collected and brought out with a common title-page.

Mercator, Gerard. Galliae tabulę geographicę. Per Gerardum Mercatorem illustrissimi ducis Julię Cliuię montis &c cosmographum. Duysburgi Cliuorum editę. Cum gratia & priuilegio. 1 p. l., 62 l. incl. 25 col. maps. sm. fol. [Duisburg, 1585.]

MAPS AND
CHARTS:
Noteworthy ac-
cessions.

The first edition of Mercator's atlas was published in 1585 with Latin text. This first part or volume was divided into three parts each with a separate title. The title to the first part is always used as a title to the whole. These titles read:

pt. 1. Given above.

pt. 2. Belgii inferioris geographicę tabulę. Per Gerardum Mercatorem illustriss. ducis Julię Cliuię &c. cosmographum. Duysburgi editę. Cum priuilegio.

pt. 3. Germaniæ tabulę geographicę. Per Gerardum Mercatorem illustries. ducis Julię Cliuię &c. cosmographum. Duysburgi editę. Cum priuilegio.

This copy of the atlas contains the first two parts but the third part is wanting. The second volume of the atlas was published in 1590 and was entitled "Italię, Slavonię, et Gręcię tabulę geographicę ..." These two volumes form the only edition of Mercator's atlas published before his death.

A map of the United States of North America. Drawn from a number of critical researches by A. Arrowsmith ... Scale of geographical miles 100 [to $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches], 4 sheets, 24 x 27 $\frac{1}{2}$. London, A. Arrowsmith, 1796.

Rathbone Place edition. Two issues of this map appeared in 1796, one marked Soho Square, and one, Rathbone Place.

Map of the Western Reserve including the Fire Lands in Ohio ... Engraved by Savory Pitt. 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 20 $\frac{3}{8}$. Nelson, Portage county, Ohio, W. Sumner, 1826.

Marked, "Copyright secured." At the foot of map, historical note on Western Reserve.

Frederick county [Va.] ... drawn by J. Moffett, Sur^r 20th April 1769. A Scale of Miles 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ in one degree of Latitude. 12 x 7 $\frac{1}{8}$.

Manuscript sketch on a thin sheet of paper, endorsed on the reverse in George Washington's handwriting, "Map of the County of Frederick 1769." The map proper measures $4\frac{3}{8}$ x $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches. In the space below the map is a drawing of a compass and a note which reads, "The above is a plan of the County of Frederick taken according to the map of the Northern Neck of Virginia. A B is the Augusta Line. the course accurate — the distance computed. B C is computed. C D is accurate both courses & distances as also is D A according to the Blue Ridge of Mountains, which divides the said county from the counties of Culpepper, Fauquier and Loudoun, from the head of Happy Creek to the Mouth of Shannondoah River the courses are accurate drawn by J. Moffett Sur^r 20th April 1769."

A general chart of the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, describing the gulf and Windward Passages, coast of Florida, Louisiana and Mexico, Bay of Honduras and Musquito Shore. Likewise the coast of the Spanish Main to the mouths of the Orinoco. Drawn from the surveys

MAPS AND
CHARTS:
Noteworthy ac-
cessions.

taken by Mr. Geo. Gauld, and others, the new Spanish charts, &c. and adjusted from recent observations, by J. F. Dessiou ... Approved by the Chart committee of the Admiralty. 4 sheets, $24\frac{1}{2} \times 36\frac{1}{8}$ each. London, W. Faden, 1808.

On margin: Engraved by J. Tyrer, Chapel St. Pentonville. Chart of the coast of Biruquete, Panama & Veraqua, from Point Solano to Point Burica.

Plan de defensa para la Isla de la Margarita, hecho de orden del Rey por el Brigadier de Infanteria Dⁿ Augustin Crame, de acuerdo con el Theniente Coronel Dⁿ Josef de Matos, Gobernador de tha Isla. [Escala] 5 leg. maritima [to $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches] $20\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$. Isla de la Margarita el 15 de Junio de 1777.

Manuscript. Pen and ink sketch of the Island of Margarita accompanied by 15 pages of manuscript text signed by Augustin Crame and Joseph de Matos, dated 15th of June, 1777. Gives a plan for the defense of the island, and a statement concerning existing defenses with suggestions for their improvement. Title at head of text.

Plano, y Perfiles de las Barter^s de Sⁿ Biz,^{te} y Sⁿ Juan, de la Plaza de S^{ta} Marta, situadas enfrente de la entrada de su Puerto, p^a la inteligencia de la exist^{ta} de dichas Baterias, y p^a la de la que se propone construir en su mediacion: comunicadas superficialm^{te} como se demuestra ... S^{ta} Marta à 18 de Abril de 1743. [Signed] Dⁿ Antonio de Arevalo. Escala de 100 Tuestas para el Plano [to $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches] $14\frac{1}{8} \times 30\frac{1}{2}$.

Manuscript. Separate titles of profiles: Perfil de San Juan.—Perfil de la Bateria Propuesta.—Perfil de la Comunicac^{on}—Perfil de la Bateria de Sⁿ Bizente. Escala de 50. Tuestas para. los Perfiles [to $10\frac{1}{8}$ inches]

Tassin, Nicolas. Cartes générales des provinces de France et d'Espagne. Reueués, corrigées & augmentées par le sieur Tassin ... 1 p. l., 25 [7] pp., 68 maps. obl. 16°. Paris, S. Cramoisy, 1633.

The maps of France and Spain have separate illustrated half-titles, that for maps of France dated 1633, and for maps of Spain undated. A table of contents calls for 68 maps of which 58 relate to France.

France. *Dépôt de la marine*. Le pilote des Îles Britanniques, publié d'après les ordres du contre-amiral Decrès, ministre de la marine et des colonies ... 2 p. l., 34 maps on 66 l. fol. Paris, Dépôt général de la marine [1757-1815]

A number of the maps carry Bellin's name, and a number are taken from the British maps prepared by John Knight, Wm. Price, Hamilton Moore, Murdo Downie, Captain Preston, Joseph Huddart, Stuart Amos Arnold. Dates on maps vary from 1757-1815.

DIVISION OF MUSIC.

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

Accessions to the music division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923.

	Copy-right.	Gift.	Pur-chase.	Ex-change.	Trans-fer.	Other.	Total.
Music (M).....	14,535	189	1,292	51	75	7	16,149
Literature (ML)...	560	110	522	3	39	15	1,249
Theory (MT).....	599	9	47	1	21	4	681
Total.....	15,694	308	1,861	55	135	26	18,079

Contents of the music division at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1923.

Music:

Contents on June 30, 1922, volumes and pieces. . 890,339
 Accessions during the past year. 16,149

Total. 906,488

Less 33 discarded items and 220 items returned
 to copyright office. 253

Total on June 30, 1923. 906,235

Literature:

Contents on June 30, 1922, volumes and pam-
 phlets. 39,491

Accessions during the past year. 1,249

Total on June 30, 1923. 40,740

Theory:

Contents on June 30, 1922, volumes and pieces. . . 24,474

Accessions during the past year. 681

Total on June 30, 1923. 25,155

Grand total, volumes, pamphlets, etc. 972,130

The accessions to the music division for the past fiscal year were less by 17,184 items than for the previous year. This reduction of almost 50 per cent chiefly affects class M (music), where the decrease is actually 17,502. Within this class the decrease is restricted to the nonclassified copy-right deposits, charitably known as "reserve storage," and to "player-rolls." It is due to a policy of elimination adopted in November, 1922, for various reasons, among which is the much-needed saving of shelf room.

*Decrease in
copyright acces-
sions.*

Increase in catalogue cards.

In contrast to these figures are the 22,687 cards added to the catalogue during the past year, 1,935 of which were printed cards. This represents an increase of little less than 50 per cent over the total of cards written in the music division during the previous year.

Public service.

The music division serves a vastly larger public than is comprised by readers on the premises, persons entitled to the "home privilege," and special applicants in libraries of other cities. The division acts as an "information bureau" on a great many topics relating to music, and answers inquiries from all corners of the country. The letter from a little hamlet, asking for a half-remembered stanza of a long-forgotten song, receives the same prompt attention as does the request from an historian in America or Europe for data which may be indispensable to him in his work and are perhaps unobtainable anywhere else.

Exhibits.

Three new exhibits have been placed on view, of which two are in the central exhibition hall of the Library. The first was occasioned by the centenary of "Home, sweet home" (May 8, 1923); the second is devoted to masonic song collections of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The third exhibit, in the main office of the music division, is devoted to autographs of famous composers. These specimens include holographs of John Sebastian Bach and three of his sons, Händel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Weber, Liszt, Wagner, Rossini, Berlioz, Gounod, and others. The exhibits of Colonial and Civil War music continue.

*ACCESSIONS:
Contemporary music.*

Satisfactory progress has been made in the task of bringing up to date certain historical and complete editions serially issued, which could not be obtained during the years of war. The accessions among contemporary publications—ranging from clever pieces of American "jazz" to the superb facsimile of Wagner's manuscript score of "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg"—cover too wide a field to permit a mention of even the most important. Suffice it, therefore, to single

out a few especially fine manuscripts and old editions which the Library has had the good fortune to procure.

The most precious acquisition in this class is the Finale of Beethoven's string-trio, op. 3, in the composer's youthful and clear handwriting. It is the first considerable Beethoven holograph to find its way into the collection. The holograph consists of ten oblong octavo pages, and represents the original, unpublished version of this Finale. Written at Bonn, probably some time between 1790 and 1792, Beethoven revised it in Vienna prior to the publication of the whole work by Artaria, who announced it in the *Wiener Zeitung* of February 8, 1797. A comparison between this holograph and the printed Finale is illuminating, as it shows Beethoven's growing discernment. Structurally there is no change, except at one point where a modulation stretching over four measures is telescoped into half that length, an illustration of the value of economy as an element of art. However, the last version differs from the first in many small details; particularly is this the case in regard to the "figuration." In the first version it had already been subjected to a good deal of correction, but in the printed text it was made still more idiomatic, indicating that between the time of writing and the publication Beethoven had gained a clearer insight into what string players can or can not conveniently do and so render with more or less effectiveness.

An oblong book, containing 50 neatly written leaves, bears on the faded light-blue cover the words "Clavier Begleitung zu den Concerten in C moll, D dur, Es dur u. G dur." These are piano reductions of the orchestral accompaniments to Beethoven's concerti op. 37, 61, 73, and 58, respectively, made and copied out by Carl Czerny. From the peculiar fact that the arrangements take in only the wind parts and strengthen the bass, it is obvious that they were used in supplementing a string quartet or small

orchestra. At the beginning and end of each concerto is Czerny's signature and the date. The first three arrangements were completed between September 17 and October 23, 1817; the fourth concerto was arranged between May 13 and 17, 1818. Precisely what was the purpose of these skeleton reductions can only be conjectured. But we know that from 1816 to 1820 Czerny was accustomed to invite a chosen few, on Sundays, to hear his pupils play. Beethoven sometimes honored these musical entertainments with his presence, and the master's larger works were often performed in arrangements for two pianos, apparently with the occasional assistance of a few string players.

Wagner.

When Wagner set to music Brünnhilde's farewell, at the end of "Die Götterdämmerung," he decided to cut out some of the lines of his original poem. These lines were omitted from the score, but preserved in a footnote which Wagner appended to the scene in the complete edition of his collected writings. He justified the excision on the ground that, while the deleted lines epitomized the whole spiritual content of his Nibelung tetralogy, they seemed to him superfluous, since the idea they expressed was "given with absolute precision in the drama as set to music." Because of this statement, the impression long prevailed that none of the canceled verses were put to music—a loss deemed the greater as the beautiful lines beginning "Verging wie Hauch der Götter Geschlecht" might, not inaptly, be regarded as the "motto" of the entire "Ring."

Richard Specht, in "Der Merker" (Jan. 1913), first brought to general notice the fact that the sixteen "motto" lines had been set after all. As proof, he offered a facsimile of the music and words in a hand which Adolf von Gross, Wagner's trustee, declared to be Anton Seidl's. It was not Wagner's, of that there could be no doubt. In connection with this copy, Specht related a story told by Amalie Materna, the first singer of Brünnhilde at Bayreuth. This

tale, though it may have sprung from a seed of truth, is not quite plausible. According to it, that capricious monarch, King Ludwig of Bavaria, being present at a rehearsal of "Die Götterdämmerung" in the summer of 1876, chanced to learn of a cut in the final scene of the opera and demanded forthwith to hear the discarded passage. A copy was hastily made of it for Materna. Wagner asked her to study it and sing it for the king. But Ludwig suddenly left Bayreuth, and the music was never sung. At the time Specht's article appeared, both Wagner's widow and Adolf von Gross declared that no trace could be found of these 33 measures among Wagner's papers, either in his hand or in that of anyone else. Therefore the copy made for Materna was thought to be the only one in existence.

The Library of Congress has acquired this suppressed fragment in Wagner's own writing. It is on a gilt-edged sheet measuring 28 x 35 cm., the lines are drawn in pencil, the text and music written in ink, with a fine, large signature in full at the end. At the top are the words "Zur Widmung"—a dedication, but to whom? Was it intended for the royal friend? On what occasion did Wagner write this page, and how did it escape the "holders of the hoard" at Wahnfried? Not the least puzzling thing about this unique holograph is that the music differs in a few minor points from the copy reproduced by Specht.

The texts of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," minus "Das Rheingold," were printed in 1872 from the type of the "Collected Writings" then in process of publication, and were bound together in a separate volume for distribution among the friends of the author. A copy of this (third) private issue has come into the possession of the Library, and this copy is of particular interest because of a joint inscription on the half-title, which reads: "Fräulein Anna zu Weihnachten 1872—Richard Wagner—Cosima Wagner geb. Liszt." This mode of address may point to a person in the

household of Wagner's sister, Otilie Brockhaus, whose hospitable home in Leipzig repeatedly gave him shelter. In a letter to Otilie, written in 1871, Wagner mentions "die gute Anna" and suggests that she again prepare accommodations for himself and his wife. Christmas brought a special reward for the lady's continuing kindness in the shape of this inscribed volume.

Weber.

Among the very last things which Carl Maria von Weber wrote are two oblong pages of ten-line music paper. They contain the whole of the "Preghiera" and the first 14 measures of Fatima's song, "O Araby," in the opera "Oberon." Both numbers were composed after Weber's arrival in London, on March 5, 1826; the song for Fatima was finished on March 24, at 11 p. m.; the "Preghiera" was sketched on April 10 and orchestrated on the 11th, as a last minute's sop to the vanity of the insistent Braham, spoiled tenor-idol of the public. The first performance of "Oberon" took place on the following day, April 12; seven weeks later Weber was dead. The manuscript of the two numbers, for voice and piano, is evidently part of the vocal score finished by Weber on April 22 and handed two days later to Charles Kemble, then manager of Covent Garden Theater, at which the opera was given, for the publishers, Welsh & Hawes. Faint figures in pencil show the engraver's customary divisions, and these divisions agree with the arrangement of the printed page in the Welsh & Hawes score.

*Miscellaneous
holographs.*

The holograph of a canzonetta by Pergolesi ("Non mi negar signora . . .") for voice with figured bass is signed by the composer, inscribed "á Fra Bernardo Feo," and dated "a d 1731." It was found in the ruins of a monastery in Messina, after the earthquake, and just in time to save the writing from being washed out by the rain.

Another manuscript, in Gaetano Brunetti's handwriting, is a sonata "a violino solo e basso," composed by him for the Duke of Alba in 1778. Brunetti, before going to

Madrid and intriguing against Boccherini, had been an unpopular colleague of Mozart's in the archepiscopal orchestra at Salzburg. Mozart's letters show that he heartily, and no doubt justly, disliked the Italian violinist.

"Rossini al suo amico Luigi Dupré. L'anno 1818" is the superscription on the holograph manuscript of a three-page song, "Chi m'ascolta il canto usato," sparkling music set down with a care-free pen, unmarred by the slightest error.

Linked with the gayest period of Vauxhall is the name of James Hook. Most of Hook's innumerable songs enjoyed the acclaim of a season and died of exhaustion. A sketch book, begun in the year 1816, shows him untiringly turning out waltzes, ecossaises, hornpipes, and divers other kinds of fashionable dances. The canons and fugues, scattered here and there, show the musician in graver mood.

Two scores, in the composers' autographs, have drawn their inspiration from Sophocles: one is an overture to "Oedipus in Colonos" by Granville Bantock (Lyme Regis, 4.8.11), the other is a setting of "Die Chöre zu König Oedipus" by J. G. H. Bellermann (1856-57). By Bellermann also are the holograph scores of the cantatas "Der Fremdling auf Golgatha" (1852-53) and "In monte oliveti" (1854). The last two works are unpublished.

A recent inspection of the music division moved the distinguished English conductor, Mr. Albert Coates, to write a letter to several London papers, in which he asked British composers to contribute holographs to the collection of the Library. This appeal has met, so far, with generous response from Mr. Algernon Ashton, Mr. Alec Rowley, and Mr. Felix White.

Other composers who have augmented the collection by the gift of manuscripts during the past year are Messrs. Daniel Protheroe, Serge Rachmaninoff, Lazare Saminsky, and Emerson Whithorne.

The publishing house of G. Schirmer (Inc.) has placed in the permanent keeping of the Library a large number of manuscripts by the late Charles Tomlinson Griffes, one of America's most talented native composers, whose death, in 1920, at the age of 36, was a grievous loss to American music. The selection comprises piano pieces, songs, chamber music, and orchestral scores. From the widow and the sister of Adolph Louis Coerne were received some of the late composer's sketches and finished works in manuscript, with the promise that more will follow.

*Robert
Stevenson.*

Louis Although brilliantly and copiously represented in other departments of the Library, this is the first time that a report of the music division has had occasion to mention Robert Louis Stevenson. The present mention is due to the fact that the music collection has been enriched by the acquisition of six pages of music in his own handwriting. Stevenson has said that music was his "leading ignorance and curiosity." These sheets do not confute him. (Was it an ancestor of his, the Robert Stevenson, organist of Chester Cathedral, who after studying music for 33 years graduated Mus. Bac. Oxon. in 1587 and nine years later attained to the dignity of Mus. Doc.?) Awkward Stevenson's attempts may be, but what delight he must have had in successfully putting down on paper the melodies of Mendelssohn's "By Celia's arbour," Schubert's "Ihr Bild," Haydn's "My mother bids me," arranged for his flageolet. Perhaps Stevenson liked the sound of this instrument. Perhaps he had a vague idea that the playing of it might improve his health. His social instincts, if not his musical tastes, easily engaged him in concerted pieces. There are in his hand arrangements for two flageolets of Bishop's "When the bloom is on the rye" and of the Scottish air "The winter it is passed." More ambitious still, and quite evidently of his own design, is Schubert's "Haidenröslein" scored for flageolet, violin, guitar.

and mandolin. However, for the addition of Stevenson's name to the Library's catalogue of composers there is better warrant than may be found in mere transcriptions. Interspersed among these, if withal somewhat shyly, are germinal phrases of what is clearly original invention. Stevenson once revealed his attitude toward the art of musical composition and the distressing rules of harmony in a letter in which he defended a sample of his work by saying: "There may be hidden fifths in it, and if there are it shows how damn spontaneous the thing was."

The harvest of autograph letters written by musicians, and of personal documents relating to their lives, has been unusually rich. So full and varied is it, that only a few of the many items can be mentioned here. The following list aims at neither completeness nor coherence, it will, however, serve to show the great value of these acquisitions.

Autograph letters.

First in point of date, is a letter from Salvator Rosa of March 25, 1656, to his friend Messer Giov. Batt. Ricciardi in Pisa. That Rosa's interests were not limited to music, painting, and poetry, is evident by his remark in this letter that nearly every day he calls at the bookshop to see if "la Geometria del Cartese" has not appeared, and that he hopes the book will be awaited everywhere as he and the bookseller await it.

First in point of rarity, is a brief note from Beethoven to Nikolaus Zmeskall, one of his earliest friends in Vienna (quoted in the Thayer-Krehbiel biography of Beethoven, I, 231). Although it is undated, it was probably written about 1798. Beethoven, in one of his recklessly witty moods, indulges in a fantastically worded address, and ends with the forceful assurance: "Wir sind Ihnen ganz verflucht ergeben" (We are yours damnably devoted). To the Beethoven records belongs a one-page letter from his erstwhile pupil, Ferdinand Ries, written from Godesberg, on Feb. 6, 1826, to a member of the committee in

charge of the Whitsun music festival at Düsseldorf. For the benefit of that gentleman, Ries transcribes his letter of February 1, to the publishers Schott, in Mayence, and their reply of February 3. Ries asks for the score of the "Missa Solennis," with the view of giving it in Düsseldorf. The 9th Symphony also tempts him. The publishers report that the symphony is engraved and ready, but is being withheld from commerce because Beethoven is still undecided to whom it shall be dedicated. Ries proposes to the committee the first overture to "Eleonora;" as to the new overture by Beethoven, just being published by Schott [op. 124, "Die Weihe des Hauses"] he can not recommend it for the occasion. No work of Beethoven's was played at the festival.

Wagner letters.

First in point of singularity, are 14 autograph letters written by Richard Wagner, between the years 1864 and 1868, to Bertha Goldwag, seamstress in Vienna. Attached to these letters are several bills, lists of apparel, and of material ordered, together with minute directions for making, etc., all in Wagner's hand. Mute evidence of faded splendor, the little samples of satins and ribbons folded between the sheets have lost the pristine lustre of their magenta, mauve, and applegreen. There were originally 16 of these "Letters to a Milliner." When Daniel Spitzer printed the 16, in 1877, in the "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna, they created a sensation. Yet they disclose nothing more sensational than that Wagner was fond of dressing in garments of many-colored silks and velvets, and that, although pressed for money, he did not hesitate to spend, or owe, large sums for lounging robes of batting, for lavishly festooned bed-covers, and richly embroidered pillows. He carried the gorgeousness of his musical palette into the color-scheme of his private rooms and clothes. Perhaps he needed these things to stimulate creative thought. It is still a mooted question how Spitzer, who was an entertaining

feuilletonist and scandal-monger, got hold of these letters. *Wagner letters.* After publishing them, he sold the originals to a Viennese merchant, Arthur Faber, who gave one letter to a literary man in Vienna and the other 15 to Johannes Brahms. When the latter's posthumous papers were turned over to the Society of the Friends of Music in Vienna, the Wagner letters were excepted. Only 14 letters have come into the possession of the Library and these 14 were still in the envelope in which Brahms had kept them and on which the label of the Brahms estate was placed. The envelope also contained a note in blue pencil written by Joseph Joachim and dated Nov. 21, 1896; it begins: "Herewith at last the Wagner letters gratefully returned."

Two further additions to the Library's store of Wagner letters (now numbering 32) are spaced 20 years apart, yet both are alike typical of the writer. The earlier of the two, dated Biebrich, Oct. 9, 1862, acquaints C. von Sidorowitz, of the Russian Embassy in Darmstadt, with the old tale of woe: "I must now bid a long farewell to my Muse. Fate—or perhaps the thoughtlessness of some people—will not yet grant me what alone I deem worth striving for: undisturbed quiet to work." The other letter is among Wagner's last. It was written from Venice, Nov. 27, 1882, and carried to Adolf von Gross, his friend and business man, the composer's bitter complaint about the outrageous behavior of his so-called agents, Voltz & Batz. The letter bristles with pugnacity. Rather than be thought a blockhead, Wagner will go to court. The quarrel was finally settled, but before the adjustment was made, Wagner died, in February, 1883. It is generally considered that this unfortunate disagreement hastened his death.

Four lines written and signed by Joseph Haydn embody the statement that he does thereby transfer all rights in six of his symphonies—three belonging to the year 1794

and three to 1795—to Mr. Salomon, the violinist and conductor in London. The date of the contract, made in Vienna, is Feb. 27, 1796.

*Miscellaneous
letters.*

Only the briefest comment can be made on the remaining autographs of special importance. Carl Maria von Weber writes in English from Dresden on June 30, 1825, to Barham Livius in London concerning the unauthorized performance of his operas: "Was I not entitled to hope that you my dear sir would fight my cause? and does it agree with the renowned british Righteousness and generosity to overlook entirely such an object?" Mendelssohn, in a letter dated from Leipzig, March 8, 1836, to Ulrike von Pogwisch, in Weimar, announces the forthcoming première of his "Melusine" overture, and promises his friend, if she will come to Leipzig, the joys of a private quartet *séance*. There is a letter from Conradin Kreutzer dated Vienna, July 20, 1826, to G. F. Treitschke, the librettist, on the subject of their projected opera, "The two Figaros," which was not finished until 1839. (Treitschke, friend of Beethoven, in 1814 revised the book of "Fidelio.") Several letters of Heinrich Marschner and his fourth wife, Therese Janda (1860-62) deal with personal affairs and plans for travel. A note from Berlioz, sent from Weimar, on November 22, 1852, is addressed to an unidentified hunter of autographs, for whose satisfaction he adds a musical quotation from "Benvenuto Cellini." Another letter, also written at Weimar and dated April 2, 1863, is to Prince Hohenzollern-Hechingen. In this letter Berlioz agrees to conduct a special concert at castle Löwenberg. A letter to Baron d'Erlanger of 186-? conveys Gounod's excuses for not being able to attend a concert. The reason given is that he is engaged to dine and spend the evening with Princess Metternich. Saint-Saëns on June 7 [1875], tells Ambroise Thomas, director of the Conservatory in Paris, that he can not possibly come to the examinations on Saturday because he is overburdened with work, and,

moreover, a sacred duty claims him on that day, he must follow the hearse of Bizet. Grieg, writing in French to Vincent d'Indy from the Hotel de Sèze in Paris under date of January 15, 1890, protests against a notice [by Julien Tiersot] in "Le Ménestrel" of January 5, which casts a false light on his absence from the last concert of the Société Nationale, which concert was devoted in part to compositions by Grieg. Brahms, from Vienna, November 14, 1874, thanks Carl Reiss, conductor in Cassel, for the interest taken in his music, and speaks of his Variations for Orchestra [on a theme of Haydn, op. 56a] recently published.

This does not complete the list of letters purchased or received by gift, nor can the following names do more than suggest the variety of interesting topics contained in the correspondence of such well-known composers, players, and singers as Franz Abt (3), Carl Bohm, Ferdinand Gumbert, Stephen Heller (4), Jenö Hubay (6), Hubert Leonard, Karl Klindworth, Minnie Hauk-de Wartegg (6), Lillie Lehmann-Kalisch (3), Pauline Viardot-Garcia, Marianne Brandt, Etelka Gerster, Theodor Wachtel, Julius Stockhausen, Roberto Stagno, and many others.

Stray voice parts of Italian madrigal books turn up often enough and are offered cheaply, because musically they are, in general, of little use. To buy one at random, and wait for the chances of encountering its missing mates, is a hopeless undertaking. Complete sets of parts, on the other hand, form valuable additions to any collection. These little books are important, because they belong to one of the most absorbing epochs in musical history. It is gratifying, therefore, to have obtained no less than four such complete sets in one year. In chronological order, they are:

"Dolci affetti. Madrigali a cinque voci de diversi eccellenti musici di Roma . . ." Venice, 1582; (contains 23 madrigals by 15 composers, among whom are Marenzio, Palestrina, Nanino, and Zoilo).

"Del Sessa d'Aranda il primo libro de madrigali a quattro voci . . ." Venice, 1583 (the 2d edition).

"Di Antonio Buonavita nobile Pisano cavaliere, sacerdote ed organista di Santo Stefano, il primo libro de madrigali a quattro voci con un dialogo à otto nell fine . . ." Venice, 1587. This set once belonged to the famous Huth collection.

"Di Ruggiero Giovannelli maestro di capella in S. Pietro di Roma il primo libro de madrigali a cinque voci . . ." Venice, 1600 (the 5th edition; bound up in contemporary parchment with the 3d edition of the second book of his Madrigals, Venice, 1607).

Incunabula.

Of the year's accessions in Incunabula, two came to the music division. One of them is the "*Liber processionum secundum ordinem fratrum predicatorum*," printed in Sevilla "per Maynardum uncut Alamanum et Stanislaum Polonum socios. Anno a christi natali, mccccxciii." It is a collection of processional and other liturgical chants, issued for the Spanish members of the Predicant order. The book is a small octavo, printed in red and black throughout; some of the initials are drawn in red and blue, others in red and purple. The staff is of four lines, printed in red; the mensural notes are black, set in type.

The other book owes its origin to one of the many quarrels among theorists, so characteristic of the late 15th and early 16th centuries. The contentions between the disciples of Gafori in Milan and those of Ramis de Pareja in Bologna made as pretty a dispute as ever was waged in Latin prose and verse by savants and musicians whose amenities did not always match their learning, real or vaunted. One of Gafori's followers, Nicolo Burzio (ca. 1450-1518), was the author of the so-called "*Musices opusculum*"; it is a defense of Guido d'Arezzo, whose theories Gafori supported, and an attack "against a certain Spanish prevaricator of the truth," which was a pleasant way of designating Ramis. The book was printed directly in the enemy's camp, by Ugo de Rugeri of Bologna. The setting of it was finished on the last day of April, 1487; it is therefore one of the very earliest printed books containing music, and apparently this copy of it is the

first that has come to the United States. The book is printed in black throughout. The Library's copy has no drawn initials or rubrication. The diagrams, and mensural notes on five-line staff, are cut in wood.

Controversies were still raging in 1521 when "Bartholomei Philippinaei Gaphuriani nominis assertoris in Io. Sixteenth and seventeenth century books. Vaginarium Bononiensem apologia" was printed in Turin by Francesco de Sylvia for Andrea Calvi. "Vaginarium" was the Latin nickname given by the Gaforites to Spataro, pupil of Ramis.

Of other accessions among imprints of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the following are the most notable:

Jean Mauburne, "Rosetum exercitorum spiritualium et sacrarum meditationum . . ." (Basle, 1510, 2d ed.). A beautiful piece of printing, folio, 344 ll. in two columns, only in part devoted to music, containing a full-page illustration of the "Chiropsalterum," or harmonic hand, and a number of smaller woodcuts of musical instruments accompanying their descriptions.

Giovanni Giudetti, "Directorium Chori" (Rome, 1589, 2d ed.)

Melchior Vulpius, "Pars secunda selectissimarum cantionum sacrarum cum sex, septem, octo & pluribus vocibus . . ." (Jena 1603; the "Sextus," Erfurt 1611).

Gabriel Bataille, "Airs de differents autheurs, mis en tablature de luth," 3 bks. in one vol., contemporary parchment (Paris, 1608-11), dedicated to, and containing many airs of, Pierre Guédron, who was one of the first musicians in France to write solo songs with instrumental accompaniment.

Andres de Monserrate, "Arte breve, y compendiosa . . . del canto llano" (Valencia, 1614).

Joachim [Moller] à Burck and Johannes Eccard, a complete edition of their "Odae Sacrae" etc. (Mühlhausen i. Th., 1626; first published separately 1572-1594), a work by two early Protestant hymn composers of distinction.

Abdia Treu, "Lycci musici . . ." (Rotenburg, 1635) written in Latin and German, containing on pp. 38 and 39 a "Symphonia generis Enharmonici à 3," and at the back an elaborately engraved chart showing the "Divisio monochordi," as proposed by various theorists from Pythagoras to the lutemaker Johann Gerle (d. 1570) and the enharmonic scale "pro organis et clavichordiis." The author explains that the brevity of his book (52 pp.) is partly due to the difficulties of publication in war time.

Georg Weber, "Sieben Theile Wohlriechender Lebens-Fruechte . . ." (Danzig, 1649, containing the 7 parts, Königsberg 1648-49), from the collection of Wilhelm Tappert with his signature.

"Synopsis Musicae, or The Musical Inventory, Being a Collection of the choicest and newest Ayres . . . for the Recorder or Flute . . ." (London, Thomas Cross, 1693). The only composer mentioned by name is James Hart (1647-1718) who contributed several songs and pieces.

Music:

First editions.

It is fortunate, for obvious reasons, that musical amateurs have not followed the example of the bibliophiles and taken to collecting first editions. Since not a few private collectors are chiefly concerned in the excessive scarcity of the articles they gather, it is all the more a matter for congratulation that so far they have not elected to turn an eye on music. Indeed, first editions of music, especially by the great masters, are far more difficult to obtain than are first editions of books. This is probably due to the greater perishableness of music sheets. Yet the original edition of a musical composition is apt to be of greater importance to the student and the historian than is an *editio princeps* to the reader and literary critic, because in music the temptations to "edit" and "revise" each subsequent issue of a composition are so much stronger, with results often harder to detect, than they are in literature.

Provisions are now being made to withdraw gradually from the open shelves all the original copyright entries of works by prominent and fairly modern composers—such as Debussy, for instance—to place them in the class of "first editions," and wherever necessary to supply later prints of them for general use. Thus may be preserved what cost the Library not a cent and yet in fifty or a hundred years may be worth its weight in gold; albeit paper is heavy.

Nevertheless, a great many of the older first editions must still be procured for the collection. A number of them, especially Bach and Beethoven items, were obtained together with other desirable material at the public sale in Bonn (Nov., 1922) of the library collected by the late Dr. Erich Prieger (1849-1913), a well known authority on the

two composer's mentioned. In all, to the files of absolutely first Beethoven editions, have been added the *opera* 4, 22, 33 (the three sonatas of that number in the edition of Nägeli, in Zürich, who saw fit to "compose" into the first of them four measures of his own!), 77, 81a, 91, 123 (vocal and orchestral parts of the "Missa solennis"), and 136 (the full score of "Der glorreiche Augenblick," the cantata performed on Nov. 29, 1814, in honor of the imperial and royal guests assembled for the Congress of Vienna, but not published until nine years after Beethoven's death). Nor should mention be omitted of a rare and curious publication: the bulky and magnificently printed volume containing the 63 different musical settings of Giuseppe Carpani's poem "In questa tomba," among which the last and only surviving setting is by Beethoven. There are also many additions to the early Beethoven reprints and "simultaneous" editions, made possible through the uses and abuses which marked the publishing business a century ago.

Other composers whose first editions have been secured are Mozart, Haydn, Weber, Chopin (some of the Paris and Berlin editions only; London imprints are all wanting), Liszt, Mendelssohn, Paganini, Schumann, Löwe, Brahms; and the original edition of the "Tannhäuser" vocal score with the text in the "gothic" letters referred to by Wagner in his autobiography.

The compositions of Boccherini have been substantially increased by original editions and old manuscripts, once the property of L. Picquot (author of Boccherini's *Life and Bibliography*), supplemented by manuscripts of a later owner. The collection contains several unpublished works. Other unpublished treasures are among nine string-concerti by Tartini in manuscripts of which the earliest dates back to 1742. Of the reputed 300 odd flute-concerti

written by Quantz for Frederick the Great, four were procured in contemporary manuscripts.

Old dance collections.

Tunes of a surprising freshness and rhythmic piquancy are sometimes met with in the "yearly" dance collections which were so popular in England a hundred years or more ago. They were thin, narrow booklets, easily slipped into the pocket. Each tune was provided with a brief instruction in the "figures" of the dance. Several publishers supplied the annual demand. Among the year's accessions are 11 such collections, the earliest dated 1788, the latest 1821. The titles of some of the tunes are significant or amusing because they form melodic tributes to events, persons, and things then in the full ray of actuality. Thus we find in a book for 1795, as a peculiarly interesting title, "The City of Washington"; in one for 1796, "The Portsdown Tellegraphe" and "The Royal Marriage" [in 1795 the Prince of Wales contracted the ill-fated marriage with his cousin, a princess of Brunswick]; in another for 1798, "Lord St. Vincent's Glory" [Admiral John Jervis captured his earldom in the battle off Cape St. Vincent Feb. 14, 1797]; for 1812 we have, as reminders of a bygone past, "The King of Rome" and "Drops of Whisky"; after 1815, Wellington, Blücher and Kutusoff lend their names to sentimental waltzes; for 1821—inevitably, though a little late—there is a dance called "Waverly." These unaccompanied tunes were scraped off on a dancing master's kit, or *pochette* fiddle. Because of their extraordinary brevity (seldom more than 16 measures), they were endlessly repeated to provide music for the dancers, whose absorption in their pirouettes must have been so complete that they became insensible to the assault which constantly repeated phrases made upon their ears.

In the new world, as in the old, recourse was had to foreign "professors" for learning the intricate steps of the dance; witness the "Two Sets of new Cotillions," by

G. Schaffer, printed in Boston in 1809, appropriately including a "Battle of Austerlitz" and an "Old '75," as well as Signor Vincent Masi's "The Cotillion Party's Assistance and Ladies' Musical Companion," which was published a few years later, also in Boston.

In connection with newly acquired Americana, special attention must be called to the manuscript band parts of "The Star Spangled Banner," arranged and written out by Alexander Kyle in 1832. This is probably the earliest band version which has so far been brought to light. It came to the Library as a gift among the papers of Gen. Ethan Allen Hitchcock (1798-1870), who was a great lover of music. Hitchcock was commandant of cadets and instructor in infantry tactics at the United States Military Academy, West Point, from 1829 to 1833. Of Alexander Kyle little more is known than that he was "Instructor to the Band" at West Point from July 1, 1830, to December 31, 1833. Order No. 88, announcing his appointment, is dated June 30, 1830, and states that "Mr. Kyle is permitted to be absent until the 15th of July, next." According to information received from Maj. H. B. Lewis, of West Point, no reason for Kyle's separation from the service can be traced among the official records of that period, since most of these records were destroyed by fire in February, 1838.

The Star Spangled Banner.

After his short stay in West Point, Kyle returned to New York City where he had been listed as a "professor of music" in the directories from 1828 to 1831. He is found there again, after the temporary absence accounted for by his stay at West Point, in 1834 and 1835. After another, and as yet unexplained, eclipse of six years, he reappears—still teaching music—from 1841 until 1852, when he probably died. Kyle composed. The Library possesses a "Log Cabin Song" by him, "respectfully dedicated to the citizens of the first ward, New York." This piece was written for the

1840 campaign; also by him is "The American Republican Grand March & National Trio, as Performed at the American Republican Assembly at the Park Theatre, Feb. 15, 1844." He published in the same year, "Who feeleth not a rapture? A Whig banner song. The poetry by J. A. Shea, Esq." The composer, in touch with political circles, seems to have been a Republican in good standing. No doubt it was his son, John Alexander Kyle, who, as secretary of the New York Philharmonic Society, wrote on Feb. 22, 1849, to Anton Philipp Heinrich, thanking him for the dedication of a composition to the society. This letter also is in the Library. Alexander Kyle's band arrangement of "The Star Spangled Banner" falls into the time of his service at West Point; therefore it may be assumed with some degree of certainty that the air was used in the Army as early as 1832, a fact which should go a little way toward disproving the contentions of those who claim that the association of the tune with military and patriotic functions is of comparatively recent date.

So much of this report has been taken up with the description of the musical autographs and letters that it is as impossible as it would be invidious to name even the finest among the many printed compositions of the last three centuries received in the past year. No particulars, either, can be given of the orchestral and vocal scores, the transcripts furnished by European libraries, or the libretti, which are continually strengthening one of the largest operatic collections in existence.

Investigators will find a mine of information on the musical events of Europe during the last 25 years in 81 volumes of scrapbooks, the life work of an English critic recently deceased.

Although the manuscripts which Muzio Clementi left at his death (1832) were acquired as long ago as 1917, when they turned up at an auction sale in London, it should be

mentioned that a more careful examination during the past year has proved them to contain important sections of some of his orchestral symphonies, most of which until now had been considered lost. The discoveries have been communicated to a French musicologist who, in connection with his extensive studies of Clementi's life and works, will announce them to the musical world.

DIVISION OF PERIODICALS.

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

This year only six members of the normal staff of 12 have been constantly members of the division.

The number of current periodicals received by the periodical division during the past year (separate titles) was 7,550 (7,481 in 1922; 7,283 in 1921). The receipts of the past year include second copies of periodicals taken up from the copyright office, now 1,361 in number, and 680 journals deposited by the Smithsonian Institution. Official documentary series, and almanacs, annual reports, yearbooks, and other material of the kind, which are received in other divisions of the Library, are not counted in these statistics.

The whole number of periodicals received in the periodical division (separate items) was 128,301 (last year, 126, 874).

New titles added during the year include those of 425 periodicals received by copyright, 406 by gift, 162 by subscription, and 210 through the Smithsonian Institution.

The number of newspapers received is 796, of which 664 are published in the United States, and 132 in foreign countries. Of the newspapers published in the United States 501 are dailies and 163 weeklies. Of the newspapers published in foreign countries 110 are dailies and 22 are weeklies.

The number of newspapers retained for binding is as follows: American, 217; foreign, 110; total, 327.

The binding during the past year was as follows: Newspapers, 1,257 volumes (last year, 1,951 volumes); periodi-

cals, 2,562 volumes (last year, 4,039 volumes). The decrease in binding was due to the fact that for over two months binding was discontinued on account of lack of appropriation. We have 2,000 volumes of periodicals ready to be sent to the bindery, and 1,100 volumes of newspapers.

During the year 9,868 volumes of newspapers and 7,800 volumes of periodicals were served to readers (last year: newspapers, 10,183 volumes; periodicals, 8,316 volumes). The service of periodicals here stated is of *general* periodical material only; *special* periodical material is served by other divisions of the Library.

PERIODICALS:
Noteworthy ac-
cessions.

Noteworthy accessions of early California newspapers were made to the Library during the past year, chief among which was that of a file of the Solano Press (Suisun), May 31, 1862, vol. 1, no. 1 to September 5, 1863, vol. 2, no. 15. We obtained also a copy of the Californian (San Francisco) for June 19, 1847. This paper, the first published in California, was started at Monterey, August 15, 1846, and moved to San Francisco, then Yerba Buena, in May, 1847. The Library has a practically complete file for the Monterey period. Odd numbers of other papers dated before 1860 from the following California cities were added at the same time, Auburn, Columbia, Los Angeles, Marysville, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, and Yreka. Of Connecticut papers the most important addition was that of a file of the Connecticut Observer (Hartford), January 4, 1825 to December 22, 1828. An early Indiana paper obtained was the Wabash Express (Terre Haute), December 23, 1846 to December 15, 1847. This was the third paper published in Terre Haute. A very important acquisition was that of the Frontier Guardian, Kaneshville, Iowa, May 29, June 12, 1850; June 13, October 3, December 26, 1851; February 6, April 15, May 15, June 11, 18, 1852. This was an early Mormon paper edited by Orson Hyde, at what is now Council Bluffs. We obtained 57 numbers of the

Philanthropist, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1841 to 1843. This was the first Western Abolition journal, and was edited by Gamaliel Bailey, later editor of the National Era, Washington, D. C. To our collection of Maine papers was added the Freeman's Friend, Saco, August 21, 1805 to August 15, 1807. We obtained 598 numbers, covering the years 1857 to 1861, 1864 to 1870, 1874 to 1878, of the Essex County Mercury, Salem, Mass., and 95 numbers of the Lake Superior Journal, Sault St. Marie, Mich., for the years 1851 to 1854. Interesting additions to New York City papers were, the New York Weekly Day Book & Caucasian, 62 numbers between October 24, 1863 and April 29, 1865, and the Evening Signal, October 12, 1839 to April 18, 1840, vol. 1, no. 1 to 161. The former was a Copperhead organ, the latter was edited by Park Benjamin and Rufus W. Griswold and was the daily edition of the weekly, The New World. Among additions to our Wisconsin files were, the Fountain City Daily Herald, Fond du Lac, July 25 to November 10, 1854, and the Superior Chronicle, Superior, scattered numbers for 1855, 1857, 1859, and 1860. Important foreign acquisitions were, the Japan Weekly Mail, Yokohama, January, 1886 to June, 1896; the Canton Press, September 12, 1835 to September 3, 1836; Le Sèore, Saint-Maixent, France, September 28, 1872 to March 30, 1881; Courier du Bas Rhin, Cleves, Prussia, 1773 to 1777; Bell's Weekly Messenger, London, April 12, 1812 to April 25, 1813; Whitehall Evening Post, London, June 7, 1783 to September 9, 1784.

During the year there were added 95 American eighteenth century newspapers and 493 photostat copies of American papers for the same period. Of the former the most important were, the New England Weekly Journal, Boston, July 17, 1727, number 17; and 50 numbers of the Pennsylvania Evening Post, January 24 to May 25, 1775. Odd numbers were obtained of papers from Danbury,

Litchfield, New Haven, and Norwich, Conn., from Boston and Haverhill, Mass., Concord and Portsmouth, N. H., Albany, Brooklyn, and New York City, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., and Alexandria, Va. Among the photostat copies obtained were the Boston Weekly News Letter, Boston, Mass., 1751 to 1757, 274 numbers; The State Gazette of North Carolina, Edenton, N. C., 1781 to 1791, 133 numbers; the North Carolina Gazette, Newbern, N. C., 1777, 1778, 1786, 69 numbers.

PERIODICALS:
Noteworthy ac-
cessions.

The New Jersey Magazine and Monthly Advertiser, New Brunswick, N. J., December, 1786 was added to the Library collection of eighteenth century periodicals this year. The Library already possessed the January, 1787, number. An early American trade publication acquired was the Mining Journal and American Rail-Road Gazette, New York, June 9, 1847 to March 28, 1849, 36 numbers. We practically completed our file of the Rover, New York, by the addition of volume 3 and volume 4, numbers 1 to 7, 1844. This was edited by Seba Smith, the editor of the first daily paper published in Maine, author of the Major Jack Downing letters. Much of his work appears in the Rover. Among other American periodicals added were the California Patron, San Francisco, volume 1, number 1 to volume 5, number 10, May 17, 1876 to October 18, 1879; the Athenaeum, New Haven, Conn., February 12 to August 6, 1814, numbers 1 to 15, a Yale College undergraduate magazine; the Rose of the Valley, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1838 to 1839, volume 1, numbers 1 to 10. We were able also to complete a second file of the Magazine of History with Notes and Queries, Tarrytown, N. Y., lacking one number. Of foreign periodicals we obtained a splendid file of the Journal Encyclopédique, Liège, 1756 to 1793, 294 volumes; the Annales de la Propagation de la Foi, Montreal, Canada, February, 1877 to October, 1922; the Royal Magazine, London, July, 1759 to December, 1771, volumes 1 to

25; *Le Courier Français*, Paris, 1884 to 1903, volumes 1 to 20; and the *Observator Reviv'd*, London, November 1 to December 12, 1707, numbers 11 to 23.

Mrs. William Keilbord Petty, Washington, D. C., presented to the Library the *American Sentinel*, Boston, December 22, 1849 to August 2, 1851; Capt. George Redway, Washington, D. C., gave a file of the *Republican Leader*, New Lisbon, Ohio, September 10, 1891 to September 1, 1892; Mr. Emmett L. Sheehan, Washington, D. C., presented the *Matlakathlan*, Annette Island, Alaska, November, 1888, to December, 1891, numbers 1, 2, 4 to 8. As a gift from Mr. William F. Worner, Lancaster, Pa., the Library received the *Philadelphia Saturday Courier*, October 10, 1840, to September 10, 1842; the *Home Journal*, Philadelphia, 1850; the *United States Gazette for the Country*, Philadelphia, October 16, 1813 to January 20, 1827, 202 odd numbers; and the *Charleston Mercury*, Charleston, S. C., December 22, 1860 to January 31, 1861.

PERIODICALS:
Gifts.

By the shifting of bound newspapers the congestion has been temporarily relieved. Back files of certain foreign papers, 1,800 volumes, have been shelved in the subbasement where they can be obtained readily enough if needed. A subject catalogue of the periodicals on file in the periodical reading room has been placed in the room for the information of the public and the assistance of Library employees. A catalogue is being prepared of foreign periodicals currently received by the Library arranged according to country of publication.

DIVISION OF PRINTS.

(From the report of the chief, Professor Rice.)

During the year ending June 30, 1923, the division of prints, devoted to the subject of art, has been augmented by much new material so that the collection now numbers 38,201 books and pamphlets, 436,802 photographs, photographic reproductions and engravings of all kinds.

PRINTS:
Accessions.

The increase in books and pamphlets has been 1,201, among the most important of which are:

Arthur T. Bolton: *The architecture of Robert & James Adam* (1758-1794), London, Country life, 1922, 2 vols.; John Evelyn: *Sculptura: or The history, and art of chalcography and engraving in copper*. London, Printed by J. C. for G. Bceadle ... 1662; John Flaxman: *The Theogony, Works & days, & the Days of Hesiod*, engraved from the compositions of John Flaxman ... London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, 1817; Johann U. Kraus: *Tapisseries du roy, ou sont representez les quatre elemens et les quatre saisons* ... Augstburg, Gedruckt durch J. Koppmayer, 1687; Émile Leconte, *pub.*: *Ornemens gothiques de toutes les époques* ... Paris, É. Leconte, 1839; John Léech: *Later pencillings from Punch*. London, Bradbury and Evans, 1865; Geoffroy Tory: *Champ Fleury* ... Paris, sus Petit Pont a Lenseigne du Pot Casse ... 1529; Giacomo B. Vignola: *Architettura di Giacomo Barozzio da Vignola* ... Roma, F. Amidei, 1765; Vitruvius Pollio: *Della architettvra di Gio. Antonio Rvsconi* ... In Venetia, Appresso i Gioliti, 1590; Josef Wilpert: *Die römischen mosaiken und malereien der kirchlichen bauten vom IV. bis XIII. jahrhundert* ... Freiburg im Breisgau, Herder, 1916. 4 vols.

Examples of the work of the following representative American and foreign artists, among others, acquired through purchase, have been added to the collection of engravings: F. W. Benson, K. Cameron, C. F. Daubigny, F. Duveneck, B. E. Jaques, W. Lee-Hankey, J. F. Millet, C. J. Nordell, E. Norton, L. Orr, R. Ruzicka, W. Simmons, P. Smith, E. A. Soper, W. E. Tittle, and G. C. Wales.

Other important purchases during the year were 549 reproductions of early engravings of all schools, in the British Museum, and 407 colored reproductions of paintings, chiefly religious, after the old masters.

The most important gifts to the general collections have been:

- Thirty-six (36) English railway posters, from Frederick E. Partington, Portland, Me.
- One hundred and twenty-nine (129) book-plates from W. M. Stone, New York City.
- Three hundred and eighty-four (384) book-plates from the American Society of Book-plate Collectors and Designers, Washington, D. C.
- Thirteen hundred and sixty-two (1,362) photographs: portraits, illustrations of current events, and views, from Underwood and Underwood, Washington, D. C.
- Thirty-one (31) photographs of St. Gaudens' house and studio, etc., from Charles Moore of the Library of Congress.

Seven hundred and thirty-seven (737) photographic views, taken in Russia and Asia, from Major-General James Guthrie Harbord, U. S. A.

Ten (10) French bronze war medals from Mrs. Edward A. White, Strafford, Pa.

Forty-five (45) posters from the National Child Welfare Society, New York City.

One hundred and ninety-four (194) photographs of the International Council of Women, from the Sewall estate, Indianapolis, Ind., through Mrs. Harper.

Forty-eight (48) mezzotint engravings by S. Arlent-Edwards, reproductions of portraits, genre and other subjects, after celebrated painters, from the engraver.

The Whistleriana collection, given to the Library by Mrs. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell, has been largely increased from the same source, by books, clippings, manuscripts, engravings, etc., which add greatly to its value to the student of Whistler and his works.

The total increase in the general collection has been:

By gift.....	3,053
By copyright.....	2,754
By purchase.....	1,134
By exchange.....	1,038
By transfer.....	78
Total.....	<u>8,057</u>

In addition to a number of exhibitions of a more or less permanent character, the following exhibitions have been installed during the year:

PRINTS:
Exhibitions.

Collection of etchings by modern American and foreign artists.
Tercenary of the publication of the folio edition of Shakespeare's works.

Colored reproductions of the paintings by old masters.

Dry-points and lithographs by the artist, W. E. Tittle.

Italian playing-cards of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Bicentenary of the death of Sir Christopher Wren.

Important recent accessions.

The work of accessioning and cataloguing the prints in the George Lothrop Bradley Collection, now the property of the Library, which was begun early in the year, has been carried on with as great rapidity as possible, but could not be completed, owing to the illness and consequent absence of the expert cataloguer.

The accurate recording and proper care of the most valuable material in the collections of the division of prints requires service of exceptional quality. If adequately rendered, it will occupy the whole time of one assistant. This service is essential not only to the successful ongoing of the work of the division of prints, but also to the reputation and influence of the Library with other institutions that have similar collections, and with owners of prints who might be disposed to give or bequeath them to the Library of Congress.

SEMITIC, SLAVIC, AND ORIENTAL DIVISION.

SEMITIC SECTION.

(From the report of Doctor Schapiro, in charge.)

With the accessions of the past fiscal year, the branch of Hebrew literature known as "Sheeloth u-teshuboth" (questions and answers) or responsa has been substantially strengthened. The name denotes the written decisions and rulings handed down by eminent rabbis, scholars, or heads of academies, in response to questions submitted to them.

Works devoted mainly to responsa go as far back as the first post-talmudic period. Wherever a seat of Hebrew learning was established, this kind of literature flourished, in all lands and at all times. It has not become extinct at this late date, a number of works of this character having been published also in the United States.

The responsa claim a conspicuous place in the Hebrew literature. While principally concerned with questions on the Halakah, i. e., the legal aspects of Jewish tradition in civil and ritual matters touching customs, usages, ordinances and decrees, they contain also opinions in questions involving philosophy or religion, astronomy, mathematics, geography, etc.; the older responsa furnish valuable material bearing on textual criticism of the Mishnah and the Talmud.

A considerable number of responsa deal with strictly theoretical questions raised only for the sake of study, but the majority of the questions dealt with are of a practical nature, concerned mostly with specific contingencies for which no provision had been made in the codes. As a consequence, the responsa form an integral supplement to the codes and are likewise interesting as a field for general historical investigation. They prove to be an indispensable source for the cultural history of the Jews in the Diaspora, since they shed much light upon the spirit of the times, and touch various phases of the economic, social, moral and political conditions then prevailing in Judaism.

The Hebrew collection of the Library of Congress includes now over 700 volumes devoted exclusively to responsa, among which are found the standard works of all periods up to date. In addition there are several hundred Talmudic works wherein responsal parts are contained. The Geonic responsa are represented in nearly all their editions. Though not numerous, these responsa are recognized as classics in subject matter and style, for the Babylonian schools were the chief centers of Jewish learning, and the Geonim, the heads of these schools, were considered the highest authorities in Talmudic lore. Jews living in the remotest parts of the world submitted to them their inquiries and problems, notwithstanding the difficulties attending the transmission of such communications. Well represented, also, are the responsa of the Spanish and French schools of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. These schools attained a position of high authority after the decline of the Geonate in the first half of the eleventh century, their chief authors being: Isaac Alfasi, Solomon ben Isaac (Rashi), Joseph Ibn Migas, Maimonides, Jacob Tam, Abraham ben David of Posquières, and Eliezer ben Nathan of Mayence. Next in importance rank the works of the teachers of the later Spanish and French schools during the thirteenth and fourteenth cen-

Responsa literature.

Responsa literature.

turies, exhibiting such names as Nachmanides, Solomon ben Adret, Nissim ben Reuben, Meir ben Baruch of Rothenburg, Asher ben Jehiel, and Isaac ben Sheshet Barfat. A great number of responsal collections are dated from the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries. The bulk consists chiefly of responsa by Italian, Turkish, German, and Polish rabbis and scholars. The following names are the outstanding authorities of that period. Of Italy: Joseph Colon, Judah Minz, Samuel Aboab, and Samuel Morpurgo; of Turkey: Jacob Berab, Levi ben Habib, Elijah Mizrachi, Moses Alashkar, Joseph Caro, Joseph ibn Loeb, Samuel of Modena, David abi Zimra, Joseph ben Moses di Trani, Jacob Alfandari, and Joseph Nabon; of Germany: Israel Isserlein, Israel Bruna, Jair Hayyim Bacharach, Jacob Emden; of Poland: Moses Isserles, Solomon Luria, Meir of Lublin, Aaron Samuel Kaidanower, Menahem Mendel Krochmal, Meir Eisenstadt, and Ezekiel Landau. In the Hebrew collection of the Library are equally represented the responsal works that appeared in various lands during the nineteenth century up to the present time.

It should be noted that most of the works of responsa in our Hebrew collection are first editions, some of them rare, including the fifteenth century edition of Solomon ben Adret's responsa (Rome? 1480?). As a special feature may be considered the comprehensive editions from the old Russian and Polish presses.

Of the other accessions in the field of Semitica and Judaica last year a number of books embodying modern Hebrew and modern Arabic literature deserve mention. This material, supplemented by works in other languages, will be especially serviceable to those who are vitally interested in the material and spiritual development of the lands where these languages are indigenous. Books and periodicals pub-

lished in Palestine and Syria are in constantly increasing demand, which, of course, is due to the fact that in them the political changes, and new economic and social problems are faithfully mirrored.

Several hundred volumes of Judaica contained in the Deinaid Collections were transferred to the catalogue division. The cataloguing of these books had become a necessity, as they consisted mainly of reference works of particular value for bibliographical and historical research. The greater part of the Judaica of the Deinaid Collections, however, remains as yet untouched. Lack of assistants precludes for the present the handling of this material by this division.

A number of important Judaic periodicals have been transferred to the periodical division; some of them will complete broken sets.

SLAVIC SECTION.

(From the report of Doctor Speck, in charge.)

During the year the Library has acquired about 1,800 Slavic publications. The most noteworthy acquisition is a shipment of about 500 volumes from Moscow through a book dealer in New York. These publications are mostly of an informative character, containing reports on investigations and explorations, bibliography, statistics, decrees, treaties, etc., up to the present time. Another large order through the same agency is pending. The Library has continued to purchase publications issued by the Russian emigrants in countries outside of Russia.

SLAVICA:
Accessions.

Representative and informative Esthonian literature to the number of about 400 volumes has been received.

Among gifts received the most valuable are the periodical publications collected by the Russian Embassy during the

Gifts.

Slavic section.

war and revolutions. These publications, nearly two truck loads, were presented to the Slavic section by the embassy when the latter was closed. In addition, the State and Commerce Departments have transferred to the Library their surplus and duplicate copies of Russian publications collected during the war and revolutions. The representative of the former Ukrainian Republic presented his library to the Slavic section when he closed his office in Washington.

All these publications presented and purchased serve as rich sources of information in regard to the Russian conditions, the history of the Russian part in the war, and the history of the Russian March and October revolutions and the struggle between the Bolsheviks and their opponents, including the boundary nations. Owing to the dominant position of our country at the close of the war and, therefore, to the corresponding importance of the Russian Embassy here, the representatives of every shade of Russian thought and political belief have sent to the embassy their published programs, resolutions, decrees, papers, and books during the past five or six years, while the State Department through its agencies in Russia and elsewhere has collected Russian informative publications in considerable numbers. Now all these publications are in the Library for safe-keeping and are available to students of Russian affairs.

Shelf-listing and cataloguing, after a lengthy interruption, are again in progress, while much technical work in the arrangement and binding of the periodicals waits to be done.

The interest of readers in Russian scientific investigations and research and in Russian music and stage art was noticeable during the year, and numerous inquiries in regard to the cooperative movement in Soviet Russia have lately been addressed to the section.

ORIENTAL SECTION.

ORIENTALIA: ACQUISITIONS.

Dr. Swingle's report is printed as Appendix III of this report.

BINDING.

The number of volumes bound were 25,064, as against 30,746 for the preceding year. Of these, 1,639 were bound in pamphlet style with no lettering.

This only partially represents the work of the Library bindery. There is the making of many portfolios, cases, and boxes; work on the printed cards and other occasional matter from the Library printing office; and work connected with supplies.

CATALOGUING.

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

The number of volumes catalogued was 87,090: new accessions 72,682, recatalogued 14,408 (1921-22, 78,704 volumes, accessions 66,563, recatalogued 12,141).

The list of American doctoral dissertations for the year 1921 was issued, completing a decade of the publication.

CLASSIFICATION.

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

The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves during the fiscal year 1922-23 was 75,105, of which 69,135 were new accessions and 5,970 were reclassified, including 1,645 transfers. The number of volumes shelf listed was 72,787, of which 68,462 were new accessions. These figures do not include several thousand volumes in

Religion, which have been classified but not shelf listed. For the year preceding, the number of volumes classified and shelved was 81,428, of which 70,853 were new accessions and 10,575 were reclassified, including 2,444 transfers.

The statistics by classes follow:

New classification—Summary.

	Volumes and pamphlets.			Cards.	
	Accessions.	Reclassified.	Total.		
A. Polygraphy (collections, encyclopedias, etc.)	2,609	79	2,688	Stacklists: Printed, 33,653. Preliminary, 50,070. ¹	
B-BJ. Philosophy	825	12	837		
BL-BX. Religion	3,191	3,687	6,878		
C. History—Auxiliary science	680	56	736		
CS. Genealogy	213		213		
D. History (except America)	5,541 ^a	277	5,818		
E. F. America	3,593	279	3,782		
G. Geography—Anthropology	1,304	21	1,325		Shelf lists: Printed, 38,980.
H. Social sciences	12,092	392	12,484		
J. Political science	4,528	42	4,570		
L. Education	3,448	192	3,640		
M. Music literature	1,345		1,345		
N. Fine arts	1,192	9	1,201		
P. Literature and language	7,601	332	7,933		
PZ. Fiction	2,892	381	3,273		
Q. Science	4,679	72	4,751		
R. Medicine	2,244	41	2,285		
S. Agriculture	1,996	4	2,000		
T. Technology	4,865	53	4,918		
U. Military science	766	12	778		
V. Naval science	732	14	746		
Z. Bibliography	2,216	15	2,231		
Transfers	68,462	4,325	72,787		
Old classification	673	1,645	1,645		
	69,135	5,970	75,105		

¹ Estimated.

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains in round numbers 2,090,000 volumes, distributed as follows:

Class A (Polygraphy), 103,000; B-BJ (Philosophy), 23,000; BL-BX (Religion), 78,500; C-D (History, exclu-

sive of America), 185,000; E-F (America), 160,000; G (Geography), 33,000; H-J (Social and political sciences), 488,500; L (Education), 86,000; M (Music), 37,000; N (Fine arts), 45,000; P (Language and literature), 193,000; PZ (Fiction in English), 73,000; Q (Science), 170,000; R (Medicine), 63,500; S (Agriculture), 72,000; T (Technology), 132,000; U (Military science), 30,000; V (Naval science), 22,000; Z (Bibliography), 95,000; Incunabula, etc., 500.

During the past year resignations have continued to be numerous and a source of considerable loss of efficiency. There have been nine resignations, including five shelf listers, three messengers, and one expert labeler. The most serious of these losses is that of Miss Lenore Kolar, first assistant in shelf listing, who resigned after eight years of extremely capable service.

Illness, also, has placed a heavy tax on the work of the division which has, nevertheless, by shifting the burdens, continued to function with but little diminution of its output.

Owing to lack of available appropriations, no new publications have been issued by this division during the fiscal year. The second edition of Class J (Political Science) and Classes P-PA (General Philology and Classical languages and literatures) are now at the printing office, and it is hoped that both volumes may be finished during the year 1923-24.

Considerable progress has been made in the classification of religious literature, much more, indeed, than is shown by the statistical report, and, if circumstances permit, the scheme might well be printed during the coming year in response to frequent and urgent demands from other libraries, especially those using our classification.

A number of additional institutions have notified us of their adoption of the Library of Congress classification, among which we may mention University of Michigan, Ann

Arbor, Mich.; Alma College, Alma, Mich.; Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Oklahoma Geological Survey, Norman, Okla.; Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Okla. This brings the number of institutions utilizing it to 72, as far as known.

CARD DIVISION.

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

During the year the number of subscribers to printed cards has increased from 3,053 to 3,239. Fully 30 per cent of the new subscribers were libraries of high schools, grade schools, and boards of education.

The priced value of the cards shipped, exclusive of those supplied to libraries of the United States Government, amounted to \$110,665.10, an increase of nearly 11 per cent over the shipments of last year.

Owing to delays in the collections, the cash sales, representing cards sold and paid for during this fiscal year, with proceeds turned over to the United States Treasurer, fell off as compared with the actual sales. The cash sales were \$105,132.15, an increase of about 4 per cent over those of last year.

The sale of cards to libraries of departments of the United States Government, paid for by transfer of credits, amounted to \$2,798.59, an increase of about 30 per cent.

Cards for 33,578 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including 4,184 cards printed for libraries in the District of Columbia, and 1,886 printed for other cooperating libraries.

The whole number of different titles represented in the stock on June 30, 1923, was 900,878. The average stock of each card is estimated at 75 copies, making the total number of cards in stock about 67,565,850.

There were no additions to the list of depository libraries during the year. The name of the library receiving the

set sent to Jerusalem has been changed from Jerusalem University Library to Hebrew University Library.

A partial depository set covering the bibliography of science and technology was assigned to the National Research Council. Another containing cards relating to the national pension systems of all countries was supplied to the Bureau of Pensions.

Lists of the depositories are appended.

Owing to a reduction in the appropriation for printing, the printing and reprinting of cards was curtailed during May and June and suspended entirely during the last week of June. The effect of even this short suspension will be felt for fully a year.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES.

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me.
Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.
Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
California State Library, Sacramento, Calif.
California University Library, Berkeley, Calif.
Chicago University Library, Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
Columbia University Library, New York City.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.
Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.¹
Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
Hebrew University Library, Jerusalem, Palestine.
Illinois University Library, Urbana, Ill.
Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, Belgium.
Iowa State University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.
John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.
Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka, Kans.
Kyoto University Library, Kyoto, Japan.¹
Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Calif.¹
McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada.
Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.

¹ Proof-sheet depository only.

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.
 Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.
 Oklahoma University Library, Norman, Okla.
 Peking University Library, Peking, China.
 Pennsylvania University Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philadelphia Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philippine Library and Museum, Manila, P. I.¹
 Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
 St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
 Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash.
 Stanford University Library, Stanford University, Calif.¹
 Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, N. Y.
 K. Tekniska Högskolans Bibliotek, Stockholm, Sweden.
 Texas University Library, Austin, Tex.
 Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
 Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.¹
 Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
 Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

PARTIAL DEPOSITORY SETS.

Army War College.
 Bureau of Animal Industry.
 Bureau of Education.²
 Bureau of Entomology.
 Bureau of Fisheries.
 Bureau of Mines.²
 Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C.
 Bureau of Plant Industry.
 Bureau of Plant Industry. Economic and Systematic Botany.
 Bureau of Science (Manila, P. I.)
 Bureau of War Risk Insurance.
 Civil Service Commission.
 Coast and Geodetic Survey.
 Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.
 Department of Agriculture.²
 Department of Commerce.
 Department of Labor.²
 Department of State.
 District Forester's Office, Logan, Utah.
 Engineer School.
 Federal Trade Commission.

¹ Proof-sheet depository only.² Dictionary depository.

Geological Survey.²
 Government Hospital for the Insane.
 Hydrographic Office.
 International High Commission.
 Interstate Commerce Commission.
 Military Academy, West Point.
 National Bureau of Standards.²
 National Museum.²
 National Research Council, Washington, D. C.
 Naval Academy, Annapolis.
 Naval Observatory.
 Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
 Pan American Union.
 Panama Canal Office, Washington, D. C.
 Patent Office.
 Public Health Service.
 Shipping Board.
 Surgeon General's Office.
 Treasury Department.
 Weather Bureau.

PUBLICATIONS.

(From the report of the chief of the order and publications division.)

The following table exhibits the comparative statistics of the distribution of publications of the Library of Congress for the past three fiscal years:

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
New publications.....	^a 31	^a 28	^a 17
Reprints.....	2	2	3
Administrative and special distribution through the Library of Congress.....	2,986	1,750	1,516
Distribution through the office of the Superintendent of Documents.....	19,335	14,787	13,664
Distribution through the Bureau of International Exchanges.....	2,898	1,484	1,252
Total number of publications distributed.....	25,219	18,021	16,432

^a Includes separate numbers of subject headings and State publications (monthly check-list).

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Publications correspondence.....	700	641	618
Sold by the Superintendent of Documents (pieces).....	^b 29,144	^b 25,032	.....
Received by the Superintendent of Documents for sales.....	\$1,022.95	\$1,154.50	.....

^b Includes copyright publications.

Publications. The publications of the Library during the past year have been as follows:

Administrative:

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. 209 p. Plates. 23½ cm. Cloth, 50 cents.

Reprints:

Orientalia: acquisitions; by Walter T. Swingle, chairman library committee, Department of Agriculture. [Reprint of Appendix III of the Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1922.] 1922. p. 176-190. 23 cm.

Library of Congress. 3d edition. 1922. 21 p. Plates. 19½ cm.

Bibliography division:

Reprint: Additional references relating to mercantile marine subsidies; comp. under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer. Reprint of 1911 edition. 1923. 163 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 cents.

Catalogue division:

Doctoral dissertations. A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1921. 1923. 252 p. 23 cm. Paper, 35 cents.

Classification division:

Reprint: Outline scheme of classes. Reprint of revision of 1920. 1922. 25 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 cents.

Document division:

Monthly check list of State publications. May-December, 1922; January-April, 1923. Paper, \$1.00 a year.

— Index and title-page for the year 1921.

Manuscript division:

Accessions of manuscripts, broadsides and British transcripts. January-December, 1922. 1923. 44 p. 19 cm.

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY.

(From the report of the chief bibliographer, Mr. Meyer.)

The work of the division of bibliography during the past year (1922-23) closely paralleled the work of the previous year (1921-22), with added emphasis because of

the steadily increasing demands on the division for service. *Division of Bibliography.* As in the previous year, the closest cooperation was possible with the Legislative reference service, since the chief bibliographer was also the directing head of the Legislative reference service. Naturally the number of questions handled for Members of Congress maintained its previous level and in fact showed a slight increase.

This close cooperation will of course continue and some provision should be made to take care of the increasing service of the division to Members of Congress as well as to the general public.

The output for the year, in questions answered, shows a marked increase over the previous year, which had surpassed any other. From an output of 1,488 in the year 1908-9 we have gradually grown to an output of 3,362 in 1922-23, an increase of 126 per cent. In 1921-22 there were 3,186, an increase of 114 per cent over 1908-9. This without any increase in the number of assistants on the staff.

The plan for eliminating unnecessary memoranda was continued throughout the year, with the result that 1,261 memoranda of transmittal and others were eliminated during the course of the year.

The pressure for service was so great that beginning with January 1 we were obliged to give up all work on the card catalogue of war literature. Additions to the check list, therefore, are complete to January 1, 1923. For the current year the main catalogue in the reading room and the subject catalogue of the card division are the only statements available, and these are by no means so complete as the supplement to the check list, which was being accumulated in the division of bibliography.

The smallness of the fund for printing and binding resulted in our not even offering anything for print. At the beginning of the fiscal year we had finished work on

an extensive list on standardization. It is comprehensive, covering every phase of the subject, and should really be entitled "Standardization in modern life." There was hope that it might be printed by the Special Libraries in a special number of the magazine, but this was not done because the Special Libraries Association feared the expense. Last spring, at the request of the Department of Commerce, we undertook an extensive list on the automobile industry, for which no good bibliography exists, but in the late spring the pressure of other work became so great that we had to suspend it.

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT.

From the Smithsonian Institution Mr. Brockett reports as follows:

The receipts for the year, exclusive of Government documents, amounted to 5,719. They have been transmitted day by day as in years past to the Smithsonian deposit, in order that they may be made available to the public at the earliest possible moment. There has been a considerable decline in amount of publications issued by scientific and learned societies, owing to increased printing costs, and exchanges have consequently decreased in like proportion.

While it is not possible to mention by name all of the organizations from which publications have been received, it is felt that the following are worthy of mention: Biblioteca Ambrosiana, Milan; Deutsche Naturw.-Medizinische Verein für Bohmen, Prague; Finska-Vetenskaps Societeten, Helsingfors; Folkwang-Verlag, Darmstadt; Hamburgische Wissenschaftliche Anstalt, Hamburg; Jugoslav. Akademija Znanosti i Umjetnosti, Zagreb; Mythic Society of Bangalore; Nordiska Museet, Stockholm; Physikalisch-Oekonomische Gesellschaft zu Königsberg; Raffles Museum, Singapore; Société d'Histoire Naturelle de l'Afrique du Nord, Algiers; Société International des Electriciens, Paris; South African Association of Analytical Chemists, Pretoria; Vajirayan National Library, Bangkok.

Theses and academic publications were received from the foreign universities and institutes of technology located at the following places: Amsterdam, Basel, Berlin, Bern, Bonn, Breslau, Clermont, Copenhagen, Delft, Dresden, Freiburg, Ghent, Giessen, Helsingfors, Halle, Karlsruhe, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Lund, Rostock, Tokyo, Tübingen, Utrecht, Zürich. A number of universities have temporarily discontinued the practice of sending the complete theses, and are now submitting them in extract only.

The number of publications that have thus far been accessioned for the Smithsonian deposit numbers 893,307, there having been added

during the year 4,461 volumes, 775 parts of volumes, 240 pamphlets and 243 charts.

Opportunity should be taken in this report to express a word of appreciation of the long-continued and faithful services of Mr. Francis H. Parsons, assistant in charge of the Smithsonian division, who has just completed his fiftieth year of Government service and his twenty-third year with the Library of Congress. Only those who have been intimately associated with him know how constructive and disinterested his work has been during all these years. Smithsonian deposit.

The practice of securing missing parts to complete sets has continued. With the resumption of International Exchange shipments in a number of the new European republics, it has been possible to secure in exchange a number of wants of long standing. While there is a decline in receipts for the deposit, it is to be noted that there is an increase in the number of publications secured for the periodical and order divisions, and that the percentage of requested publications secured has increased by more than 4 per cent.

Mr. F. H. Parsons, in direct charge of the deposit, reports:

The work of the Smithsonian division has progressed as in earlier years, quietly and steadily, without any element of the spectacular. Statistics give only a partial view of the intrinsic value and usefulness of a collection which is, in its very nature, for the use of the scientist rather than of the desultory reader; and it is difficult to set forth in a report the deep satisfaction expressed by the research student in the riches of scientific material available to him through this collection. Some important accessions have been made during the past year of sets or parts of sets which hitherto we had been unable to obtain. Among these may be noted the following:

Annales des sciences naturelles; Paris, France.

Botanique. 166 vols.

Zoologie. 70 vols.

Géologie. 22 vols.

Purchases.

Société académique d'archéologie, sciences et arts du département de l'Oise; Beauvais, France.

Mémoires. vols. 20-23, 1907-22. (Completing the set to date.)

Compte-rendu. 1896, 1911, 1912, 1914-21.

Le Journal de physique ... et Le Radium; Paris, France.

Vols. 1-31; 1872-1902 and

Index to 1872-1901.

Jahrbuch der chemie; Braunschweig, Germany. Edited by Richard Meyer.

Vols. 1-20; 1891-1910.

Vols. 22-27; 1912-17.

Index to vols. 1-10.

Der Geschichtsfreund. Mitteilungen des Historischen vereins der fünf orte Luzern, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden und Zug; Einsiedeln, etc., Switzerland.

Vols. 1-76; 1843-1921.

Deposits.

Archives du palais de Monaco; Monaco.

Vols. 1-12; 1888-1914.

Bulletin of entomological research; London, England.

Published by the Imperial Bureau of Entomology.

Vols. 1-12; 1910-21.

Mythic society; Bangalore, India. Quarterly Journal.

Vols. 1-7, 10-11 complete; and parts of

Vols. 8-9, 12; 1909-22.

Societa italiana di scienze naturali; Milan, Italy.

Natura.

Vols. 1-13; 1909-22.

Rivista di matematica; Turin, Italy.

Vols. 1-8; 1891-1906 (all published.)

History of Japan, published by the Department of History of Tokyo Imperial University; Tokyo, Japan.

23 volumes.

Over 7,600 foreign dissertations, largely from Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, have been received, assorted and sent to the Catalogue Division to be added to the regular files.

The preparation of volumes for binding and rebinding has been continued throughout the year, although since April 1st, owing to the depletion of the appropriation-fund, only books needed for immediate and special use have been sent to the bindery; statistics show, therefore only 3,047 volumes actually forwarded, while 357 are held ready in this division for such time as the work may be resumed.

That there is a growing appreciation of the facilities offered in scientific research, may be judged from the testimony of some of the forty or more readers who have carried on special investigations in the division during the year; these readers include not only men from various government departments, but also investigators from distant institutions both in the United States and abroad who occasionally find foreign serials on the shelves of the Smithsonian stack which they have been unable to locate in the libraries of France or Switzerland.

READING ROOM.

(From the report of the superintendent, Mr. Ashley.)

Service.

The reading room service was maintained without interruption throughout the year, Sundays and holidays included, excepting July 4 and Christmas Day, when, as usual, the building was closed.

The number of readers availing themselves of the main reading room service increased 9,858 over the previous year's unprecedented record, notwithstanding the fact that the sessions of Congress covered 166 more days in the earlier than in the later year. During the first eight months

(July, 1922–February, 1923) 140,473 persons made use of the main reading room as against 125,041 in the corresponding months of the previous year, an increase of 14,432 or 11.4 per cent. But Congress adjourning on March 4, 1923, the remaining four months of the year showed a decrease of 4,574 below the corresponding months of 1922.

Service losses have continued at the seriously high rate of 30 per cent of the total staff enrollment. Exclusive of temporary assistants, 23 persons out of the permanent reading-room force of 78, have left the service during the year. Thirteen of these resigned to accept higher salaries elsewhere. It is now six years since this heavy drain upon the service began. This year's loss of 23 exactly equals the number of our present assistants who were in the service six years ago. Of the 78 positions, 55 are occupied by assistants who have entered the service since May, 1917. But in this six-year period, 166 other persons no longer in the service have also held these 55 positions, of whom 139 resigned, 17 were transferred to other divisions, 5 died, 4 were dismissed and one retired. This is to say that in the last six years each one of the 55 positions has been filled four times by appointment, and vacated three times.

Personnel.

On December 31, 1922, Mr. Daniel Murray, a member of the reading room staff, retired at the close of 52 full years of service, having been appointed January 1, 1871. Mr. Murray's extraordinary record, exceeded in the Library of Congress probably in but a single instance, was also remarkable in the almost unbroken continuity and regularity of his attendance. The attendance records prior to 1897 are not now available, but during the last quarter century there were only six years in which Mr. Murray's absence (annual and sick leave combined) was in excess of 30 days. In 10 of the 25 years it was under 30 days, and, except in one year when an accident made attendance impossible for a short time, his total absence on account of illness in

this quarter century amounted to but 27 days. During 14 of these years, it was nil, and after his sixtieth birthday in 1912 (omitting the year of the accident), his total sick leave in over 10 years amounted to only eight and one-half days. A service so unusual deserves special note.

New bookstack. Conditions of crowding on the bookshelves are now acute and embarrassing in many places in the stacks. Before pointing out specifically these pressure areas, certain general considerations regarding the shelving of books in any large growing library should be stated, and some application made to our own situation here.

First, economic library administration requires that all the material on a given subject shall be shelved together, so that the investigator may find assembled in one place all the library's resources in that subject, and the attendant may not need to go to many widely separated places to find the books wanted by a single reader. Unless ample space be left for the addition of new books on the subject, either the scheme of arrangement by subjects must be abandoned when the shelf is filled or constant and extensive shifting of books will be required. About 20 per cent of every shelf should be left vacant in all subjects whose literature is growing, except of course, shelves of completed sets. This margin of safety has been exhausted in many places and we have already been forced to split up Class H, social sciences, withdrawing from the main body of the collection in the north stack the large statistical group, sending it across the building to a lower deck in the south-east stack. Class J, political sciences, is now widely divided between the north, east, and south stacks. Class G, geography, is partly on deck 9, partly on deck 30. This is an evil condition, tending to confusion, delay, and error.

Economic administration also requires leaving vacant not merely a 20 per cent margin of safety—on each shelf in all growing classes—but also blocks of vacant shelving

here and there for the literature of entirely new subjects. A very few years ago there was no literature of relativity, radio activity, Bolshevism, the League of Nations, submarine warfare, aviation, to name only a few examples. The continued progress of invention, evolution, and discovery must be taken into the reckoning in apportioning shelf space.

In the next place, it should now be said that in none of *New bookstack.* the original estimates of the book capacity of the building does account appear to have been taken of the fact that there would be a continuing necessity to devote great shelf areas to the storage of material other than the books, pamphlets, and bound newspapers counted as constituting the "collections." For example, the Library receives thousands of serial publications issued in unbound daily, weekly, or quarterly numbers—newspapers, "magazines," bulletins, gazettes, etc. The current issues of these must be kept in orderly arrangement so as to be promptly available for reference. This material is not included in the count of accessions until bound up into volumes; but pending the receipt of all the numbers going to make up the volumes, it consumes shelf space. Sending the numbers of a given journal to the bindery releases no shelf space; the same room must be reserved for future issues of the same publication. The copyright office also requires much shelf space for the long-term storage of masses of printed matter (pending such ultimate disposal under the terms of the law as the needs of the Library may justify), and for the records and files of applications, correspondence, etc. Shelf space is also required for the storage of printed administrative forms, stationery, and other supplies. A million musical compositions not counted as books require many thousand feet of bookshelving. Of the 539,170 linear feet of steel bookshelves in the building, more than one-eighth is necessarily occupied permanently by material other than

the permanent book collections, as the term is commonly understood.

New bookstack. Coming now to particulars: The north stack was planned to accommodate 705,200 volumes. It now contains, however, 927,500 volumes of law, social science, political science, and history—classes in which growth is constant and rapid. The margin of space that should always be left for growth has been exhausted. On many hundreds of shelves are two rows of books, one hidden behind the other. The classification has been broken in many places; related material has been separated and groups of books relegated to distant parts of the building wherever a bit of room still remained available. The resulting conditions are deplorable. There is constant delay in producing for use books needed immediately. The assistants at the reference desk have constantly to bear in mind these irregularities, so that call slips shall be sent not to those decks where the desired books ought to be shelved, but to other decks and even to other stacks. The stack attendants must constantly remember that books are concealed behind others. The book distributors, who sort and return to the decks the books no longer needed by the readers, must also give constant attention to these irregularities. In all stages of the process of serving the reader—and the term includes all who use the library, the Senator on the floor, whose need is instant, as well as the casual inquirer—the service is slowed down by these conditions.

In the south stack, which is of the same size as the north stack, planned to provide adequately for 705,200 books, it has been necessary to give up one ninth of the shelf space to bound newspapers (for which, however, the shelving is not broad enough to keep the large and heavy overhanging volumes from permanent distortion). One twelfth of the shelf space in this stack is also required by the copyright office for its files of records and deposits. These two deductions reduce the estimate of space for ordinary sized books

from 705,200 volumes to 568,000. Into this reduced space are now crowded 654,000 volumes of technology, medicine, agriculture, religion, military and naval sciences, general periodicals, fiction, and European literatures. Double rows of books on the same shelf have been resorted to. Hundreds of volumes of newspapers are piled on the floor.

New bookstack.

The east stack is small, about one seventh the size of the north or south stacks. It is shelved to hold 101,600 books of ordinary sizes. But 15 per cent of the shelving is occupied by files of current unbound documents, reducing the book space estimate from 101,600 to 86,360. This space is devoted to the official publications of the 48 States of the Union, now numbering 77,000 volumes. These volumes are on the average thicker than ordinary books, and the 77,000 now practically fill the stack. The incoming receipts of this indispensable material must be piled on the floors until new shelf space is provided.

The construction of the southeast stack, occupying one of the four original courts, was made necessary by crowded conditions not nearly so acute as our present situation, within 10 years after the building was first occupied. Congress appropriated for this stack in May, 1908; it was ready for use in March, 1910; within seven months thereafter it was already half filled with printed books, periodicals, and newspapers. It was planned to provide room for 946,000 books and 94,000 bound newspaper volumes. Of the book space 10 per cent is filled with files of current serials, newspapers, and official publications not included in the count of 3,090,000 volumes in the collections of printed books. This reduces the estimate of space available for books from space for 946,000 volumes to 851,400. Into this reduced space are now crowded, at present, 990,200 volumes of science, education, bibliography, the fine arts, orientalia, philosophy and religion, official gazettes, statistics, directories, special collections, and unclassified copyright deposits.

New bookstack. The estimate of space sufficient for 94,000 bound newspapers appears to have taken into account a very considerable amount of short shelving (next to the east and west walls of the stack) which is not long enough to receive a newspaper volume. The only safe unit of capacity measurement in the newspaper stack is the vertical section, 28 inches wide, 22 inches deep and 75 inches high. Each one of these sections was expected to hold 25 newspaper volumes. Of such sections the southeast stack contains 3,420, providing space, it was supposed, for 85,500 bound newspapers. But present day newspapers are bulkier than those of former times. In 1910, 25 volumes of the New York Times could be comfortably shelved in a vertical section into which only 18 volumes of the issues of 1920 and 1921 can be stored. The principal papers of the larger cities show similar increases in the number of pages issued. The stack adequate for 85,500 volumes as thick as those issued in 1910 would hold no more than 61,560 such volumes as are now issued from the press.

But more than one third of all the shelving suitable for bound newspapers is now devoted to other material for which there is no other room at present. For the unbound current papers 350 sections are constantly needed; for the fine arts folio volumes, 360 sections; for the record books of the copyright office, 70 sections; for the printed books and pamphlets in the custody of the copyright office, 380 sections; a total of 1,160 vertical sections. Ordinary book shelving would serve for most of this material, and if such book shelving were now available, newspaper shelving adequate for 10 or 12 years to come would be released.

The collection of bound newspapers now contains 65,000 volumes. Of these only 48,000 are suitably shelved. More than 5,000 volumes including the current files of a number of important foreign newspapers, are now in the cellars, difficult of access, and subjected to adverse atmospheric

conditions; 9,000 volumes are warping out of shape on ordinary narrow book shelving in the south stack. Many hundreds are piled on the floors. Each time there is a call for a volume near the bottom of the pile, the pile must be taken down and rebuilt at the risk of damage to the bindings. *New bookstack.*

The newspaper collection is increasing at the rate of 2,000 volumes annually. Shelf space being already exhausted, none of the incoming volumes can be properly provided for until the other material now occupying newspaper shelving can be placed elsewhere. The floors or the cellars must receive them.

The evils resulting from these conditions of overcrowding include: (a) Serious inconvenience to those who use the Library, through delays and failures in finding desired material. (b) Diminished output. Time that should be spent in other work is now being spent in retarded processes. It takes more time both to find a given item on an overcrowded shelf and to put it back in its proper place. Material hidden from sight behind other books is likely to be overlooked and reported as "not on shelf." The division of related material between two and in some cases, three different stacks, obviously involves loss of time. (c) Damage to the material, bindings wrenched when forced into inadequate spaces; folios sagging out of shape on too narrow shelving; newsprint paper yielding to dampness, dust and mould in cellars. (d) The present lack of space is having a very appreciable effect in cutting down the acquisition of desirable material. The following table shows the average annual increase in the collections of printed books by three-year periods during the last 21 fiscal years, July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1923:

1902-1905 the average annual increase was 79,120 volumes.
1905-1908 the average annual increase was 102,533 volumes.
1908-1911 the average annual increase was 115,573 volumes.

1911-1914 the average annual increase was 120,510 volumes.
1914-1917 the average annual increase was 94,871 volumes.
1917-1920 the average annual increase was 97,806 volumes.
1920-1923 the average annual increase was 86,003 volumes.

New bookstack. The 12 years before the European war show a constant advance in the annual rate of increase. The lower average in the fifth three-year period shows the effect of the war. Near the middle of the sixth period came the armistice and the figures indicate the prompt recovery that followed. But the period just ended shows a sudden decline below any triennium in the 15 years preceding. The chief cause of this is our present inability to find even storage room for much valuable, recent material offered to us gratis. The Library has been forced to forego, probably permanently for the most part, the opportunity of adding, at no expense to the Government, thousands of books and pamphlets that should be on our shelves.

But in the case of the great mass of accessions the Library can exercise no option of acceptance or refusal as a means of relief from increasing difficulties. The copyright office can not decline to receive deposits; governments the world over will continue to issue great quantities of publications which we can not escape and could not dispense with; the name of the Library is on thousands of mailing lists. If the Library should suspend all efforts to add to its collections, the collections would continue to grow automatically at a rate, already embarrassing, surpassing the growth of most of even the great libraries of the world. What is to be done with this increase? The classified collection of books has more than doubled since January 1, 1908; it has more than trebled since 1899; it will double its present size within the next 30 years.

A state of congestion therefore has already begun that before long will be comparable to the condition prevailing during the last years of the old Library in the Capitol. Under the most favorable circumstances possible to hope for,

no relief through new stack construction can be expected before July, 1926. By that time conditions will inevitably be very deplorable. Even at the present restricted rate of increase, the collection of books will have grown to 3,355,000 volumes.

An immediate grant of money for additional accommodations is imperatively needed. A new stack in the northeast court, balancing the southeast court stack and exhausting the possibilities of shelf expansion within the walls of the building, would be the least expensive and most expeditious measure.

Another 12 or 15 years, however, will develop a necessity for new construction outside the present building. That a new building will some day be erected outside the limit of the square of ground now occupied, not duplicating the costly architecture and materials of the present building, yet not disharmonizing with it—a utility building—to house such agencies as the branch printing office and bindery, the card division, the copyright office, and to store such parts of the collections as are less frequently consulted, can be predicted with reasonable assurance. Such an additional building would not merely care for growth but would enable the Library to provide adequate space within the present building for the use of scholars engaged in research, to administer satisfactorily its valuable collection of rare books, and to function much more efficiently through separately organized departments, such as are found in other large libraries—departments of history, economics, genealogy, science and technology, etc. This ideal is now rendered impossible of realization merely by reason of the preemption of all space suitable for these purely library activities.

ROOM FOR THE BLIND.

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Mrs. Rider.)

The number of borrowers increased 22 per cent, while the accessions dropped 50 per cent below those of last

*Room for the
blind.*

year. Eight hundred and thirty-eight volumes were added to the collection. Of this number, 70 were received under the act of March 4, 1913, 315 were purchased, and 366 were received as gifts. The books presented are valuable accessions. By arrangement with their donors they are first lent to Evergreen School for the Blind for the use of ex-service men.

There were offered fewer new publications in Revised Braille, grade one and a half, English Braille, grade two, and in Moon type, and no titles were embossed in American Braille or New York Point, the types displaced by revised Braille. The output of Braille books by the National Institute for the Blind, England, was radically cut, due, it is understood, to lack of funds. We secured from that source less than one-fourth of the number of volumes purchased there last year.

The collection of books in Linetype, 442 volumes, was retired from circulation, and dropped from the count which shows 10,000 items now available for loan.

Three mimeographed lists of new titles in Revised Braille were prepared and sent to readers, two of English Braille, and one of Moon type.

There is promise of an increased supply of Braille literature in America. The number of volunteer Red Cross transcribers is steadily growing, and it is expected their work will be vastly enhanced in value by a plan for making duplicate copies of hand brailled books.

With a special apparatus and process the French have been able to convert each page of handwritten Braille into a die from which many impressions may be embossed. It is hoped to adapt this duplicating process so it can be employed without a special outfit. Following the plan, Braille is written on oiled or paraffined paper. The Braille depressions are then filled with a mixture of glue and plaster of Paris. This composition hardens completely,

and the Braille dots, thus reinforced, stand up indefinitely when submitted to the pressure of a roller or platen press. The taking of 100 impressions leaves such a paper plate intact. Successful experiments have been carried through without special apparatus. All who have seen the process demonstrated agree upon its practicability and tremendous value. At present experiments are being made to ascertain the height and diameter of Braille dot which will produce the best results by the simplified plan, and to see whether the pits and styli of slates and writers already in use may be altered, and new apparatus standardized, for this process. One of the problems is that of procuring, without special manufacture, paper of suitable elasticity, weight, and durability. The Library of Congress, The American Red Cross, The Matilda Ziegler Publishing Co., The Research Department of the American Foundation for the Blind, Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, and The Cooper Engineering & Manufacturing Co., are now cooperating to perfect the process, which is known from the name of its originator, a Frenchman, as the Garin process.

At the tenth biennial convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind held in Janesville, Wis., Miss Adelia M. Hoyt presented the topic, Hand embossing of Braille books. She reported the brailleing last year of over 400 volumes by approximately 200 certified transcribers. These Red Cross copyists are all volunteers and work under direction, as do the blind experts who proof read the manuscript.

An act of the Sixty seventh Congress authorized the United States Veterans' Bureau to expend a portion of its funds for embossing Braille books for the blinded veterans. It is hoped that not to exceed \$100,000 may be used. This opens a new source of production for the coming year.

We worked with the United States Veterans' Bureau, the National American Red Cross, the American Library Association, and the American Foundation for the Blind in their efforts to increase the supply of Braille literature.

The American Foundation for the Blind is now permanently established in New York. It offers nation-wide service and cooperation to existing agencies which serve the blind and the partially blind. One of its aims is to increase the output of reading matter for the blind. The Outlook for the blind is now issued by the Foundation. Through its columns will hereafter be announced quarterly all embossed books available for purchase.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE.

(From the annual report of the chief bibliographer, Mr. Meyer, who took general direction of this service also.)

The Legislative Reference Service, during the past fiscal year, continued to suffer from an insufficient appropriation. There was still not money enough to permit of the appointment of a regular director who should devote all of his time to the service. The chief bibliographer, therefore, continued to act as the directing head of the legislative reference service, giving about half of his time to the service and half to the division of bibliography. The provision was only a temporary expedient, as the attempt to carry on such a dual responsibility could scarcely produce satisfactory results.

In spite of the handicap the service did not show any sign of falling off, and during the fourth session of the Sixty-seventh Congress there was a larger monthly average (143) than during any other session excepting the Sixty-sixth Congress, second session, which had a monthly average of 158.

Naturally, the inquiries reflected the activities of Congress, and a great deal of time was devoted to the study of a few

large questions, such as the soldier bonus and the ship subsidies, for example. On both questions elaborate studies were prepared. Digests of the practice and experience of all the more important nations engaged in the World War in providing gratuities for their ex-service men were made. In addition, historical and statistical studies were prepared covering the action of our own Government from its foundation down to date. On the ship subsidies question studies were prepared covering the law and practice, including statistics of expenditure of all the more important maritime nations, not only European, but covering the rest of the world as well.

The indexing work carried on by the service is of the utmost importance, and the following brief account of the various indexes now regularly carried on is here given for the information of those using the service and to invite their better support of it.

The most important indexing currently carried on by the legislative reference service is the indexing of the Federal statutes, which falls under the five following heads:

*Indexing of the
Federal statutes.*

1. Permanent legislation of a general nature. The card index of 120 boxes in the files of the American law section covers the period from 1873 to 1923 (including the Revised Statutes of 1874) complete. The period from 1789 to 1873 is covered by the Scott and Beaman "Index Analysis of the Federal Statutes, General and Permanent Law, 1789-1873," published in 1911.

2. Temporary legislation of a general nature. This has been completely indexed for the period from 1903 to 1923; and to a fragmentary extent only, for the period from 1873 to 1903.

3. Permanent legislation of a local nature (e. g., laws relating to the District of Columbia, the specific Territories, judicial districts, etc.). This has been completely indexed for the period from 1873 to 1923 (including the Revised Statutes of 1874).

Every effort is made to keep these three parts of the index right up to date.

4. Temporary legislation of a local nature, and private legislation. This has been indexed to a fragmentary extent only. At one time an attempt was made to index all private laws under the names of the individuals affected. This, however, proved to be beyond the capacity

of the existing staff and was abandoned several years ago. While this index will be very bulky and the individual names of very little significance, it seems desirable that no part of the Federal laws should be left without a full index.

5. Repeals and amendments. All express repeals and amendments during the period from 1789 to 1923 have been listed on cards in the files of the American law section. At present an attempt is being made to supplement this by a list of implied repeals and amendments, which will enable this section to report at once as to whether any particular provision of law is still in force, in so far as this can be ascertained from the statutes. The completion of this list will probably require at least two years at the best, and under existing conditions it will probably not be completed under five years.

*Index of State
legislation.*

The great bulk of State legislation is enough to deter the boldest indexer and so far all attempts at cooperative indexing have proved a failure. A comprehensive scheme of the Law Reporting Co. of New York came to nothing because of the enormous initial expense and the impossibility of securing enough subscribers who could afford the very heavy charges for the service. Our partial index of State legislation has been in progress since 1917. It has been carried on along broad lines in the effort to avoid the hopeless labyrinth which too detailed indexing of such a mass of material would entail, but in sufficient detail to furnish a key under one alphabet to all general current legislation. Certain classes of material deemed not sufficiently important to warrant indexing have been excluded. The index has proved very useful, not only in legislative reference work, but to the many readers using the Library in State law research work, where only recent legislation is desired, for it furnishes an escape from the hopeless lack of uniformity found in the indexes to the session laws themselves. Within the limits which the index attempts to cover material may be found in a few minutes which it would otherwise take from two to four days to locate. Special attention has been paid to experimental legislation in the fields of sociology and economics, keeping always in mind the special needs of legislative reference work. This fact has often made it possible to locate without any difficulty material from

special points of view, that would be absolutely unavailable if we had to rely wholly on the volume indexes. Take, for instance, inquiries concerning experiments in price fixing or State control of distribution of necessaries. The exact commodities affected by this type of legislation have been so varied, and the acts have been indexed ordinarily only under the specific heading, that it would have been impossible to collect together instances of legislation of this character if the indexes of the session laws were used exclusively.

The effort has been made to keep the index abreast of the material received in the Library of Congress, but that has not been feasible. However, it has been kept fairly up to date and ordinarily any requests on recent legislation, up to within the current session, can be answered from the files with a couple of hours' additional work to cover material not yet indexed.

The greatest value of the index has resulted from the point of view from which it has been made. There are many types of inquiries where it is still more practical to go to the indexes of the volumes, but there are more instances where inquiries have been answered from the index files which without them could not have been answered at all. The value of any efforts to extend the work beyond merely keeping up with legislation as enacted, would be to include this type of material not otherwise available, and to work into one uniform scheme, however broad, the inconsistencies now existing in the available indexes to state material.

The Index to Comparative Foreign Legislation, started in 1917, was at first limited to the laws of Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, and Italy. To meet, however, the increasing demand of Members of Congress for data on foreign law, it has been necessary from time to time to extend the scope of the index until it may, as now organized, be said to cover the legislation of the principal countries of the world.

Index to comparative foreign legislation.

Index to comparative foreign legislation.

Owing to the small force available for indexing, however, the index is not exhaustive. It can only be representative of the most important legislation. The material is selected with a view to meeting the actual or expected demand for data bearing on legislation pending in Congress. Subjects of recurring interest are covered with particular care, for example: Aliens, corporations, disabled, finance, merchant marine, pensions, railroads, reconstruction, soldier settlement, taxation, wages, etc. The number of entries under certain headings is as follows: Taxation, 1,300; finance, 300; merchant marine, 300; railroads, 500; reconstruction, 250.

The bulk of the publications indexed is in English. The most important of these are: The United States Commerce Reports; the "Contributions of the Comparative Law Bureau of the American Bar Association," published by the American Bar Association Journal; the Economic Review, London; the publications of the League of Nations, of the International Labour Office, and of the International Institute of Agriculture; the Board of Trade Journal, London; the Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law, London; the Journal of Constitutional Law, New York; the Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire, London; the South American Review, London; the Parliamentary debates of the House of Commons.

The publications in the French language come next in importance. They include, in addition to the purely French publications, those printed and issued outside of France. To this class belong many international publications and the Government publications of certain countries, such as Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, etc.

The following international and foreign publications printed in French are indexed: *Annuaire international de législation agricole*, published yearly by the International Institute of Agriculture; *Annuaire de législation étrangère*, published yearly by the Société de législation comparée,

Paris (other publications of that Society indexed are its *Index to comparative foreign legislation.* Bulletin mensuel and its *Annuaire de législation française*); Bulletin de l'Institut Intermédiaire International, The Hague; Correspondance économique; Bulletin officiel du Ministère de l'industrie et du commerce, Roumania; Exposé sommaire des travaux législatifs de l'Assemblée Nationale Tchecoslovaque, published at the end of each session of the legislature; Pasiomie (Belgian laws); Bulletin de documentation économique, published by the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The following are French publications indexed: Bulletin du Ministère du travail et de la prévoyance sociale; Bulletin de presse étrangère and Recueil de documents étrangers, published by the Ministère des affaires étrangères; Bulletin analytique des principaux documents parlementaires étrangers; transmis à la présidence de la Chambre des députés (publication temporarily suspended); Bulletin de statistique et de législation comparée, published by the Ministère des finances; Documents parlementaires of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies; Journal officiel de la République Française; Revue de science et de législation financières; Bulletin de la Société d'études législatives; L'économiste français; Journal des économistes; Revue politique et parlementaire; Journal du droit international (Clunet).

Italian publications indexed: Collezione celerifera (session laws); Bollettino della emigrazione; Bollettino di legislazione e statistica doganale e commerciale; Bollettino di legislazione fiscale; Bollettino di statistica e di legislazione comparata; Gazzetta ufficiale del Regno d'Italia; parliamentary documents of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies.

Spanish publications indexed: Boletín mensual de la Biblioteca del Congreso Nacional, Argentine Republic; Revista parlamentaria de Cuba; Boletín analítico de los principales documentos extranjeros, published by the Secre-

taría del Congreso de los Diputados, Spain; Gaceta de Madrid; Boletín oficial de la Cámara de comercio de la provincia de Madrid.

German publications indexed: The German Official Gazette (Reichs-Gesetzblatt) and the Soziale Praxis und Archiv für Volkswohlfahrt are regularly indexed. The latter contains references, outlines, and commentaries on the most important and recent laws passed in the principal countries of Europe.

We have also in the course of preparation an international law index showing the most recent developments, interpretations, and decisions in the field of international law, diplomacy and arbitration.

Newspaper index.

During the past year we have been carrying on an index to the speeches, addresses and other public utterances of prominent men on the questions of the day. This is necessarily extremely limited in its scope but it has proved of the greatest value in enabling the service to locate such material for which there is a great demand.

A classified list of the more important questions is, as usual, appended to the report, but is omitted from publication as the scope and character of them has been sufficiently illustrated by the lists given in the reports for several years past.

Respectfully submitted.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

The honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

The honorable the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT AND DISBURSING OFFICER.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,

Washington, D. C., September 17, 1923.

SIR: As administrative assistant and disbursing officer I beg to submit the following report as to the Library Building for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, being the first fiscal year under the new organization prescribed by the act of June 29, 1922.

Under the Librarian, the duties of this office included the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building; the accounting and disbursement of the appropriations for the Library of Congress, and the disbursement of the appropriations for the Botanic Garden.

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT.

As the building becomes older more care is required each year to keep it in good condition with our limited funds. In addition to the regular cleaning force, one decorator and one painter were constantly employed, but a great deal more of such work is urgently needed.

Some of the work accomplished during the year was the cleaning and, where necessary, the repairing of all the decorative marble and mural painting in the west main hall, second story; redecorating the walls and laying new floor runners in the visitors' gallery, and cleaning the colossal white figures around this gallery; repainting the main room of the copyright office (south curtain basement); repairing the inlaid hardwood floors of the Senate and House reading rooms, and equipping all the furniture with slides instead of rolling casters so that these floors can not be defaced in future; replacing glass in 42 windows; supply-

ing glass soap containers for entire building; cutting the names of the Librarians of Congress in a marble panel in the north corridor just off the west main hall, first floor; adding marble baseboards under the windows in the west, north and south curtains, first floor, where, in floor scrubbing, the paint was constantly washed off of the iron bases; and a special effort was made to keep all polished brass door fittings in perfect condition.

LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT.

The installation of the new laundry equipment was completed and the enlarged plant is proving efficient and economical.

REVOLVING ENTRANCE DOOR.

The revolving door at the west main entrance, first floor, added to the comfort of the halls and main reading room and simplified the heating problem during the winter. When funds are available such a door, but less expensive, should be placed at the west basement entrance.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

The personnel of this department is now controlled and paid by the Architect of the Capitol, but is still located at the Library under the immediate direction of this office. As usual, this department was occupied throughout the year with improvements and repairs to the building and mechanical equipment and in the repair and construction of furniture.

A satisfactory type of noiseless truck wheel has been found and the book trucks are being equipped with the silent wheels as rapidly as possible, 40 sets having already been secured.

The carpenter and paint shops were moved to the new space provided under the east driveway and a new cement floor was laid in the machine shop.

The gradual building of steel shelving for the cellar was continued, and the old wooden shelving thus replaced was removed. A further appropriation for metal shelving is hoped for in 1925, such as we have for 1924.

Plans were drawn and the materials secured for a new photostat room in the cellar which should be completed soon.

Ten of the original lanterns, especially designed for the grounds, were replaced with new ones.

That our service has run so smoothly and that every emergency has been promptly met, has been due to the loyal and enthusiastic efforts of the entire personnel under this office, and it is a pleasure to acknowledge this helpful cooperation.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS.

Custody, care and maintenance, miscellaneous supplies, equipment and service.

Housekeeping department:

Supplies, including dry goods, soap powders, soaps, toilet supplies, towels, painting materials, and other miscellaneous supplies.....	\$2,685.06
Café equipment.....	93.12
Flags.....	101.12
Gas.....	59.50
General telephone service of Library (1 central station, 97 substations, and 6 trunk lines).....	1,625.56
Mail and delivery service, upkeep and repair of motor vehicles, including one new delivery van.....	1,557.40
Miscellaneous items, including stationery, car fare, express, freight and drayage, telegrams, postage stamps.....	177.16
Inscriptions in marble.....	105.00
Total expended.....	6,403.92
Unexpended.....	596.08
	<hr/>
	7,000.00

The expenditures of the engineer and electrical departments and for furniture are not here reported, as the act of June 29, 1922, provides that "the Architect of the Capitol

shall have 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 maintenance of the grounds, and the purchasing and supplying of all furniture and equipment for the building."

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Waste paper weighing in the aggregate 155,106 pounds was collected in the daily cleaning operations. This was sold, under contract, at a rate of 66.8 cents per hundred pounds and yielded \$1,036.10. The amount thus realized was deposited in the Treasury to the credit of "miscellaneous receipts."

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1923.

The building was closed on July 4 and December 25, 1922.

Total number of visitors during the year.....	931,893
Average for the 363 days on which building was open.....	2,567
Smallest daily average (for January, 1923).....	1,851
Largest daily average (for June, 1923).....	3,976
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays.....	181,742
Average for 57 Sundays and holidays.....	3,188
Total number of visitors on week days.....	750,151
Average for 306 week days.....	2,451

UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

All claims chargeable to the appropriations made for the fiscal year 1921 have been settled, so far as known, including those paid directly by the Treasury Department. The unexpended balances of these appropriations have been carried to the credit of the surplus fund of the Treasury in the following amounts:

Library:

Salaries, 1920-1921.....	\$0.50
Salaries, 1921.....	3,487.89
Special and temporary service, 1920-1921 ...	8.12
Special and temporary service, 1921.....	5.55
Contingent expenses.....	24.18

Library—Continued.

Increase of Library—

Purchase of law books.....	\$1. 08	
Purchase of periodicals.....	. 19	
		\$3, 527. 51
Building and grounds:		
Care and maintenance.....	2, 609. 21	
Fuel, lights, etc.....	1, 055. 21	
Furniture.....	89. 88	
		3, 754. 30
Botanic Garden:		
Salaries.....	. 81	
Improving Botanic Garden.....	78. 79	
		79. 60
Total.....		7, 361. 41

FORCE EMPLOYED.

The organization under the direction of the administrative assistant and disbursing officer was as follows:

Chief clerk:

- 3 clerks.
- 1 property clerk.
- 3 telephone operators.
- 1 messenger.
- 1 assistant messenger.

Captain of watch:

- 2 lieutenants of watch.
- 22 watchmen.
- 4 check boys.
- 2 attendants, ladies' room.
- 4 elevator conductors.
- 2 skilled laborers.

Foreman of laborers:

- 1 skilled laborer.
- 16 laborers.
- 1 laundress.
- 1 mistress of charwomen.
- 1 assistant mistress of charwomen.
- 58 charwomen.
- 1 book cleaner.

Total number of employees, 128.
Total number of separations, 23.

The organization controlled and paid by the Architect of the Capitol, but working at the Library under the immediate direction of the administrative assistant, was:

Chief engineer:

- 4 assistant engineers.
- 2 machinists.
- 1 plumber.
- 2 carpenters.
- 1 decorator.
- 1 painter.
- 5 skilled laborers.

Electrician:

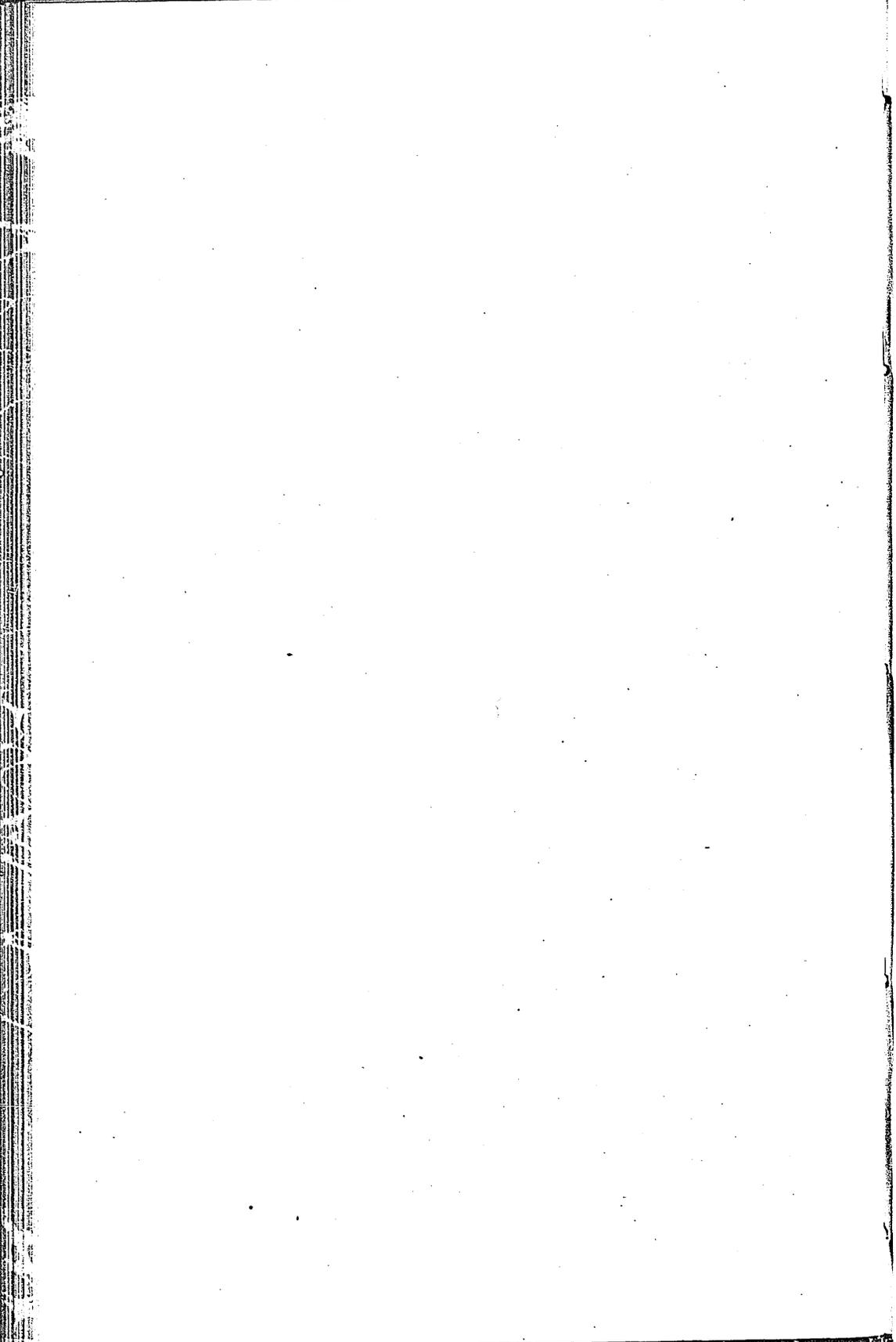
- 2 wiremen.
 - 2 skilled laborers.
- Total number of employees, 22.
Total number of separations, 4.

Respectfully submitted.

HARRIET DE K. WOODS,

Administrative Assistant and Disbursing Officer.

The LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.



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APPENDIX 1a.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1922-23.

Object of appropriation.	Appropriations.	Expended.	Unexpended.
Library and copyright office:			
Salaries—			
General.....	^a \$293,340.00	\$285,239.96	\$8,100.04
Sunday.....	10,000.00	9,999.43	57
Special.....	^a 3,000.00	2,738.78	261.22
Carrier service.....	^a 960.00	925.53	34.47
Distribution of card indexes.....	^{a, b} 56,054.31	^b 54,207.93	1,846.38
Legislative reference.....	^a 35,000.00	33,374.46	1,625.54
Copyright office.....	^a 104,740.00	101,897.50	2,842.50
Increase of compensation...	105,600.00	103,060.11	2,539.89
Increase of Library—			
Purchase of books.....	90,000.00	^c 90,000.00	.....
Purchase of periodicals...	5,000.00	^c 5,000.00	.....
Purchase of law books....	^d 3,000.00	^c 3,000.00	.....
Contingent expenses.....	^e 9,002.10	^e 8,803.91	198.19
Printing and binding (allotment, not appropriation)...	^f 212,941.46	212,628.50	312.96
Total, Library and copyright office.....	928,637.87	910,876.11	17,761.76

^a Includes the 2½ per cent retirement fund, \$11,951.00.

^b Appropriation includes \$1,770.53 credits on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$381.78 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1923 (\$54,207.93), offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury, \$105,132.75.

^c Includes outstanding indebtedness.

^d Exclusive of \$2,000 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body.

^e Appropriation includes credit, \$2.10, on account of sales of photo duplications to Government institutions.

^f Appropriation includes credits \$726.27 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$115.19 yet to be credited.

Object of appropriation.	Appropriations.	Expended.	Unexpended.
Building and grounds:			
Care and maintenance, including Sunday service..	^a \$95,985.00	^b \$94,814.86	\$1,170.14
Increase of compensation....	30,036.00	29,857.84	178.16
Fuel, lights, and miscellaneous.....	16,000.00	15,326.73	673.27
Furniture and shelving.....	12,000.00	11,935.45	64.55
Extension of steel stack.....	6,000.00	5,999.66	.34
Trees, plants, shrubs, etc....	^c 1,000.00	996.13	3.87
Repository for original of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.	^c 12,000.00	.....	.....
Total building and grounds.....	173,021.00	158,930.67	14,090.33
Grand total.....	1,101,658.87	1,069,806.78	31,852.09
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account).....	^d1,802.60	1,006.17	796.43

^a Includes the 2½ per cent retirement fund, \$1,768.67.

^b Includes outstanding indebtedness.

^c Transferred to Architect of Capitol under act approved June 29, 1922.

^d Includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

Appropriation and Expenditures. 139

CONTINGENT EXPENSES IN DETAIL—LIBRARY PROPER.

Object of expenditure.	Amount.
Stationery supplies.	\$4,919.53
Typewriter supplies.	303.42
Dies, presses, rubber stamps, and numbering machines.	299.27
Travel expenses.	213.38
Street-car tokens.	140.00
Tools.	3.56
Postage stamps for foreign correspondence.	370.00
Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages.	7.53
Transfer charges (expressage, etc.)	3.86
Post-office box rent, July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923.	16.00
Mail-bag repairs.	67.75
Duplicator supplies.	134.16
Photostat paper and chemicals.	^a 2,272.76
Photostat miscellaneous supplies.	52.69
Total.	8,803.91

^a\$1,977.45 covered into the Treasury on account of sales of photo duplications.

APPENDIX Ib.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AS CONTAINED IN "AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

General administration: Librarian, \$7,500; chief assistant librarian, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$2,500; librarian's secretary, \$1,800; assistant chief clerk, \$1,600; assistant in charge of supplies, \$1,400; clerks—one \$1,200, two at \$1,000 each; stenographers and typewriters—one to chief assistant librarian \$1,200, one \$1,200, one \$900; messenger, \$840; messenger to chief assistant librarian, \$600; junior messenger, \$420; operator of photographic copying machine \$600; in all, \$28,260.

Mail and delivery: Assistants—one in charge \$1,600, chief \$1,200, one \$960, one \$780, one \$600; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$5,560.

Order and accession: Chief of division, \$2,500; assistants—one \$1,500, two at \$1,200 each, three at \$960 each, two at \$840 each, two at \$600 each, one \$580; two junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$13,580.

Catalogue, classification, and shelf: Chief of division, \$3,000; chief classifier, \$2,000; chief shelf-listing section, \$1,500; assistants—four at \$1,800 each, seven at \$1,500 each, six at \$1,400 each, twelve at \$1,200 each, six at \$1,000 each, fourteen at \$960 each, four at \$920 each, thirteen at \$840 each, thirteen at \$600 each, four at \$540 each; six junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$93,520.

Binding: Assistants—one in charge \$1,500; one \$960; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$2,880.

Bibliography: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, two at \$960 each, one \$840; stenographer and typewriter, \$960; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$8,640.

Reading rooms (including evening service) and special collections: Superintendent, \$3,000; assistants—two at

\$1,800 each, seven at \$1,200 each (including one in room for the blind), three at \$1,000 each, two at charging desk at \$1,080 each, eight at \$960 each (including one for Toner library and one for Washington library), one in room for the blind \$900, thirty at \$840 each, seven at \$600 each, inspector of stacks \$1,440, stenographer and typewriter, \$960; attendants—Senate reading room, one \$960, Representatives' reading room—one \$960, one \$840, two in cloak-room at \$780 each, two for gallery and alcoves at \$540 each; telephone reference assistant, \$720; four junior messengers, at \$420 each; two watchmen, at \$780 each; in all, \$69,900.

Periodical (including evening service): Chief of division, \$2,000; assistants—chief, \$1,500, two at \$960 each, five at \$840 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$960; two junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$11,420.

Documents: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, one \$960, one \$840; two translators, at \$1,200 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$960; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$10,080.

Manuscript: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—chief \$1,500, one \$960; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$5,880.

Maps and charts: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, two at \$960 each, one \$840; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$7,680.

Music: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, one \$1,000, two at \$840 each; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$7,600.

Prints: Chief of division, \$2,000; assistants—one \$1,500, two at \$960 each; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$5,840.

Smithsonian deposit: Custodian, \$1,500; assistants—one \$1,500, one \$840; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$4,260.

Congressional Reference Library: Custodian, \$2,000; assistants—one \$1,200, one \$960, one \$840; two junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$5,840.

Law Library: Law librarian, \$3,000; stenographer and typewriter, \$960; assistants—two at \$1,400 each, two at \$960 each, one \$600, one \$540, one (evening service), \$1,500; in all, \$11,320.

Semitic, Slavic, and Oriental Literature: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—two at \$1,500 each, one \$900; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$7,320.

TEMPORARY SERVICES: For special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at the discretion of the Librarian, \$3,000.

CARRIER SERVICE: For service in connection with the Senate and House Office Buildings, \$960.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE.

Register, \$4,000; assistant register, \$3,000; chief clerk, \$2,260; clerks—four at \$2,000 each, five at \$1,800 each, seven at \$1,600 each, one at \$1,500, eight at \$1,400 each, thirteen at \$1,200 each, ten at \$1,000 each, eighteen at \$960 each, two at \$860 each, ten at \$780 each, four at \$600 each, two at \$480 each; four junior messengers, at \$420 each. Arrears, special service: Three clerks, at \$1,200 each; porter, \$780; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$112,400.

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, \$40,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed one person shall be employed hereunder at a rate of compensation exceeding \$3,000 per annum.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES.

For service in connection with distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library: Chief of division, \$3,000; chief assistant, \$1,800; assistants—two at \$1,600 each, four at \$1,500 each, three at \$1,400 each, four at \$1,200 each, four at \$1,100 each, four at \$1,000 each; for services of assistants at salaries less than \$1,000 per annum and for piecework and work by the hour, \$26,000, including not exceeding \$500 for freight charges, expressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, and expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian; in all, \$57,400.

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, \$13,125, of which \$625 shall be immediately available.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY.

For purchase of books for the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books, and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, to continue available during the fiscal year 1925, \$90,000;

For purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$3,000;

For purchase of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$2,500;

For purchase of miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, \$5,000;

In all, \$100,500.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

For printing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the copyright office and the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the copyright office, binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for the Library building, \$212,250.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY.

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, supplies, stock, and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and the copyright office, including not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$10,000.

LIBRARY BUILDING.

Salaries: Administrative assistant and disbursing officer, \$3,000; clerks—one \$2,250, one \$1,600, one \$1,400, one \$1,000; property clerk, \$900; messenger, \$840; assistant messenger, \$720; three telephone switchboard operators, at \$720 each; captain of the watch, \$1,400; two lieutenants of the watch, at \$1,000 each; twenty-two watchmen, at \$900 each; foremen of laborers, \$900; sixteen laborers, at \$660 each; two book cleaners, at \$720 each; laundress, \$660; two attendants in ladies' room, at \$720 each; four check boys, at \$360 each; mistress of charwomen, \$425; assistant mistress of charwomen, \$300; fifty-eight charwomen, at \$240 each; four elevator conductors, at \$720 each; three skilled laborers, at \$720 each; in all, \$73,195.

For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Librarian to provide for the opening of the Library Building on Sundays and on holidays, \$2,000.

For mail, delivery, and telephone services, stationery, miscellaneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library Building, \$7,000.

APPROPRIATION FOR ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION AS CONTAINED IN "AN ACT TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and the District of Columbia who receive a total of compensation at the rate of \$2,500 per annum or less, except as otherwise provided in this act, shall receive during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, additional compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum: Provided, That such employees as receive a total of annual compensation at a rate more than \$2,500 and less than \$2,740 shall receive additional compensation at such rate per annum as may be necessary to make their salaries, plus their additional compen-

sation, at the rate of \$2,740 per annum, and no employee shall receive additional compensation under this act at a rate which is more than 60 per centum of the rate of the total annual compensation received by such employee: *Provided further*, That the increased compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, shall not be computed as salary in construing this act: *Provided further*, That where an employee in the service on June 30, 1922, has received during the fiscal year 1923, or shall receive during the fiscal year 1924, an increase of salary at a rate in excess of \$200 per annum, or where an employee, whether previously in the service or not, has entered the service since June 30, 1922, whether such employee has received an increase in salary or not, such employees shall be granted the increased compensation provided herein only when and upon the certification of the person in the legislative branch or the head of the department or establishment employing such persons of the ability and qualifications personal to such employees as would justify such increased compensation.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the following: Employees paid from the postal revenues and sums which may be advanced from the Treasury to meet deficiencies in the postal revenues, except employees of the Post Office Department in the District of Columbia, who shall be included; employees whose pay is adjustable from time to time through wage boards or similar authority to accord with the commercial rates paid locally for the same class of service; employees of the field service of the Engineer Department of the Army engaged upon river and harbor work, including flood-control work and dam-construction work at Muscle Shoals, Ala.; employees of the Panama Canal on the Canal Zone; employees of the Alaskan Engineering Commission in Alaska; employees paid from lump-sum appropriations in bureaus, divisions, commissions, or any other governmental agencies or employments created by law since January 1, 1916, except employees of the United States Tariff Commission, the United States Veterans' Bureau, the Bureau of the Budget, the General Accounting Office, and the Bureau of Accounts of the Post Office Department, who shall be included, but the additional com-

pensation granted herein shall not be paid to any person employed in the United States Veterans' Bureau who did not receive the additional compensation during the fiscal year 1923; employees whose duties require only a portion of their time, except charwomen, who shall be included; employees whose services are utilized for brief periods at intervals; persons employed by or through corporations, firms, or individuals acting for or on behalf of or as agents of the United States or any department or independent establishment of the Government of the United States in connection with construction work or the operation of plants; employees who receive a part of their pay from any outside sources under cooperative arrangements with the Government of the United States or the District of Columbia; employees who serve voluntarily or receive only a nominal compensation, and employees who may be provided with special allowances because of their service in foreign countries.

SEC. 3. That section 6 of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved May 10, 1916, as amended by the naval appropriation act approved August 29, 1916, shall not operate to prevent anyone from receiving the additional compensation provided in this act who otherwise is entitled to receive the same.

SEC. 4. That such employees as are engaged on piecework, by the hour, or at per diem rates, if otherwise entitled to receive the additional compensation, shall receive the same at the rate to which they are entitled in this act when their fixed rate of pay for the regular working hours and on the basis of three hundred and thirteen days in the said fiscal year would amount to \$2,500 or less: *Provided*, That this method of computation shall not apply to any per diem employees regularly paid a per diem for every day in the year.

SEC. 5. That the secretary of the Civil Service Commission shall be deemed an employee for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 6. That to pay the additional compensation provided in this act to employees of the Government of the United States, there are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sums, respectively (in all \$34,016,826).

LEGISLATIVE.

* * * Library of Congress, \$111,600; Library Building and Grounds, \$24,996; Architect of the Capitol, \$91,104; Botanic Garden, \$13,440; Government Printing Office, \$960,000.

* * * * *

SEC. 8. That so much as may be necessary to pay the increased compensation provided in this act to persons employed under trust funds who may be construed to be employees of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia is authorized to be paid, respectively, from such trust funds.

SEC. 9. That the additional compensation granted in this act shall be applied by administrative officers in such a manner that the appropriations made herein will not be exceeded.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR 1922-23.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1923.

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the copy-
right office for the fiscal year July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923,
inclusive, are summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Fees, etc.

The gross receipts during the year were \$153,923.62. A
balance of \$15,880.16, representing trust funds and un-
finished business, was on hand July 1, 1922, making a total
sum of \$169,803.78 to be accounted for. Of this amount
the sum of \$5,467.44, received by the copyright office, was
refunded as excess fees or as fees for articles not registerable,
leaving a net balance of \$164,336.34. The balance carried
over to July 1, 1923, was \$15,039.34 (representing trust
funds, \$11,227.27, and total unfinished business since July
1, 1897—26 years—\$3,812.07), leaving fees applied during
the fiscal year 1922-23 and paid into the Treasury \$149,297.

This is the largest year's business in the history of the
office.

The annual applied fees since July 1, 1897, are:

1897-98	\$55,926.50	1911-12	\$116,685.05
1898-99	58,267.00	1912-13	114,980.60
1899-1900	65,206.00	1913-14	120,219.25
1900-1901	63,687.50	1914-15	111,922.75
1901-2	64,687.00	1915-16	112,986.85
1902-3	68,874.50	1916-17	110,077.40
1903-4	72,629.00	1917-18	106,352.40
1904-5	78,058.00	1918-19	113,118.00
1905-6	80,198.00	1919-20	126,492.25
1906-7	84,685.00	1920-21	134,516.15
1907-8	82,387.50	1921-22	138,516.15
1908-9	83,816.75	1922-23	149,297.00
1909-10	104,644.95		
1910-11	109,913.95	Total	2,528,145.50

EXPENDITURES.

The appropriation made by Congress for salaries in the copyright office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, was \$104,740. The total expenditures for salaries was \$104,516, or \$44,781 less than the net amount of fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the corresponding year. The expenditures for supplies, including stationery and other articles and postage on foreign mail matter, etc., was \$1,028.51, leaving a balance for the year of \$43,752.49 to the credit of the office.

*Salaries.**Stationery and sundries.*

During the 26 fiscal years since the reorganization of the copyright office (from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1923) the copyright fees applied and paid into the Treasury have amounted to \$2,528,145.50, the articles deposited number 5,158,704, and the total copyright registrations number 2,932,131.

Copyright receipts and fees.

The fees earned (\$2,528,145.50) were larger than the appropriations for salaries used during the same period (\$2,137,431.96) by \$390,713.54.

Excess of fees over salaries.

In addition to this direct profit, the large number of over five million books, maps, musical works, periodicals, prints, and other articles deposited during the 26 years were of substantial pecuniary value and of such a character that their accession to the Library of Congress through the copyright office effected a large saving to the purchase fund of the Library equal in amount to their price.

Value of copyright deposits.

COPYRIGHT ENTRIES AND FEES.

The registrations for the fiscal year numbered 148,946. Of these, 140,962 were registrations at \$1 each, including a certificate, and 5,372 were registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each. There were also 2,612 registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each. The fees for these registrations amounted to a total of \$144,954.

Entries and fees.

The number of registrations in each class from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1923, is shown in Exhibit D.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS.

The total number of separate articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law, which have been registered,

Articles deposited. stamped, indexed, and catalogued during the fiscal year is 256,229. The number of these articles in each class for the fiscal years July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1923, is shown in Exhibit E.

Works claiming copyright. It is not possible to determine exactly how completely the works which claim copyright are deposited; but as title cards are printed and supplied upon request to other libraries for all books received bearing United States notice of copyright, the demand for such cards for works not received furnishes some indication of possible percentage of failure to deposit.

Requests copies. In response to inquiries received during the year from the card division, the order division, and the reading room in regard to 604 books supposed to have been copyrighted but not discovered in the Library, it was found that 65 of these works had been received and were actually in the Library, 48 books had been deposited and were still in the copyright office, 55 works were either not published, did not claim copyright, or for other valid reasons could not be deposited, while in the case of 205 works no answers to our letters of inquiry had been received up to June 30, 1923. Copies were received of 231 works in all in response to requests made by the copyright office during the period of 12 months for the works published in recent years.

Articles deposited during year. The total copyright deposits for the year included 20,658 printed volumes, 49,397 pamphlets and leaflets, 73,989 newspapers and magazines (separate numbers), 4,074 dramas, 36,733 pieces of music, 4,124 maps, 13,468 photographs, 16,327 prints, 7,598 motion pictures, 18,827 contributions to periodicals, 5,025 works of art and drawings, and 276 lectures. These were all produced in the United States. From abroad there were received 5,092 books in foreign languages and 641 books in English.

Disposal of deposits. Our copyright laws have required the deposit of copies for the use of the Library of Congress. The act of 1909, which expressly provided for such deposit in order to secure the registration of the work, still insisted upon a deposit of two copies (except of foreign books) for the benefit of the Library; but to check the useless accumulation of such copies in the copyright office it is provided that the Librarian of Congress shall determine (1) what books or other

articles shall be transferred to the permanent collections of the Library of Congress, including the law library; (2) what other books or articles shall be placed in the reserve collections of the Library of Congress for sale or exchange; and (3) or be transferred to other Government libraries in the District of Columbia for use therein. The law further provides (4) that articles remaining undisposed of may, upon specified conditions, be returned to the authors or copyright proprietors.

During the fiscal year a total of 98,005 articles deposited have been transferred to the Library of Congress. This number included 20,818 books, 56,136 periodicals, 14,773 pieces of music, 3,803 maps, and 2,475 photographs and engravings. *Transferred to Library.*

Out of the total number of articles deposited in the copyright office during the period from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1923 (3,004,785), there have been transferred to the Library of Congress 256,431 books, 325,311 pieces of music, 68,248 maps, 51,518 photographs and prints, 550,992 newspapers and magazines (numbers)—a total of 1,252,500 pieces during 14 years. A total of 28,090 volumes, leaflets, and pamphlets were transferred under (2) for sale or exchange, and included 11,281 volumes for the War Service Library for the use of soldiers and sailors during the war, 1,243 for John Crerar Library, Chicago, and 15,566 volumes (including 534 received during the fiscal year) of American poetry and drama sent to the library of Brown University, Providence, R. I. *Total transfers, 1909-1922.*

Under authority of section 59 there were transferred during the fiscal year to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia "for use therein" 5,382 books. Under this transfer, up to June 30, 1923, the following libraries have received books as indicated below: *Transfers to other libraries.*

Bureau of Education, 13,440; Bureau of Standards, 2,094; Department of Agriculture, 3,196; Department of Commerce, 6,001; Engineer School, Corps of Engineers, 3,133; Federal Trade Commission, 5,875; Surgeon General's Office, 4,345; Navy Department, 1,630; Public Library of the District of Columbia, 33,638; Soldiers' Home, 1,139; Interstate Commerce Commission, 689; Treasury Department, 1,202; Patent Office, 709; Bureau of Mines, 369; Walter Reed

Hospital, 416; to 16 other libraries a total of 6,719 volumes, making a grand total of 84,575.

Return of deposits to copyright claimants.

Under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1909, authority is granted also for the return to the claimants of copyright of such copyright deposits as are not needed by the Library of Congress or the copyright office. The notice required by section 60 has been printed for all classes of works deposited and registered during the years July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1919. In response to special requests, 7,080 motion-picture films have been returned during the fiscal year to the copyright claimants and 36,016 other deposits, making a total of 43,096 articles. Since the act went into effect up to June 30, 1923, a total of 503,271 articles have thus been returned to the claimants of copyright in them, and altogether there have been transferred from the copyright office shelves 1,868,456 articles, thus securing a great saving of space and avoiding useless duplication and accumulation.

INDEX OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES, CATALOGUE, BULLETINS,
AND CIRCULARS.

Copyright index cards.

As required by statute all copyright entries are fully indexed. During the fiscal year 233,980 cards were made for this purpose and served also as copy for the Catalogue of Copyright Entries. This catalogue during the calendar year 1922 formed five octavo volumes totaling nearly 7,696 pages. The catalogue and index division has also headlined 148,946 copyright applications received in the usual card form and added them to the permanent files.

The various permanent indexes to the copyright registrations now contain three and a half million cards. To save cost of duplication so far as practical, the title cards for copyrighted books prepared by the catalogue division of the Library of Congress are used in preparing printer's copy for the Catalogue of Copyright Entries, Part 1, Group 1 (books). Of the 50,171 titles of books included in the catalogue during the calendar year 1922, 9,469 cards were so prepared. The remaining 40,702 titles were made in the copyright office by the catalogue and index division, as well as the index cards required for all other works registered, the cards numbering during 1922 nearly 235,000.

During the calendar year the usual numbers of the catalogue were prepared and printed, making six volumes in all, as follows:

Part 1, Books, Group 1. Nos. 1-139, with annual index, 5 p. l. 1795 pp.

Part 1, Group 2. Pamphlets, leaflets, contributions to newspapers or periodicals; lectures; dramatic compositions; maps; motion pictures, Nos. 1-12, with annual index, 3 p. l. 2521 pp.

Part 2, Periodicals. Nos. 1-4, with annual index, 3 p. l. 588 pp.

Part 3, Musical compositions. Nos. 1-13, 4 p. l. 1773 pp. Annual Index of Music for 1921, separate volume, 1775-2277 pp.

Part 4, Works of art. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; photographs; prints and pictorial illustrations; Nos. 1-4, with annual index, 3 p. l. 434 pp.

No new bulletins were issued during the year, but it was found necessary to reprint Bulletin No. 14, containing the copyright laws in force.

Bulletin No. 14.

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS.

*Summary of
copyright business.*

Balance on hand July 1, 1922	\$15,880.16	
Gross receipts July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923	153,923.62	
Total to be accounted for	169,803.78	
Refunded	5,467.44	
Balance to be accounted for		<u>\$164,336.34</u>
Applied as earned fees	149,297.00	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1923:		
Trust funds	\$11,227.27	
Unfinished business July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1923, 26 years	3,812.07	
	15,039.34	<u>164,336.34</u>
Total fees earned and paid into Treasury during the 26 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1923	2,528,145.50	
Total unfinished business for 26 years	3,812.07	

FEES FOR FISCAL YEAR.

Fees.

Fees for registrations, including certificates, at \$1 each	\$140,962.00
Fees for registration of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each	2,686.00
Fees for registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each	1,306.00
Total fees for registrations recorded	<u>144,954.00</u>

Fees for certified copies of record, at 50 cents each.....	\$889. 50	
Fees for recording assignments.....	2, 568. 00	
Searches made and charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed.....	352. 00	
Notices of user recorded(music).....	197. 00	
Indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	336. 50	
		\$4, 343. 00
Total fees for fiscal year 1922-23.....		149, 297. 00

ENTRIES.

<i>Entries.</i>	Number of registrations.....	146, 334
	Number of renewals recorded.....	2, 612
		148, 946
	Number of certified copies of record.....	1, 779
	Number of assignments recorded or copied.....	1, 813

Correspondence. The greater part of the business of the copyright office is done by correspondence. The total letters and parcels received during the fiscal year numbered 169,345, while the letters, parcels, etc., dispatched numbered 178,963. During the last 26 fiscal years the money orders received numbered 717,818.

CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK.

Condition of current work. On July 5, 1923, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded. The account books of the bookkeeping division were balanced for June, the financial statements were rendered to the Treasury Department, and all earned fees to June 30 had been paid into the Treasury. But there has accumulated a considerable amount of copyright business which the office has not been able to attend to with the promptness that is aimed at, and a large amount of work awaits attention. Our lack of stenographers has made it impossible to answer promptly all the letters received, and the current work of recording, cataloguing, and indexing is seriously in arrearage. The record division has nearly 3,000 entries, and the catalogue and index division more than 10,000 entries to be overtaken.

The office has not had opportunity to recover from the loss it suffered during the war. Nearly half of the clerks resigned to take other Government positions at increased pay and 24 young men went into military service. For a dozen years or so Congress did not appropriate any clerks for this office at salaries above \$1,000, and for all vacancies occurring at salaries above \$1,200 new clerks were not appointed at corresponding salaries, but promotions were made and appointments at the lowest salaries on the roll. This practice so persistently kept up has necessarily reduced the efficiency of the working force. Meantime the amount of business has steadily increased. The entries made per year are now three and one-half times greater than the average annual entries during the earlier half of the period of the copyright office business. This greatly increased work can not be properly handled without additional clerical help. Congress increased the copyright office appropriations for 1923-24, so as to enable the appointment of one clerk at \$2,000, one at \$1,800, and three at \$1,200. If competent people are secured to fill these places we may hope to gradually overtake the work remaining to be done.

The printing of the Catalogue of Copyright Entries is also in arrears. This, however, was not due primarily to delay in preparing the catalogue for printing. Congress appropriated the sum of \$212,250, "For printing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the copyright office and the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the copyright office. . . ." In apportioning this lump sum enough was not set aside to cover the cost of the catalogue, with the result that no numbers were printed after about the middle of April. On July 1 the printing was resumed but is proceeding very slowly.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

On February 26, 1923, a new presidential proclamation was issued under Sec. 1 (e) of the act of 1909, copyright controlling the mechanical reproduction of music, in behalf of subjects of The Netherlands, to take effect as from Octo-

Proclamation issued under Sec. 1 (e): Netherlands.

ber 2, 1922. It is printed as Addendum II to this report, pages 169 to 170. The countries now included under these provisions of Sec. 1(e) are: Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT UNION.

*United States
and the International
Copyright
Union.*

In my last year's report mention was made of a bill which was introduced in the House of Representatives (H. R. 11476) to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union, the full text of which was published as Addendum I. On December 6, 1922, a new bill for the same purpose was introduced in the Senate by Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge,¹ the full text of which is printed at pages 162 to 164. On January 5, 1923, the same bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. Ewin Lamar Davis of Tennessee.² On January 26, 1923, an amended bill to permit the United States to enter the copyright union, was introduced by Hon. J. N. Tincher³, the full text of which is printed on pages 165 to 168. No action has been taken by either House or Senate on any of these bills.

Respectfully submitted.

THORVALD SOLBERG,
Register of Copyrights.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

¹ 1922 (Dec. 6). A bill to amend the copyright law in order to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union. Introduced by Mr. Lodge. S. 4101, 67th Cong., 4th sess. Printed, 6 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

² 1923 (Jan. 5). A bill to amend the copyright law in order to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union. Introduced by Mr. Davis of Tennessee. H. R. 13676, 67th Cong., 4th sess. Printed, 6 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

³ 1923 (Jan. 26). A bill to amend the copyright law in order to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union. Introduced by Mr. Tincher. H. R. 14035, 67th Cong., 4th sess. Printed, 6 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Register of Copyrights

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EXHIBIT A.—Statement of gross receipts, refunds, net receipts, and fees applied for fiscal year ending June 30, 1923.

Month.	Gross receipts.	Refunds.	Net receipts.	Fees applied.
1922.				
July.....	\$10,463.61	\$264.14	\$10,199.47	\$10,387.80
August.....	10,996.82	316.44	10,680.38	10,605.15
September.....	13,514.32	363.50	13,150.82	11,100.85
October.....	11,725.84	548.88	11,176.96	12,330.05
November.....	12,603.95	379.52	12,224.43	14,060.70
December.....	13,651.35	533.13	13,118.22	12,004.55
1923.				
January.....	17,780.19	781.00	16,999.19	13,403.30
February.....	12,816.31	537.28	12,279.03	12,076.45
March.....	13,792.85	726.71	13,066.14	14,565.90
April.....	12,019.68	385.75	11,633.93	12,291.35
May.....	13,444.42	327.06	13,117.36	13,932.30
June.....	11,114.28	304.03	10,810.25	12,538.60
Total.....	153,923.62	5,467.44	148,456.18	149,297.00

Balance brought forward from June 30, 1922..... \$15,880.16

Net receipts July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923:

Gross receipts.....	\$153,923.62
Less amount refunded.....	5,467.44
	<u>148,456.18</u>

Total to be accounted for..... 164,336.34

Copyright fees applied July 1, 1922, to June 30, 1923..... 149,297.00

Balance carried forward to July 1, 1923:

Trust funds.....	11,227.27
Unfinished business.....	3,812.07
	<u>164,336.34</u>

EXHIBIT B.—Record of applied fees.

Month.	Registrations, including certificates.		Registrations of photos, no certificate.		Registrations of renewals.		Total number of registrations.	Total fees for registrations.
	Number.	Fees at \$1.	Number.	Fees at \$0.50.	Number.	Fees at \$0.50.		
1922.								
July.....	9,702	\$9,702	654	\$327.00	12	\$6.00	10,368	\$10,035.00
August.....	9,964	9,964	494	247.00	217	108.50	10,675	10,319.50
September....	10,480	10,480	422	211.00	164	82.00	11,066	10,773.00
October.....	11,626	11,626	386	193.00	154	77.00	12,166	11,896.00
November....	13,438	13,438	482	241.00	133	66.50	14,053	13,745.50
December....	11,397	11,397	453	226.50	89	44.50	11,939	11,668.00
1923.								
January.....	12,548	12,548	473	236.50	379	189.50	13,400	12,974.00
February....	11,508	11,508	348	174.00	332	166.00	12,188	11,848.00
March.....	13,922	13,922	314	157.00	93	46.50	14,329	14,125.50
April.....	11,500	11,500	475	237.50	300	150.00	12,275	11,887.50
May.....	13,103	13,103	378	189.00	528	264.00	14,009	13,556.00
June.....	11,774	11,774	493	246.50	211	105.50	12,478	12,126.00
Total....	140,962	140,962	5,372	2,686.00	2,612	1,306.00	148,946	144,954.00

Month.	Copies of record.		Assignments and copies.		Notices of users.		Indexing transfers of proprietorship.		Search fees.	Total fees applied.
	Number.	Fees at \$0.50.	Number.	Fees.	Number.	Fees.	Number.	Fees at \$0.10.		
1922.										
July.....	78	\$39.00	139	\$165	37	\$15.50	1,163	\$116.30	\$17.00	\$10,387.80
August.....	81	40.50	138	184	41	12.25	219	21.90	27.00	10,605.15
September....	77	38.50	150	215	42	15.75	236	23.60	35.00	11,100.85
October.....	259	129.50	127	211	42	13.75	328	32.80	47.00	12,330.05
November....	183	91.50	140	185	46	15.00	82	8.20	15.50	14,060.70
December....	184	92.00	139	192	60	16.75	158	15.80	20.00	12,004.55
1923.										
January.....	185	92.50	201	268	51	17.50	273	27.30	24.00	13,403.30
February....	131	65.50	104	123	47	12.25	47	4.70	23.00	12,076.45
March.....	167	83.50	190	286	53	19.00	159	15.90	36.00	14,565.90
April.....	148	74.00	148	246	53	18.25	421	42.10	23.50	12,291.35
May.....	151	75.50	160	241	72	25.00	158	15.80	19.00	13,932.30
June.....	135	67.50	177	252	58	16.00	121	12.10	65.00	12,538.60
Total....	1,779	889.50	1,813	2,568	602	197.00	3,365	336.50	352.00	149,297.00

Register of Copyrights

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EXHIBIT C.—Statement of gross cash receipts, yearly fees, number of registrations, etc., for 26 fiscal years.

Year.	Gross receipts.	Yearly fees applied.	Number of registrations.	Increase in registrations.	Decrease in registrations.
1897-98.....	\$61,099.56	\$55,926.50	75,545	.....	.....
1898-99.....	64,185.65	58,267.00	80,968	5,423	.....
1899-1900.....	71,072.33	65,206.00	94,798	13,830	.....
1900-1901.....	69,525.25	63,687.50	92,351	.....	2,447
1901-2.....	68,405.08	64,687.00	92,978	627	.....
1902-3.....	71,533.91	68,874.50	97,979	5,001	.....
1903-4.....	75,302.83	72,629.00	103,130	5,151	.....
1904-5.....	80,440.56	78,058.00	113,374	10,244	.....
1905-6.....	82,610.92	80,198.00	117,704	4,330	.....
1906-7.....	87,384.31	84,685.00	123,829	6,125	.....
1907-8.....	85,042.03	82,387.50	119,742	.....	4,087
1908-9.....	87,085.53	83,816.75	120,131	389	.....
1909-10.....	113,662.83	104,644.95	109,074	.....	11,057
1910-11.....	113,661.52	109,913.95	115,198	6,124	.....
1911-12.....	120,149.51	116,685.05	120,931	5,733	.....
1912-13.....	118,968.26	114,980.60	119,495	.....	1,436
1913-14.....	122,636.92	120,219.25	123,154	3,659	.....
1914-15.....	115,594.55	111,922.75	115,193	.....	7,961
1915-16.....	115,663.42	112,986.85	115,967	774	.....
1916-17.....	113,808.51	110,077.40	111,438	.....	4,529
1917-18.....	109,105.87	106,352.40	106,728	.....	4,710
1918-19.....	117,518.96	113,118.00	113,003	6,275	.....
1919-20.....	132,371.37	126,492.25	126,562	13,559	.....
1920-21.....	141,199.33	134,516.15	135,280	8,718	.....
1921-22.....	145,398.26	138,516.15	138,633	3,353	.....
1922-23.....	153,923.62	149,297.00	148,946	10,313	.....
Total.....	2,637,350.89	2,528,145.50	2,932,131	.....	.....

NOTE.—Detailed statement for 18 fiscal years, 1897-98, etc., to 1914-15, by months, may be found in Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for year 1914-15 (pp. 177-178, Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1914-15). For subsequent years see the respective annual reports.

EXHIBIT D.—Table of registrations made during fiscal years 1917-18, 1918-19, 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22, and 1922-23, arranged by classes.¹

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Class A. Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, and contributions to periodicals)						
(a) Printed in the United States.....	32,744	36,615	37,710	39,864	44,626	52,034
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language....	616	855	930	1,134	1,309	2,886
(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	237	240	441	247	372	641
Total.....	33,617	37,710	39,090	41,245	46,307	55,561
Class B. Periodicals (numbers)	25,822	25,083	28,935	34,074	35,471	37,104
Class C. Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	152	146	216	198	374	276
Class D. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	2,711	2,293	2,906	3,217	3,418	3,778
Class E. Musical compositions.	21,849	26,209	29,151	31,054	27,381	24,900
Class F. Maps.....	1,269	1,207	1,498	1,647	1,930	2,042
Class G. Works of art; models or designs.....	1,858	1,901	2,115	2,762	2,954	2,790
Class H. Reproductions of works of art.....	2	7	11	7	1	0
Class I. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	483	573	914	739	800	1,254
Class J. Photographs.....	6,109	4,542	6,955	7,048	6,645	6,875
Class K. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	9,161	9,997	10,945	9,362	9,139	10,400
Class L. Motion-picture photoplays.....	1,587	1,295	1,418	1,391	1,307	1,145
Class M. Motion pictures not photoplays.....	251	134	296	330	180	132
Renewals.....	1,857	1,906	2,112	2,206	2,726	2,689
Total.....	106,728	113,003	126,562	135,280	138,633	148,946

¹ For detailed statement of registrations made for fiscal years from 1901-2 to 1914-15 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914-15, pp. 180-182. For subsequent years see the respective annual reports.

EXHIBIT E.—Table of articles deposited during 1919-20, 1920-21, 1921-22, and 1922-23, with totals of articles deposited for years 1897-98 to 1922-23.

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	Total, 1897-1923.
1. Books:					
(a) Printed in the United States:					
Volumes	18, 156	19, 306	20, 074	20, 658	.....
Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	30, 638	35, 636	41, 414	49, 397	.....
Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.	13, 692	13, 125	16, 566	18, 827	.....
Total	62, 486	68, 067	78, 054	88, 882	.....
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language	1, 485	2, 546	2, 901	5, 092	.....
English works registered for ad interim copyright.	441	247	372	641	.....
Total	64, 412	70, 860	81, 327	94, 615	1, 388, 627
2. Periodicals	57, 870	68, 148	70, 006	73, 989	1, 222, 117
3. Lectures, sermons, etc.	216	198	371	276	2, 491
4. Dramatic or dramatico-musical com- positions	3, 063	3, 545	3, 676	4, 074	81, 504
5. Musical compositions	44, 566	47, 688	41, 916	36, 733	1, 132, 905
6. Maps	3, 026	3, 322	3, 718	4, 124	90, 557
7. Works of art; models or designs.	2, 115	2, 794	2, 960	2, 792	74, 792
8. Reproductions of works of art.	22	14	2	0	2, 086
8a. Chromos and lithographs				0	48, 712
9. Drawings or plastic works of a sci- tific or technical character	1, 354	1, 174	1, 304	2, 233	12, 440
10. Photographs	13, 274	13, 649	12, 772	13, 468	566, 082
11. Prints and pictorial illustrations.	15, 193	14, 520	14, 551	16, 327	448, 361
12. Motion-picture photoplays	7, 469	8, 534	8, 301	7, 350	80, 410
13. Motion pictures not photoplays.	569	676	358	248	4, 315
14. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles)					778
15. Foreign books received under act of Mar. 3, 1905.					2, 527
Total	213, 149	235, 122	241, 262	256, 229	5, 158, 704

NOTE.—For detailed statement of articles deposited during fiscal years 1897-98 to 1914-15, see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914-15, pp. 183-186. For subsequent years see the respective annual reports.

The classification "Chromos and lithographs" is not given in the law after July 1, 1909.

ADDENDUM I.

(67th Cong., 4th sess. S. 4101. In the Senate of the United States. December 6, 1922.)

Mr. Lodge introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents.

International A BILL, to amend the copyright law in order to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to effect and proclaim the adhesion of the United States to the convention creating an international union for the protection of literary and artistic works, known also as the International Copyright Union, signed at Berlin, Germany, November 13, 1908, and to the "additional protocol" to the said convention executed at Berne, Switzerland, March 20, 1914.

SEC. 2. That it is hereby declared that the United States desires to be placed in the first class of the countries which are members of the International Copyright Union, as provided in article 23 of the said convention of 1908.

SEC. 3. That the rights and remedies granted by the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyrights," approved March 4, 1909, and the Acts amendatory thereof shall be, and are hereby, extended to the authors of works of architecture and choreographic works and pantomimes as class (n) and class (o), respectively, in the list of classes of copyright works in section 5 of the said Act.

SEC. 4. That sections 15, 16, 17, 21 (as amended December 18, 1919), 22, and 31 of the said Act of 1909 are hereby repealed, and that the said Act is further amended by striking out from section 7 the words "or any foreign country"; by striking out from section 9 the words "except in the case of books seeking an ad interim protection under section 21 of this Act"; by striking out from section 12 the words "which copies, if the work be a book or periodical, shall have been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions specified in section 15 of this

Act"; and by striking out from section 55 the words "in the case of a book the certificate shall also state the receipt of the affidavit, as provided by section 16 of this Act, and the date of the completion of the printing, or the date of the publication of the book, as stated in the said affidavit."

SEC. 5. That on and after the date of the President's proclamation as provided in section 1 of this Act foreign authors not domiciled in the United States who are citizens or subjects of any country which is a member of the International Copyright Union, or whose works are first published in and enjoy copyright protection in any country which is a member of the Copyright Union, shall have within the United States for the term of copyright prescribed by the said Act of 1909, including the right of renewal, and beginning upon the date of said proclamation for all of their works in which copyright is subsisting at such date and for all of their works first published thereafter from such date of publication the same rights and remedies in regard to their works which citizens of the United States possess under the copyright laws of the United States, and the enjoyment and the exercise by such foreign authors not domiciled in the United States of the rights and remedies accorded by the copyright laws of the United States shall not be subject to any formalities, and they shall not be required to comply with the provisions of the copyright laws of the United States as to notice of copyright, or deposit of copies, and registration: *Provided, however,* That the duration of such rights in the United States shall in no case extend beyond the date at which such works fall into the public domain in such country: *And provided further,* That no right or remedy given pursuant to this Act shall prejudice lawful acts done or rights in copies lawfully made or the continuance of enterprises lawfully undertaken within the United States prior to the date of said proclamation.

SEC. 6. That during the existence of the copyright in any book the importation into the United States of any copies thereof except secondhand copies shall be, and is hereby, prohibited, except with the assent of the proprietor of the United States copyright after deposit of two copies, as required in section 12 of the said Act of 1909, and in the case of a book by a foreign author not domiciled in the

United States when such book has been published in this country under an assignment of the United States copyright recorded in the Copyright Office: *Provided, however,* That except as regards piratical copies such prohibition shall not apply (a) to any book published in the country of origin with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor when imported, not more than one copy at one time, for individual use and not for sale, or when imported for use and not for sale, not more than one copy in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning, or for any State, school, college, university, or free public library in the United States, provided the publisher of the American edition of such book has within ten days after written demand declined or neglected to agree to supply the copy demanded; (b) to books which form parts of libraries or collections purchased en bloc for the use of societies, institutions, or libraries designated in the foregoing paragraph, or form parts of the libraries or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and are not intended for sale; (c) to works in raised characters for the use of the blind; (d) to works imported by the authority or for the use of the United States; (e) to the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language or languages; (f) to a foreign newspaper or magazine, although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright proprietor, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed or reprinted without such authorization: *Provided further,* That copies imported as above may not lawfully be used in any way to violate the rights of the proprietor of the American copyright or annul or limit the copyright protection secured by this Act, and such unlawful use shall be deemed an infringement of copyright.

SEC. 7. That the Supreme Court of the United States shall prescribe such additional or modified rules and regulations as may be necessary for practice and procedure in any action, suit, or proceeding instituted for infringement of copyright under the provisions of this Act.

(67th Cong., 4th sess. H. R. 14035. In the House of Representatives, January 26, 1923).

Mr. Tinchler introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

A BILL to amend the copyright law in order to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union. *International Copyright Union.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to effect and proclaim the adhesion of the United States to the convention creating an international union for the protection of literary and artistic works, known also as the International Copyright Union, signed at Berlin, Germany, November 13, 1908, and to the "Additional protocol" to the said convention executed at Berne, Switzerland, March 20, 1914.

SEC. 2. That it is hereby declared that the United States desires to be placed in the first class of the countries which are members of the International Copyright Union, as provided in article 23 of the said convention of 1908.

SEC. 3. That the rights and remedies granted by the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyrights," approved March 4, 1909, and the Acts amendatory thereof shall be, and are hereby, extended to the authors of works of architecture and choreographic works and pantomimes as class (n) and class (o), respectively, in the list of classes of copyright works in section 5 of the said Act.

SEC. 4. That sections 21 (as amended December 18, 1919) and 22 of the said Act of 1909 are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. That section 7 of the Copyright Act of 1909 be amended by striking out the words "or any foreign country"; that section 9 of the Copyright Act of 1909 be amended by striking out the words "except in the case of books seeking an ad interim protection under section 21 of this Act" and substituting therefor the words "except in the case of books of foreign origin"; that section 12 of the Copyright Act of 1909 be amended by striking out the words "or if the work is by an author who is a citizen or subject of a foreign State or nation and has been published in a foreign

country, one complete copy of the best edition then published in such foreign country"; that section 13 of the Copyright Act of 1909 be amended by striking out the words "or from any foreign country."

SEC. 6. That section 15 of the Copyright Act of 1909 be amended to read as follows: "That of the printed book or periodical specified in section 5 subsection (a) and (b) of this Act, except the original text of a book or periodical of foreign origin, the text of all copies accorded protection under this Act, except as below provided, shall be printed from type set within the limits of the United States, either by hand or by the aid of any kind of typesetting machine, or from plates made within the limits of the United States from type set therein, or, if the text be produced by lithographic process, photogravure process, or photo-engraving process, then by a process wholly performed within the limits of the United States, and the printing of the text and binding of the said book shall be performed within the limits of the United States in its entirety; which requirements shall extend also to the illustrations within a book consisting of printed text and illustrations produced by lithographic process, photogravure process, or photo-engraving process, and also to separate lithographs or photo-engravings except where in either case the subjects represented are located in a foreign country and illustrate a scientific work or reproduce a work of art; but they shall not apply to works in raised characters for the use of the blind."

SEC. 7. That section 16 of the Copyright Act of 1909 be amended to read as follows: "That in the case of a printed book or periodical specified in section 5, subsections (a) and (b) of this Act, and subject to the provisions contained in section 15 of this Act, the copies so deposited shall be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of any officer authorized to administer oaths within the United States, duly made by the person claiming copyright or by his duly authorized agent or representative residing in the United States, or by the printer who has printed the book or periodical, setting forth that the copies deposited have been printed from type set within the limits of the United States or from plates made within the limits of the United States from type set therein; or, if the text be produced by litho-

graphic process, photogravure process, or photoengraving process, that such process was wholly performed within the limits of the United States, and that the printing of the text and binding of the said book or periodical have also been performed within the limits of the United States in its entirety. Such affidavit shall state also the place where and the establishment or establishments in which such type was set or plates were made or lithographic process, photogravure process, or photoengraving process, or printing and binding were performed, and the date of the completion of the printing of the book or periodical, or the date of publication."

SEC. 8. That section 31, subsection (d) paragraph third be amended to read as follows: "When imported, for use and not for sale, not more than two copies of any such book in any one year, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific, or religious purposes, or for the encouragements of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning, or for any State, school, college, university, or free public library and branch or public reading rooms in the United States."

SEC. 9. That on and after the date of the President's proclamation, as provided in section 1 of this Act, foreign authors not domiciled in the United States who are citizens or subjects of any country other than the United States which is a member of the International Copyright Union and whose works are first published in and enjoy copyright protection in any country which is a member of the Copyright Union, shall have within the United States for the term of copyright prescribed by the said Act of 1909, including the right of renewal, and beginning upon the date of said proclamation for all of their works in which copyright is subsisting at such date and for all of their works first published thereafter from such date of publication the same rights and remedies in regard to their works which citizens of the United States possess under the copyright laws of the United States, and the enjoyment and the exercise by such foreign authors not domiciled in the United States of the rights and remedies accorded by the copyright laws of the United States shall not be subject to any formalities, and they shall not be required to comply with the provisions

of the copyright laws of the United States as to notice of copyright, or deposit of copies, and registration and manufacture: *Provided, however*. That the duration of such rights in the United States shall in no case extend beyond the date at which such works fall into the public domain in such country: *And provided further*, That no right or remedy given pursuant to this Act shall prejudice lawful acts done or rights in copies lawfully made or the continuance of enterprises lawfully undertaken within the United States prior to the date of said proclamation.

SEC. 10. That the Supreme Court of the United States shall prescribe such additional or modified rules and regulations as may be necessary for practice and procedure in any action, suit, or proceeding instituted for infringement of copyright under the provisions of this Act.

ADDENDUM II.

[COPYRIGHT—NETHERLANDS.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is provided by the act of Congress approved *February 26,* March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. L. 1075) entitled "An act to amend ^{1023.} and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," that the provisions of section 1 (e) of said act, "so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted after this act goes into effect, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights"; and,

Whereas it is further provided that the copyright secured by the act shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of said act, to wit:

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto; and,

Whereas it is also provided by said section that "the existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation made from time to time, as the purposes of this act may require"; and

Whereas the President of the United States in a proclamation dated April 9, 1910 (36 Stat. L. 2685), proclaimed that subjects of the Netherlands since July 1, 1909, have been entitled to all the benefits of the copyright act approved March 4, 1909, other than the benefits under section 1 (e) thereof; and,

Whereas the Government of the Netherlands declared on October 2, 1922, that under the laws in force in that country "citizens of the United States may claim copyright in the Netherlands and possessions with respect to their musical works made or published for the first time since the date of this declaration, which copyright includes the exclusive right to manufacture rolls, discs, and other objects for the mechanical reproduction of a work in whole or in part, as well as the exclusive right to give public representations or executions by means of these instruments, and this independently of the fact that these instruments have been made either in the Netherlands and possessions or in the United States of America or elsewhere";

Effective *October 2, 1922.*

Now, therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim that one of the alternative conditions specified in sections 1 (e) and 8 (b) of the act of March 4, 1909, was fulfilled in respect to the subjects of the Netherlands on October 2, 1922, and that the subjects of the Netherlands from and after that date shall be entitled to all the benefits of the said act, including copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically a musical work, as provided in section 1 (e) of the said act, in the case of all works by the Netherlands authors which have been published on or after October 2, 1922, and have obtained copyright in accordance with the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and of the Independence of
[SEAL.] the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G. HARDING.

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

APPENDIX III.

ORIENTALIA: ACQUISITIONS.

By Walter T. Swingle, Chairman Library Committee, United States
Department of Agriculture.

Chinese books as usual exceeded by far other East Asiatic accessions. They total 444 works in 3,626 volumes. The Chinese accessions represent an increase of about 5 per cent in the number of works and also of about 5 per cent in the number of volumes. The Japanese accessions number about 21 works in 90 volumes. No Korean or Annamite books were received during the past year.

Good progress was made in securing official gazetteers, ^{Chinese Official} some 134 in all being added to the already very large collection in this field. Of these 2 were provincial, 24 were prefectural, and 105 district gazetteers. In addition 1 duplicate prefectural and 2 duplicate district gazetteers were received.

The Chinese collections now contains 1,296 gazetteers, as well as 104 duplicate copies.

The most interesting acquisition in this field is of two editions of the Hupeh provincial gazetteer, the Hupeh t'ung chih, for some years the only one lacking from the Library of Congress set of provincial gazetteers. For five years past active efforts have been made to secure this gazetteer: in 1918 several booksellers promised to get a copy but none was delivered; finally, in 1921, a new edition of the Hupeh gazetteer was issued, and not only was this secured but also a copy of the old edition published in 1803, now very rare. The old edition is in 100 books and the new in 172. The latter is thoroughly revised and brought up to date; it is in fact the latest provincial gazetteer.

The Province of Szechwan leads in the number of gazetteers added, 21 having been secured during the past year. Shensi Province comes next with 13 gazetteers.

Through the good offices of Dr. U. Y. Yen, director of the educational bureau of the Chinese Ministry of Education

in Washington, D. C., the Library has received from the commissioner of education of Yunnan Province seven official gazetteers of that Province, hitherto the most poorly represented in the Library's collection of gazetteers. Thanks to this gift of the provincial authorities the number of prefectural gazetteers for Yunnan Province has been increased from three to six.

In addition to the gazetteers, some 15 sets of periodicals were donated by the publishers and sent to the Library along with them.

Doctor Yen has expressed the confident hope that the educational commissioners of the other Chinese provinces will be glad to follow the example of their colleague of Yunnan and send to the Library the gazetteers of their respective provinces still missing in Washington.

As the official gazetteers in the Library form the largest collection in any library outside of China, it is not unreasonable to hope that with the active cooperation and help of the provincial officials the Library's set may soon be equal to any single collection in China itself.

An early Gazetteer preserved in the Yung Lo ta tien.

An item of very unusual interest in the class of official gazetteers is found in one of the volumes of the Yung Lo ta tien acquired in the spring of 1923, of which an extended notice is given further on in this report. Books 10949 and 10950 of this work contain a gazetteer of Fuchow Fu, Kiangsi Province, and its five dependent districts, with 7 maps. It occupies 43 large folios and is extracted largely from an ancient gazetteer now lost, of the prefecture, the Fu chou chih, which must have been published before 1403-1409, when the Yung Lo ta tien was compiled. There are two short extracts from the Yüan i t'ung chih, the first and in many ways the best general gazetteer of China (published by order of the Mongol Emperor very early in the fourteenth century and unfortunately now almost entirely lost). Even these short extracts of only some half a hundred words are of interest. Five other works besides the two just named are quoted; one of them, the Chün hsien chih, a district gazetteer doubtless lost by now.

It seems to be almost impossible to secure official gazetteers printed during the Sung and Yüan dynasties or during

even the early part of the Ming dynasty. For this reason the fragments in the Yung Lo ta tien are of great value.

Among the unofficial geographical works, *Si hu chih lei ch'ao*, in four books by Yu Ssu-ch'ung, a Ming edition with beautiful illustrations descriptive of the famous West Lake near Hangchow, is of interest because of the rarity of Ming geographical works. *Unofficial gazetteers.*

Another interesting Ming geographical work is the *San shan chih hsüan pu*, in 20 books, selected and compiled by Chen Ming-ching, a famous Ming scholar and editor. This work is bound in 48 volumes. It is a collection of selected essays, poems, songs, and prose writings on three mountains, namely, Peh-k'u shan, Ch'ing-shan, and Chiao-shan, which are situated in Kiangsu Province.

As has been noted in the last three annual reports, the Library of Congress has several editions of a very remarkable collection of works on the mountains of China, *Ming shan chi*, one of them surely a Ming edition, and one probably a late Ming edition. The *San shan chih hsüan pu*, although of very much more limited scope, serves to strengthen an already noteworthy collection of the early writings of the Chinese on mountains, a subject that has appealed strongly to their imagination.

Another Ming geographical work of unusual interest received during the past year is the *Chiang han ti fang t'u k'ao*, in three books, by Shih Tu-ch'ên, with a preface by the author, dated Lung Ching 2 (1568 A. D.). This is an engineering study of the means of preventing floods on the Yangtse, Han and Chin Kiang Rivers, and is illustrated with a large number of maps showing the courses of the three rivers and the villages and towns liable to be inundated in time of flood. It is a fine Ming edition, clearly printed with large characters, and is bound in three volumes.

A number of other Ming geographical works were received during the past year, but they have not yet been carefully studied. A number of Ming dynasty historical records also were secured, some of them doubtless containing information of a geographical nature. Geographical works published during the Ming dynasty are extremely rare, and often very interesting, because of the record they give of the advent

of the Europeans by the sea route and the steady encroachments from the north by the Manchus.

Chinese collection, ts'ung shu.

In the last annual report of the librarian a full account was given of the great collection of ts'ung shu, or collections of reprints (believed to be the largest and the best indexed of any to be found outside of China) that has been built up in the Library. It was there reported that the Library then contained over 350 ts'ung shu, excluding a large number of literary collections usually classed as ts'ung shu by Chinese bibliographers.

During the year nineteen of the new ts'ung shu and 16 already in the Library were completely indexed. These 35 contain 1,615 works which, with the 16,922 works in the 328 ts'ung shu indexed up to the time of last year's report, make a total of 18,537 works in the 363 fully indexed ts'ung shu in the Library. As noted last year, the works in two different editions of the same ts'ung shu are counted twice, and there is moreover some duplication because of the fact that important works are included in different ts'ung shu. Cards are available for all of these 18,537 works. For the present they are arranged by the first character of the title according to the number of strokes it contains. This permits the very prompt finding of any work contained in any of the fully indexed ts'ung shu in the Library.

Completion of largest and finest Chinese ts'ung shu ever printed.

The outstanding acquisition in this class of works is the sixth and last part of the monumental ts'ung shu, Ssu pu ts'ung k'an, noticed briefly in the last two annual reports. This great collection of reprints is without doubt not only the largest general ts'ung shu (i. e., exclusive of the Buddhist and the Taoist canons) that has ever been issued in China but contains the largest proportion of rare and valuable works.

The Ssu pu ts'ung k'an, excluding the 24 histories issued independently, includes 323 works in 8,548 books, bound in 2,100 volumes. All of these works are reproduced in photolithographic facsimile from rare old manuscripts or editions, reduced to a uniform size about one-half the original. Of the 323 works reproduced in this ts'ung shu, no fewer than 56, or more than one-sixth, are from books printed during the Sung and Yüan dynasties be-

tween 960 and 1368 A. D., or from one to five centuries before the beginning of printing in Europe. In addition, a large number of other works are reproduced from early Ming dynasty reprints of Sung or Yüan editions, and another considerable number from Sung or Yüan manuscript editions, while in at least one case such a manuscript is said to have been copied in imitation of a Shu dynasty edition printed between 936 and 948 A. D. Sung and Yüan dynasty editions and manuscripts are very rare and highly valued in China, and those reproduced in this *ts'ung shu* represent a value of hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of dollars, to say nothing of the difficulty usually approaching impossibility of purchasing such old works at all. Never before have western scholars had the opportunity to study so many authentic Sung and Yüan editions in facsimile reproduction.

Besides about 75 Sung and Yüan editions and manuscripts, there are 173 works reproduced from Ming editions or manuscripts, 32 of which are reprints of earlier Sung or Yüan editions printed before 1500 A. D. Six works are reproduced from editions printed before 1450 A. D., one even being issued during the Hung Wu period (from 1368 to 1398 A. D.).

Only 63 of the works are reproduced from Ch'ing dynasty editions, and of these 9 are reprints of Sung or Yüan editions, while the remaining 54 are reproductions of very fine editions, for the most part long out of print and almost impossible to secure at any price.

The great private libraries of China were ransacked to find works to reproduce in this collection. In all, 37 libraries contributed items, but 146 of the 323 works came from the famous library of Mr. Wu Tsêng-ch'i at Shanghai; 44 came from the great library amassed by the late Viceroy Tuan Fang, now the Kiangnan library of Nanking; 21 from the Chü family library at Ch'angshu, Kiangsu; 17 from the Sun family library at Wushi, Kiangsu; 16 from the Fu family library at Chiangan, Szechwan. No other library furnished more than seven works, most of them only one or two items.

No such assembling of the bibliographic riches of China has happened since the days of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung, who, in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, borrowed rare editions from all parts of the empire, either to include

in the great Ssu k'u ch'üan shu manuscript collection of the chief works of China, or else to notice in his Imperial Catalogue, the Ssu k'u ch'üan shu tsung mu. In many ways the Ssu pu ts'ung k'an surpasses the Ssu k'u ch'üan shu manuscript ts'ung shu, for this last work was made in only seven copies, and although nearly nine times as large as the Ssu pu ts'ung k'an it included all the commoner works readily available in cheap and good editions. Furthermore, no manuscript copy, no matter how carefully made, is as satisfactory as a photographic reproduction that reproduces the original without deviation.

It speaks well for the interest of the Chinese in such immaterial things as these monuments of China's great literary past that the original edition of 1,000 copies proved inadequate to supply the demand in China alone and had to be increased to 1,400 in order to have copies available for foreign countries.

It is not possible to do more than to note a very few of the literary treasures included in this collection of reprints.

Among the classics are a number of very important lexicographic works. The Erh ya, the Fang yen, and the Shou wên chieh tzu are reproduced from Sung editions; the Ta Kuan i hui yü pien from a Yüan edition, while several other dictionaries are from Ming or Ch'ing reprints of Sung editions.

In the history class are, as would be expected, a splendid array of the great historical works of the Sung dynasty. The Tzu chih t'ung chien in 294 books, the Tzu chih t'ung chien k'ao i in 6 books, and the Tzu chih t'ung chien mu lu in 10 books are the text proper, commentary and tables to accompany the great chef d'oeuvre of the Sung historian Ssu-ma Kuang, all three Sung editions. This work gives the history of China from the fourth century B. C. to the beginning of the Sung dynasty in 960 A. D. There is also reproduced a Sung edition of the Tzu chih t'ung chien shih wên in 30 books, by Shih Chao, of the Sung dynasty, an explanation of the text of Ssu-ma Kuang's work.

Included in this class is the Hsi yü chi, an account of the adventures of the Buddhist monk Hsüan Chuang (Hsien Tsang) on a trip to India in the seventh century A. D. in search of sacred books.

In the philosophy class is the Tao t'eh ching of Lao Tzu, from a Sung edition, a valuable addition to the collection of good texts of this well-known philosophic treatise so often translated into western languages. There is also the Ch'eng lei pên ts'ao, an illustrated herbal dating from the beginning of the twelfth century, reproduced from a Chin dynasty reprint of 1204 A. D. The Library has already the largest collection of texts known of this, the oldest illustrated Chinese herbal preserved intact. The reprint here noticed is the third edition of this work in the Library that was printed before the discovery of America, a matter of moment in the study of the origin of some of our chief crop plants.

In the belles-lettres class, which includes the vast majority of the reprints from Sung and Yüan dynasty editions contained in the Ssu pu ts'ung k'an, there are a large number of works containing the collected literary writings of famous Chinese authors and statesmen. This happens to be the very class that heretofore has been the least developed in the Chinese collection of the Library; so these splendid old works are doubly welcome. Such collected literary writings of famous men are not only very expensive in good editions, but also very hard to secure at any price.

Of the 215 works of the belles-lettres class, in 6,496 books bound in 1,524 volumes, no fewer than 36 are reproduced from Sung, Chin, and Yüan editions, and 24 more are reproduced from Ming reprints of Sung and Yüan editions. A total of 60 works, or more than one-quarter of the total, are therefore reproductions direct or indirect of the best old editions of the Sung and Yüan dynasties. Of the remainder 94 are reproduced from Ming editions, already exceedingly rare and expensive in this class of works. Only a few of these works can be noted here.

The poems of Tu Fu of the T'ang dynasty are reproduced from a Sung edition; those of the still more famous Li Tai-po, also of the T'ang dynasty, from a Ming edition containing the commentaries of Yang Ch'i-hsien and Hsiu Shih-yün, of the Yüan dynasty. The works of the two great Sung poets Su Tung-po and Huang T'ing-chien are reproduced from Sung editions.

The Wên kuo wên ch'êng Ssu-ma Kuang wên chi in 80 books, or collected literary writings of the great Sung dy-

nasty historian Ssu-ma Kuang, is reproduced from a Sung edition printed in 1133 A. D.

This, and many other superb samples of Sung dynasty printer's art, will give American students for the first time a chance to familiarize themselves with authentic specimens of early Chinese printing.

Although 21 new ts'ung shu were added last year to the large collection in the Library, none of them is in any way comparable in value to the great Ssu pu ts'ung k'an noticed above.

One of the most interesting of these new ts'ung shu is the Tung fang li yi shu, a collection of posthumous works by the brilliant scholar Tung Yu-ch'êng, who died at the early age of 33 years, in the Tao Kuang period. He was regarded as an authority on astronomy and mathematics. The works here printed were edited by his son and issued from the press in 1869 A. D. The first five works are on mathematics, the sixth is a commentary on the Shui ching or "water classics," an ancient geographical treatise. A few literary works by the author and his son complete the collection. This ts'ung shu was published in Chengtu, the capital of Szechwan Province, in 1869. Perhaps because it was issued in the far west of China is the reason why it is not mentioned by Alexander Wylie in his Notes on Chinese Literature, although he gives particular attention to Chinese treatises on mathematics.

Another interesting ts'ung shu is the Wan tsai li shih yi shu sze chung, containing posthumous manuscript works of Li Yung-shêng, a famous geographer of the Ch'ien Lung period, the author of a monograph on the rivers of Yunnan and Burma. Of the three geographical treatises in the present collection, the first is a historical study on the mountains and rivers mentioned in the Yu kung of the Shu ching; the second is a historical study of the Black River, Hei shui; and the third treats of the sources of the Yang-tze River. The fourth work of the collection consists of 16 treatises on the calendar. Although these works are more than a century old, they were not published until 1920.

Another interesting ts'ung shu is the Po yen t'ang mi chi, edited by Ch'ên Chi-ju, a Ming author. The copy recently secured is a small-sized lithographic reprint made in 1922,

but it has the great merit of being complete and of containing all the 226 works listed by Chinese bibliographers as belonging in this work, whereas the Library previously had three copies of Ming editions of this ts'ung shu, all incomplete, containing 25, 86, and 132 works, respectively. These old editions, however, are beautifully printed, and are of great value in textual criticism.

In February, 1923, the Library was fortunately able to secure a very fine copy of the famous politico-philosophic work called Kuei ku tzu. As in several other similar cases, this early work has no proper title but is called by the pseudonym of the reputed author the "Demon Gorge philosopher." The true name of the author is still in dispute. He is supposed by Chinese authorities to have lived during the fourth century B. C., and to have had as his pupils the two famous rival orators and statesmen Su Ch'in (d. 318 B. C.) and Chang I (d. 310 B. C.), who, by following his doctrines, rose to high positions during the troublous times of the contending states that marked the fall of the Chou dynasty and the rise of the Ch'in dynasty.

*Kuei Ku Tzu,
a Chinese Socrates.*

In spite of the obscurity of parts of this work, its literary excellence is so great that it has always been highly esteemed by the Chinese literati, although it is as yet almost unknown to western scholars. The philosophers of old China have for ages received the homage not only of scholars but also of the political leaders of China, Korea, and Japan. It is impossible to understand the history of the Far East without some knowledge of the Chinese philosophers, whose precepts have been up to our day consciously or unconsciously followed in almost every administrative act.

Kuei ku tzu, who may with some justice be considered the Chinese Socrates, by his writings and by his precepts, founded the branch of philosophy known to the Chinese as Tsung heng chia, or political philosophy, the devotees of which study "combination and opposition," supposed to be the goal of practical administrative politics.

The dialectics of the Demon Gorge philosopher are said by Chinese critics to have brought out by cunning and fanciful arguments the secret weaknesses of his opponents.

Some idea of the nature of the work may be formed by the following extracts:

"The sage . . . measures the capacity of men to plan; measures their talents; compares the strength and weakness of their skill. There is a difference between the good and the bad, the brave and the timid, the benevolent and the righteous. For some, opportunity should be opened up; for others, it should be closed. Some should be allowed to advance, while others should be checked. Some should be kept humble, while others may be ennobled. Therefore one should use the policy of noninterference in order to control them. First examine to determine whether there is ability or not, and whether a man has firmness of character, or superficiality; then allow him to gratify his desires, so that his purpose may be discerned. By slightly rejecting what he says, and stimulating him, one can search out a man's real motive, for it is valuable to obtain his general purpose. One should remain silent and open up opportunity for him in order to obtain benefit from him. Sometimes we are open and manifest our feelings; sometimes we are secretive and hide our feelings toward him. The reason why we are open and manifest our feelings to him is to sympathize with his feelings. The reason why we conceal ourselves and hide our feelings from him is to alienate him and test his sincerity. . . . Therefore in causing people to lay open their inner feelings sometimes we let them open up and select them; sometimes we let them open up their feelings and reject them. . . . The mouth is the gateway of the mind, and the mind is the master of the spirit. Will, intent, joy, desire, thought, deliberation, wisdom, and planning all come in and go forth through the gateway. Therefore we must bar the gateway and control the coming and the going by the methods of P'ai and Ho. P'ai means to open or to speak, and is yang, or the positive principle; ho means to close or to be silent, and is yin, or the negative principle." Translation by Michael J. Hagerty aided by Mr. Woo Mien, from the first chapter of the Kuei ku tzu entitled P'ai ho, opening and closing.

Further insight into the nature of this work is given by the chapter headings from the second of its three books. They are as follows: "Praising and controlling; Discord and harmony; Fathoming; Playing upon feelings; Balancing; Scheming; Deciding; Realizing predictions." The third and last book has a very interesting chapter on the "Fundamental control of harmony between the inner will and the outer environment," where are given the following seven subheads: "Animation of the spirit; Nourishment of the will; Realization of ideals; Sharing power; Decentralization of authority; Revolving sphere; Clearing the mind to comprehend." Enough to show that this curious old work

offers much of interest even to-day, twenty-three centuries after it was written.

The copy of the Kuei ku tzu secured by the Library is a very fine old edition of the text proper without commentary; it has no title-page, preface, introduction, or postface, and bears no indication of the place or date of printing. It is printed on thin, rather rough cream-colored nearly white paper that shows watermarks in the form of faint vertical lines running approximately six to the centimeter; the folios have been lined with a thin white tissue paper of more recent manufacture. There are three seal impressions on the first page of the text, but these have not yet been identified. Each half folio carries 10 columns of 20 characters, and the fold, divided into three spaces by two cross lines, carries the title Kuei ku tzu near the top, and the folio number near the bottom of the middle space; the top and bottom spaces are blank. The characters are in an angular style that recalls somewhat the printing of the Ming dynasty during the first half of the sixteenth century, but there are certain peculiarities as yet unexplained which indicate that this work may have been printed to imitate a still older edition, possibly of the Sung dynasty, if indeed it is not itself a Sung edition. This copy was presented to a well-known American amateur collector of rare books on the occasion of a visit to Peking about 10 years ago by a member of the staff of the Government University at Peking, together with a volume of Buddhist sutras apparently printed during the Sung dynasty. There is every reason to believe that it was considered by the donor to be a rare and valuable work, worthy to go with a Sung edition. It appears that the text deviates in one or two passages from any that have been cited by Chinese critics; certainly no such edition is known in China to-day. Without doubt it is one of the most precious works of the Chinese collection of the Library.

The Library has recently secured a very interesting copy of the Chü lu by Han Yen-chih, the earliest known scientific treatise on the citrus fruits in any language, dating from the Sung dynasty. The original edition has been lost for centuries, and the reprints found in the Imperial Encyclopedia and in other Chinese works of reference do not give the very interesting preface.

*Chü lu, a Sung
dynasty pomolog-
ical monograph.*

In 1915 Prof. M. Shirai, of the Imperial University of Tokyo, showed the writer the treasures of his private library of Chinese and Japanese works on natural history, among them a beautiful copy of the *Chü lu* with the preface. Professor Shirai generously had a facsimile copy of this manuscript made for the writer, who was then traveling in the Orient to study citrus fruits in their home countries. This copy, beautifully executed on the finest paper and bound in the best taste, is now in the Library.

The *Chü lu* was written in 1178 by Han Yen-chih when he was a civil official of Wenchow, a seaport of Chekiang Province still noted for its exports of oranges. It is a small work in three books, describing about 27 varieties of oranges cultivated in the vicinity of Wenchow and giving also in the last book a very interesting account of the culture of the orange, with a surprisingly modern statement of how to gather the fruit so that it will keep well, outlining in brief methods that have been introduced in the orchards of California and Florida only during the past few years as a result of prolonged research by experts of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Michael J. Hagerty, formerly employed in the Library, where he did much valuable service in putting the old Chinese collection and the purchases made by Dr. H. K. Fung in shape, about 10 years ago became so interested in the Chinese language that, by dint of unremitting toil by day and by night, he acquired, largely without a teacher, a good working knowledge of the printed characters, and was transferred to the Bureau of Plant Industry as Chinese translator, which position he still holds. One of the first tasks given him was the translation of the Chinese literature on citrus fruits, as at that time a search was in progress in the Orient for varieties of citrus resistant to citrus canker, recently introduced from Japan and then ravaging the orange and grapefruit groves of Florida and the Gulf States. Attention was early directed to the *Chü lu* of Han Yen-chih, not only as the earliest monograph of the oranges of any country, but also because one of the varieties it described has been supposed to be the Satsuma orange, the most promising canker-resistant variety grown in the United States. Accordingly Mr. Hagerty gave especial care to the

translating of this masterpiece of early Chinese scientific pomology and succeeded so well that Prof. Paul Pelliot, doubtless the foremost Chinese scholar in Europe, on the occasion of his visit to Washington in 1921 suggested that Mr. Hagerty's translation be printed in the "T'oung Pao", the leading journal of sinology of which he is chief editor. M. Pelliot further agreed to edit the translation. Early in 1923 the translation appeared in "T'oung Pao" (2^{me} Sér. vol. 22), with an illuminating introduction and a number of notes written by Professor Pelliot.

It appears from Prof. Pelliot's critical researches on the subject that only one printed copy of the Chülu with the preface is known and that it is probably a part of a collection of reprints, the Po ch'uan hsiao hai, published near the close of the Sung dynasty in 1273. A copy of this work is contained in the famous library of Lu Hsin-yüan, now the property of Baron Iwasaki of Tokyo. Lu Hsin-yüan reprinted the preface from the copy of the Chülu in his library, and a careful comparison of the text of this preface as reprinted by Lu Hsin-yüan in his catalogue of the rare books of his library with a photographic facsimile of Professor Shirai's manuscript in the Library of Congress, results to the advantage of the Shirai manuscript copy, which is apparently the best text at present known of this classic Chinese treatise on the citrus fruits, the worthy first forerunner of an imposing array of superb books published nearly half a millennium later in Europe, but of course without any adequate knowledge of what already had been done in China, as has happened in nearly every field of human endeavor. At this belated date we can at last render homage to the civil officer Han Yen-chih and realize how well he built.

Through the generosity of Mr. E. A. Pritchard of the Chinese customs service at Mengtze, Yunnan, the Library has received as a gift a copy of a modern edition of the Tien nan ts'ao pên, written near the close of the Ming dynasty by Lan Mao (Hao Chih-an), a native of Yang-lin in Sung-ming district, Yunnan.

*A long-lost
Ming herbal.*

This latest addition to the very good collection of herbals in the Library is so rare as to be almost unknown, even to Chinese botanists and bibliographers. The only citation of

it known is in Wu Ch'i-hsun's Great Botany, the Chih wu ming shih t'u k'ao, published in 1848. Even Bretschneider, who worked so many years on Chinese botanical literature, never saw the Tien nan ts'ao pên, which he knew only from a citation in Wu's Great Botany.

The copy of the Tien nan ts'ao pên presented to the Library is a new edition printed in Yunnan by Wang Chi-san in 1887-88. It appears from the three new prefaces of the new edition that the original Ming edition had been almost completely lost, even in Yunnan, by the middle of the last century. The two brothers Kuan Chün and Kuan Hsüan, who had fragments of it in their family library, became interested in restoring the complete text. In the year kuei-yu (1872) Kuan Hsüan, the elder brother, "searched for old fragments of the work in possession of the villagers; these compared, revised and himself copied in, so that the work was then rendered complete."

In the year ting-hai (1887) Wang Chi-san, while hunting for a copy of the Tien nan ts'ao pên, learned of the copy restored by Kuan Hsüan 15 years before. The Kuan brothers generously donated the restored copy to be reprinted, and spared themselves neither time nor expense in correcting the mistakes and in arranging the text for printing, a task which it took them more than a year to complete.

It would seem from the preface of Kuan Chün, dated Kuang Hsü ting hai (1887), that he thinks the Tien nan ts'ao pên had never been published before, which would mean that the earlier copies and fragments were all in manuscript. However, the title-page bears the characters chung k'an, almost always applied to reprints of previously printed works. Further research in Yunnan will probably be needed to make sure whether or not an earlier edition was ever printed.

The restored and corrected text published by Wang Chi-san very appropriately carries on the first folio of each book the names of Kuan Hsüan as reviser and Kuan Chün as editor alongside the name of Lan Mao as author.

The author is said to have been a profound scholar and a lover of antiquities, imbued with a desire to save mankind. "He devoted himself to the study of trees and plants for many decades; he tasted the sweet, the pungent, the sour,

and the bitter, and understood the warm, the dry, the cold, and the hot. He did not want to make himself known, but desired from his heart to benefit succeeding generations. For this reason he did not spare his energy, but classified, discriminated, drew figures, and wrote a book on all the marvelous medicines and plants. This is what is spoken of in the Classics as *ko wu*, understanding phenomena."

The author says in his preface: "Since childhood I have been exceedingly fond of plants. I examined their natures, and discriminated regarding their topographic conditions . . . Often there are remarkable flowers and rare plants produced in Yunnan, but people do not know about them." Referring to the medical supplement *I mên lan yao*, published with the herbal, the author says: "I wrote this for the special purpose of saving people from illness, and in order that it might be transmitted to succeeding generations and make permanent the method for healing the world. Hereafter the people who study this should approach the subject in a sincere manner, and should not aim at large profits and forget the purpose of curing illness. If one can always preserve his good motive, he benefits himself and at the same time serves humanity, and naturally will be blessed by heaven and receive rewards that are not slight."

The new edition of this long lost herbal is in three books, with the medical supplement *I mên lan yao* in two more books, numbered as books 4 and 5 of the *Tien nan ts'ao pên*. This makes a work of five books, bound in five small volumes about 12 by 20 cm. The first part of the first book gives figures of 58 plants, and the second part enumerates 63 plants and 20 animals used for food in Yunnan. The remaining two books of the herbal treat of nearly 300 drugs of vegetable origin and a dozen of animal origin, giving numerous prescriptions. The *I mên lan yao* classifies diseases and recommends appropriate remedies.

Further study of this little known work from one of the least explored parts of China is very likely to bring to light interesting plants as yet unknown to western botanists and very possibly some potent remedies for disease. The whole world may some day discover that it owes a heavy debt of gratitude to the unselfish and indefatigable Lan Mao and his public-spirited editors and publishers of our day.

*Wang An-shih,
a Sung dynasty
reformer and in-
novator.*

As noted above, the Chinese collection in the Library is least developed in the belles-lettres class, and in particular has only a few of the innumerable literary collections containing the letters, poems, short prose articles, and miscellaneous writings of famous Chinese. This deficiency has to a large degree been supplied by securing the Ssu pu ts'ung k'an, which contains a large number of the finest old editions of works of this class, reproduced in photolithographic facsimile.

It is therefore a matter of something more than passing interest that the Library was fortunate enough to secure last winter a copy of the Lin ch'uan hsien shên wên chi, in 100 books, the literary prose collections of the famous (or infamous, depending upon the view of the person judging) Wang An-shih, scholar, poet, statesman, and all-powerful minister of the Sung Emperor Shên Tsung during his reign from 1068 to 1085 A. D. Wang An-shih introduced such innovations as farm loans, universal military service, and other reforms that have a strangely modern sound. Upon his fall his opponents came into power and promptly abolished all his favorite measures. The edition of Wang An-shih's prose writings recently added to the Library was published in 1560 A. D., is clearly and beautifully printed, and is bound in 22 volumes.

This edition is the one reproduced in the famous Ssu pu ts'ung k'an collection of reprints and is furthermore an earlier and better impression taken from the wooden blocks when they were less worn. It is a matter of congratulation that the Library should have acquired the identical edition of one of the more important works reproduced in this collection, in which only choice editions of important works are to be found.

Careful examination of the original text of the Lin ch'uan hsien shên wên chi and the photographic reprint shows that although at first sight the reproduction has the appearance of being a reduced facsimile of the original text in reality many blurred or faintly printed characters have been retouched in a style different from the original. Careful study of this work and its reproduction reveals much interesting information as to the technique of the printing of the Ssu pu ts'ung k'an collection of reprints.

One preface at the beginning of the work by Wang Tsung-mu, dated Chia Ching 39 (1560 A. D.), and three postfaces, dated Chia Ching 25 (1546 A. D.), that are included in the copy reprinted in the Ssu pu ts'ung k'an, are lacking in the Library's copy, perhaps having been removed purposely in order to permit the sale of the copy to an uncritical purchaser as a Sung edition, the only remaining preface being by Huang Tz'u-shan, a Sung scholar.

In spite of these deficiencies the Library's copy is of very great value since being an early impression in perfect condition. Apparently this edition is a very good reprint, made in 1560 by the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, of an old edition printed 14 years previously in 1546 by Ying Yun-yu, then magistrate of Lin Ch'uan, Wang An-shih's birthplace in Kiangsu province.

Much credit is due Mr. T. L. Yuan for identifying this edition after the Ming prefaces had been removed. Mr. Yuan, a graduate of the Government University of Peking, and for the past three years a student in the Albany State Library School and at Columbia University, has spent the last three summers assisting very ably in the cataloguing of the Chinese books in the Library. He expects to devote his life to library work in China, and has promised his cooperation in still further building up the Chinese collection after he returns to China on the completion of a year spent in library research in Europe.

Doubtless a careful study of the works and deeds of Wang An-shih will soon be made by a competent scholar. When that is done, this splendid Ming edition of his prose works is certain to be of great value.

The great event of the year for the Chinese collection of the Library was the acquisition in the spring of 1923 of 29 volumes of the famous Yung Lo ta tien, the world's largest and in many ways most valuable book. With the four volumes already in the Chinese collection, the Library now has 33 volumes of the work, containing 70 books. So far as is now known, the Library has the second largest set of volumes of this unique work. Only one Chinese library is reputed to contain more, that of the Ministry of Education at Peking with 60 volumes. No set at all commensurate

Yung Lo ta tien, the world's greatest literary monument.

in size is known to exist in any European or even in any Japanese library.

The Yung Lo ta tien is an encyclopedic dictionary of unparalleled bulk compiled from 1403 to 1409 A. D., by order of the military despot and usurper Yung Lo, the third Ming Emperor of China. It comprised originally 11,095 volumes containing 22,937 books, and was so bulky that it has never been printed. It is the most extensive literary monument ever made by man, being at once the largest and best dictionary of the incredibly rich Chinese language, the largest and best Chinese encyclopedia, and the largest and best collection of reprints of Chinese works in all fields of human endeavor, and this, too, in a country famous for its comprehensive dictionaries, voluminous encyclopedias, and all-inclusive collections of reprints. In each of these three fields it exceeds in bulk and excels in quality all other similar Chinese works. It is in truth a universal compendium of all existing Chinese history, ethics, science, industry, art, geography, administration, religion, divination, in a word, of all human knowledge among the Chinese up to 1400 A. D. The Yung Lo ta tien combined all existing Chinese books that were available to the all-powerful despot Yung Lo, excepting only novels and plays, not considered as falling within the scope of a serious work of this class.

Yung Lo ta tien, largest dictionary ever compiled.

The Yung Lo ta tien is first of all a phonetic dictionary wherein all Chinese characters are classed under the 80 rhymes, which are in turn arranged under the five conventional tones. The various authorized ways of writing the character, its variant forms, its sound or sounds, and its meanings are given in great detail. Then follows an exhaustive list of compound words into which the character enters, with illustrative quotations from Chinese authors of all ages. As a dictionary it is of priceless value.

The Yung Lo ta tien is also at one and the same time a geographical gazetteer, a biographical dictionary, and a compendium of history, literature, philosophy, science, art, religion, and astrology of unrivaled amplitude.

The Yung Lo ta tien is, finally, the greatest ts'ung shu or collection of works extant, as in it is included all Chinese literature existing in 1400 A. D. Some works are split up into chapters, or even paragraphs, and entered under the

characters to which the fragments belong; other works are given intact under the most important character of the title.

In spite of its excellence as a dictionary and its value as an encyclopedia, the Yung Lo ta tien has come during the last two centuries to be chiefly valued for the many Sung, Yuan, and early Ming works that were copied into it but since then lost.

No fewer than 385 lost works were copied out of the Yung Lo ta tien by a commission appointed in 1773 by the Emperor Ch'ien Lung, and included in the great Ssu k'u ch'uän shu. Two hundred and eighty-six lost works were reprinted at the Imperial Wu Ying Tien press under the supervision of Wang Chi-hua, one of the commissioners appointed to search through the Yung Lo ta tien and copy out lost works. In spite of the efforts of this imperial commission, many other lost works have since been recovered by interested scholars, such as Yüan Yüan and Sun Chuang, and a great number of very important works now lost have never been copied out of the Yung Lo ta tien, although known to be included in it.

As can readily be seen, the inclusion of this vast bulk of Chinese literature has operated to swell to enormous proportions the text of certain characters. For example, the single book number 11,077 contains a lexicographic treatment of 90 different characters, while the single character sung fills no fewer than 1,257 books. Under this last chapter are entered the voluminous histories of the Sung dynasty and the biographies of the Sung emperors, as well as administrative and ceremonial treatises concerning the Sung dynasty.

The Yung Lo ta tien was compiled by the usurper Yung Lo, the third Ming Emperor and second son of the founder of the Ming dynasty. His formative years had been spent in the defense of the northern marches of the new empire against the Mongols. He was a man of energy. His first act was to move the capital from Nanking to the site of the old Mongol capital Kambaluc, where he established Peking, the "Northern Capital," to this day the capital of China. This city he fortified with massive walls and imposing gateways that still stand.

Yung Lo, as a boy, had not received the special education usually given to future emperors, and had had little chance in his active career to familiarize himself with the historical and literary precedents that are much esteemed by the ruling mandarins of China, trained by a life time of historical reading. Probably for this reason, shortly after he ascended the throne, he ordered to be compiled a single vast work which should embody all the existing knowledge, so arranged as to be found at a moment's notice.

The first effort of a commission of 148 scholars headed by Chieh Chin, the result of a year and a half of labor proving unsatisfactory to the Emperor, a new and much larger commission was established and given drastic orders to collect all works that had ever been written, and arrange them in a readily accessible form. The new commission, still headed by Chieh Chin, had two associate directors, 20 subdirectors, and no fewer than 2,069 assistants. This army of scholars worked for four years more, and then in 1407 presented to the Emperor the first draft of the work, to which as a sign of his approval he attached his name, calling it the Yung Lo ta tien, or "Yung Lo's Great Dictionary." An army of copyists worked for two more years, and in 1409 the final copy was completed. It is not clear whether two copies or more were made, but as a result of a fire in 1557 in the palace of the Ming Emperor Chia Ching, where the Yung Lo ta tien was stored, a new copy was made by an army of scribes from 1562 to 1567. Again it is not clear whether a completely new copy was made, or merely the transcription of the rough draft completed.

A brief calculation suffices to reveal the astounding fact that first and last nearly 10,000 years of labor were spent by scholars and scribes in putting this monumental work into final shape. Some 8,000 years' labor of scholars was spent in compiling, copying, and proofreading the original work, and that of another 2,000 years, first and last, in making copies and transcripts.

The Yung Lo ta tien is commonly believed to have been lost when the Hanlin College was destroyed by fire during the Boxer insurrection in Peking, as the work was known to be stored in the library building, which like the other Hanlin buildings perished in the fire of June 23, 1900. A

few volumes were rescued from the burning building by the officials and guests of the near-by foreign legations, but most of them burned up.

It now appears, as will be shown in the sketch in the Yung Lo ta tien k'ao given below, that only a very small part of the Yung Lo ta tien was in the Hanlin Library at the time of the fire, probably fewer than 1,000 and possibly not over 500 volumes. There is still the possibility that the now scattered volumes of this unique work may yet be found in China and brought together.

The plan of the Yung Lo ta tien was never approved by Chinese scholars, who prefer the systematic arrangement commonly found in Chinese encyclopedias. This led to an underestimate of the value of the work by Ming scholars. The Manchu Emperors K'ang Hsi and Ch'ien Lung both tried to surpass all precedents in compiling dictionaries of valuable literature. Their courtiers and commissioners, desirous of flattering their imperial masters, regularly disparaged the Yung Lo ta tien, which was too great a work to be surpassed.

In the Imperial Catalogue, compiled by order of Ch'ien Lung, the notice of the Yung Lo ta tien, after stating that 385 lost books had been copied out of it, concludes as follows: "The cream of the collection having thus been taken, the worthless remainder might have been left without further notice; but the labor originally bestowed upon the formation of the collection merits rescuing it from oblivion, and for this reason the title of the work is given here, and a record of its history for the information of those who shall come hereafter." The Yung Lo ta tien is then listed among the "excluded works" not considered suitable to be copied into the great Ssu k'u ch'üan shu manuscript.

After such a slighting notice it is no wonder that the official custodians of the Yung Lo ta tien became careless, loaned the volumes, and finally lost most of them. Dynastic jealousy was doubtless the chief cause of the dispersal of this great work.

The volumes of the Yung Lo ta tien now extant are all very similar; they measure about 50 by 30 by 2 cm., and are bound in reddish yellow silk. Each volume contains one, two, or three books, and each book is paged separately, con-

taining usually from 30 to 50 folios each of two pages of 8 double columns of 28 characters, or 448 per page and 896 per folio. The writing is clear and legible, of the style used in official documents. The titles of works quoted are given in red ink, and the whole text is carefully punctuated with small red circles.

The complete work must have been imposing from its very bulk. The 11,095 volumes standing nearly 2 feet high and 1 foot deep would occupy about one-seventh of a mile of shelf space.

The 29 volumes of the Yung Lo ta tien purchased by the Library in the spring of 1923 have not yet been studied thoroughly, but enough has been done already to show that some of them contain fragments of works of great value.

The newly acquired volumes of the Yung Lo ta tien are listed below, the number being those of the books Chüan, and the hyphenated book numbers constituting one volume. Consecutive series of books are inclosed in brackets: 10934-10935, 10949-10950, [10998-10999, 11000-11001], 11076-11077, [11951 - 11952, 11953 - 11954 - 11955, 11956 - 11957, 11958-11959, 11960], 11980-11981, [12013-12014, 12015-12016, 12017-12018], 12043-12044, 12071-12072, 12148, [12269, 12270-12271, 12272-12273-12274, 12275-12276], 12306-12307-12308, 12399-12400, 12428-12429, 12506-12507, [12960-12961-12962, 12963-12964-12965, 12966-12967-12968, 12969-12970-12971]. The volumes already in the Library of Congress before the last acquisition are as follows: 6831-6832, 14131, 15950-15951, 19785-19786.

A few of the more interesting items included in the 29 newly acquired volumes are indicated below:

A series of five books, numbers 11956 to 11960, constituting three volumes, give an elaborate account of ting or sacrificial tripods, of great importance in Chinese archeology. No fewer than 78 illustrations are given of the ting of the Shun and Chou dynasties.

A whole group of volumes, 12 in all, comprising 29 books, give a small part of the text concerning the character sung (to which a total of 1,257 books are devoted). In this block of volumes occur several sequences, one of four volumes containing 12 books, which is the longest uninterrupted sequence of books known among the existing sets of Yung Lo ta tien

that have been reported on. It includes the fifth to the sixteenth section of an elaborate biographical sketch of the Southern Sung Emperor Ning Tsung, who reigned from 1195-1225 A. D.

Books 10949-10950, constituting one volume, contain a gazetteer of Fuchow Fu in Kiangsi province, already noticed earlier in this report.

Book 11077 (bound with 11076) gives a lexicographic treatment of 90 different characters. This, up to now, is the highest number of characters treated in one book, that has been reported among the volumes known to have been saved.

A Buddhistic sutra, the Kuan ting ching, is reproduced in books 11951 to 11955, bound in two volumes.

No doubt much more of interest will be found in these volumes when they are carefully studied by expert Chinese scholars.

The Library has been fortunate enough to receive as a gift from the author Sun Chuang, a Chinese scholar of Peking, a very valuable manuscript volume of notes on the Yung Lo ta tien, entitled Yung Lo ta tien k'ao. This historico-biographical essay has a preface dated 1911, when he was engaged in researches on Chinese literature written after the T'ang dynasty.

A valuable manuscript study of the Yung Lo ta tien.

In the dedicatory foreword Sun Chuang says that, during a visit to Peking, Shih Yung-kao (Walter T. Swingle) recognized the value of this work and urged that a copy be made to be filed in the Library of Congress at the American Capital city; the author (Sun Chuang) willingly complied with the request and notes that the task of copying it was completed on the twentieth day of the tenth month of the seventh year of the Chinese Republic (October 20, 1918). This work is a beautifully written manuscript of 22 unnumbered folios; the autographic prefatory statement signed by the author occupies one face of another folio. The text is not divided into books, but paragraphs are indicated by the spacing. It is bound in Chinese style into a small volume, 22½ by 14 by ½ cm.

This study by Sun Chuang gives a wealth of interesting details about the Yung Lo ta tien, based in part on the official Ming history, the Imperial Catalogue, and other works of reference known to all Chinese scholars, but also

quoting a number of works not hitherto consulted, at least not by Western sinologues. It also gives much unpublished information of interest obtained by the author from his Chinese friends, as well as from his own personal experience. For example, credence is given to reports of a startling character as to the fate of the Yung Lo ta tien. Systematic theft of the precious volumes on a large scale is alleged by one informant to have occurred about the middle of the nineteenth century, and was, it is hinted, planned and executed with the help of servants by high officials especially charged with the custody of the Yung Lo ta tien.

It is asserted that in 1860, when the Emperor Hsien Fêng was negotiating a treaty with the foreign powers as a result of the Anglo-French expedition to Peking, it was reported that the foreigners were trying to secure the Yung Lo ta tien, and spies were said to be visiting the Hanlin College day and night. Probably this was merely a ruse to throw upon the hated foreigners the odium of the theft of the precious volumes already accomplished by corrupt officials.

This rumor has served to cloud the issue, and even to this day many Chinese believe that the bulk of the Yung Lo ta tien has been carried off to Europe. Had this been done it would without doubt have been made known long ago.

Certain culprits are said to have been sentenced to death for this theft as a result of the discovery of the very incomplete condition of the great work, following an inquiry started shortly after the accession of the Emperor Kuang Hsü to the throne in 1875.

Sun Chuang himself bears testimony to the rapid disappearance of the volumes of the Yung Lo ta tien, even after the summary punishment had been meted out to some of the thieves. In 1876, when he first saw the work, he found that there were only a few more than 3,000 volumes left of the original 11,095. In 1886 the author again saw many volumes of the work in the Ching I T'ing pavilion, and was offered to his surprise the privilege of taking the volumes home to read and copy. This he did, reading in all some 900 volumes, from which he copied out a number of rare old works (among them the Shun t'ien chih, the gazetteer of the metropolitan prefecture, including Peking). He was amazed at

the laxity of the regulations even though he benefited by them.

When the author, whose studies of the Yung Lo ta tien were interrupted by the death of his parents, finally returned to Peking in 1893, after the prescribed period of mourning was over, he was pained to be told that only 600 volumes of the great work remained. He had had very great difficulties in making complete copies in 1886, owing to missing volumes; now that their number was very much more reduced he became discouraged, gave up his attempt to rescue lost works, and went home disappointed.

We have here first-hand testimony to prove what has come to be the belief of those who have studied the matter carefully, namely, that only a few hundred volumes perished by fire when the Hanlin College buildings were set on fire by the Kansu braves on June 23, 1900, during the Boxer uprising. Possibly not more than 500 volumes were lost then.

Yung Lo ta tien probably still extant though scattered.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and it seems probable that in the long run the world will profit even from the peculations of dishonest officials and the "borrowings" of careless scholars, since through their activities by far the greater part of the Yung Lo ta tien had been taken out of the Hanlin College library before it was destroyed by fire.

It is possible, even probable, that most of the volumes of the Yung Lo ta tien are still in existence and can yet be brought to light by diligent search.

It is evident that Sun Chuang's study on the Yung Lo ta tien is one of the treasures of the Chinese collection of the Library and a worthy companion of the largest section of this work to be found outside of China.

APPENDIX IV.

RECLASSIFICATION: LIBRARY SERVICE.

(Memoranda submitted to the Personnel Classification Board in connection with the allocation of existing positions under the reclassification act of March 4, 1923.)

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Library of Congress is unique.

Its collection is double the size of any other in America, and one of the three largest in the world. It is increasing faster than any other.

Its sources of increase (copyright, exchange with governments and other institutions, purchase, and gifts) involve relations and problems not paralleled by any other library.

Its range of activities (as a legislative library for Congress, as the Law Library of the Supreme Court and bar, as the main service library for the Government establishments generally, as a library of research for the general public, and as the national library of the United States aiding other American libraries by its bibliographic service) its range is greater and more diversified than that of any other library.

It occupies the largest library building in the world—in cubical content equal to the Capitol—a building which is an elaborate architectural monument, and must be maintained as such.

As a result, its administration involves problems different not merely in degree, but in kind, from those of any other existing library, and requiring knowledge, technique, and an organization only in part paralleled in any other library.

In common with them, it maintains a collection of printed books, and renders a service to the ordinary reader.

But in addition it includes other collections—manuscripts, maps, music, and prints, each of which might constitute an institution in itself, and some of which are the largest in existence.

Its Law Library comprises 200,000 volumes.

Its Manuscript Collection (millions of pieces) is the most important source collection in American history.

Its Map Collection comprises, besides atlases, or 200,000 maps and charts (a half million actual pieces).

Its Music Collection comprises over 1,000,000 pieces—the largest existing and the most important.

Its Prints Collection comprises over 400,000 prints.

Each of the above requires in its development, administration and interpretation, *specialists*, with technique and a knowledge of the subject matter—*i. e.* knowledge beyond that of the mere bibliographer.

And for its main collection of printed books, the bibliographic qualifications must be of the highest order, and varied. The collection includes every branch of literature, in 150 languages and dialects, the greatest American collection of (1) official publications, (2) society (scientific) publications, (3) serials, and groups preeminent in particular fields: a large Semitic collection, a collection of Slavic books (80,000 volumes) perhaps the largest outside of Russia, a collection of Chinese books (80,000 volumes) perhaps the largest outside of China.

All libraries do cataloguing and classification. But the Library of Congress is also a central cataloguing bureau for 3,000 American libraries, to which it furnishes results in its printed catalogue cards. These cards are incorporated with their own catalogues. They must therefore be not merely "standard" but completely precise, thorough, and scholarly.

It catalogues not merely by author, but by subject, a highly difficult and technical process.

Its classification involves the problem of providing an elastic scheme of arrangement by subject of the books on the shelves, with an adequate nomenclature and notation, for a collection of 3,000,000 volumes growing at the rate of 100,000 a year. No such problem has been attempted by any other national library; no problem equal in degree has been attempted by any American library.

Its scheme of classification has been adopted by about 60 other libraries, and involves that additional responsibility.

It renders bibliographic service by correspondence.

It compiles and publishes bibliographic lists.

It compiles and publishes "calendars" and group or topical catalogues.

From time to time it edits and publishes texts in its possession.

Its service to Congress is special and unique. It includes (in its Legislative Reference Service) the "preparation of data" bearing on legislation pending.

As the office of copyright, it maintains a department quite unique among libraries, and which amounts to the maintenance of a distinct bureau.

As our National Library, and with the above varied responsibilities, it can not afford to have less than the best obtainable—

- (1) Knowledge, experience, and judgment in the development of its collections;
- (2) Technical perfection in its processes:—classification, cataloguing, and the other treatment of material;
- (3) Skill, training, and experience in reference work, bibliography, and interpretation;
- (4) In its consultative service (e. g., in law, art, music), specialists who are authorities in the subject matter;
- (5) In its service to our highest tribunal and its bar, not merely the most comprehensive law library, but the most competent administration and interpretation;
- (6) In its legislative service—effective apparatus as to all legislation enacted in every country, and experts who will digest it, the law, the facts, the authorities in matters of opinion: experts comparable at least to those who are employed by the interests seeking legislation.

THE ORGANIZATION.

This also unique.

The Library is an "independent establishment." It is not under any department nor board of trustees. The Librarian, though appointed by the President, reports direct to Congress. His estimates go to Congress without revision by the Budget Bureau; and he has full and final authority in the expenditure of the appropriations, the selection of his staff, and the operations of the Library.

The Librarian, being the chief executive of the Library, has five principal aides:

1. The Chief Assistant Librarian, who (except in the absence of the Librarian, when he becomes Acting Librarian) devotes his time chiefly (1) to the selection of material to be acquired for the main collection and (2) to advanced and special reference work.

2. The secretary, who handles all correspondence in the first and last instance, keeps the files of the main office, and incidentally receives many visitors and directs them to the appropriate authorities.

3. The chief clerk, who is in fact the "general administrative assistant" to the Librarian, represents him in the disposition, regulation, and discipline of the service, the purchase and distribution of (general) supplies and minor equipment. Is the "personnel officer." Handles all requisitions upon the Government Printing Office, all pay rolls, and vouchers. Keeps records of these and of appropriations. Handles and deposits receipts for sales of cards (over \$100,000 per annum), involving 3,000 accounts. Is the custodian of small trust funds (deposits, etc.). In the absence of the Librarian and Chief Assistant Librarian, he becomes Acting Librarian. He is, therefore, much more than a "chief clerk" under the usage of the departments.

4. The Register of Copyrights, who handles the entire routine of the copyright business.

5. The "administrative assistant" for the building, who acts also as disbursing officer.

There are four divisions affecting the administration, the collections, or the operations as a whole. In logical order:

1. The mail and delivery, which receives and despatches all mail, express, and freight, and makes deliveries of books in Washington.

2. The order division, which places all orders for the purchase of material for the collections (incidentally (a) verifying the absence of the items recommended and (b) pricing the items to be bid for at auction, confirming the reasonableness of the prices on those offered); conducts all business with dealers; checks the invoices; prepares the vouchers; and keeps detailed records of orders and accessions. It receives also and acknowledges all other material incoming through gift or exchange, and receives and forwards all copyrighted material selected for the collections. It handles,

also, and sees through the press all publications of the Library, and their distribution.

3. The binding division, which prepares the specifications for the binding and repair of all material (the actual work being done by the Government Printing Office bindery).

4. The bibliographic division, which advises inquirers (including correspondents) as to sources beyond the ability or possible attention of the reading room staff, and prepares lists of source material on various topics, some of which are elaborate and reach publication.

Dealing with the book collection as a whole are—

The catalogue division;

The classification division (with the shelf listing section as a subdivision);

The card division.

These divisions comprise in the aggregate 130 persons—nearly one-half of the total staff of the Library (excluding the copyright office).

Their work is fundamental and its consequences far-reaching, for—

1. It establishes (in the printed cards) a record which is permanent, and a scheme of arrangement of the collection on the shelves which will exhibit it by subject, and fix the relative location of the books by a notation which will be indefinitely elastic.

2 Its results—in the printed cards—are communicated to other libraries (already 3000 in number) who accept and utilize them in their own records as authoritative and final.

It has thus become a central bureau of cataloguing (and in a measure, of classification) for the entire country.

Cataloguing (by subject) and classification are recognized as the most technical and difficult of the Library sciences.

The construction and application of a system to this collection of 3,000,000 books and pamphlets, with 100,000 yearly additions, involves a problem not undertaken by any other national library (for neither subject catalogues nor a subject classification is in vogue in the large libraries abroad); nor in degree, or the mass affected, paralleled by any American library.

It requires the very broadest knowledge of bibliography, history, literature; the nomenclature at least of all art and science; and all European languages.

Its responsibilities here are unique: and they cannot be met by any qualifications short of the highest obtainable in the profession.

Dealing directly with the reader or investigator are:

The reading room service, with its subsidiaries (including the room for the blind), which, with the periodical division, meets the inquirer in his first approach to the general collection (and, during certain hours and on Sundays, the special collections also), has the custody of it, serves it, and renders first aid to its use. Also handles all loans of material.

In the area to be covered, and the complex and exacting nature of the constituency to be satisfied, the task is a large and critical one.

The bibliographic division which not merely aids inquirers as to bibliographic matters beyond the possible attention of the reading room staff, but compiles bibliographies of general utility and serves as a central bureau of counsel and information on bibliographic questions.

There are eight divisions dealing exclusively with material special in form or in field. They are:

1. The law division, concerned with all law, including the law library at the Capitol.
2. The document division, handling all official documents (including those of the States and foreign countries).
3. The Smithsonian (section) having custody of the publications of learned societies and institutions deposited by the Smithsonian—the largest such collection in the world.
4. The Semitic, Slavic and Oriental division, with its three sections (involving as many specialties).
5. The manuscript division.
6. The map division.
7. The music division.
8. The print division.

In each of these divisions the administration includes not merely the custody and routine service of the material: It includes also (1) the development of the collection by inquiry, selection and solicitation, (2) classification and cataloguing,

and aids to its effective use, (3) the interpretation of it, (4) consultative service to those seeking it as an authority.

Each of these involves a collection of huge dimension, in some cases the largest existing in any institution, and which might plausibly constitute a library by itself. Its subject matter is special, and its vocabulary. It involves distinct problems in its development, treatment, and interpretation.

It therefore requires at its head not merely an administrator with bibliographic knowledge, but a specialist versed in the subject matter. In the case of—

The law division, a lawyer, with ability to handle not merely the "common" but foreign law.

The document division, a specialist in political science and economics.

The Smithsonian division, a scientist.

The Semitic, Slavic and Oriental, a Hebrew scholar, a Russian scholar, a Chinese scholar.

The manuscript division, a historian (American history).

The map division, a specialist in cartography.

The music division, an authority in the art, science, and literature of music.

The print division, an authority in the fine arts, with a thorough knowledge of their history and technique, and a familiarity with the examples of them in monuments, galleries, and museums.

The special knowledge involved in each chief is equivalent to that of a professor in a university. And in minor degrees it must be represented in his subordinates also.

The legislative reference service involves specialists in law, political science, economics, skillful in precise and impartial interpretation and statement.

CHIEFS OF MAJOR DIVISIONS.

1. The Grade (5) conforms exactly to the language of the act. These chiefs are "administrative heads of major subdivisions" of "a large organization"; and they are also "consulting specialists."

2. It is the grade proposed, we understand, by the allocating executives, for the chiefs of divisions within scientific bureaus, whose chiefs are allocated to grade 6. It is

proposed also for specialists (in scientific or professional fields) with small or no administrative duties.

3. In numerous instances the salary which it carries is now authorized by law and now actually paid to many such chiefs or specialists.

Examples: [These consisted of references to existing salaries paid to certain specialists in certain other Government establishments.]

These very specialists in the Government bureaus look to the Library of Congress for assistance. They expect here an understanding of their needs for which a knowledge not merely of the literature but of the subject matter, and of the problems involved in investigation, is essential. It must be represented here in at least the one person who both administers and interprets that section of our collection, to wit, the chief of the division.

4. (a) In two of our major divisions (law and documents) the demands of the Government itself require specialists professionally the equals of at least the second grade of those in the other Government establishments.

(b) In four other divisions (manuscripts, maps, music, and prints) specialists of the highest rank are required (1) for the development and administration of the collection, (2) for its general interpretation, (3) for the consultative service in which the division is sought as an authority, and (4) in the case of manuscripts, music, and prints for the attraction of gifts of material, involving persuasive relations with collectors and connoisseurs.

(c) In four other divisions (cataloguing, and in only a slightly less degree, classification; in the conduct of our unique system of card distribution; and in bibliography) the product, and our practice, concern the entire body of American libraries, and in a measure affect the library practice of the entire world. In these operations the Library is maintaining a national cooperative service. The men in charge of them are as truly specialists as men engaged in scientific research. They must be the highest authorities in their fields; and in addition they must possess the administrative ability to conduct with precision, promptness, and efficiency the largest tasks of the kind ever under-

taken by a library, and which indeed have no parallel in any other library.

(d) In the two remaining major divisions (the order division, and the main reading room service), while the problems have their analogies in other libraries, they are with us complicated by the mass and differentiation of the material to be dealt with, and in the case of the reading rooms, by the special and exacting character of the constituency to be satisfied. In the order division less than the most thorough technical knowledge and the most exact business methods may mean a definite pecuniary loss of large sums; in the reading room service a failure in efficiency (besides imperilling the collections) affects immediately a highly sensitive, privileged constituency, and efficiency involves the care and administration of 3,000,000 volumes spread over a hundred miles of shelving, and the conduct of a force of 70 employees, with a day and evening shift.

5. Each of these 12 divisions, therefore, requires for its head either a specialist (in the subject matter), an expert (in the technique), an administrator competent in outside, as well as internal, relations, or a combination of the three, who is certainly the professional equal (1) of a specialist or expert of the \$5,000-\$6,000 grade in the Government service; or (2) of a professor of the \$5,000-\$7,000 grade in a university; or (3) of a librarian in chief of a library of the second grade, paying \$5,000-\$6,000.

6. The men now holding these positions with us measure to these standards, and many of them beyond. [*Vide* their individual records, reported in the allocations.]

Six of the 12 are in "Who's Who"; the rest could well qualify for it.

Two of them excepted, their average service with us has been 20 years. The two excepted (law and music) accepted appointment in the expectation of a radical revision of the salaries.

7. That the positions are now competently filled is due only to fortunate accident, to circumstances which cannot be expected to recur, and to loyalties which have held the incumbents in spite of the sacrifice involved.

8. To replace any one of the present incumbents will require an initial salary of at least \$5,000. Their successors cannot be had for less.

9. To hold the staff permanent, a maximum of less than \$6,000 is unsafe, and in a library, permanence in the staff positions is essential. A scientist engaged in intensive research can readily pass over his work to his successor, who will take it up where he leaves off. The specialist leaving a library takes with him an accumulated knowledge of the particular collections and the apparatus, and an acquired experience in interpretation, which cannot be replaced.

It is upon this group of staff officials that the distinction and the preeminent service of the Library will rest as an institution of learning. And that is in effect what it is—should be. It does not teach; it does not investigate in the field; but it gathers the results of recorded teachings and investigations, coordinates them, discriminates them, interprets them. The qualities required involve as expensive an education as those required for scientific research, and a longer and broader experience, and they include some rarely found in combination. The field from which they may be drawn is limited. Our competitors are universities, the other services of the Government, private corporations, and the professions. The higher compensations they offer are quite beyond us; but to secure against them men of moderate ability for our purpose we must be prepared to pay what is regarded as a moderate professional income for a man with a family. \$6,000 is only that. It is in fact to-day but the equivalent of the \$3,000 set for these positions when they were created 25 years ago.

10. Upon the above considerations we seem forced to Grade 5 for them as the only one justly meeting the requirements. The immediate increase involved is considerable, but (1) the present scale in the Library is admittedly below that in the Government service generally; (2) the immediate advance provided for in Grade 4 is quite inadequate; (3) the revision of the staff salaries to an adequate basis is critical, and more important to the future of the institution than an equivalent sum spent in any other section of its service.

PARTICULARIZATION UNDER ITEM 6 OF STATEMENT.

Consider these men individually:

Reading room.—ASHLEY. A graduate of Western Reserve University, with degrees of A. B. and A. M. Postgraduate work at Yale and Harvard. Graduate of New York State Library School. Twenty-three years in the Library of Congress, in part as chief of the order division. For eight years superintendent of the reading room.

The editor of the Catalogue of Fifteenth Century books in our Thacher Collection, a model in abstruse and laborious bibliography.

Working knowledge of French, German, Latin, Greek.

Bibliography.—MEYER. A graduate of Columbia University, School of Mines, with degree of Mining Engineer, and of the Pratt Institute Library School. He has also received the degree of Litt. D. from Howard University. Eighteen years in the Library of Congress, in succession as chief of the periodical division, chief of the order division, and for 14 years as chief bibliographer. A high official (sometime vice president) of the American Library Association, and active in its executive board, council, and various committees. The editor of numerous bibliographies which have wide repute.

Working knowledge of the necessary European languages.

Catalogue.—MARTEL. A graduate of the University of Zurich; five years reference librarian at the Newberry Library, Chicago; 26 years in the Library of Congress, 11 of them as chief cataloguer.

A working knowledge of most European languages, except the Slavic. The leading authority on cataloguing in the United States.

Cards.—HASTINGS. A graduate of Bowdoin College, with four years postgraduate work at Johns Hopkins and Chicago. For 5 years in charge of department library (social science) at University of Chicago.

Reading knowledge of French, German, Latin, Greek.

For 25 years in the Library of Congress. In 1903 organized our system of card sale and distribution, and by prodigious energy, industry, ingenuity, and practical sense, combined with a close and incessant study of library needs, has

brought it to its present unique efficiency. The creator of the most important existing enterprise in the general interest of libraries.

Order.—SLADE. A graduate of Brown University, with a working knowledge of French, German, Spanish, and Italian. For 22 years in the Library of Congress, and at intervals librarian of the National Monetary Commission. Service with us in the division of bibliography, as chief of the periodical division, and for the past four years as chief of the order division (which handles also all exchanges and sees our publications through the press).

As chief of the order division he has developed in precise knowledge of trade bibliography and of commercial methods; and competently represents the Library in negotiations in person and by correspondence.

As evidence of the commercial value of the qualifications involved in this division, his chief assistant was taken from us two years ago by an importing house, who offered him \$3,600, as against the \$1,740 which we were paying him.

Documents.—HARRIS. An A. B. of Haverford College, Ph. D. of Pennsylvania, with incidental studies at Halle and Berlin. Statistician and translator at the Bureau of the Mint; writer of monographs and assistant librarian at the Bureau of Statistics; special investigator and chief of research and digest division, Bureau of Labor. Author of numerous monographs.

A trained economist, ranking with those receiving \$7,500 in other Government establishments. Reading knowledge of French, German, Latin, Greek, and slighter of Italian, Spanish, Swedish.

Twelve years in the Library as chief of this division.

Manuscripts.—MOORE. A. B. of Harvard, A. M. and Ph. D. of George Washington. Lengthy experience in newspaper and legislative work, and in important business positions. Author of numerous creditable publications in history, including a history of Michigan; treasurer of the American Historical Association and a member of its council. Active in numerous civic undertakings, his relation with which benefit the Library. Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, an honorary office, his tenure of which also benefits it; as does his wide personal acquaintance among

authors, artists, architects, men in public life and men of affairs; his greatest value to us being in the acquisition of manuscript material by gift.

Maps.—PHILLIPS. Has spent 47 years—nearly a lifetime—in the Library of Congress, developing on his own initiative a knowledge of cartography, which has made him a leading authority, especially in the cartography of the Americas. Rescued the collection while at the Capitol; has been in charge of it and of its development and interpretation for the 26 years here. Has edited numerous compilations which, published, have a world repute.

As evidence, this, from an address by Sir H. G. Fordham, of London, at the recent Historical Congress at Brussels: “La carto-bibliographie s’occupe des cartes géographiques de la même manière, à peu de chose près, que la bibliographie s’occupe des livres. Dans ce domaine, cependant, exception faite de quelques publications individuelles et privées, le ‘Catalogue des Atlas dans la Bibliothèque du Congrès Américain’ est presque unique dans son genre.”

His aid, not merely to individuals, but to governments (including our own) engaged in boundary disputes has been incessant, notable, and often decisive. His reputation and service have gained him a Fellowship in the Royal Geographic Society, and the Order of Bolivar, of Venezuela.

Music.—ENGEL. The only suitable specialist discovered during the several years of inquiry, after the departure of Oscar Sonneck, who, having developed this collection into one of the great world collections and given it international reputation for preeminent publications in musico-bibliography, left us for a position in a publishing house at over thrice the salary.

Mr. Engel came to us from such a house, incidentally sacrificing a salary double that which we offered, but in the expectation of a revision which would be just.

With an education at the universities of Strassburg and Munich and other studies assuring a thorough foundation in the history, philosophy, literature, and science of music, familiar also with music as an art, with a wide acquaintance among conductors, composers, musicians, teachers, and critics, with extraordinary linguistic equipment, and with a general culture unusual in a specialist in this field, he is

uniquely suited to carry forward the development and service of this division.

Prints.—RICE. An A. B. of Yale, with postgraduate work there and abroad. M. A. of Williams. For 30 years professor there of (1) modern languages and literature; (2) of art and civilization. With a wide acquaintance with galleries and museums through frequent trips abroad and incessant study and correspondence. With a thorough knowledge of the arts in their history, technique, and examples; and a marvellously precise knowledge of the commercial values. In brief, an authority whose decisions are widely sought.

Retired from Williams in 1911, he has been in charge of this division during the past 11 years, serving for the interest of the work and the value of the cause, since the pay (\$2,000) was but an honorarium.

It can not remain a mere honorarium; and, as he is entitled to retire and may do so at any time, the compensation should be so revised as to ensure a real salary to his successor.

Law library.—BOUTELL. A graduate of George Washington University, with subsequent experience in our diplomatic service (as secretary of legation, and chargé d'affaires ad int. at Berne, The Hague, and Buenos Aires); and in the practice of law, especially international law; knowledge of French and (what is more difficult to secure from the bar) of German.

A recent appointee to our service, for he has been with us but two years.

The valuation of the position is, however, in this case, especially independent of the qualifications of the incumbent. Our law library is the library of our highest judicial tribunal, and our law division should in addition contain the most comprehensive collection of foreign law in any American institution. Men competent to develop, administer, and interpret it, men who will be willing to forego practice or positions in teaching faculties, are very rare. Experience of 20 years has proved this, one man after another leaving us for positions at from \$5,000 to \$7,500 elsewhere.

Grade 5 offers the minimum assurance.

Legislative reference.—The office of director has never been filled, for the lump sum appropriation has not sufficed to afford a salary necessary to secure a competent man. It requires knowledge of law, economics, political science, linguistic equipment, and the sort of judgment, discretion, and experience which readily fetch from \$7,500 to \$12,000 (e. g., for the directors of research in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States).

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