

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

U.S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30

1924



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1924

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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."

IV

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 Rooms*—Frederick William Ashley, superintendent. Charles Warren Coleman, Henry Eastman Lower, chief assistants. Representatives reading room—Hugh Alexander Morrison, George Heron Milne, custodians. Reading room for the blind—Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider.
Division of Accessions—Martin Arnold Roberts, chief.
Division of Bibliography—William Adams Slade, chief.
Binding Division—Arthur R. Kimball, in charge.
Card Division—Charles Harris Hastings, chief.
Catalogue Division—Charles Martel, chief.
Classification Division—Clarence W. Perley, chief.
Division of Documents—Tollef B. Thompson, in charge.
Legislative Reference—Herman H. B. Meyer, acting director.
Mail and Delivery—Samuel M. Croft, in charge.
Division of Manuscripts—Charles Moore, acting chief.
Division of Maps and Charts—Lawrence Martin, chief.
Division of Music—Carl Engel, chief.
Division of Periodicals—
Division of Prints—Richard Austin Rice, chief.
Semitic Section—Israel Schapiro, in charge.
Slavic Section—Peter A. Speck, in charge.

Smithsonian Deposit—William Lee Corbin, custodian (office at Smithsonian Institution); Francis Henry Parsons, assistant in charge.

Law Library—John T. Vance, jr., law librarian.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Thorvald Solberg—Register of copyrights.

William Lincoln Brown—Assistant register of copyrights.

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Mrs. Harriet de Krafft Woods—Administrative assistant.

Wade H. Rabbitt—Chief clerk.

Charles E. Ray—Chief engineer.

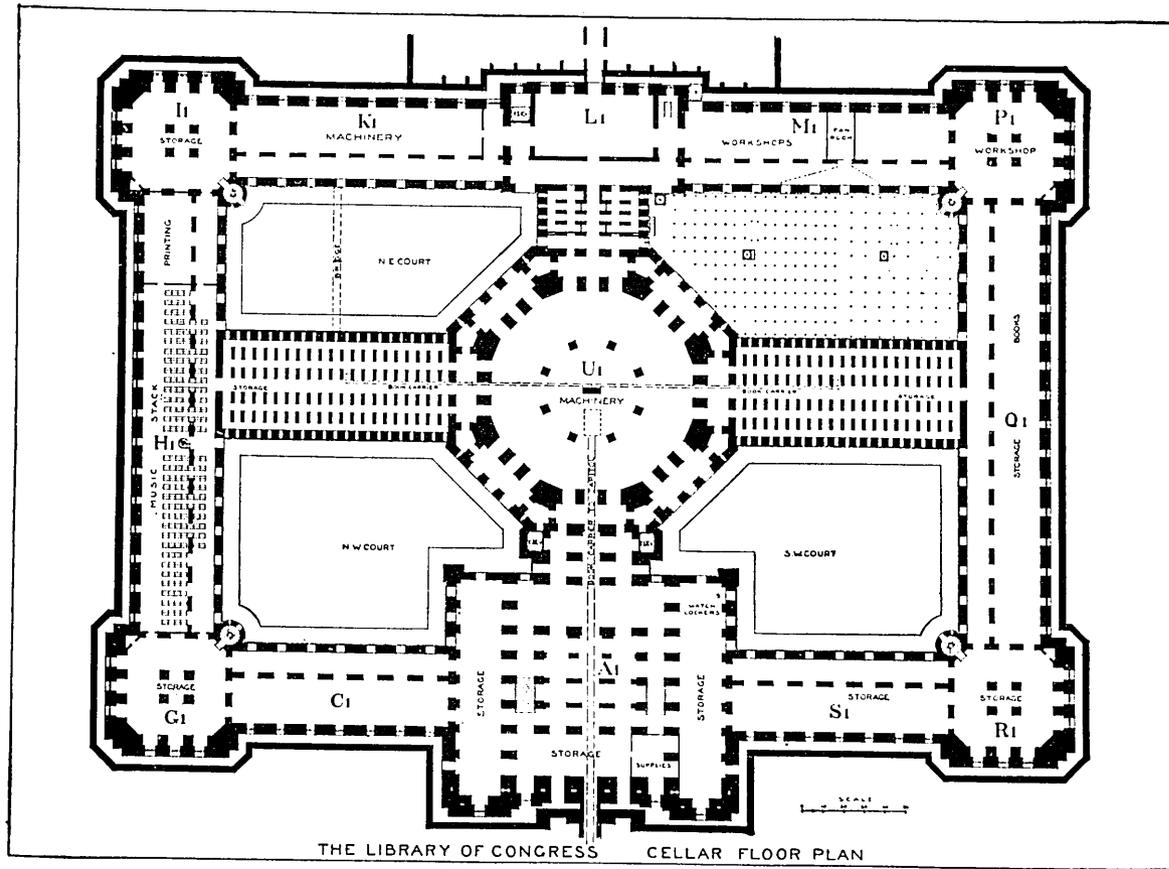
Damon Warren Harding—Electrician.

G. N. Courtade—Captain of the watch.

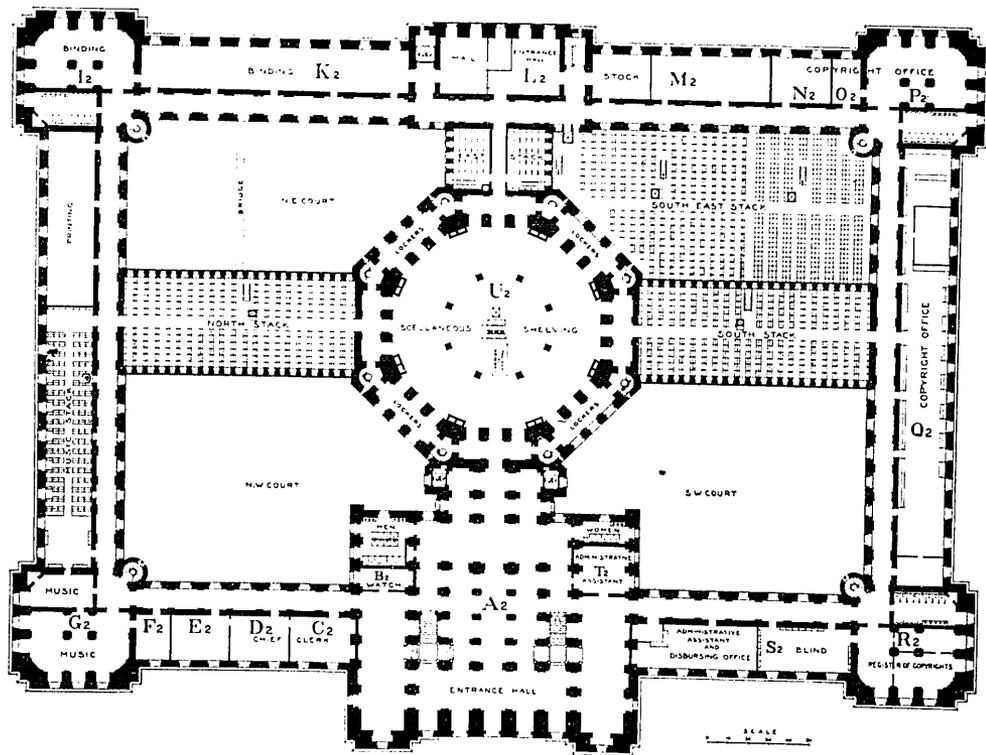
LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Printing—Sheridan C. Koons, foreman.

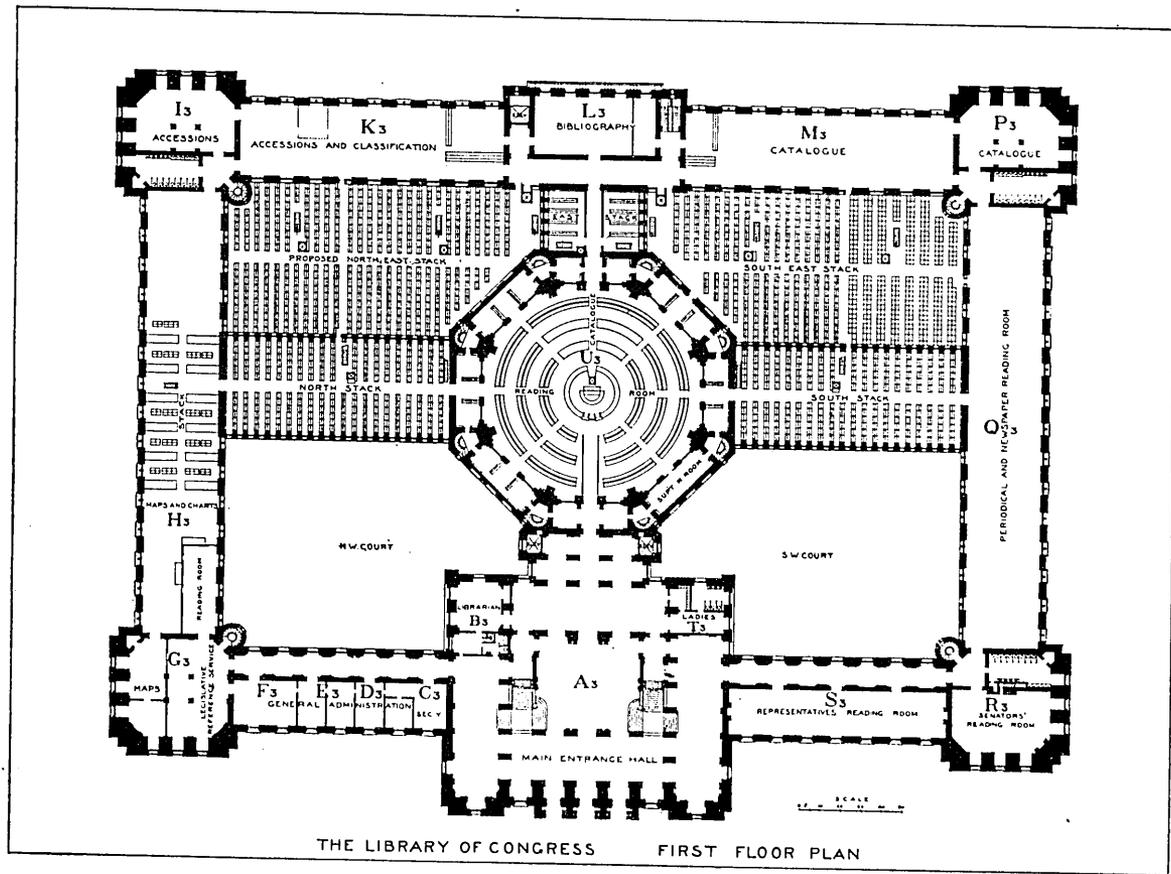
Binding—Charles F. Weston, foreman.



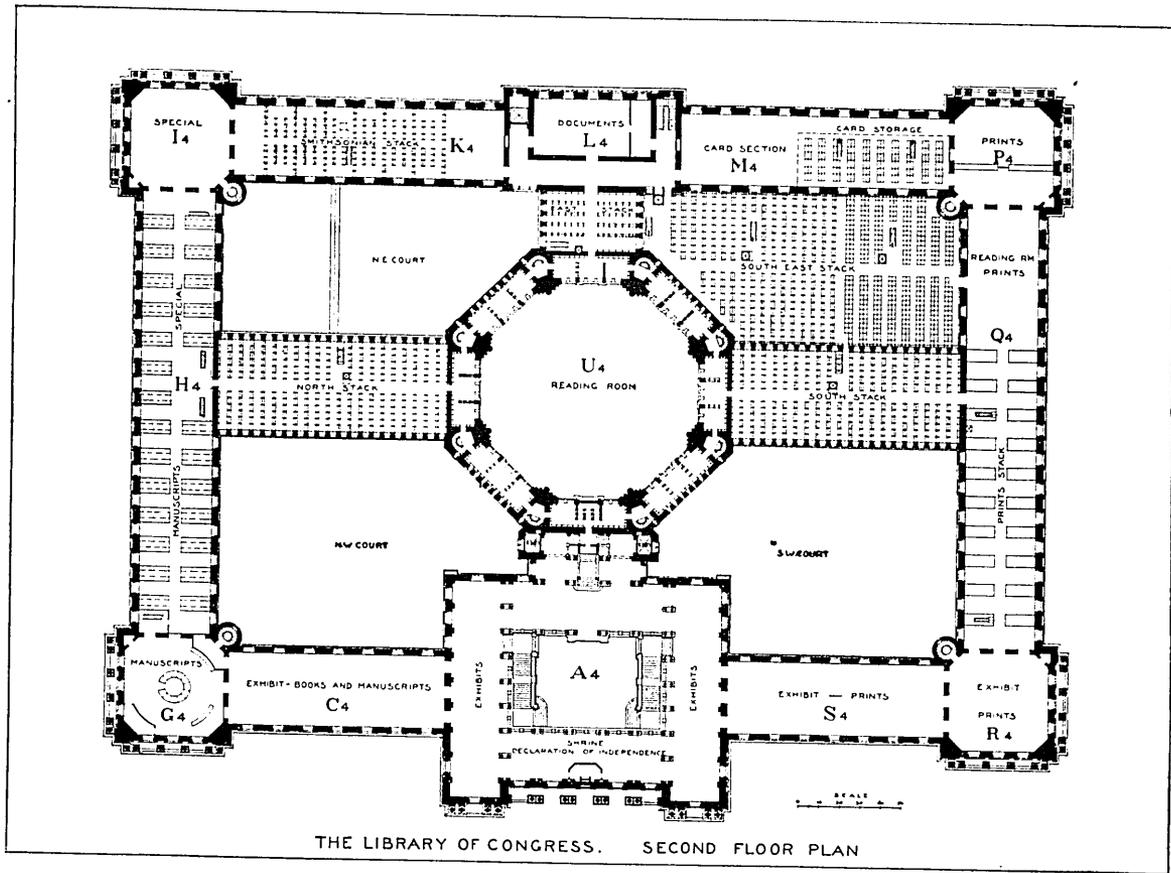
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CELLAR FLOOR PLAN



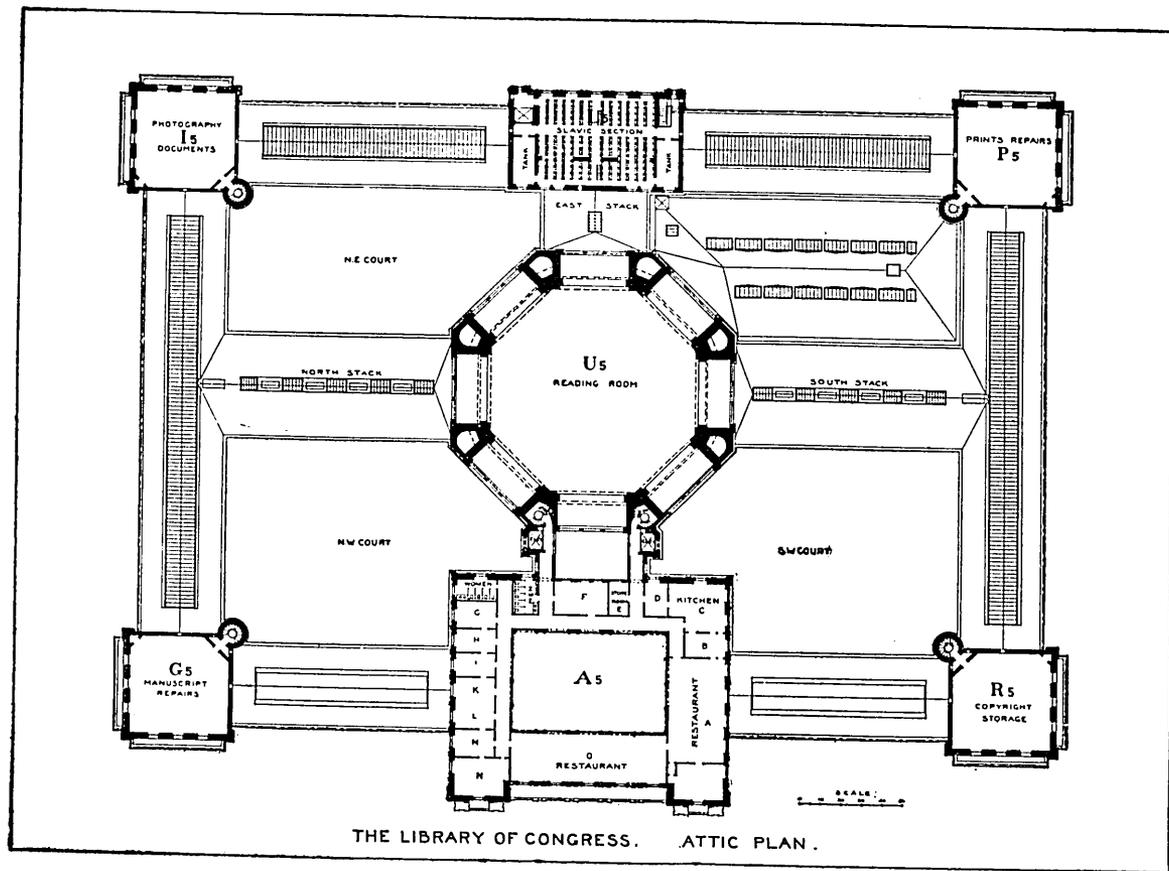
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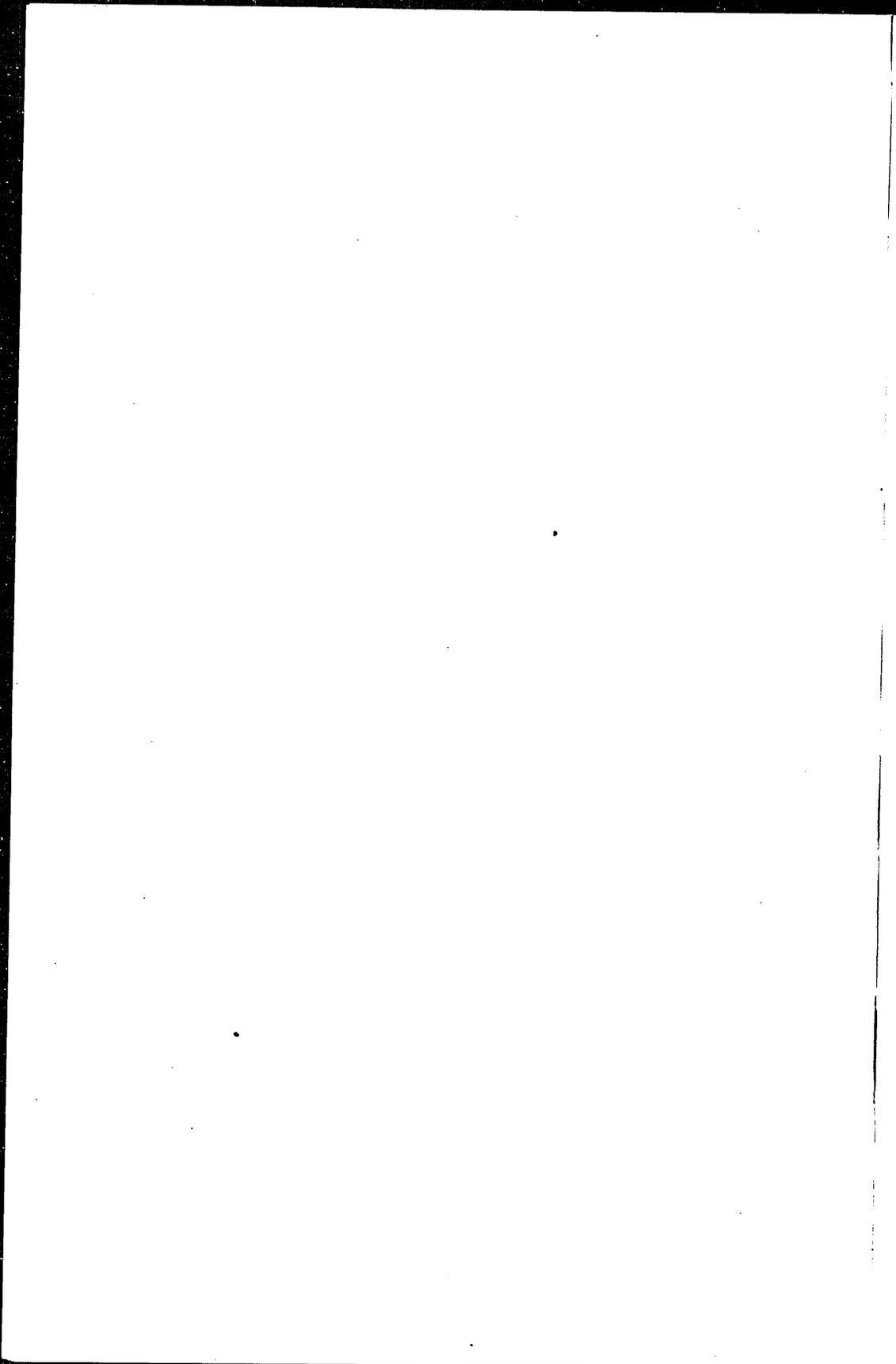


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FIRST FLOOR PLAN



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. SECOND FLOOR PLAN





REPORT
OF
THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1924.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1924. That portion of it which deals with the physical establishment (building and equipment) is set forth in the statement by the administrative assistant, Mrs. Woods, beginning at page 171, who also as disbursing officer submits the usual analysis of expenditures. The report of the Register of Copyrights is attached as Appendix II.

The building, constructed with remarkable efficiency and integrity, has withstood ably the uses and the weathering of a quarter century of occupancy, the only structural weakness disclosed being in certain portions of the roof, where leaks have from time to time developed under the pressure of heavy snows. On one occasion during the past season such a leak caused a considerable drenching of several thousand volumes crowded against the partition wall between the south and the southeast stack. Congress has, however, each year provided funds for the repairs and renewals recognized as inevitable in a building of this age, and all such exigencies are likely to be adequately dealt with. (None of them, it may be remarked, has yet resulted in substantial damage, the final loss, in the incident above referred to, being but a score of volumes of inconsiderable value.) During the past two years the appropriations have also enabled much repainting and retouching of the walls and ceilings in many of the rooms and corridors. The substitution of steel for temporary wooden shelving in two of the divisions and in the cellar will have been completed during the coming year.

The bookstack proposed for the northeast court, which has been a stated need during the past seven years, has not yet been authorized. In their report to the House the Appropriations Committee of last year gave, however, this recognition and assurance: "An estimate of \$345,000 was submitted to commence the construction of a bookstack in the northeast court of the Library building to cost \$800,000. This sum the committee has not allowed. The need for the stack is apparent, but not so urgent this year as other items requested for the Library. In view of the fact that there must be added to the appropriations for the Library for next year \$100,000 on account of classification of salaries and \$50,000 for replacement of elevators, the committee felt that the stack item could be postponed until the next year's bill, but in so doing desires to call the attention of the House to the fact that any further delay in commencing the work will undoubtedly result in congestion and the rendering unavailable or difficult of usage considerable valuable material in the Library collections."

Meantime the actual congestion, increasing daily, involves, of course, impediments to administration in every relation, including the classification of material, cataloguing, reference work, and the ordinary service to readers. The report of the superintendent of the reading room, which last year described the embarrassments with some detail, renews attention to them.

RECLASSIFICATION

That report discusses also certain phases of the reclassification (of the service), with an illustration within the superintendent's division. The illustrations might be multiplied.

It was not to be expected, however, that the first applications of a scheme so comprehensive, on a basis professedly philosophic, could be free from inconsistencies, from discrepancies, and from individual hardship. All have been experienced. In the aggregate, however, they are not to be weighed against the vast benefit of the scheme itself—the decision for it, the adoption of it, the

progress under it, and the acceptance by Congress of the resulting decisions.

An incident of its operation requires us at the moment to face an unexpected embarrassment. The appropriation for service for the current year (which began on July 1) was in the form of a lump sum, which represented the total of the salaries payable to employees as "allocated" by the Personnel Classification Board in September, 1923. On July 1 the board sent down a revision of its allocations of a number of positions, in most cases advancing the grades. The lump sum would not, of course, suffice to cover these advances.

The Comptroller General has, however, ruled that, representing decisions of the Personnel Classification Board, the new allocations have equal validity—"finality"—with those upon which Congress has acted; that the employees affected were entitled to the immediate benefit of them; and that, therefore, the executive was perforce obliged to recognize them in the July and succeeding pay rolls, without waiting for a supplementary appropriation to cover them.

This opinion supported the informal opinions of representatives of the Personnel Classification Board and of the Budget Bureau, which were coupled with the intimation that such action as might be taken "must of course avoid a deficiency."

The only such action feasible (pending a supplementary appropriation by Congress) is the accumulation of a reserve (out of the lump sum) by delaying appointments—either to newly created positions, or to those vacated by death or resignation. Vacancies of the latter class are, of course, contingent and uncertain. The new positions provided for the Library in the appropriation act—12 in number at \$1,860—involve, however, an aggregate (about \$22,000) nearly equal to the total additional pay involved in the revised allocations (on the July basis about \$27,000).

We accordingly deferred appointments to the most of these new positions (to all, indeed, to which we were not committed); counting upon the saving from the other source to make up the balance; and also, in case Congress

should fail to provide a supplementary appropriation, to take care of such further revisions as are still, from time to time, being communicated to us.

It is inconceivable, however, that Congress should fail to provide, for it intended a staff of the dimension stated in the estimates and provided for in the appropriation act. A diminution of this through unfilled vacancies and deferred appointments cripples the service and is quite unfair to the work itself, to those obliged to bear the burden of it, and to the public inconvenienced.

The reports of the various chiefs of division, quoted below under their appropriate heads, embody the details of acquisition and, to some extent, of service, which have become characteristic. Two incidents of the past year have, however, been beyond the ordinary.

One was the completion and dedication of the "Shrine" for the originals of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States, transferred to our custody from the State Department, by Executive order, nearly three years ago. The location selected—a point on the cross axis of the building, on the western wall of the gallery of the main hall; the classic perfection of the design itself—by Mr. Francis H. Bacon; the provision for safeguarding the documents from touch and from injurious light, while insuring their complete visibility without formality: have profoundly impressed, and will continue to impress, visitors to the building, even if not stirred—as most of them are—by the near sight of the memorials themselves.

The installation of them, in the presence of the President, the Secretary of State, and a representative group from Congress took place on February 28, without a single utterance, save the singing of two stanzas of "America"—in which the entire company of onlookers joined. The impression upon the audience proved the emotional potency of documents animate with a great tradition.

Recitals of chamber music.

On February 7, 8, and 9 occurred an event unique in the history not merely of the Library but of the Government—the three recitals of chamber music provided by Mrs. Frederic Shurtleff Coolidge (of New York and Pitts-

field) in connection with her gift to the Library of the original scores of the compositions which had received awards in her Berkshire festivals. Given in the perfect auditorium of the Freer Gallery, to selected audiences of music lovers and patrons of the best in music, with programs blending the classical with the extremely modern and tentative, and with performers of admirable competence, they furnished an experience quite novel and delightful to those privileged to attend them. But their greater significance lay in the fact that, the gift of an individual, made to the Library, and available through cooperation by the Library with the authorities of the Smithsonian Institution, they were rendered in a governmental building devoted to the fine arts and under governmental auspices, the first notable recognition by our Government (apart from its maintenance of the collection in the Library) of music as one of the finer arts—entitled to its concern and encouragement.

We are happy in the assurance that Mrs. Coolidge, fully pleased with the administration of the series, and with its reception by the public and the press, intends to continue it from year to year.

SERVICE

The death, on May 27 (1923) of David Hutcheson, ^{David Hutcheson.} for many years Dr. Spofford's chief assistant while the Library was at the Capitol, and from 1897 till 1907 superintendent of the reading rooms in the new building, though occurring long after his withdrawal from our service, should be recorded as the severance from our companionship of one of the last surviving veterans of the old régime, who had rendered to the Government and to the public many years of the most sterling service. Mr. Hutcheson entered the Library in 1875.

The death on January 4 of this year of P. Lee Phillips, ^{P. Lee Phillips.} removed another such veteran, who to the last, though with interruptions due to ill health, had remained on active duty with us as chief of our division of maps. As he entered the Library in 1876, two years more would have completed a half century of his service. Mr.

Phillips was a notable example of the success and distinction to be won by early, continuous, and tireless concentration upon a single field of scholarship. His interest was maps. It was admittedly he who fostered, cared for, and rescued from neglect and destruction the maps, charts, and atlases accumulated at the Capitol. It was he who, on the removal to the new building, organized the surviving mass into an integral collection, classified it, catalogued it, and provided it with apparatus. It was then he who, almost solely by his own hand (for he had never a staff sufficiently expert to relieve him), compiled the analytical lists which, as publications of the Library, were substantial contributions to knowledge, in some cases unique, and became esteemed abroad as well as at home as among the most useful tools for the cartographer. Entire absorption in his collection—its development and its interpretation—had brought him to a precision of knowledge regarding its contents which constituted him a recognized authority, without recourse to whom conclusions in American cartography would be unsafe; the authority to whom, for example, our own Government necessarily had recourse on cartographic issues with foreign powers.

If, under him, the collection has without lavish expenditure developed into one of the largest in any institution this was because of the certainty with which he could detect duplication, and the shrewdness which he applied to valuation.

Lawrence Martin.

The place of such a specialist is among the most difficult to fill. This one caused me much concern until success in inducing to consider it an expert whose qualifications are not merely the obvious ones of education, specialized training and practical experience, but are certified by authorities especially competent and also concerned in the prospective service involved. This is Lieut. Col. Lawrence Martin (M. I. O. R. C.), for the past four years "drafting officer" (cartographer) of the Department of State. A graduate of Cornell in 1904, where also he took his doctorate in 1913, and with a master's degree from Harvard (1906), Colonel Martin became in turn assistant instructor, assistant professor,

and full professor of physiography and geography in the University of Wisconsin (1906-1919). In addition he was from 1903 to 1907 associated with the United States Geological Survey as geologist, with intervals of field work on Lake Superior and in Alaska. He was likewise geologist in the Wisconsin Geological Survey of 1908-1917. He is a member of the National Research Council (1923-1925) and has been geographer of the Institute of Politics, which meets annually at Williamstown (1921-1924). He is the author of several manuals of geography and geological studies, besides numerous reports, member of eminent geographic bodies, and the recipient of notable decorations and awards. In the war period he was on duty at general headquarters, and later with the American Commission in Paris, with the rank of captain, advancing to that of lieutenant colonel.

While this report was in the hands of the compositor there occurred, on October 10, the sudden death of Henry J. Harris, chief of our division of documents. The statement concerning him furnished by me to the Washington papers is appropriate here.

Henry J. Harris.

Henry J. Harris, chief of the division of documents in the Library of Congress, who died suddenly yesterday, was an extraordinary example of courage persisting over obstacles. With a physical infirmity, condemning him to crutches, that to the ordinary man would have served as excuse for a life of inertia and dependence, he set himself determinedly to win an education and a career of usefulness. Graduating with honors at the Central High School of Philadelphia, and from Haverford College, also with honors, he pursued graduate studies in economics, modern history, and philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania (1895-1897, 1899-1900), of Halle (1897-98) and of Berlin (1898-99), receiving his doctorate degree at Pennsylvania in 1900. He then entered the service of the Federal Government, first as statistician and translator in the Bureau of the Mint, then as a writer of monographs and assistant librarian of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. In 1902 he shifted to the Bureau of Labor, where, as in the Treasury Department, he was the author of authoritative compilations, the most notable of which dealt with labor legislation and workmen's insurance in foreign countries. He rose in the bureau to be chief of the research and digest division, with very high appreciation of his services by the bureau chief, Carroll D. Wright, a most competent judge.

In 1911 he came to the Library as chief of our division of documents, and incidentally as our authority, in all relations, in the literature of economics and statistics, his physical limitations being more than offset by the thoroughness of his learning, by the shrewdness and enterprise of his intelligence, and by his ready generosity in service. Nor were these qualities impaired by the depression, cynicism, or moroseness usual in a life physically so limited. His attitude was, on the contrary, alert, buoyant, and even cheerfully humorous; and he was professionally social. The close of his career at 52 years of age is all too premature. The loss to the Library of his expert knowledge and of his valiant example is quite irreplaceable.

Gaillard Hunt.

The death on March 20, 1924, of Dr. Gaillard Hunt deprives the Library of a counsellor and friend, whose interest, appreciation, and good offices in behalf of our manuscript collections antedated his active service with us (as chief of our manuscript collections January, 1909–July, 1917) and persisted on his later return to the Department of State as its archivist-historian. It was upon his initiative that most precious records were transferred to us from the department, and our debt to him is a very special one—in addition to that general obligation, shared by his associates and beneficiaries, for the human qualities with which he vivified every subject matter with which he dealt, and the winning geniality of his disposition in relation to it.

LAW LIBRARY:
Roger Boutell;
J. T. Vance, jr.

After a most earnest and laudable administration of the law division, in which he struggled valiantly with the intricacy of the material, the insufficiencies of his staff, and the pressure of demands which could not satisfactorily be met, Mr. Roger Boutell was on June 1 obliged finally to resign the law librarianship in order to carry out certain plans involving his family. I have invited to succeed him Mr. John T. Vance, jr., of Kentucky and Washington, with whom we had already an administrative acquaintance as the special assistant to Mr. Boutell on Latin-American material, who was selected for a mission to Mexico in behalf of the Library, last fall. (See under "Accessions" and also under "Law library.") Mr. Vance's special knowledge is in that field, but his equipment and disposition give promise of success in the

general conduct of the division, which, in the law library at the Capitol, has the problems usual to an American library of the common law, and in the collection and service in the main building has the problems incident to the development and interpretation of a collection of foreign law and general jurisprudence.

The provision for a permanent headquarters for the National Academy of Sciences, in the new building recently completed, deprives the Library and the Smithsonian Institution of the services of Paul Brockett, for twenty-two years Librarian of the Smithsonian and custodian of the Smithsonian deposit in the Library, his entire professional attention henceforth being required by the academy as its secretary.

SMITHSONIAN:
Paul Brockett

The double relations of the position involving qualifications somewhat unusual in combination, it was only after considerable inquiry that an appropriate successor to Mr. Brockett was found in Prof. William Lee Corbin, a graduate of Amherst College, with subsequent studies at Yale, Harvard, and Oxford, a teacher of English at Wells College, Rollins College, and professor of English and of English literature at Boston University since 1921.

Professor Corbin took up his duties with us on September 15 (1924).

Among those who have recently taken advantage of the retirement act is Mr. Horace M. Jordan, who, entering the Library service in 1897, has for most of the past quarter century been in charge of our Capitol station, which is the distributing agency for books desired by Members within the Capitol. The urbanity with which he conducted this service made him deservedly esteemed and respected.

If retirements under the act have been relatively less numerous in the Library than in the executive departments, the explanation is less in the desire of the eligibles to retain their positions than in our reluctance to lose their services. The knowledge, technique, familiarity with material, and skill in the use of bibliographic apparatus accumulated through years of service in a library is

not summarily replaceable, as may be the qualifications requisite for merely clerical or administrative work.

One further change among our higher positions is to be noted, though not effective until October 1 of the present year. It is in the withdrawal from our service of Mr. Yale O. Millington, for several years past acting chief of the periodical division.

Of the 95 employees of the Library who in some form enlisted for service in the late war, 4 died in it. A permanent memorial to these, which would come to the attention of visitors to the building, was obviously fitting, and has been deferred only until the appropriate form for it could be determined. The final decision was for an inscription upon one of the large marble panels in the main cross hallway, to the right of the main entrance to the Librarian's office. During the past summer this has been cut, the cost being defrayed by voluntary contributions from the staff.

It reads as follows:

THESE MEN
OF THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CHARLES EDWIN CHAMBERS
EDWARD THEODORE COMEGYS
FRANK EDWARD DUNKIN
JOHN WOODBURY WHEELER

GAVE THEIR LIVES
IN THE
WORLD WAR
1918

ACCESSIONS:
Photostat fac-
similes.

The permanent location in other institutions of original manuscripts, and of practically unique editions, of source material for American history, renders it obvious that if the National Library is to gather a comprehensive collection of such material it must resort to transcripts and other forms of reproduction. For years past it has accordingly been securing transcripts, and in some cases photographic facsimiles, of documents in the archive offices of England, France, Spain, and Mexico, in the British Museum, and in the Bodleian Library, the resultant collection amounting already to

several hundred thousand "folios," and already serving to save many an investigator from a trip abroad, and to induce others to make it.

But, compared with the bulk of the material desirable, the sum allottable for the purpose—out of our general appropriation for increase—can advance the work but slowly. And, apart from the material abroad, there are numerous groups in American institutions copies of which at Washington would greatly convenience the investigators in history who in increasing numbers are centering their studies at the Library of Congress.

An investigator who, to personal enthusiasm for the history of New England, adds enlightened and magnanimous ideas of the claims of American history as a whole, and of the duty and the opportunity of the National Library in providing for it—Mr. James B. Wilbur, of Manchester, Vt.—has initiated a gift to the Library which will widen very rapidly the area covered in reproduction. He is himself meeting the cost of reproducing, by photostat, groups of source material outside of our regular scheme, the resultant copies being added to our collection. Begun with a group of Washington papers in the New Hampshire Society, these reproductions will extend to groups of national importance in other institutions and (where permission may be had) in private collections. Nor will it be limited to this country.

Mr. Wilbur intends also a provision by which resources for this work shall be permanently available to the Library.

Regarded either in the practical utility of the direct results secured or in the attitude toward the National Library which it implies on the part of a citizen who is himself an historian, this gift is, I think, the most significant that has ever come to us.

FINANCE

The following table exhibits the appropriations and expenditures of the Library proper and of the copyright office for the fiscal year, and the appropriations for the preceding fiscal year and the year now current. In-

cluded also are the appropriations for the equipment and care of the building and grounds:

Object of appropriations	Appropriations 1923	Appropriations 1924	Expenditures 1924	Appropriations 1925
Library and copyright office:				
Salaries—				
General service.....	^l \$293,340.00	^l \$299,580.00	\$290,703.78	^l \$457,020.00
Special service.....	^l 3,000.00	^l 3,000.00	2,942.52	^l 3,000.00
Sunday service.....	10,000.00	13,125.00	13,099.25	13,125.00
Distribution of card indexes.....	^a ^l 55,849.24	^a ^l 59,832.20	^a 58,230.17	^l 85,634.00
Legislative reference.....	^l 35,000.00	^l 40,000.00	38,927.39	^l 56,000.00
Carrier service.....	^l 960.00	^l 960.00	938.49	-----
Copyright office.....	^l 104,740.00	^l 112,400.00	^l 109,181.08	^l 147,320.00
Increase of compensation.....	ⁿ 105,600.00	111,600.00	106,536.39	-----
Increase of Library.....	^o 98,000.00	^o 98,000.00	^h 98,000.00	^o 98,000.00
Contingent expenses.....	^b 9,002.10	^b 10,020.50	^h 10,005.57	10,000.00
Printing and binding.....	^c ^k 212,935.27	^c 213,292.33	213,010.94	250,000.00
Total Library and copyright office.....	928,426.61	961,810.03	941,575.58	1,120,099.00
Building and grounds:				
Care and maintenance, including Sunday service.....	^k 95,985.00	^m 75,195.00	74,844.82	103,138.00
Special and temporary service.....	-----	-----	-----	500.00
Increase of compensation.....	^k ⁿ 30,036.00	24,996.00	24,853.39	-----
Fuel, light, and miscellaneous.....	^k 16,000.00	7,000.00	^k 6,999.58	7,000.00
Furniture and shelving.....	^k 12,000.00	-----	-----	-----
Repository for originals of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.....	^k 12,000.00	-----	-----	-----
Extension of steel stack.....	6,000.00	-----	-----	-----
Trees, shrubs, plants, etc.....	^k 1,000.00	-----	-----	-----
Total building and grounds.....	173,021.00	107,191.00	106,697.79	110,638.00
Grand total.....	1,101,447.61	1,069,001.03	1,048,273.37	1,230,737.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account).....	^d 1,802.60	^d 1,596.43	512.21	^d 1,884.22

See footnotes on page 13.

The appropriations for 1923-24 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

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.

^a Appropriation, 1923, includes credits \$1,886.23 on account of sales of card indexes to Government institutions and \$63.01 yet to be credited. Appropriation, 1924, includes credits \$2,277.91 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$154.29 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1924 (\$58,230.17), offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury, \$119,149.85.

^b Appropriation, 1923, includes credits \$2.10 on account of sales of photo duplications to Government institutions. Appropriation 1924, includes credits \$20.50 on account of sales of photo duplications to Government institutions.

^c Appropriation, 1923, includes credits \$808.26 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$27.01 yet to be credited. Appropriation, 1924, includes credits of \$976.20 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$66.13 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 (\$162,544.90).

^g Exclusive of \$2,000 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body, 1923; and \$2,500 for 1924 and 1925.

^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 1923, \$11,951; fiscal year 1924, \$12,690; fiscal year 1925, \$18,569.75.

^m Includes the 2½ per cent retirement fund.—Fiscal year 1923, \$1,768.67; fiscal year 1924, \$1,829.88.

ⁿ Indefinite appropriation.

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.”

The appropriations for 1924-25 are in accordance with “The classification act of 1923,” and include the following changes and additional provisions:

Salaries—Library proper: For the librarian, chief assistant librarian, and other personal services in accordance with “The classification act of 1923,” \$457,020.

Copyright office: For the Register of Copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services in accordance with “The classification act of 1923,” \$147,320.

Legislative Reference Service: Appropriation increased from \$40,000 to \$56,000.

Card indexes: Appropriation increased from \$57,400 to \$85,634 and the item made to read: “For the distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library, including personal services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), expressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, and expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the librarian, \$85,634.”

Carrier service: In the appropriations for 1925 this item is carried under the Library proper and no appropriation was made as a separate item.

Printing and binding: Appropriation increased from \$212,250 to \$250,000.

Library Building: The item made to read "Salaries: For the administrative assistant and disbursing officer, and other personal services in accordance with 'The classification act of 1923,' \$101,138."

* * * * *

The following item included: "For special and temporary services in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building, including extra special services of regular employees at the discretion of the librarian, \$500."

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

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

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

Fees received and applied	Fiscal year 1923-24
Registrations (\$1), including certificates.....	\$153, 147. 00
Registrations (50 cents), photographs, no certificates.....	3, 057. 00
Registrations (50 cents), renewals.....	1, 716. 50
For copies of record.....	904. 50
For assignments and copies of same.....	2, 888. 00
For notices of user.....	206. 00
For indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	289. 40
For searches.....	336. 50
Total.....	162, 544. 90
Total number of deposits received (material of all classes, including duplicates).....	273, 445
Total number of registrations.....	162, 694
Total communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits noted above.....	179, 443
Total communications sent out (including letters written).....	177, 462

The fees from copyrights are covered into the Treasury and not applied directly to the maintenance of the copy-

right 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 and ex-
penses.*

RECEIPTS

Fees covered in during the fiscal year 1923-24, as above, \$162, 544. 90

EXPENSES

Salaries including retirement fund, as stated.....	\$111, 991. 08	
Stationery and sundries.....	926. 92	
		112, 918. 00
Net cash earnings.....		49, 626. 90

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 273,445 such articles were received. The value of those drawn up into the collections of the Library far exceeded the amount of net cash earnings.

*Current copy-
right business.*

On the 7th day of July, 1924, when the report of the copyright office was submitted, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded. The account books of the bookkeeping division were balanced for June 30, the financial statements were prepared for the Treasury Department, and all earned fees to June 30, inclusive, had been paid into the Treasury.

The total unfinished business for the full 27 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1924, amounts to but \$1,683.94 against a total completed business for the same period of \$2,690,690.40.

The Catalogue of Copyright Entries was interrupted in publication from March to June, 1924. Since July 1, however, all parts are in the hands of the printer. No numbers have been printed except the leaflets for books proper, but it is now hoped that the printing of the delayed numbers, long since prepared, may go forward with promptness.

During the past 27 years the business done by the office was as follows:

Total number of entries.....	3,094,825
Total number of articles deposited.....	5,432,149
Total amount of fees received and applied.....	\$2,690,690.40
Total expenditure for service.....	\$2,249,423.04
Net receipts above expenses for service.....	\$435,604.85

During the 54 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 3,975,681.

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the copyright act of 1909, 20,282 volumes have been transferred to the Library from the deposits in the copyright office during the fiscal year; 5,313 books have been deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 44,775 articles have been returned to copyright claimants, including 30,071 books, 4,196 prints, 1,707 periodicals, 8,153 motion-picture films, 198 photographs, and 450 pieces of music. *Elimination of copyright deposits.*

In addition, 360 volumes of American poetry and plays have been forwarded through the accessions division to Brown University, to be added to 25,184, making the total number of volumes transferred 25,544.

ACCESSIONS, PRINTED MATERIAL ¹

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

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: *Contents of the Library, June 30, 1923, and June 30, 1924.*

Description	Contents of the Library		
	1923	1924	Gain
Books.....	3,089,341	3,179,104	89,763
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....			
Maps and charts (pieces).....	177,905	182,233	4,328
Music (volumes and pieces).....	972,130	986,354	14,224
Prints (pieces).....	436,802	442,977	6,175

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

Description	Net accessions	
	1923	1924
Printed books and pamphlets.....	88, 933	89, 763
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....		
Maps and charts (volumes and pieces).....	3, 812	4, 328
Music (volumes and pieces).....	17, 826	14, 224
Prints (pieces).....	8, 057	6, 175

ACCESSIONS:

Books and pamphlets, by sources.

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

How acquired	1923	1924
By purchase.....	23, 427	23, 485
By gift.....	9, 613	9, 963
By transfer from United States Government libraries.....	8, 685	6, 576
From the Public Printer by virtue of law.....	7, 012	8, 681
From the American Printing House for the Blind.....	74	65
By international exchange (from foreign governments).....	9, 897	11, 426
Gifts of the United States Government in all its branches.....	1, 039	868
Gifts from State governments.....	11, 464	11, 856
Gifts from local governments.....	2, 190	2, 069
Gifts from corporations and associations.....	696	547
By copyright.....	^a 17, 578	^b 16, 714
By Smithsonian.....	7, 014	6, 661
By exchange (piece for piece).....	1, 270	439
By priced exchange.....	19	78
Library of Congress publications (specially bound).....	52	60
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals previously uncounted in their present form.....	6, 804	7, 802
Total added—books, pamphlets, and pieces.....	106, 834	107, 290

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

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

How acquired	1923	1924
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidations in binding-----	5, 895	7, 352
Duplicates sent in exchange-----	11, 753	10, 104
Discarded, worn out-----	253	71
	17, 901	17, 527
Net accessions-----	88, 933	89, 763

The Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell collection ^{GIFTS.} of Whistleriana, presented to the Library in 1917, is still being increased by its donors, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell. During the year they have presented a collection of letters written by James McNeill Whistler to David Croal Thomson, of London, when Mr. Thomson was arranging the Whistler exhibition in the Goupil Gallery in 1892. The acquisition of these letters greatly strengthens the Pennell Whistler collection in the Library. It is the most complete set of Whistler's letters relating to one subject which exists. These letters cover the collecting and presenting of Whistler's paintings in the exhibition which made him known to the world.

In addition to this important gift, Mr. and Mrs. Pennell presented other valuable material relating to Whistler, such as books, pamphlets, letters, clippings, and catalogues of auction sales and exhibitions, and also manuscripts and page proofs of their recent works—the "Whistler Journal," "Etchers and Etchings," etc., as well as their articles on subjects relating to Whistler appearing in our leading periodicals. The additional items include also a number of etchings and lithographs by Mr. Pennell, besides etchings by Buhot, Duvaneck, Haden, Meryon and others.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, of New York City, as literary executor of the late Mrs. May Wright Sewall, has presented to the Library 20 additional photographs from the library of Mrs. Sewall. These photographs

are particularly related to work in behalf of women. In addition to this gift, Mrs. Harper presented 3 volumes, 289 pamphlets, a number of newspaper clippings, and also a number of photographs representing the movement for the enfranchisement of women, the abolition of slavery, and other associated activities.

Gifts.

The Library has, during the year, received many gifts both interesting and valuable. The aggregate of 9,963 items obviously indicates a continued interest in the Library on the part of individuals and also of organizations other than official. While it is not feasible to set forth in the limited space each important gift, yet we feel we should give a brief word to the following:

From Mr. Edward D. Adams, New York City, a copy of "Georg von Siemens. Eir Lebensbild . . ." by Karl Helfferich; from Maj. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, Washington, D. C., Executive Documents 1, 2, and 3 of Fifty-eighth Congress, second session, including hearings before Committee on Military Affairs and two copies of Army and Navy Register for July 12, 1919, these particular executive documents being very scarce; from Dr. William Seaman Bainbridge, New York, a copy of the "Comptes Rendus" of the International Congress of Medicine in Brussels, in 1921; from Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, librarian of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library, came three interesting pamphlets of Americana; from Mr. Howard M. Ballou, Honolulu, Hawaii, a copy of his "Bibliography of books in the native Hawaiian language"; from Baron Louis de Geer, Stockholm, Sweden, a copy of "Louis de Geer, 1587-1652. Hans lif och verk . . ." Upsala, 1923; from Dr. W. E. Barton, Oak Park, Ill., a collection of eight addresses, chiefly on Lincoln; from the Belgian ambassador, Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, a copy of a volume entitled "The De Forests and the Walloon founding of New Amsterdam," by Lucy Garrison Green; from Dr. William H. Bergtold, Denver, Colo., a copy of "Die Heilige Schrift [Alten und] Neuen Testaments," . . . D. Martin Luthers' . . . ausgefertigt von Johann Christian Klemm, Tübingen, 1729; from Mr. Edward E. Berry, Monte Verde, Bordighera, Italy, a copy of "Atlas sive

cosmographicae meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura [1606?]; from Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, United States Army, retired, New York, a copy of the "Genealogy of the Bingham family" typewritten in eight sections; from Mr. F. E. Bliss, Santa Barbara, Calif., a copy of the "Catalogue of the collection of etchings, dry-points, and lithographs by the late Alphonse Legros"; from Mrs. Francis William Bourdillon, Oxford, England, seven volumes of the works of her late husband, Francis William Bourdillon; from Mrs. Elizabeth Bourne, San Francisco, Calif., "Bush friends in Tasmania," by Louisa Anne Meredith; from the author, Miss Henrietta Bromwell, Denver, Colo., a copy of volumes 2 and 3 of "Kentucky Records"; from the Bureau of National Literature, New York, a set (20 volumes) of the "Messages and Papers of the Presidents"; from Miss F. H. Butler, Washington, D. C., 64 volumes of early English and Italian works in theology, history, and general literature; from Mr. William Adams Clark, jr., Los Angeles, Calif., a copy (No. 36), privately printed, of "Tamerlane and other poems," by Edgar Allan Poe, comprising a reprint of the edition of 1845 and a facsimile of the edition of 1827; from the Comité Cultural Catalá de New York, Nepos "Vides d'homes illustres," translated into Catalan by Dr. Manuel de Montoliu, also the three following items translated into Catalan and published under the auspices of the Bernat Metge Foundation of Barcelona—Xenofont "Records de Sòcrates," translated by Carles Riba, Sèneca "De la Ira," translated by Dr. Carles Cardó, and Ciceró "Discursos," volume 1, translated by Mn. Llorenç Riber; from Mr. Serban Drutz, through the Roumanian Legation, a copy of "Romanii in America" de Serban Drutz; from Mr. Newton M. Dutt, Curator of Libraries, Central Library Department, Baroda, India, 21 volumes of Gaekwad's Oriental Series, five volumes of Gaekwad's Studies in religion and philosophy, and 14 volumes of miscellaneous works in library science; from Burton Emmett, Esq., New York, a copy of "Patent glypography; or, engraved drawing," by Edward Palmer, London, n. d.; from the author, Sir George

GIFTS

Fordham, Baldock, England, "The work of John Cary and his successors"; from Mrs. Tenney Frank, Baltimore, Md., a copy of "La passion du Palatinus," edited by Mrs. Frank (No. 30, of "Les Classiques français du moyen âge"); from Dr. Lewis S. Pilcher, past commander in chief, Grand Army of the Republic, chairman, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Col. Albert E. Sholes, secretary, special committee, Flushing, N. Y., a copy of the "Memorial Record," prepared by the special committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the centennial celebrations on April 27, 1922, of the anniversary of the birth of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. This volume contains not merely a comprehensive record of these celebrations, but also much collateral material of interest. From Prof. S. T. Han, Berlin, Germany, a copy of his book entitled "The problem of mind and body"; from Col. Webb C. Hayes, Fremont, Ohio, a copy of "The centenary celebration of the birth of Rutherford Birchard Hayes"; from Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, "The Massachusetts register and United States calendar . . . 1809," containing a manuscript note opposite the date of August 29 recording the birth of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes; from The Irish National War Memorial, Dublin, Ireland, "Ireland's memorial records, 1914-1918," in eight volumes; from the Italian ambassador, Don Gelasio Caetani, a copy of the "Caetanorum Genealogia," being the first volume of a series that will be received later as issued entitled "Documents of the Caetani Archives"; from Otto H. Kahn, Esq., New York, a copy of his address "The value of art to the people"; from the author, Right Rev. Bishop W. M. Kirk, Philadelphia, Pa., a copy of "The soul's discipline, church of the first born"; from Liu Shen-pu, Nanking, China, a copy of "Ch'i t'ai weng Meng Fang sien seng luh hsun ching kuh shou yen luh"; from Cyrus H. McCormick, Esq., Chicago, Ill., a copy of "Landscape art, past and present," by Harriet Hammond McCormick; from Hon. Medill McCormick, a copy of the Dariae report on the "Ruhr, Rhineland and Saar"; from Dr. Dorothy Louise Mackay, a copy of her book entitled "Les Hôpitaux et la Charité à Paris au XIII

siècle"; from the author Dr. N. Matsunami, through the Japanese Embassy, a copy of "Immunity of state ships"; from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Volumes II and III of the Robb de Peyster Tytus memorial series, "The tomb of Puyemrê at Thebes," by Norman de Garis Davies; from Mr. J. H. A. Mialaret, Maastricht, Holland, the Dutch edition of "Vitruvius' Architectura, Libri X"; from Sergt. John J. Murphy, Army War College, a collection of 251 volumes and pamphlets relating to affairs in European countries—statistics, economics, etc.; from New York branch, Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America, "The Heathcote manor of Scarsdale," an address by Hon. Charles B. Wheeler, "The minor manors of New York," address by John Henry Livingston, "The Mayhew manor of Tisbury," by Ida M. Wightman, and "The Melyn Patroonship of Staten Island," an address by William Churchill Houston; from Hon. Robert L. Owen, a collection of 55 volumes and pamphlets in history, political science, etc.; from Miss Rose M. Palmer, Brooklyn, N. Y., a copy of "Les Fortifications du Chevalier Antoine de Ville" Lyons, Chez Philippe Borde, 1640; from Miss Alice Park, Palo Alto, Calif., "The Awakener," of London, England, November, 1912, to October, 1914, inclusive, lacking just a few numbers, also a copy of her book "Freedom and democracy in America"; from Dr. James H. Penniman, Philadelphia, Pa., "The Biography of Martin Van Buren," by William Emmons, 1835; from Emery D. Potter, Esq., Toledo, Ohio, transmitted through the Chief Justice of the United States, a copy of the 1703 Oxford edition of Baron Pufendorf's "Law of nature and nations"; from the Principessa di Venosa, Rome, Italy, a copy of "La Villa Venosa in Albano Laziale," Bergamo, 1917; from Admiral William L. Rodgers, a collection of 79 volumes comprising American state papers, diplomatic correspondence, practice of courts-martial, etc., from the GIFTS. library of the late Admiral John Rodgers; from Brig. Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, chairman, executive committee, The Harding Memorial Association, Washington, D. C., a copy of the "Last speeches of President Warren G.

Harding"; from Mr. George W. Spier, Takoma Park, D. C., 72 volumes and 5 pamphlets, chiefly German-American literature, including a file, nearly complete, of a rare periodical "Der Arme Teufel"; from the author, Harold Phelps Stokes, Esq., Washington, D. C., a privately printed copy of "Dispatches 1919-1921," these dispatches covering scenes at the peace conference and sketches of men and events during the three years subsequent to the war; from Mr. Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Gwynedd Valley, Pa., a copy of a volume entitled "The Strassburger family and allied families of Pennsylvania," compiled under his direction; from the Right Rev. Nathaniel S. Thomas, bishop of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo., "Diary and letters of the Reverend Joseph W. Cook, missionary to Cheyenne," arranged by Bishop Thomas; from Señor Rafael Heliodoro Valle, Mexico City, a collection of 55 volumes and 96 pamphlets of current publications of Mexico, Central and South America, covering general literature, science, and government; from Mr. Theodore Watt, Aberdeen, Scotland, a copy of "Tercentenary of the introduction of the art of printing into Aberdeen, by Ed. Roben in the year 1622—Record of the celebration"; from James Benjamin Wilbur, Esq., Manchester, Vt., 186 photostatic reproductions of certain Washington letters in the Weare papers in the New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N. H.; from Mr. H. G. Winkler, Washington, D. C. a complete file of the "Washington Journal" from 1860-1914, inclusive; from Mr. Albert T. Witbeck, Shreveport, La., five early copies of manuscript surveys and two contracts relating to certain lands in Louisiana and Mississippi, a petition dated February 13, 1790, signed by the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, and a manuscript letter dated June 25, 1839, signed by Gov. A. B. Roman of Louisiana, and 12 numbers of early Louisiana newspapers. Through the courtesy of Mr. Witbeck permission was given the Library to photostat three of his early rare manuscript volumes—"Biblia Aurea," "Thomae Aquinatis [et al.] opuscula" and a late "17th century chronicle"; from Mr. William Frederic Worner, Lancaster, Pa., "The New Era"

(Lancaster) May 5, 1877, to April 29, 1896, and "The Daily New Era" (Lancaster), April to December, 1877, 1878-1881, inclusive, July to December, 1883, January to June, 1884, all of 1885 and 1889-1896, also a collection of almanacs.

Gifts from publishers, including gifts of various imported books and other non-copyrighted books, numbered during the year 303 volumes. These were received in connection with our printed card service. For each of these books furnished a catalogue card is printed for use in our regular catalogue and in the catalogues of the many subscribing libraries that use our cards and card proof sheets.

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

With the rapid development of our international FOREIGN LAW. relations, there has come an increasing demand for a knowledge of foreign and international law. To meet the need of Congress and also that of the lawyer, jurist, and the serious research student, it is necessary that we provide a collection, as complete as possible, of the laws and the important legal literature of each country as well as of international law.

In the systematic development of our collections in foreign and international law to meet this need, we have found by experience that where there is such a special need the material can best be obtained by sending a representative to search for it at its source, whether or not the material is to be acquired by gift, exchange, or purchase. This direct method of acquisition has many advantages, a few of which may be mentioned: (1) The personal relations established with the officials of a foreign government and heads of archive offices, libraries, and other foreign learned institutions contribute to a more effective arrangement for the international exchange of publications, particularly in obtaining those publications which we may need to complete our files; (2) there is a decided saving in the price paid for material and through personal examination better material is obtained; (3) closer relations are established with the

important dealers to whom we can demonstrate more effectively by personal contact what our program may be for the development of a particular part of our collections, and a more intelligent submission of lists and quotations is the result.

During the year we have found this arrangement effective in continuing the policy of strengthening our collections in Mexican law and international law. The material acquired will make possible more adequate service to Congress in matters pertaining to legislation, to members of the American bar concerned with Mexican law, to jurists concerned with the larger aspects of foreign law, and to students engaged in serious research in such fields.

MEXICAN LAW.

In acquiring the material in Mexican law, we were fortunate in having the services of Mr. John T. Vance, jr. Mr. Vance was peculiarly fitted to perform this mission, as he had had wide experience and training in Latin-American affairs both while officially connected with the Department of State and subsequently in his private legal practice in foreign law, particularly in its relation to Pan-American affairs.

The object of his visit to Mexico was chiefly to develop our collection of Mexican law in all of its branches—Federal, State, and Municipal, both legal and documentary. For this purpose, he visited the respective Government officials with a view to obtaining such of their official publications as were available to complete our files and also to promote the international exchange of publications. Libraries, also archive offices, and other learned institutions were visited in order to acquaint them with our interest in their publications and for the purpose of establishing those closer relations which will, we are certain, prove mutually beneficial. A "Want List" of Mexican law prepared by Mr. Vance in association with the former law librarian, Mr. Roger Boutell, proved of great service. Mr. Vance was everywhere received with unflinching courtesy, and a marked interest was shown in his mission, particularly by the officials of the Mexican Government—Federal, State, and Municipal. Their interested cooperation contributed in no small measure to

the success of his mission. One of the beneficial results is the completion, practically, of a number of our Mexican legal publications, a task we have for many years been striving to accomplish.

The stocks of book dealers were carefully examined, and a great deal of material in Mexican law and associated subjects was purchased. The important book dealers were given a definite impression of our needs and we are certain to receive more intelligent aid in the further development of our collections in this subject.

Space does not permit an extended list of all of the important items. A few of the more significant ones may be of interest as indicating the character of material obtained. They are as follows:

Practically all that has been published of the session laws and codes of the States of Coahuila, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacán, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Puebla, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, and Zacatecas. MEXICANA:
State laws.

(1) "Actas de Cabildo de la Ciudad de México," covering (practically) the periods from 1524 to 1724, 1821, 1882-1898, and 1900-1901. These books contain the proceedings of the municipal council of the City of Mexico and therefore much of the sources of Mexican history. Documents.

(2) All of the Federal Government publications concerning mining and petroleum.

(1) A nearly complete set of reports (about 100 volumes) of the Supreme Court of the Mexican Federation. This publication is known as the "Semanario Judicial de la Federación." Court reports.

(2) Many volumes of the "Boletín Judicial," which contain the decisions of the Superior Court of the Federal District.

(3) "Gaceta de los Tribunales." Volumes 1-4. Period 1860-1863.

Reports of President Porfirio Díaz covering the period from 1876-1880 and 1884-1904. Porfirio Díaz.

"Recopilación de Leyes decretos y providencias de los poderes legislativo y ejecutivo de la Unión formada por la redacción del Diario Oficial." Of this valuable collection of Mexican laws, which was begun in 1867 with the restoration of the Mexican Republic, and which was published regularly until 1911, we were able to secure 74 of the 87 volumes comprising the collection. Compilations
and treatises.

"Pandectas Hispano-Megicanas ó sea Código General comprensivo de las leyes generales, utiles y vivas de las Siete Partidas . . . 3 vols., 1st ed., Méjico, 1839." A rare edition of a very well-known work.

"Legislación Mexicana o sea colección de las leyes, decretos y circulares que se han expedido desde la independencía." Juan

R. Navarro, editor, Mexico, 1854-56. This collection covers the period from 1848-1856, 14 volumes.

"Recopilación de leyes de los reynos de las Indias, mandadas imprimir y publicar por la magestad Católica del Rey, Don Carlos II, Nuestro Señor" . . . 3 volumes. 1791, Madrid.

Official Gazettes and journals, etc. "Diario del Imperio," 5 volumes. Mexico, 1865-67. Very rare official journal of the Maximilian empire.

"Gazeta de Mexico," 37 volumes, for the periods 1728-1730, 1784-1820, and last half of the year 1822. This is one of the most complete sets to be found of this Mexican colonial journal.

"Diario de Mexico," 17 volumes, covering period from 1805 to Nov. 30, 1812. A rare newspaper of those days.

"Voz de la Patria," 5 volumes, covering the period from October, 1826 to October, 1831. A rare political and literary journal edited by the famous historian, Carlos María Bustamante.

Solórzano Pereira, Juan de. "De Indiarum jure." Editio novissima. Opera et studio Francisci Mariae de Vallarna. Matriti, in typographia regia, vulgò de la Gazeta, 1777. 2 volumes.

Castillo de Bobadilla, Jerónimo. "Politica para corregidores y señores de vasallos en tiempo de paz, y de guerra. Y para juezes eclesiasticos y seglares" . . . Amberes, Iuan Bautista Verdussen, 1704. 2 volumes.

Solórzano Pereira, Juan de. "Politica indiana." Madrid, Matheo Sacristan, 1736; Gabriel Ramirez, 1739. 2 volumes.

**INTERNATIONAL
LAW**

In acquiring material in international law, we were also fortunate in having for a short period the interested cooperation of Prof. Ellery C. Stowell, who has specialized in this subject. In response to an invitation from the Academy of International Law, Professor Stowell delivered during the past summer a series of lectures at The Hague. While abroad for this purpose and for the purpose of gathering, in the important book centers of Europe, material in international law and related subjects for his own collections, Professor Stowell offered to set aside a portion of his time to obtain by purchase such material in these subjects which we lacked. This opportunity for strengthening our collections was accepted, and as a result of his efforts we obtained a large collection of works in international law, political science, etc. Many of these were found in the less frequented book centers where material (often valuable) can be obtained only by personal search. Professor Stowell was successful in giving the more important dealers a definite outline of our present programme of expansion particularly in

international law, and the beneficial effects of his efforts are plainly evident in the more intelligent offers now being received by the Library from abroad. The material acquired by Professor Stowell is chiefly of importance in the manner in which the various groups supplement each other and in this way provide additional valuable source material.

In a discussion of the purchases made during the year PURCHASES. an attempt is made simply to sketch, as it were, the acquisitions made in certain of the various fields of our activities. This, it is thought, can best be accomplished by indicating representative items in each group which may be of significance to our service as the National Library. Necessarily the limited space permits listing only a few selective items in each group. These acquisitions are in addition to the current publications and also manuscripts, maps, prints, and music whose purchase is particularly emphasized.

In the field of *Americana* the general character of purchases is indicated in the following items:

"Verklaringe van hare Ho Mogende de H. S. G. Op. de Declaratie Van Sijne Majesteit van Groot Brittannien" . . . T'Utrecht, by Jeremias de Bol . . . 1664, being a Netherlands treaty concerning the boundary disputes between the Dutch and English colonists of New Netherlands and New England; "A defense of the Duke of Buckingham's book of religion & worship from the exceptions of a nameless author." By the Pensilvanian, London, Printed for A. Banks, 1685, first edition and authorship attributed, by certain authorities, to William Penn. "An account of the blessed end of Gulielma Maria Penn, and of Springet Penn, the beloved wife & eldest son of William Penn. Printed for the benefit of his family, relations, and particular friends, in memory of them," . . . by William Penn, n. p. ca. 1699, very rare edition; "An answer to a letter from Dr. Bray, directed to such as have contributed towards the propagating Christian knowledge in the plantations," by Joseph Wyeth, London, T. Sowle, 1700, original edition; "The doctrine of original sin proved and applyed. A sermon preached at the Thursday lecture in Boston, May 21, 1724," by

Thomas Paine (of Weymouth, Mass.), Boston, N. England, Printed by B. Green, . . . 1724, first edition; "A letter from William Shirley, Esq., Governor of Massachusetts-Bay, to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle: with a journal of the siege of Louisbourg . . . drawn up at the desire of the Council and House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay" . . . by William Shirley, London, Printed, 1746; Boston: Re-printed by Rogers and Fowle, for Joshua Blanchard, at the Bible and Crown in Dock-Square, 1746, being a very rare imprint, probably unique; "Reflections on courtship and marriage: in two letters to a friend . . ." by [Benjamin Franklin], Philadelphia, Printed, London, Re-printed, and sold by Charles Corbet at Addison's Head in Fleet Street, 1750, probably the first English edition, and attributed by Dr. Benjamin Rush to Benjamin Franklin; "Some account of the North-America Indians; their genius, characters, customs, and dispositions, towards the French and English nations," . . . London, Printed for R. Griffiths [1754]; "Earthquakes, the effects of God's wrath. A sermon preached at Bristol, the Lord's day after a very terrible earthquake, which was on Tuesday, November 18, 1755." . . . by John Burt, A. M., Newport, Printed by J. Franklin (ca. 1755); "A new exercise, to be observed by His Majesty's troops on the establishment of Great Britain and Ireland," London, Printed; New York, Re-printed and sold by J. Parker and W. Weyman, 1757; "Sabbath-profanity (the most crying sin of New England) testified against by way of dialogue between a dying man and his friend. With a song for Sabbath-breakers, and a song for sleepers at meeting, . . . All in verse," by Francis Worcester. . . . Boston, N. E., Printed and sold by B. Mecom, at the New Printing-Office, near the Town House, 1760, only one other copy known; "A letter to the Reverend Mr. Noah Hobart [asserting that the New-English Congregational churches are, and always have been, consociated churches] by [Roger Wolcott], Boston, Printed by Green & Russell, 1761; "Pietas et Gratulatio Collegii Cantabrigiensis apud Novanglos," Bostoni-Massachusetten-sium, Typis J. Green & J. Russell, 1761. This item is of

PURCHASES:
Americana.

interest as it contains the first specimen of printing with Greek type executed in the North American colonies and is said to be the best specimen of printers' art produced in the American colonies. It is a collection of poems and orations composed in Latin, Greek, and English by various Harvard students, on the death of George II and the accession of George III. "All nations of the earth blessed in Christ, the seed of Abraham. A sermon preached at Boston, at the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Bowman, to the work of the gospel-ministry, more especially among the Mohawk-Indians," . . . by Charles Chauncy (D. D.), Boston: Printed and sold by John Draper, 1762; "A dialogue containing questions and answers, tending to awaken the secure, and direct the seeking soul, in order to a sound conversion," by Samuel Moody [great grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson], Boston: Printed and sold by S. Kneeland, in Queen-Street, 1762; "The pleasures of a single life: or, the Miseries of matrimony. To which is added, The choice; or, The pleasures of a country life," by Sir John Dillon, Philadelphia, Printed by Andrew Steuart, at the Bible-in-heart, in Second-street, 1763, is one of the rare Steuart imprints and is probably unique; "The Baptist confession of faith: First put forth in 1643; afterwards enlarged, corrected and published by an assembly of delegates . . . met in London, July 3, 1689; adopted by the Association at Philadelphia, September 22, 1742," Philadelphia, Printed by Ant. Armbruster in Race-street, 1765, and said to be the only known copy of this issue; "La science du bonhomme Richard, ou moyen facile de payer les impôts" by Benjamin Franklin. A Philadelphie. Et se trouve à Paris, chez Ruault, 1777, first edition of the French translation; "Directions for preserving the health of soldiers: recommended to the consideration of the officers of the army of the United States," by Benjamin Rush, (M. D.) Lancaster, Printed by John Dunlap, 1778, first edition; "Monody on Major Andre, (who was executed at Tappan, November * * * 1780) by Anna Seward. To which are added Major Andre's Letters addressed to Miss Seward, when at his 18th. year," Philadelphia, Printed and sold by Enoch Story . . . [1782]; "Discours en vers,

adressé aux officiers et aux soldats des différentes armées Américaines" par M. David Humphreys, Colonel . . . & Aide-de-Camp de son Excellence le Général Washington. A Paris, chez Prault, 1786; "A letter to Philo Africanus upon slavery; in answer to his of the 22d of November, in the General Evening Post; together with the opinions of Sir John Strange" . . . London, Printed; Newport (Rhode Island), Re-printed by Peter Edes, [1788], a very rare Newport imprint; "Descrizione della stufa di Pensilvania inventata dal Signor Franklin Americano," by [Antonio Graziosi], Venezia, Stamperia Graziosi, 1788; "A sermon preached on the completion of a general repair of the Meeting House in Concord January 24th, 1792" by Ezra Ripley, A. M. . . . Boston, Printed by B. Edes & Son, 1792; "The poor man's companion; or, Miscellaneous observations concerning penal and sanguinary laws" . . . by John Young, Newbury (Vermont), Printed by Nathaniel Coverly and sold at his bookstore, near the Court-House [1796]; "The gentleman & lady's companion; containing, the newest cotillions and country dances; to which is added, instances of ill manners, to be carefully avoided by youth of both sexes. Norwich, Printed by J. Trumbull, 1798, is probably unique and is of interest in view of the many publications of this character now being issued; "A sermon on the death of Lieutenant General George Washington, delivered in the capitol in Richmond," by John D. Blair, chaplain to the House of Delegates, Printed by Meriwether Jones, Printer to the Commonwealth, January, 1800.

PURCHASES:

*Early American
history and politics.*

The development of our collections of history and the auxiliary sciences is always emphasized. The items in early American history and politics, indicated below, are significant for the period covered:

"Sermon preached before His Excellency the Governour, the Honourable Council, and representatives of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England: on May 25, 1709 which was the day for election," by Grindal Rawson . . . Boston, Printed by B. Green . . . 1709; "The true sentiments of America; contained in a collection of letters sent from the House of Representa-

tives of the Province of Massachusetts Bay to several persons of high rank in this kingdom" . . . Dublin, Printed for J. Millikin, 1769; "Votes and proceedings of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, in town meeting . . . The 5th and 18th days of November 1773" . . . Boston, Printed for Joseph Greenleaf, 1773, one of the most important pre-revolutionary town meetings and was called in relation to a report that a shipment of tea had been made to the colonies; "A speech intended to have been spoken by the Bishop of St. Asaph, on the bill for altering the charters of the colony of Massachusetts Bay," by Jonathan Shipley, London: Printed; Philadelphia: Reprinted and sold by Benjamin Towne [1774], some authorities sharing the opinion that Benjamin Franklin was concerned in the publication of this unspoken address which did so much to hearten the colonists in their contest with the mother country; "An enquiry, whether the guilt of the present civil war in America, ought to be imputed to Great Britain or America," by [John Roebuck], London, Printed by John Donaldson, 1776; "The Rotherite Politician, consisting of some considerations and remarks on the American war," London, 1778, in verse and quite rare and signed by printed initials R. W.; "Proceedings of the convention begun and held at Concord, in the county of Middlesex, in and for the State of Massachusetts-Bay, on the 14th day of July 1779 for the purpose of carrying into effect the several interesting and important measures" . . . Boston, Printed by Benjamin Edes & Sons [1779]. "Four letters to the Earl of Carlisle . . . On certain perversions of political reasoning; and on the . . . effect of party spirit and of parties on the present circumstances of the war between Great Britain and the combined powers of France and Spain," by William Eden . . . London, Printed: New-York, Reprinted by James Rivington, 1780, probably unique; "The Constitution or Frame of Government, for the United States of America, as reported by the convention of delegates . . . begun and held at Philadelphia, on the first Monday of May, 1787" . . . Printed by Thomas

and John Fleet, in Boston [1787], the last 3 pages of this copy containing a form of ratification—perhaps unique; “A letter to the Earl of Shelbourne, . . . on his speech, July 10, 1782, respecting the acknowledgement of American Independence,” by Thomas Paine, Dublin, Printed for William Wilson, 1791; “Tagebuch des Senates der Republik Pennsylvanien anfangend Dienstags, den zweyten December” . . . Germantown, Gedruckt bey Michael Billmeyer [1795?]; “A parody on some of the most striking passages in a late pamphlet, entitled ‘A letter to a Federalist,’” by Vernon H. Quincy, Portsmouth, N. H., printed at the Oracle Press, 1805, an interesting satire on democracy, Jefferson and the politics of the time; “Comunicaciones, entre el Señor Carlos Biddle, Coronel de los E. Unidos del Norte i La Sociedad Amigos del Pais,” Panama, Por Jayme Bousquet, 1836. Colonel Biddle was sent to Panama in 1835 by President Jackson and secured the privilege of constructing a canal or railroad across the Isthmus. This was an early attempt by the United States to solve the problem of interoceanic communication, probably the earliest.

PURCHASES:
Interesting im-
prints.

During the year we have acquired a number of items, practically all early Americana, that have an added interest and value due to the place or press of issue. The press of B. Franklin is represented by four items and that of B. Franklin and D. Hall by two items. These, together with representatives of other important presses, are here given as of possible interest:

“Some considerations relating to the present state of the Christian religion,” . . . by Alexander Arscot, Philadelphia, Printed by B. Franklin at the New-Printing-Office near the Market, 1731, said to be the first book printed in English which bears Franklin’s name as sole printer and publisher; “The minister of Christ, and the duties of his flock; as it was delivered in a sermon at Abington in Pensylvania, December 30, 1731. At the ordination of Mr. Richard Treat,” . . . by David Evans, minister at Tredyffryn . . . Philadelphia, Printed by B. Franklin, 1732, probably the rarest of all Franklin imprints, only one other copy

known; "A call to the unfaithful professors of truth. Written by John Estaugh in his life-time," . . . Philadelphia, Printed by B. Franklin, 1744; "The art of preserving health: a poem," By John Armstrong, London, Printed: Philadelphia, Re-printed, and sold by B. Franklin, 1745, typographically said to be one of the finest books from Franklin's press; "Letters on the spirit of patriotism: on the idea of a patriot king: and on the state of parties at the accession of King George the First," by Viscount Henry Saint-John Bolingbroke, London, Printed: Philadelphia, Re-printed, and sold by B. Franklin & D. Hall, at the Post-Office near the Market, 1749, one of the rarest Franklin books found complete; "The charter, laws, and catalogue of books of the Library Company of Philadelphia," Philadelphia, Printed by B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1764; "The power of the gospel ministers, and the efficacy of their ministrations . . . in a sermon preached at New-Ark . . . September 26, 1754." By Samuel Finley . . . New York: Printed by Hugh Gainé, 1755; "The dignity and importance of the gospel ministry, displayed in a sermon, preached . . . by the Rev. Hugh Knox on the day of his ordination . . . New York: Printed and sold by Hugh Gainé, 1755. Hugh Knox was the tutor and lifelong friend of Alexander Hamilton. "The Quaker vindicated; or, Observations on a late pamphlet, entitled, The Quaker unmasked, or, a Plain Truth," [Philadelphia:] Printed (by Andrew Steuert) . . . 1764, one of the rarest of the Paxton boy pamphlets; "An address to the Rev. Dr. Allison, the Rev. Mr. Ewing, and others, trustees of the corporation for the relief of Presbyterian ministers, their widows and children: being a vindication of the Quakers," . . . By a lover of the truth, [Philadelphia:] Printed [by Wm. Dunlap] 1765, another very rare pamphlet on the Paxton boy affair; "Güldene Aepffel in Silbern Schalen," . . . Ephrata, Im Jahr des Heyls, 1745, probably the first book printed at the Ephrata Press; "Ausbund, das ist: Etliche schöne Christliche lieder," . . . Germantown, Gedruckt bey Christoph Saur, 1742, first American edition and a fine example of early American binding; "Der kleine

catechismus d. Martin Luthers. Mit erläuterungen herausgegeben zum gebrauch der Lutherischē gemeinen in Pensylvanien." . . . Germanton, Gedruckt bey Christoph Saur, 1744; "Von dem wahren, ewigen Friedsamem Reiche Christi, und aller seiner Glieder" . . . by Georg Frell, Germanton, Gedruckt bey Christoph Saur, 1748; "Die Göttliche Beschützung ist der Menschen gewisseste Hülffe und Beschirmung zu allen Zeiten" . . . by Jonathan Dickinson, Germanton, Gedruckt und zu haben bey Christoph Saur, 1756; "Ein Geistliches Magazien," volume 1, 50 numbers, Germantown: Gedruckt bey Christoph Saur, 1764, said to be the first religious periodical published in America; "Cincinnati, oder, Geheimnisse des Westens," 3 vol. in 1 Von Emil Klauprecht . . . Cincinnati, Gedruckt bei C. F. Schmidt & co., 1854-55. We have been endeavoring for some years to obtain a copy of this imprint.

Americana, 19th century.

Of the nineteenth century Americana acquired during the year the items which follow merit attention:

"Verrichtung der Special-Conferenz der Evang. Luth. Prediger und abgeordneten im Staat Virginien, Gehalten in der neuen Rōders-Kirche Rockingham County," . . . Neumarket: Gedruckt bey Ambrosius Henkel, 1806, probably the first book printed in German south of Mason and Dixon line; "An address to the negroes in the state of New York," by Jupiter Hammon, New York, Samuel Wood, 1806; "Das erste ganz neue Virginische A. B. C. und Namen-Büchlein für Kinder," Neumarket: Gedruckt und zu haben bey Ambrosius Henkel, 1808, probably the first school book printed in Virginia; "A brief account of the settlement and present situation of the colony of Sierra Leone, in Africa . . . To which is subjoined an address to the people of colour" . . . by Paul Cuffee, New York, Printed by Samuel Wood, 1812, the only copy remaining; "A narrative of the sufferings of Massy Harbison, from Indian barbarity" . . . By Massy Harbison, Pittsburgh, Printed by S. Engles, 1825, a copy of the rare first edition containing an account of the defeat of General St. Clair; "A concise answer, to the general inquiry, who, or what are the Shakers." First printed at Union Village, Ohio, 1823, Reprinted at En-

field, N. H., 1825, Albion Chase, printer; "Documents presented to the Legislature of the State of New York . . . setting forth the . . . public importance of incorporating the Long-Island Canal Company, for the purpose expressed by the petitioners," New York, printed by Joseph C. Spear, 1826; "Treaty between the United States of America and the Cherokee nation of Indians, west of the Mississippi," concluded February 14, 1833, ratified, April 12, 1834; "Mission de la Colombie. Lettre et journal de M. J[ean] B[aptiste] Z[acharie] Bolduc, missionnaire de la Colombie," Quebec: De L'Imprimerie de J. B. Fréchette, père [1844], being a narrative of a journey to the Oregon Territory, despite serious opposition on the part of the Hudson Bay Company; "Early history of Western Pennsylvania, and of the West and of Western expeditions and Campaigns" . . . By I. D. Rupp, Pittsburgh, 1846; "Secession: considered as a right in the states composing the late American Union of States," . . . By a Gentleman of Mississippi, Jackson, Miss., South-Western Confederate Printing House, 1863. This is a very rare pamphlet on the right of secession.

Items of early American literature (eighteenth and nineteenth centuries) are always of interest in any study of the subject. Among those acquired which may be mentioned are the following: *Early American literature.*

"The Offering for 1829," Cambridge, Hilliard & Brown, 1829. This item is interesting in that it contains the first printed composition of Ralph Waldo Emerson—the poem "Fame." Two other items in this same publication—"William Rufus and the Jew" and the prose sketch "An extract from unpublished travels in the east"—are also attributed to Emerson; "Moll Pitcher and The Minstrel Girl." Poems by John Greenleaf Whittier, Philadelphia: Joseph Healy, 1840, said to be the first and only authorized edition in book form of the "Minstrel Girl" and the first complete version of "Moll Pitcher;" "The Western World; a poem, founded on the facts recorded of the Revolutionary war," by Walter Marshall McGill, Maryville, Tenn., Printed

by F. A. Parham, 1837, a rare Tennessee imprint; "McFingal: a modern epic poem; or, The Town-Meeting," by [John Trumbull], Philadelphia, Printed: London, Reprinted for J. Almon, 1776, first English edition; "Medical Sketches" by John Moore (M. D.), Providence, 1794, first American edition; "The echo: or, A satirical poem on the virtuous ten, and other celebrated characters" . . . Printed at Hartford (Connecticut) 1795, in which the author attacks the Democratic party for its opposition to the Jay treaty; "Tricks of the times, or, The World of quacks; A farce of domestic origin." In two acts, New York, 1819, privately printed and authorship attributed to one of the "Croakers," probably Drake; "The ghost of law, or, Anarchy and despotism. A poem, delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa, Dartmouth College, at their anniversary, August 23, 1803." By J. Warren Brackets . . . Hanover [N. H.]: Printed by Moses Davis. 1803; "Christmas in California," by Edward Rowland Sill, San Francisco, n. d. Illustrated by Helen Hyde and is of the first separate edition; in passing we should also note the collection of about 35 early American plays which were acquired, many of which are of importance in indicating the development of the American drama.

Incunabula.

Of the books of unusual importance and interest acquired during the year by purchase, the 21 incunabula merit consideration. With limited funds available for the acquisition of material of this character, a careful choice must necessarily be made with due regard both to the typographical and historical interest of each item. It may be of interest to mention each one.

Probably the most notable example is the "Pronosticatio latina" of Johann Lichtenberger. In urbe Maguntina, [Iacobus Meydenbach], 1492. (Hain *10082, Proctor 161). It is a copy of the first dated edition and contains 43 remarkable woodcuts (uncolored in this copy), 3 of which occupy the full page. This publication is the second from this press, which issued only seven publications, and is of the second Latin edition of these prophe-

cies. Lichtenberger, an Alsatian hermit, was an astrologer at the court of Emperor Frederick III (IV).

Of equal interest, due to its typography, is the "Missale Herbipoli" of Georgius Reyser, 1493 (Hain-Copinger 11312). It is printed throughout in double columns, in red and black, with two large colored and illuminated initials, and ornamental borders. This missal is considered to be one of the foremost achievements of the German printing press. The two woodcuts are in the style of Michael Wolgemuth, the master of the cuts in the Nürnberg Chronicle.

The "Rosetum exercitiorum spiritualium" of Joannes Mauburnus, [Zwollae, Petrus Os de Breda], 1494 (Proctor 9144) is the best known work of Mauburn and is ornamented with 50 fine initials painted in various colors. According to the "Census," there is no other copy in the United States. Mauburn was born at Brussels about 1460, studied at Utrecht and Deventer, and later became well-known by his religious writings. This particular work is important as it is the first authentic and printed work in which the "Imitatio Christi" is mentioned as being written by Thomas à Kempis.

The other incunabula added were "Cur deus homo" of Anselmus, Archbishop of Canterbury. (Hain *1137, Proctor 349) [Argentinae, Georgius Husner]. With this are bound "De libero arbitrio" of Laurentius Valla (Hain *15830, Proctor 355) and "De conflictu virtutum et vitiorum" of St. Augustine (Hain *2085, Proctor 350) by the same printer, all undated, printed ca. 1473-76; "De horis canonicis" of Albertus Trottus, [Ulmiae, Ioannes Zainer, ca. 1474-5] (Hain *593, Proctor 2516), which was the first press at Ulm; "Sermones notabiles de sanctis" of Jacobus de Clusa [Blaubeuren, Conrad Mancz, ca. 1475] (Hain *9330, Proctor 2657); "Rudimenta grammatices" of Nicolaus Perottus, Venetiis, Gabriel Petri, 1476 (Hain *12654, Proctor 4198); "De ecclesiastica potestate" of Augustinus (Triumphus) de Ancona, Roma, Franciscus de Cinquinis, 1479 (Hain *962, Proctor 3611), this copy having two illuminated initials in gilt and colors; "Grammatica brevis" of Franciscus Niger, Venetiis, Theodorus [Francus, de Herbipoli], 1480.

(Proctor 4498); "De sancta virginitate of St. Augustine [Unidentified printer, Cologne, ca. 1480] (Hain *2078, Proctor 1519); "Legenda aurea Sanctorum" of Iacobus de Voragine, Köln, [Ulrich Zell], 1483. (Copinger III 6434, Proctor 905), only one other edition of this work was produced from this first press in Köln; "Ars notariatus," Roma, Stephan Planck [ca. 1485], (Hain *1848, Proctor 3748); "Lombardica historia" (The Legenda aurea) of Iacobus de Voragine, Argentine, [printer of 1483 Jordanus de Quedlinburg] 1486 (Copinger 6444); "L'acerba" of Cecco d'Ascoli, Venetiis, per Bernardinum de Nouaria, 1487. (Hain 4831, Proctor 4947.) Cecco d'Ascoli was an acquaintance of Dante and famous as a physician and naturalist. His verses are characteristic of the beginning of the fourteenth century. "Peregrinationes in Terram Sanctam," of Bernardus de Breydenbach, Spirae, Petrus Drach, 1490. (Hain *3957), which is important for its woodcuts and according to William Morris, opened a new period in the history of engraving on wood and of the illustration of books; "Chronica Bossiana" of Donatus Bossius, Mediolani, A. Zarotus, 1492. (Hain *3667, Proctor 5831); Herodotus, *Historiarum libri IX*, latine trad. per Laurentium Vallensem, Venetiis, Iohannes et Gregorius de Gregoriis, 1494, (Hain-Copinger *8472, Proctor 4536,) the woodcut of which, according to Lippmann, almost equals miniature illumination; "De Pavlo e Daria amanti" of Gasparro Visconti, Milano, Filippo Mantegazza, 1495, (Hain 16077, Proctor 6060), "Predica dell'arte del ben morire" of Savonarola, [Firenze, Antonio Tubini, ca. 1498,] which has a number of very fine woodcuts; "Compendium super Francorum gestis" of Robertus Gaguinus, Parisiis (Georgius Wolff) et Thielmannus Kerver pro D. Gerlier et Joh. Parvus, 1500, (Hain *7413, Proctor 8392) a beautiful example of French typography. It is the genuine 1500 edition and is to be distinguished from that of the same date but printed by J. Marchant ca. 1504. "Adolescentia" of Wimpheling, ex officina Martini Flach civis Argentinensis, 1500. (Hain *16190, Proctor 718.) According to the "Census," there is no other copy in the United States.

Of these 21 examples of incunabula, 8 are from presses not previously represented in our collections and 8 of them are not recorded in the "Census of the fifteenth century books owned in America" (published in 1919).

The following issues of the sixteenth century, acquired by purchase, will deserve attention: Sixteenth century books.

"Prouinciale seu Constitutiones Anglie" . . . of William Lyndwood, Paris, A. Bocard, 1501, being a copy of the first edition in France of this important work in ecclesiastical law; "La Sconficta di Monte aperto" of Lanzilotto Politi, Siena, per Symione de Nicholo, 1502, according to Fumagalli, the first book printed in Siena by a citizen of Siena; "De partibus aedium dictionarius longe lepidissimus" of Francisco M. Grapaldi, Argentina, Ioannes Pryss, 1508; "Arcadia" of Jacopo Sannazaro, Milano, Petro Martyre Mantegatio . . . 1509; "De Roma instaurata," Venetiis, G[regorius de Gregoriis] 1510 and "De Roma triumphante," Venetiis, P. Pincius, 1511 of Flavius Blondus, in one volume, which is of special interest owing to its binding; "Doctissime illustrium virorum epistole" . . . of Poliziano, Parrhisiis, per Thomam Kees Wesaliensem . . . Impensis Francisci Renault [between 1507 and 1511]; Ubertini Pusculi, "Duo libri Symonidos," Imp(re)ssum in Augusta vindelicoru(m) p(er) magistru(m) Iohannem Otmar, anno 1511; The "Laude" of Jacopone da Todi, Venetiis per Bernardinum Benalium, 1514; "Gli Asolani, con alcune altre sve stanze d'amore" of Pietro Bembo, Venetia, Nicolo Zopino e Vincentio Campagna, 1522; "Opera nova del Magnifico Cavaliero Messer Antonio Philaremo Fregoso intitvata Cerva Bianca," Venetia, per Nicolo Zopino, 1525; "Prouinciale seu Cōstitutiones Anglie" . . . of William Lyndwood, Bishop of St. Davids. Printed at Antwerp, Chr. Endhoven. Apud Fr. Brickman, London, 1525; "De Partu Virginis" of Jacopo Sannazaro, Venice, Aldus, 1527, first edition; Boccaccio "Il Decamerone," nuovamente corretto et con diligentia stampato, Firenze, Filippo di Giunta, 1527; "Francois I. Ordonnances royaulx de la juridicion de la prevoste des marcha(n)s et escheuinaige de la ville de Paris" . . . Paris, 1528, one of the few legal works pro-

fusely illustrated with woodcuts; Guillaume de Lorris et Jean de Meung, "Le Rommant de la Rose nouvellement Reueu et corrige culre les précédentes Impressions." [par Clement Marot]. Imprimé à Paris, par maistre Pierre vidoue, Pour Galliot du pré, 1529, 2 v., with 49 very fine woodcuts (Didot copy); "De Vita et Moribus Summorum Pontificum Historia" . . . of Platina (Bartholomeo de' Sacchi), Jean Petit, [Paris] 1530; "Catalogus Sanctorum" . . . of Petrus de Natalibus, Lugduni, N. Petit et H. Penet, 1534; "Inscriptiones sacrosanctae Vetustatis non illae quidem Romanae" . . . of Petrus Apianus, Ingolstadii in aedibus R. Apiani, anno 1534; "Epistolarvm libri sexdecim" . . . of Petrus Bembus, Venetiis, Ioannes Patauinus & Venturinus de Roffinellis, 1535; "Ein Ausserlessne Chronik von anfang der welt bis auff 1543 . . . Durch C. Hedion a. d. Latein in das Teutsch gebracht, Strassburg, C. Muller, 1543. In this work the discovery of America by Columbus and the invention of printing by Joannem Gutenberg are mentioned. Bound in this same volume is "Ein schöne cronica vom Künigreich Hispania" . . . of J. Bracellus and J. Jovinianus, Augspurg, 1543, which contains 52 fine woodcuts of Hans Schaufelin and others. Francesco Petrarca, "Sonetti canzoni e triumpho . . . con la spositione di Bernardino Daniello da Lucca," Vinegia, P. & G. Fratelli di Nicolini da Sabio, 1549; "Naturalis Historiae opvs novvm" . . . of Adam Lonicer, Francofurti. Apud Chr. Egenolphum, [1551]; "Apolinarij interpretatio Psalmorum versibus heroicis. Ex Bibliotheca Regia" Parisiis. Apud Adr. Turnebum, 1552; "Canzone a ballo composte dal Magnifico Lorenzo de Medici et da M. Agnolo Politiano & altri autori . . . In Firenze, 1568; "Anthologia gnomica: Illvstres vetervm Graecae comediae scriptorvm Sententiae" . . . of Christian Egenolph, Francofurti, apud Georgium Coruinum, 1579, having 165 woodcuts by Jost Amman; "Funérailles et diverses manières d'ensevelir des Romains, Grecs et autres nations . . . descrites par Claude Guichard, Lyon, Jean de Tovrnes, [1581]; "Militaris Ordinis Johannitarum, Rhodiorum, aut Melitensium Equitum, rerum memorabilium . . . historia nova," of Heinrich Pantaleon, Basileae, 1581,

first edition; "Das Buch der Liebe inhaltend herrliche schöne Historien, allerley alten und newen Exempel" . . . Franckfurt, Sigmund C. Feyerabendt, 1587. This work contains 400 woodcuts by Jost Amman.

Probably of equal interest are certain issues of the Seventeenth century books.

"Teatro de los instrvmentos y figyras mathematicas y mecanicas," of Jacques Besson . . . En Leon de Francia por Horacio Cardon, 1602; "Opera" . . . of Hrabanus Maurus. Coloniae Agrippinae sumptibus Antonij Hierati, 1626; Henry Stubbe, "Fraus Honesta." Comoedia Cantabrigiae olim Acta. Typis. August. Math. impensis Richardi Thrale, Londini, 1632, being a rare Cambridge University Latin play, first edition; "Bibliotheca Praemonstratensis Ordinis" . . . of Joannes Le Paige, Parisiis, 1633; Aulus Persius Flaccus: His Satyres, Translated into English by Barten Holyday, . . . London, W. Stansby, 1635; "Edovard," tragi-comedie of Gaultier de Coste, Seigneur de La Calprenède, first edition, Paris, Augustin Covrbe, 1640; "Ordinarivm Cartvsiense" . . . Lvgdvni, ex typogr. Claudii Cayne, 1641, probably the last official publication of the Order printed at a lay press as the press of the Order at La Correrie was established shortly afterwards; "The original and growth of printing: collected out of history, and the records of this kingdome. Wherein is also demonstrated, that printing appertaineth to the prerogative royal; and is a flower of the crown of England." By Richard Atkyns, Esq. . . . London: Printed by John Streater, 1664, first published anonymously as a broadside, without date; "The Garden of Pleasure, containing several Draughts of Gardens. Both in Embroyder'd-Ground-Works, Knot-works of Grass, as likewise in Wildernesses" . . . By Andrew Mollet, Master of his Majesty of Englands Gardens in his Park of St. James, In the Savoy, Printed by T. N. for John Martyn, and Henry Herringman, 1670. This book is supposed to have had considerable influence upon Le Notre in his planning of the famous Gardens of Versailles. The only other copy known is in the University of Cambridge library, but it lacks the 35 plates

which our copy has. "De antiqv̄is verisqve insignibus, liber singularis" of Johannes Scheffer, Holmiae, Excudit Nicolaus Wankūf, 1678; Epictetus, "Epicteti Enchiridion made English, in a poetical paraphrase," by Ellis Walker of London-Derry, London, Printed, by Ben. Griffin, for Sam. Keble, and are to be sold at the Great Turks-Head in Fleet-Street over against Fetter Lane-End, 1692.

English literature.

In the field of English literature a number of notable accessions have come to us by purchase, particularly of the English drama. The importance of the items would seem to merit listing them quite fully:

Of marked interest is the unusual copy of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," by Rev. Charles L. Dodgson (Lewis Carroll), London, 1866, which is a special copy of the first edition, having inserted two original pencil drawings by Tenniel (sketch for the "Seven and Five of Hearts" and "Alice, the Duchess, and the Flamingo"), in addition to the 42 regular illustrations by Tenniel; "The Works of the late Right Honorable Joseph Addison, Esq.," Birmingham, England, Printed by John Baskerville, London, 1761, 4 v., considered by many authorities to be one of the finest specimens of English printing; "The Devil's Charter: a Tragædie containing the Life and Death of Pope Alexander the Sixt. As it was plaide before the Kings Maieste, Vpon Candlemasse Night last: by his Maiesties Seruants." By Barnabe Barnes, London, Printed by G. E. for Iohn Wright, and to be sold at his shop in New-gate market, neere Christ Church gate, 1607, a copy of the original edition and is probably unique, as it contains a leaf of dedication "To the honorable and his very deare friends, Sir William Herbert, and Sir William Pope, Knights," which is not known in any other copy; "The Deseruing Favourite, by Lodowicke Carlell, As it was lately Acted, first before the Kings Maiestie, and since publikely at the Black-Friers By his Maiesties Seruants," at London, Printed for Mathew Rhodes, 1629, first edition; "Tempe Restord. A Masque Presented by the Qveene, and fourteene Ladies, to the Kings Maiestie at Whitehall on Shrove-Tuesday, 1631," London, Printed by A. M. for Robert

Allet and George Bakek (sic), 1631, verses written by Aurelian Townsend, while the subject and allegory of the Masque with the descriptions and scenes were provided by Inigo Jones; "Philaster, or Love lies a Bleeding, by Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher. Acted at the Globe, and Black-friers" . . . London, E. Griffin for William Leak, 1639; "Arviragvs and Philicia, by Lodowicke Carlell. As it was acted at the Private House in Black-Fryers by his Majesties Servants," . . . London, Printed by Iohn Norton, for Iohn Croke and Richard Sergier, and are to be sold in the Grey-Hound in S. Pauls Church Yard 1639; "The London chaunticleres. A vvitty comoedy, full of various and delightful mirth." . . . London, Printed for Simon Miller, at the Star in St. Pauls Church-yard, 1659; "The Disappointed Gallant, or, Buckram in Armour A new Ballad Opera as it was acted at the new Edinburgh Theatre." Written by a Young Scots Gentleman, Edinburgh, 1738, first edition; "Charles the Second; or, The Merry Monarch. A comedy, in three acts (with some songs): first performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, on Thursday evening, May 27, 1824." By John Howard Payne, London, Longman, Hurst, Rees . . . 1824, first edition; "The Plays of William Shakespeare in Fifteen volumes with the Corrections and Illustrations of various Commentators. To which are added, notes by Samuel Johnson and George Steevens. The Fourth Edition Revised and Augmented with a glossarial index by the editor of Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays [I. Reed]," London, 1793; "The Good-Humoured Ladies: a Comedy" by Carlo Goldoni. Translated from the Italian by Richard Aldington. To which is prefixed an essay on Carlo Goldoni by Arthur Symons . . . London, Published by C. W. Beaumont, 1922, a publication of the Beaumont Press with illustrations by Ethelbert White; "The Heavenly Footman: or, A description of the man that gets to Heaven . . . By John Bunyan, to which is added, his life and death and also his last sermons," London, Printed and Sold by J. Hollis, [1790?].

*Roxburghe Club
publications.*

We were gratified to obtain two more of the Roxburghe Club publications. Our set of this important series is practically complete. The two added are described in some detail as follows:

"The Bible [Old Testament] translated from the Hebrew into Castilian by Rabbi Moses Arragel of Guadalfajara (1422-1433?) and published by the Duke of Berwick and Alba . . . Madrid, Privately printed [by the "Imprenta artística"] 1918-21, 2 v., for presentation to the members of the Roxburghe club by the Duke of Berwick and Alba. The "Foreward" and "Introduction" are in English. This copy contains 35 plates in gold and colours and is printed from the original manuscript, transcribed and edited by Antonio Paz y Mélia and his son, Julián Paz; "A Peterborough psalter and bestiary of the fourteenth century", described by Montague Rhodes James . . . Oxford, Printed for presentation to the members of the Roxburghe club (by the Earl of Plymouth) [at the Oxford university press, by F. Hall] 1921.

*Bibles and re-
lated items.*

One of the most welcome additions to our collections was a copy of the Baskerville Bible:

"The Holy Bible, containing the Old Testament and the New: Translated out of the Original Tongues, and with the former Translations diligently compared and revised by his Majesty's special command. Cambridge, Printed by John Baskerville, Printer to the University, 1763. This particular edition is considered to be Baskerville's magnum opus. Is considered by many authorities to be a masterpiece of typography. Another Bible of interest is "La Bible Moralisée conservée a Oxford, Paris et Londres. Reproduction intégrale du manuscrit du XIII^e siècle. Accompagnée d'une notice par Le Comte A. de Laborde," Paris, 1911, 4 v. The related items are as follows: "Form of Prayers and Thanksgiving, either for a family or private person, taken from the publick prayers of the Church of England," [Boston, J. Draper, ca. 1745], being the first separate portion of the Book of Common Prayer in English, printed in America, and is probably unique; "Das kleine Davidische psalterspiel der kinder Zions, von alten und neuen

auserlesenen geistes gesängen" . . . Baltimore, Gedruckt bey Samuel Saur, 1797. With this is bound: "Die kleine harfe" . . . Chestnuthill, Gedruckt bey Samuel Saur, 1792; "The New-England Psalter: or, Psalms of David: With the Proverbs of Solomon; and Christ's Sermon on the Mount" . . . Boston, Printed and sold by Benjamin Edes & Sons, 1784.

The collection of fine arts has been increased by a number of titles. The following have been selected as of interest:

"I quattro primi libri di architettura," by Pietro Cataneo. Venice, Aldo, 1554, first edition and has many fine woodcuts; "The cryes of the city of London." Drawne after life. In 74 copper plates. Printed and sold by Henry Overton at the White Horse without Newgate, London, 1733; "The Flower Book," reproductions of 38 water-colour designs by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, London, Henry Piazza, 1905; "Les miniatures de Behzad dans un manuscrit Persan, daté 1485," by Fredrik Robert Martin, Munich, F. Bruckmann, 1912; "Szentgyörgy czéh Magyar amatörök és gyüjtök egyesülete" . . . by Ladislos de Siklóssy, Budapest, [1913]; "Albrecht Dürer, graveur." Texte par Paladan, Paris, Fontemoing et cie, 1914; "Cassoni; trühen und trühenbilder der Italienischen frührenaissance" von Paul Schubring, Leipzig, Karl W. Hiersemann, 1915, 2 v.; "Albrecht Dürer's niederländische reise von dr. Jan Pieter Veth und dr. S. Muller Fz., Berlin, G. Grote'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1918, 2 v.; "Disegni dei grandi maestri Michelangelo, Andrea del Sarto, Tintoretto, Raffaello, Fra Bartolomeo, Leonardo da Vinci." Firenze, Fratelli Alinari, 1922; "Holzschnitte alter meister. Gedruckt von den originalstöcken der sammlung Der-schau im besitz des staatlichen Kupferstich-Kabinetts zu Berlin. Herausgegeben von Max J. Friedländer, Leipzig, E. A. Seeman, 1922, 4 v.; "Léon Bakst, the story of the artist's life" by André Levinson, London, The Bayard Press, 1923; "Histoire illustrée de la gravure en France (I. Des origines à 1660) by François Courboin, Paris, Maurice Le Garrec, 1923; "Der deutsche Einblatt-

Fine arts.

Holzschnitt in der ersten hälfte des XVI jahrhunderts," by Max Geisberg, München, Hugo Schmidt, 1924.

Almanach National of France.

We were fortunate in obtaining by purchase 105 volumes of the *Almanach National of France* covering various periods from 1694 to 1899. It has been considered the official almanac of France since 1700 and is a continuation of Laurent d'Houry's *Almanach ou Calendrier*, 1683 (1679?)–1699. Since its establishment the title has repeatedly been changed—impérial, royal, etc. It is now known as the *Almanach National*. The volumes acquired practically complete our set—only a few years are lacking.

Crelle Journal Mathematik.

Of outstanding importance was the acquisition by purchase of 152 volumes of the "*Journal für die reine und angewandte mathematik*," gegründet von A. L. Crelle in 1826. This gives us practically a complete set of what is considered by far the most important mathematical journal that has been published. These volumes have come to us only after several years of unceasing effort.

Genealogy and heraldry.

As a subject closely related to history in general, genealogy is carefully considered in the development of our collections. In addition to the purchase of histories of individual families, which are far too numerous to mention here, the following items, chiefly of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, are mentioned as of probable general interest:

"List of early Maryland settlers (1634–1682, 20,000 names . . .) [Baltimore? 1923], being an alphabetical list made from 17 manuscript volumes in the Land Office, Annapolis, by John M. Brewer, and succeeding officers and completed by Mr. Trader; "Les armes & blasons des chevaliers de l'Ordre du Sainct Esprit, crééz par Lovys XIII, roy de France et de Nauarre." Par Jacques Morin escuier . . . Paris, Pierre Fires, [1623] and with this is bound "Ordre du Saint-Esprit. Les Statvts et ordonnances de l'Ordre dv Benoist Sainct Esprit" . . . 1629; "Histoire genealogique de la noblesse des Pays-Bas ou histoire de Cambray, et du Cambresis" . . . By Jean Le Carpentier, Leide. 1668, 4 v.; "Kurtze beschreibung der uralt weit-berühmten statt Zürich, samt den waapen der wohlgebornen, edlen, und

bürgerlichen geschlechtern" by Conrad Meyer, [Zurich] 1674; "La Nobilita Veneta" . . . di D. Casimiro Freschot. 2d ed. rinovata & accresciuta . . . Con un discorso del Blasone, Venetia, G. G. Hertz, 1707; "Nobiliaire de Normandie; ou, Catalogue de la province de Normandie, disposé par ordre alphabetique, contenant les noms, qualitez, armes et blazons de tous les nobles de cette province" Par [Jacques Louis Chevillard] . . . et executé et perfectioné par P. P. Dubuisson, Paris, P. P. Dubuisson, [1725]; "Famiglie notabili milanesi. Cenni storici e genealogici raccolti dai signori: Fausto Bagatti-Valsecchi—Felice Calvi—Luigi Agostino Casati, senatore—Damiano Muoni—Leopoldo Pullé" . . . Felice Calvi, ed. Milano, A. Vallardi, 1875–85, 4 v., comprising the genealogies of 52 Milanese families, together with a large number of plates of coats of arms.

The response to efforts that have been made during the year to obtain the issues that are lacking in our files of Austrian and German periodicals for the period of the World War has been most encouraging. The various issues secured have come to the Library by purchase, and also by exchange with many libraries throughout the country, especially university libraries. We are in hope of soon completing the files of the more important periodicals of this particular group.

War-time foreign periodicals.

In view of the large collection of material we have relating to the World War, efforts are now being made to strengthen it particularly as to these countries and special phases of the war and post-war period which are not adequately represented.

War material.

During the year two important collections were obtained of real value as source material for the historian:

(1) Austria (chiefly): (a) Practically a complete casualty list, including a list of prisoners at Przemysl and other camps; (b) the Military Gazette of Austria, 1914–1918 (241 volumes); (c) the Legal Gazette of Military Administration of occupied Poland, 1915–1918; also other books comprising bulletins and decrees for Poland.

(2) German Revolution: A collection of over 1,300 pieces comprising leaflets, pamphlets, reports of political

meetings, propaganda, literature published and issued in various German cities 1918-1920.

Indian languages of Mexico and Central America.

The arrangement by which Prof. William Gates, archaeologist and philologist, is furnishing the Library with manuscripts in facsimile of certain material relating to the native languages of Mexico and Central America is still operative, and during the year we have received seven items, amounting to 1,350 pages.

Professor Gates intends, within the near future, to complete the collection as originally planned. This collection when completed will comprise about 50,000 pages and will be invaluable as source material in the intensive study of these languages.

New England primers.

A number of editions of the New England Primer were acquired by purchase. The imprints are as follows: Salem: Printed and sold by S. and E. Hall [ca. 1773], which includes "The Assembly of Divines, and Mr. Cotton's Catechism" also "A Dialogue between Christ, Youth and the Devil;" Washington, [Pa.]: Printed by John Israel, 1802; Norwich. Printed by Russell Hubbard, 1808; Haverhill, Mass., Printed and sold . . . by Wm. B. Allen [181-]; Concord, N. H., G. Hough, printer, 1828.

American almanacs.

Our collection of almanacs, which is a large and varied one, has, during the year, been considerably increased, but merely a few of the more significant items are noted:

Titan Leeds, "The American Almanack for the Year of Christian Account, 1733" . . . Printed and sold by William Bradford in New York and Andrew Bradford in Philadelphia [1732], the Church copy being the only other known copy; Titan Leeds, "The American Almanack for the Year of Christian Account 1737" . . . Philadelphia, Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the Sign of the Bible [1736], and with its 30 pp. appears to be more complete than any other known copy; "The New-England Diary; or, Almanack . . . 1725." By a native of New England, Boston, Printed and sold by J. Franklin, 1725; ["The Rhode Island almanack . . . 1729." By Poor Robin] [Newport: Printed by James Franklin, 1729]; "The Boston Sheet Almanack, . . . 1774" . . . Boston: Printed and sold by I. Thomas

near the market, and by Mills and Hicks, in School-street, [1773], being one of two known copies; Eben W. Judd, "An Astronomical Diary; or, Almanack" . . . Litchfield: Printed by Collier & Capp, n. d. [1785]. No other copy located—this is probably unique.

The general practice of the Library of obtaining photo-static reproductions of rare printed material, especially *Facsimiles Americana.* Americana, is being continued. The items selected are so rare that (1) originals may hardly be hoped for; (2) even if offered for purchase, the prices they would fetch would be far beyond our ability to obtain them.

Our subscription to the "Americana Series" of the Massachusetts Historical Society has, during the year, obtained for us 21 items in addition to the 92 previously received.

Varying widely in subject matter, but having a common interest as valuable or notable accessions, are the following: *Miscellaneous.*

"Djihân numâ" of Haji Khalfa, Constantinople, Imprimerie imperiale, a. h. 1145, being a copy of the famous "Mirror" of the world, one of the first and most important of the books printed at the press established by Ibrahim at Constantinople in 1729; "Chroniche che tractano de la origine de Veneti" . . . By Marco Antonio Sabellico, [Milano, Gotardo da Ponte, 1503]; "Regula" del Sanctissimo Benedetto . . . Vinegia, Francesco di Alessandro Bindoni & Mapheo Pasina, 1529; "Karls des fünfften: vnnd des heyligen Römischen Reichs peinlich gerichtordnung" . . . Meyntz, Iuo. Schöffer, 1533; "Index expurgatorivs librorvm qui hoc saecvlo prodiervnt," [Strassburg,] Lazarus Zetzner, 1599; "Historie del Signor D. Fernando Colombo: nelle quali s'hà particolare, & vera relatione della vita, e de' fatti dell' ammiraglio. D. Christoforo Colombo suo padre:" . . . In Venetia, 1676. Presso Gio: Pietro Brigonci; "Catalogus librorum rarissimorum" of Joseph Smith . . . [Venice, ca. 1729], being Richard Farmer's copy, and bears his signature, with notes, including references to Vogt and Pinelli's catalogue, according to which it was printed at Padua; "Oriens Christianus" of Michel Le Quien, Parisiis, 1740, 3 tom.; "Arte de la lengua

general del Reyno de Chile, con un dialogo Chileno-Hispano muy curioso, a que se añade la doctrina Christiana" . . . By Andres Febrès. Lima, 1765; "Historia de la provincia del Santísimo Rosario de Filipinas, China, y Tunquin, Orden de Predicadores. Qvarta parte. Desde el año de 1700 hasta el de 1765" of Fr. Domingo Collantes, Manila, Imprenta del Colegio de Santo Tomas, 1783; "The life and exploits of the ingenious gentleman, Don Quixote de la Mancha" By Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. Translated from the original Spanish by Charles Jarvis, Esq., London, W. Miller, 1801, 4 v.; "Buch der Lieder" by Heinrich Heine, Hamburg, bei Hoffmann und Campe, 1827, first edition; "Icones et descriptiones plantarum novarum criticarum et rariorum Europae Austro-Occidentalis, praecipue Hispaniae" of Moritz Willkomm, Lipsiae, A. H. Payne, 1852-56, 2 v.; "Zur Erinnerung an die Reise des Prinzen Waldemar von Preussen nach Indien in den Jahren 1844-46. Mit vorwort von Alexander von Humboldt, Berlin, 1853, 2 v. It is an important contribution to literature of India and is of historic value in its description of the first Sikh war. It is a work of great rarity and was prepared under the supervision of Alexander von Humboldt. "L'Imitation de Jesus Christ" of Thomas à Kempis. Texte latin, suivi de la traduction de P. Corneille, Paris, Imprimerie impériale, 1855, this work containing the text from the Codex Thevenotianus; "Le Morte D'Arthur. The Birth, Life, and Acts of King Arthur of his noble Knights of the Round Table" . . . By Sir Thomas Malory, London, J. M. Dent & co., 1893, 3 v. Reprinted from Caxton's edition of 1485 . . . with an introduction by Prof. Rhys and illustrated with about 300 engravings by Aubrey Beardsley showing an unusual mystic interpretation; "The Faerie Queene, Disposed into twelue Bookes Fashioning XII Morall Vertues" By Edmund Spenser, The Ashendene Press, 1923; "Nederlandsch Brazilië onder het bewind van Johan Maurits, Grave van Nassau 1637-1644," 's Gravenhage, 1923, being a Dutch translation of the Latin edition published by Joan Blaeu in 1647, with reproductions of maps and plates; "Catalogue of the manuscript maps, charts, and plans, and of the topographical

drawings in the British Museum," Vol. III, London, 1861, this copy and the two copies now in the British Museum are all that remain; "An annotated bibliography of The Spanish Southwest," 1542-1794, by Henry R. Wagner, Berkeley, 1924. This comprises 177 principal titles of works containing original source material, besides 50 later editions and translations. The field covered is Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas, besides certain frontier States of Mexico.

The number of volumes of surplus copyright deposits transferred this year to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia was 5,130, chiefly current material. The volumes chosen by the beneficiary libraries are not included in our statistical statements because they have never been incorporated in the permanent collections of the Library of Congress.

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DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

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

The original signed manuscripts of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States, transferred to the Library of Congress from the Department of State, have been placed on exhibition in a setting especially designed to express the dignity and honor in which these fundamental documents of the Nation are held. They are now visible to the public without formality.

*Declaration of
Independence and
Constitution.*

Mr. James B. Wilbur, of Manchester, Vt., has made it possible and convenient for the Library of Congress largely to increase its materials for the study of American history, by photostating original documents, both in this country and in foreign countries as well. This farsighted beneficence on the part of Mr. Wilbur will enable the Library both to accelerate the work now being done in England, France, Spain, and Mexico and also to complete existing collections. For example, the New Hampshire Historical Society permitted the Library to reproduce 23 letters from General Washington to Maj. Gen. John Sullivan, 1775-1789; and 27 of Washington's letters to Meshech Weare and the Legislature of New Hamp-

*Wilbur photo-
stats.*

shire, 1779-1783, correspondence not included in the Library's Washington papers. The importance to historical scholarship of such provision as Mr. Wilbur has made is apparent on the mere statement of the gift. It is most satisfactory to be able to add that the arrangement is a continuing one, amounting to an endowment of historical research in the most effective manner.

Henry Clay papers. The correspondence and papers of Henry Clay, numbering about 2,000 pieces, have at last come to the Library, after many years of sustained efforts to obtain them, and a willing disposition on the part of his descendants, delayed, however, by difficulties of detail. In 1846 Calvin Colton published the "Life and Times of Henry Clay;" in 1855 he published "The Private Correspondence of Henry Clay;" and in 1856 "The Last Seven Years of the Life of Henry Clay." All three publications were composed according to the theories prevailing among the biographers of that period. To them a hero was a hero complete, and anything which seemed to detract from his perfections was omitted, not to say suppressed. The natural result was to raise up detractors, who maligned him. So Henry Clay comes to us on the pages of James Ford Rhodes: "A man of large natural ability, but he lacked the training of a systematic education. * * * The greatest parliamentary leader in our history. * * * He knew men well, but he had no knowledge of books. The gaming table had for him allurements that he could not find in the library. According to the manners of his time he drank to excess. * * * Straitened in pecuniary circumstances during a large part of his congressional career, he nevertheless held himself aloof from all corruption. Other Americans have been intellectually greater, others have been more painstaking, others still have been greater benefactors to their country, yet no man has been so loved as the people of the United States loved Henry Clay."

If Henry Clay were no more than such a bundle of antitheses, still his career would be both fascinating and valuable. His papers, as we now have them, tend to destroy several of the above historical equations, and to work out the unknown quantities in them. Moreover,

the letters to Clay often flash quite unexpected lights on some of his contemporaries, who, like himself, were engaged in that most alluring political sport, the race for the Presidency. In those days the field was comparatively small and all the competitors were personally known to one another. All were called upon to face two issues, slavery and the Union. So we have William Henry Harrison anxious lest a garbled report of a Vincennes speech should estrange the South, and lest a reference to the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions was too indignant a repudiation of the doctrine of nullification. Blunt Tom Corwin looks squarely in the face the free-soil sentiments in Ohio in estimating Clay's presidential chances; and almost every man then prominent in the Whig party reveals himself in his letters.

Clay's financial relations—a subject shunned or ignorantly treated by most of his biographers—are fully revealed, and the manner in which payment of his debts was made by his Whig friends in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, exhibits the same sort of gratitude that has been indulged in during recent times. On one occasion it was necessary to postpone, in Boston, a small subscription for Clay, until a large one had been raised for Webster, with whom (probably unknown to Abbott Lawrence and the Appletons) Clay was engaged in speculations. Clay's debts, fully accounted for, were due largely to persons whom he trusted and to bad business conditions. They were not due to losses at cards. Moreover, there is evidence that Clay was abstemious, increasingly so as his political responsibilities increased and absolutely so toward the end. He never gambled after entering public life.

So much for the biographer. The historian will be concerned rather with George Bancroft's judgment: "In the character of Clay, that which will commend him most to posterity is his love of the Union; or, to take a more comprehensive form of expression, his patriotism, his love for his country, his love for his whole country. * * * At home he could be impetuous, swift in decision, unflinching, of an imperative will; and yet in his action as a guiding statesman, whenever measures

came up that threatened to rend the continent in twain, he was inflexible in his resolve to uphold the Constitution and the Union." (The Century Magazine, July, 1885.)

The time has come to correct aberrations in historical judgment, inevitable during the dominance of Civil War influences, and to study the part played by Webster and Clay and Caleb Cushing and their associates in their endeavors to save the Constitution *and* the Union. The Clay papers not only make such study possible; they invite it.

The extent of the collection may be inferred from the fact that there are 9 letters from Madison, 9 from John Quincy Adams, 10 from William Henry Harrison, 4 from Zachary Taylor, 2 from Fillmore, and 1 each from Monroe, Van Buren, Tyler, and Buchanan—9 Presidents in all being represented.

McElroy collection of Cleveland papers.

The larger portion of the McElroy collection of the correspondence of President Cleveland has come into the physical custody of the Library, and the remainder will soon follow. In most instances owners of the letters have given to the Library the originals; in the remaining instances they have permitted photostat copies to be made. For the consideration thus shown the Library is under obligation. In conceding it the owners have contributed to the comprehensive study of the period and have insured that the recipients of the letters will receive at the hands of historians the consideration to which they are justly entitled.

In this connection it may be pointed out that letters to a personage of historic importance, while they rarely find a place in the published life of the recipient, are often of the highest importance to the historian as showing springs of action or the data on which action was based, and in many instances they are the best means of understanding the character of the personage himself. For example, the five volumes of "Letters to Washington" are of rare value as showing the dependence placed upon him by his correspondents, many of whom were men much older and more experienced than he.

The Library has also secured 20 letters written by President Cleveland to John G. Carlisle while the latter was Speaker, Senator, and Secretary of the Treasury. The close personal relations which subsisted between the two men led Mr. Cleveland to write in a manner that revealed his rugged personality. These letters contain revelations of character, not only of the writer but also of various political personages referred to. A particularly significant letter deals with the repeal of the silver purchase act.

The papers of Richard Olney, Attorney General and Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Cleveland, have come to the Library in a manner that adds to the collection an element pleasurable to the recipient and valuable to prospective users. Last year "Richard Olney and His Public Service," by Henry James, was published. Immediately thereafter, Mrs. George R. Minot and Mrs. Charles H. Abbot, daughters of Mr. Olney, acting on the advice of Mr. James, arranged to comply with the request of the Library for the deposit of the papers used by the author. The papers were delivered by Miss A. M. Straw, one of Mr. Olney's executors and for 31 years his confidential clerk, who explained the arrangement and the methods of work. It was Mr. Olney's habit to make drafts of his important papers and to send these drafts to Miss Straw at Boston, to be typewritten and returned for signature and transmission. The original drafts are in the collection. During the period of Mr. Olney's incumbency of the offices of Attorney General and Secretary of State many topics arose which, although important, find no proper place in his life. Again, after his retirement from public life, his clear and incisive methods of dealing with public questions led him to be consulted by public men and by the press throughout the country; so that correspondence with President Wilson, Col. E. M. House, and others prominent in Democratic councils, is included in the collection. The letters to and from President Cleveland form a considerable, and naturally a valuable, portion of the papers, supplementing the great body of Cleveland correspondence now in the Library.

The Massachusetts Historical Society has had in its *Continental Congress papers.* possession for more than a century five letter books, containing transcripts of letters of John Hancock, while President of the Continental Congress, and letters to him; and one containing the minutes of that Congress for 1774. A recent examination led to the inevitable conclusion that these six books formed a part of the records of the Continental Congress and were the first volumes in the series of letter-books of its Presidents, of which the Library of Congress holds all from 1777 to 1787. Moved by the conviction that manuscripts should be placed where they would most naturally be looked for—that is, that State archives should belong to the State and National archives to the Nation—the Massachusetts Historical Society first returned to Connecticut the Trumbull papers and then considered the question of placing the Continental Congress papers in the Library of Congress. A committee, made up of Worthington C. Ford, Arthur Lord, and Roger B. Merriman, recommended that the transfer be made, and in June it was made. This gift in itself is of inestimable value; the principle involved in the gift is of equal value. That the Massachusetts Historical Society of its own motion has established for itself a policy of distribution so enlightened must win for that institution the additional regard and esteem of historical scholars.

The first volume, of 56 pages, is a contemporary copy of the Journal of the First Continental Congress, 1774, omitting memorials and addresses. Half of it is in the handwriting of the clerk who began the original Journal, engrossed the Articles of Association of that Congress, and wrote the letter transmitting to the colonial agents in London the memorial to the King. The second volume contains copies of letters of General Washington to the President of Congress (John Hancock) June, 1775, to April 19, 1776, together with copies of the inclosures. The handwriting is that of Hancock and his secretary, Jacob Rush. The remaining volumes contain copies of letters to and from the President of Congress, in the handwriting of either John Hancock or Jacob Rush.

Additions to the Washington papers continue. This year comes Washington's agreement with George Blagdin to build three houses on North Capitol Street for the use of Members of Congress, houses that only recently passed out of existence, soon after being the scene of a murder; also an illuminating letter from Washington to James Germain, his manager at Mount Vernon in 1794, showing a keen appreciation of the conduct of an estate, and again exemplifying Washington's consideration for those less favored than himself by fortune. There are also letters of Washington to relatives. In this connection it may be mentioned that inquiries come regularly as to the existence, in the Library collections, of letters aspersing Washington's moral character. There are no such letters here, and there is reason to believe that there are none elsewhere.

Washington papers

Colonial papers include a diary kept on board H. M. S. *Kingston*, 1755-1760, during the sieges of Louisburg and Quebec; bills drawn on Governor Shirley in 1748; J. Murray's letter to Lord Bute, entitled "Observations on the Colonies"; Mississippi Bank, lettres patentes du Roy, 1716; typewritten translation of documents in the Spanish Archives relating to buildings in St. Augustine, Fla., the gift of Miss Florence P. Spofford; an account book of Richard Harrison & Co., Virginia, 1774; letter books of Hugh Hughes, 1781-1782; and a sermon by Cotton Mather, given by Charles F. Heartman.

Colonial papers.

Revolutionary War papers include William Lenoir's recollections of the Battle of King's Mountain; letters to Gen. Nathanael Greene from Pickering, McHenry, and others; various letters to Members of the Continental Congress; articles of capitulation, Charleston, S. C.; diary kept in the Continental Congress by Richard Smith, 1775-76; copies of lists of French officers' quarters in Newport and Providence, R. I.

Revolutionary war papers.

Six illuminated manuscripts, being marriage and baptismal records of the Mennonites of Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary War period, are representative of early American decorative art. They are the gracious gift of Mrs. Anna Louise Jenks.

Papers relating to the early days of the Republic are: The account book of Timothy Pickering as Secretary of State, 1796-1799, transferred from the Department of State; copies of letters from James Madison to George Nicholas, 1788, from the originals in the University of Chicago; letters of Dabney Carr to Peachey R. Gilmer, 1801-1836, and William Wirt to Carr, 1802-1834; letters of Lafayette and others to Mrs. George Washington Parke Custis, the gift of Mrs. J. Harry Cunningham; executor's records of the estate of Martin Van Buren; Raphael Semmes's letter book, 1848-1858; letters of Rufus Choate, Daniel Webster, and James Monroe, the gift of Willis E. Ruffner; 54 letters to Joseph Blunt, New York lawyer, politician, and publisher of the *Annual Register*, from George Peabody, A. H. and Edward Everett, Abbott Lawrence, and others; transcripts of the defense of Commander Levy (purchaser of Monticello) in courts of inquiry, 1842 and 1857, the gift of Mrs. Simon Wolf; additional papers of Thomas Ewing, 1832-1839, the gift of William Ewing; letters of W. L. Marcy and Henry Tazewell; letter books of Dutilh & Wachsmuth, Philadelphia merchants, 1784-1789; letter book of Charles D. Coxe, consul at Tunis, 1806-1809; letters of Henry Clay, Horace Binney, Charles Bruce, and others connected with the Este and Bruce families, deposited by Mrs. William Cabell Bruce.

Civil War papers.

War Additions relating to the period of the Civil War include: Gen. Jubal A. Early's account of his advance on Washington in July, 1864, the gift of Mr. A. S. Perham; a letter (never sent) from General Beauregard, dated February 7, 1864, asking to be relieved from his command; miscellaneous letters on military operations, both Federal and Confederate, in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, the gift of Lieut. Col. John Bigelow, United States Army, retired; a collection of about 400 Civil War envelopes, transferred from the United States Military Academy; letters of Judah P. Benjamin and Simeon North, a gift from Mr. Fairfax Harrison.

The two official letter books of Thomas H. Nelson, United States minister to Chile during the entire period of the Civil War, have been purchased. From the first

Chile was a strong and steadfast friend and supporter of this Government. The letter books deal with the affairs of other South American nations besides Chile.

Thirty-four pieces have been added to the Gideon Welles collection. They include a petition of citizens of Boston for his removal from the office of Secretary of the Navy, April, 1862; an opinion (August, 1861) on the blockade; letters, instructions, articles, and reports.

Walt Whitman's friends and admirers in the United States and other lands have built up in this Library a body of correspondence and memorials, already large and comprehensive, and increasing from year to year by reason of contributions from persons who have learned of former gifts. This year Dr. John Johnston, of Bisham, Blackpool, Lancashire, England, and Mr. J. W. Wallace, of Anderton, near Chorley, Lancashire, England, through Mr. Henry S. Saunders, of Toronto, have given to the Library 103 of Walt Whitman's letters, mounted and bound, accompanied by a copy of their volume, published in 1918: "Visits to Walt Whitman." The correspondence includes Whitman's last letter. Such well-considered gifts recognize the service rendered by the Library as a place of deposit generally accessible to all students, thereby insuring endurance to the reputation of the personage concerned.

Mr. Cale Young Rice has given his notebooks containing first drafts of many of his poems, together with several completed manuscripts.

The Adams memorial, erected in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, by Henry Adams, in memory of his wife, now silently and with no word of inscription commemorates both the historian and Mrs. Adams. Designed by Augustus Saint-Gaudens and Stanford White, the memorial, with its appropriate landscape setting, has come to be regarded as one of the supreme works of art of its age. The mystery which still surrounds the memorial has been heightened by the references to it in "The Education of Henry Adams." Mr. Charles Francis Adams and Miss Elizabeth Ogden Adams have given to the Library a number of letters, written and illustrated by the sculptor, in regard to the shrubbery. These letters

form a guide to the replanting done from time to time. The letters of Mr. Saint-Gaudens to Daniel H. Burnham, together with another group of letters of the artist, have come to the Library.

Simon Gratz papers.

This year the contribution of Mr. Simon Gratz, of Philadelphia, is a large group of personal papers, beginning with George Fox's Epistle to Friends, 1682; and including Revolutionary, Continental Congress, and later political papers, each of value to supplement existing collections or to form the beginning of new ones.

Other accessions.

The Library has acquired also a list of members of the Society of Friends from England, the West Indies, Carolina, and Virginia, who visited New England officially from 1636 to 1796.

Hon. Francis Burton Harrison has added to previous gifts his correspondence covering the years 1898-1913. Hon. George B. McClellan gives Gen. George B. McClellan's report on the fall of Plevna and the capture of Kars, 1878. The miscellaneous papers and pamphlets of Albert Fink, railway traffic expert, are the gift of Mrs. David M. Milton. Mr. Edward C. Cammann gives Robert Fulton's treatise on "Submarine navigation and attack" (1786).

From Mr. Albert T. Witbeck come two interesting Louisiana documents, one a petition for settling title to certain lands on Lake Pontchartrain, 1790; the other a letter addressed by Governor Roman to the district attorney of the Parish of St. Tammany, 1839, directing him to inquire into the flogging, tarring, riding on a rail, and throwing into the river of a suspected thief. The purpose of the letter was to put down "the spirit of lawless violence which has of late too often manifested itself in society."

Prof. Boris Weinberg sends from Tomsk, Siberia, the itinerary of an expedition for studying the aborigines of northern Siberia, 1922. Other interesting additions are: Letters relating to a proposed expedition to Ur, Chaldea, 1900, the gift of Dr. Charles W. Richmond; a fragment of Tibetan manuscript from the temple library of Tunhuang; papers relating to the language of the Mexican Indians; photostats from Spanish Archives, relating to

treaties with the Choctaw Indians, the gift of Miss Irene Wright, of Seville, Spain.

Four copies of the Gettysburg address in Lincoln's handwriting were known to exist—two in the Library of Congress, one owned by Senator Keyes, of New Hampshire, and one owned by Prof. Wm. J. A. Bliss, of Baltimore. A fifth copy was discovered in the possession of the heirs of George Bancroft, the historian. Through the courtesy of the co-trustees of the John C. Bancroft estate—Prof. Wilder Dwight Bancroft, of Cornell University, and the late William Lowell Putnam, of Boston—this fifth copy was photographed for the Library, which now has, either as originals or as facsimiles, all the known copies written by President Lincoln. Mention was made in the report of 1923 of a typewritten "comparative sheet" of the address, which included copies of four manuscript copies and of two printed reports. A new "comparative sheet" has now been made up, which includes a copy of this fifth manuscript.

Among the several hundreds of broadsides acquired by gift or purchase are a number which not only come under the Library rule to buy only such as have value to historical students, but which are also rare survivals from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Several imprints on satin testify to the contemporary importance attached to the contents: Jackson's nullification proclamation, 1832, and his farewell address, 1837; and Jefferson's last letter, 1826. There are three silk bandana handkerchiefs of the Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign of 1840, a much appreciated gift from the Misses Sarah and Joanna Williams.

The Massachusetts broadsides include the 1692 imprint of "A true copy of the oaths . . . to be taken instead of the oaths of supremacy and allegiance," with manuscript notes thereon by three members of the council; Gov. Thomas Hutchinson's "Brief," 1770, calling for contributions for the widows and orphans of Marblehead fishermen lost at sea; several Nathaniel Coverly and Jonathan Plummer effusions; antislavery issues, 1830-1860; and a group of deed forms, transfers and indentures, 1698-1816. There are also representative issues of militia general orders prior to and during the War of 1812.

Broadsides.

The United States issues include the Treasury circular of August 4, 1793 (manuscript signature of Alexander Hamilton) to collectors of customs, giving the rules adopted by President Washington for the maintenance of neutrality; and also the rules promulgated by the Department of State to govern the sailing of vessels of war of the belligerent nations, 1794, June 18.

Among the Virginia broadsides is the proceedings of the meeting of citizens of Richmond, Manchester, and vicinity, in July, 1807, pledging support to the President in the war which they believed inevitable, on account of the *Chesapeake* and *Leopard* affair. An interesting Georgia issue, 1836, gives the news of the massacre of Colonel Fannin's Georgia battalion by Santa Anna in Texas, and mentions the death of David Crockett at the Alamo.

*Modern Lan-
guage Association.*

The Modern Language Association is continuously adding to its reproductions of rare books and manuscripts in foreign collections, and these photostat copies are in constant use by instructors and other students in various parts of the country, to whom they are sent as interlibrary loans. The experiment begun by the association as a cooperative work has proved so successful as to set an example that may well be followed in other fields of research.

*British tran-
scripts.*

British transcripts received during the year are from the records of the General Post Office and of the Public Record Office, London. The transcripts from the General Post Office are selected items from Treasury Letter Books, American Letter Book, Order Book, Commission Book, and Instructions and General Accounts, with notes from the Falmouth Packet Office Letter Book and the Falmouth Account Book. The selections cover dates as early as 1695 and as late as 1784. (A description of the General Post Office records is given in Andrews and Davenport's Guide, pp. 273-276.)

The transcripts from the Public Record Office are selections from unpublished New York documents in Colonial Office Series, Class 5, 1037-1232. The main correspondence in this series has been printed in Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York, and the papers

now being copied are inclosures, which are important for use in connection with the covering letters that are in print. (This New York series is described in Andrews's Guide to Material in the Public Record Office, volume 1, pp. 175-178.)

French transcripts, received from Paris, are chiefly selections from Archives Nationales, Colonies, Series C9 A; Correspondance Générale de St. Domingue, volumes 18 to 127, the dates ranging from 1720 to 1766. This series, while relating primarily to the French West Indies, is of interest to students of United States history on account of the importance of the trade of these colonies with British North America, and especially with New England. We have also received the first instalment of transcripts from the series known as "Affaires Étrangères; Correspondance Politique; États-Unis." The selections from this series comprise diplomatic and consular correspondence and other documents relating to political and economic relations between the United States and France, since 1783. The transcripts thus far received are from volumes 27 and 28 and are all of the year 1784.

The acquisition of transcripts from Spanish archives has proceeded under the oversight of Prof. Charles H. Cunningham. Moreover, a beginning has been made in classifying and arranging the transcripts already in the division, a work long and arduous because of the difficult conditions surrounding the making of the transcripts in Spain.

Two volumes, 24 and 25, of the Journals of the Continental Congress were actually published in 1924, although the publication date is given as 1922, a discrepancy due to delay in printing. The publication of these journals was begun in 1904, under the editorship of Dr. Worthington C. Ford, who carried the series through 15 volumes, covering the years 1774-1779, inclusive. Eight succeeding volumes were edited by the late Dr. Gaillard Hunt and formed a portion of the valuable work done by him while chief of this division. The latest two volumes are issued after an interval of 10 years. These two volumes were also edited and carried forward to page proof by Doctor Hunt, but publication was delayed and they were issued under the able direction

of Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick, assistant chief of the division of manuscripts, who also prepared the index. The two volumes for 1784 are ready for the printer and the two volumes for 1785 are nearly ready, these volumes also having been edited by Doctor Hunt. The volumes covering the years from 1786 to March 2, 1789, can be made ready, so as to cause no delay on account of editorial work. In fact, the four volumes now practically completed carry the series through the most important work of the Congress. The publication of these additional volumes is greatly desired by historical scholars.

Manuscript collections.

"Manuscripts in public and private collections in the United States" is a continuation and enlargement of a similar publication prepared in this division in 1918. The number of institutions and private collections reporting is 126. The individual collections number about 3,500, necessitating some 2,400 index entries. It is curious to notice how collections of manuscripts wander about the country and settle themselves in repositories unrelated to them. If the example of the Massachusetts Historical Society in sending home errant manuscripts should be adopted generally, many advantageous transfers would result. The names of the persons in charge of the various collections have been given, with a view of expediting correspondence as to the extent and character of any particular group of papers. The object of the publication is to assist historical research, and to this end suggestions and corrections are welcomed.

Use of the Library collections.

During the year, 51 universities and colleges, 10 schools, and 11 historical societies have been represented by persons doing continuous work in the division. Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania led the list, each with 6 students; Texas had 4 workers, South Dakota 2, and California 2; the University of Chicago, Ohio State University and Columbia had 5 each. Students of the Army War College, and the Carnegie Institution, and George Washington and Howard Universities were frequent users of the collections.

The manuscript collections were consulted more than 1,500 times during the year. Extended studies were made of the William L. Marcy and the Thomas Jefferson papers. The George Washington papers are in constant

demand by investigators—this year, 104 consultations. The transcripts of papers relating to America in the British Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other libraries were consulted 81 times; the papers of the Continental Congress, 62 times; the Andrew Johnson papers, 58 times; the Madison papers, 49 times; the Martin Van Buren papers, 40 times. Next in order were the Andrew Jackson, Franklin Pierce, James K. Polk, James Monroe, Alexander Hamilton, Nicholas Biddle, John Sherman, and Benjamin Franklin collections. Among the subjects under investigation were United States naval history, finance, War of the Revolution, Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene, South American topics, and Indians. This record serves as some indication of the direction of historical research.

The section of the Government Printing Office detailed to the manuscript division repaired and mounted 114,000 pieces of manuscript, and made up for binding 312 volumes, which will be added to the collections in the division. A considerable quantity of miscellaneous work for other divisions of the Library was done.

Repair section.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

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

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, the accessions to the Library through the division of documents were as follows:

DOCUMENTS:
Accessions.

How acquired	Volumes	Pamphlets	Total
Received by virtue of law.....	3, 223	5, 458	8, 681
Gifts of the Government of the United States in all its branches...	419	449	868
Gifts of State governments.....	2, 873	8, 983	11, 856
Gifts of local governments.....	903	1, 166	2, 069
Gifts of foreign governments.....	4, 148	7, 278	11, 426
Gifts of corporations and associations.....	142	405	547
By transfer.....	1, 854	2, 484	4, 338
Total received.....	13, 562	26, 223	39, 785
By purchase, exchange, deposit and transfer (counted in accessions division).....	1, 006	1, 588	2, 594
By binding periodicals.....	1, 226	-----	1, 226
Total handled.....	15, 794	27, 811	43, 605

In addition to the above, 1,067 maps and charts have been received by official donation.

The total number of volumes and pamphlets handled during the year was 43,605, as compared with 40,268 for the preceding year. There was a slight increase in the number of publications received from the Federal Government, and, what is more encouraging, there was also a slight increase in the number of items received from foreign governments. The exchange relations with foreign governments are gradually improving as conditions become more normal on the Continent of Europe. In several countries, however, the absence of a well-organized exchange and distributing agency has interfered sadly with the building up of our collections of records of these governments. Our only hope lies in aggressive solicitation and persistent appeals through the diplomatic officers of our Government. In this connection, it should be stated that the Department of State has cooperated cordially in all of our efforts.

Of special value in building up our collections of Latin-American publications was the visit of the present Law librarian, Mr. John T. Vance, jr., to the capital and leading cities of the Republic of Mexico. Through the efforts of Mr. Vance not only were the gaps in our files of serials greatly reduced, but, in addition, we received a large number of official publications of whose existence we were not previously aware. It is also believed that as a result of these personal interviews important exchange relations have been established for the future.

Want lists.

During the year special want lists have been made up relating to Agra and Oudh, Alberta, Algeria (2), Australia (5), Bahamas (2), Barbados (2), Belgium (4), Bermuda (2), Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, British Columbia (3), British Guiana, British Honduras, Bolivia (2), Brazil (2), Province of Buenos Aires, Canada (11), Ceylon, Chile (2), China (4), Colombia, Cuba, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic (2), France (17), Federated Malay States, Fiji, Finland (2), Great Britain (5), Germany (4), Egypt and Sudan, Guatemala, Haiti,

Hungary, India (3), Italy (4), Japan (3), Leeward Islands, Lithuania, Madagascar, Manitoba, Mauritius, Mexico (2), Mysore, Natal, Netherlands (2), New Brunswick, New South Wales, New Zealand (5), Norway, Prussia, Roumania, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Salvador (2), Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tasmania, Turkey, Western Australia, Union of South Africa (4), Uruguay and Württemberg.

Provinces of Brazil: Cordoba, Entre Rios, La Rioja, Mendoza, Salta, Santa Fé, and Tucuman.

Foreign cities: Budapest, Buenos Aires, Dresden, Marseille, Rosario, and Santa Fé.

For laws: Barbados, Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, Dominican Republic, Federated Malay States, Fiji Islands, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone.

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: Argentina, 19 volumes and pamphlets; Germany, 102 volumes and pamphlets; Mexico, 985 volumes and pamphlets; Siam, 53 volumes and pamphlets.

Cities: Danzig, 104 volumes and pamphlets; Frankfurt-on-the-Main, 39 volumes and pamphlets and 32 posters.

During the year we have received many complimentary references to the great value of the Monthly Check List of State Publications as a bibliographical tool and a general work of reference. A particularly interesting fact is the number of industrial and commercial establishments which are using the list in their special libraries. The number of paid subscriptions for the Monthly Check List on the 1st of July was 325, while the number of offices receiving free copies in return for their publications was 621, making a total circulation of 946.

The value of the list as the means of bringing to the Library the publications of the various State offices is

shown by the following table of receipts of State publications since the year 1901-2:

1901-2	2, 162	1913-14	9, 283
1902-3	1, 589	1914-15	9, 634
1903-4	1, 023	1915-16	9, 615
1904-5	2, 812	1916-17	11, 095
1905-6	3, 884	1917-18	13, 323
1906-7	3, 245	1918-19	12, 638
1907-8	4, 128	1919-20	12, 416
1908-9	3, 554	1920-21	12, 138
1909-10	6, 386	1921-22	11, 290
1910-11	7, 767	1922-23	11, 464
1911-12	9, 318	1923-24	11, 856
1912-13	9, 485		

In response to a widespread demand the division published a pamphlet entitled "Popular Names of Federal Statutes." Many expressions of appreciation of the value of this list were received during the past year.

During the year 6,026 volumes were sent to the bindery and in addition 8,509 pamphlets were bound into covers.

The number of duplicates eliminated and turned over to the accessions division for exchange with other libraries was 3,364 volumes and 3,604 pamphlets; total, 6,968

LAW LIBRARY

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

When Mr. Roger Boutell was appointed law librarian in 1921, it happened that he was the first regular incumbent of that office to give his attention exclusively to the administration of the Law library since Dr. E. M. Borchard had resigned. During that interim, when the exigencies of the war demanded severest economy of personnel in the Library of Congress, the law librarian was also administering the Legislative reference section. The inquiries from Congress to this important division are numerous and urgent. The work had to be done with whatever tools at hand. The development of the collections to date was not perforce a matter of equal consequence.

Dr. Borchard's timely guides to foreign and international law and his excellent work in building up the

various collections, especially those of Latin America, proved of inestimable value to that ever-increasing number of students of comparative and international law. However, the connections established by him with foreign agencies could not be maintained successfully, by reason of the inadequate facilities of communication during the war, and other more urgent work required of the law librarian in those strenuous days.

This was the situation confronting my predecessor, Mr. Boutell, who enthusiastically undertook the huge task of bringing the foreign law collections up to date. A complete survey was, therefore, made of the Latin American material, which was found to be rather deficient, especially the Mexican and Brazilian collections. At this juncture the Librarian saw the futility of pursuing further the ordinary means of acquisition, and immediately suggested that the law librarian should make a trip to Mexico in quest of the material. As it was impossible for the latter to go, the undersigned was sent as special representative of the Library of Congress. The results of this trip will be set forth in another part of this report.

The foregoing has been given, to place on record the constructive work of the former law librarian, Mr. Boutell, in strengthening the foreign law collections. To the regret of all, he resigned in May last.

The accessions during the year were as follows:

LAW LIBRARY:
Accessions.

How acquired	1922-23		1923-24	
	Main library	Conference library	Main library	Conference library
By copyright.....	921	-----	976	-----
By gift and transfer.....	803	153	1, 119	109
By purchase.....	699	353	925	358
Total.....	2, 423	506	3, 020	467
Total accessions.....	2, 929		3, 487	
Total contents of Law Library..	198, 996		202, 483	

LAW:
Noteworthy ac-
cessions.

The more noteworthy accessions, other than the Mexicana, are the following:

Delaware:

Session laws. Adjourned session, November 3, 1770. [Wilmington, James Adams, 1770] (p. 227 in facsimile.)

Session laws. Adjourned session, June 13, 1772. [Wilmington, James Adams, 1772] (p. 261-262 in facsimile.)

Maryland:

Session laws, October 31, 1777. Annapolis: Frederick Green. [1777] (title-page in facsimile.)

Session laws, March 17, 1778. Annapolis: Frederick Green. [1778] (title-page in facsimile.)

Session laws, October 26, 1778. Annapolis: Frederick Green. [1778] (title-page in facsimile.)

New York:

An Ordinance for Regulating and Establishing Fees. By his Excellency Robert Hunter . . . [New York, William Bradford, 1710.]

Laws of the State of New-York, viz.—An Act for the assessment and collection of Taxes; An Act for defraying the public and necessary Charge of the respective Counties of this State; An Act to regulate Highways; An Act recommending a Convention for the purposes therein mentioned; An Act to Repeal the Acts and parts of Acts therein mentioned. Passed at the Second Meeting of the Twenty-Fourth Session of the Legislature, and Published pursuant to a concurrent Resolution of the 8th Day of April, 1801. Albany: Printed by Charles R. & George Webster, 1801. 54 p.

Pennsylvania. Laws:

Acts [1776-1781] And an Appendix, Containing the Laws passed between September 30, 1775, and the Revolution. Philadelphia: Francis Bailey. 1781.

Laws, 2d sitting, 2d General assembly, February 18, 1778. [Lancaster: John Dunlap. 1778.]

South Carolina:

Acts: December Session, 1798. An Act to raise Supplies. [etc.] [3]-44 p., 1 l. Appended: Reports and Resolutions: December Session, 1798. [Charleston, Printed by W. P. Young, 1799.] 46 p., 1 l.

United States:

. . . An act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling-houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States. Trenton: Printed by Matthias Day. 1798.

United States. Dept. of justice:

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 situate in the south western parts of the United States; and claimed by certain

companies under a law of the state of Georgia, passed January 7, 1795. Philadelphia, Printed by John Fenno, Printer to the Senate of the United States, 1796. LAW:
Noteworthy ac-
cessions.

Black Sluggard, pseud.:

The proposed alteration of "the judicial tenure," in South Carolina. Discussed by "the Black Sluggard." Hamburg: [S. C.] Printed at the Republican office, 1844.

Conductor Generalis:

Woodbridge, in New-Jersey: Printed and Sold by James Parker: Sold also by John Holt, near the Exchange, in New-York. M.DCC.LXIV.

Hawes, Horace:

The missions in California, and the rights of the Catholic church to the property pertaining to them. Argument before the Supreme court of California. San Francisco, Printed at the Daily evening news office, 1856.

Shaw, William J.:

Report of argument made by William J. Shaw, before the Supreme court of the state of California, in the case of Hart (Jesse D. Carr) *vs.* Burnett, et al. (involving the validity of Peter Smith titles, and the question of titles in the old missions and villages of California) San Francisco, 1859.

Young, John:

The poor man's companion; or, Miscellaneous observations, concerning penal and sanguinary laws . . . Newbury (Vermont,) Printed by Nathaniel Coverly, and Sold at His Bookstore, Near the Court-House. [1796.]

Trials:

Estradas de Mina, Carolino Amalio:

The life and confession of Carolino Estradas de Mina, executed at Doylestown, June 21, 1832, for poisoning with arsenic, William Chapman. Philadelphia, R. Desilver, 1832.

French, Charles:

Confession of Charles French, an Irish youth. Executed at York, Upper Canada, for the murder of Edward Nowlan, 4th of June, 1828. Printed by S. Shade, 1828.

Gross, William:

The last words and dying confession of Wm. Gross, who was executed on the 7th of February, 1823, for the murder of Kesiah Stow. Philadelphia: [1823].

Lyon, Edward:

Trial of Edward Lyon, (of Northumberland) for subornation of False Swearing: in which John Binns, was endorsed as prosecutor. Philadelphia: 1816.

McConaghy, Robert:

Trial and confession of Robt. McConaghy, the inhuman butcher of Mr. Brown's family, on Saturday, May 30th, 1840. [Huntingdon? Pa., 1840.]

LAW:
Noteworthy ac-
cessions.

Gt. Brit. Laws. Commonwealth:

An act giving licence for transporting fish in forreign bottoms. At the Parliament begun 17th day of September, 1656. [London, Printed by Henry Hills and Iohn Field, 1657.]

Gt. Brit. Laws. George I:

Anno regni Georgii regis . . . quinto. [An act for encouraging the tobacco-trade] London, John Baskett, 1719. (1 p. l., p. 185.)

Anno . . . quinto [An act for relief of such sufferers of the islands of Nevis and St. Christophers as have settled in either of those islands.] London, John Baskett, 1719. (1 p. l., p. 491-492)

Anno . . . decimo [An act for encouraging the Greenland fishery] London, John Baskett, 1724. (1 p. l., p. 321-323)

Anno . . . decimo tertio. [An act for importing salt from Europe into the province of Pensilvania in America.] London, John Baskett, 1727. (1 p. l., p. 351-352)

Gt. Brit. Laws. George II:

Anno regni Georgii II. regis . . . tertio. [An act for importing salt from Europe into the colony of New York in America] London, Printed by the assigns of His Majesty's printer, and of Henry Hills, 1730. (1 p. l., p. 283-284)

Anno . . . sexto. [An act for enabling His Majesty to apply five hundred thousand pounds out of the sinking fund for the service of the year . . .] London, John Baskett, 1733. (1 p. l., p. 443-455)

Anno . . . undecimo. [An act to continue two several acts . . . one for encouraging the growth of coffee in . . . America, and the other for the better securing and encouraging the trade of His Majesty's sugar colonies in America] London, John Baskett, 1738. (1 p. l., p. 55-56 [corrected in manuscript to read 563-564])

Anno . . . decimo tertio. [An act for the more effectual securing and encouraging the trade . . . to America, and for the encouragement of seamen to enter into His Majesty's service.] London, John Baskett, 1739. (1 p. l., p. 131-143.)

Anno . . . decimo quarto: [An act for granting to His Majesty the sum of one million out of the sinking fund . . .] London, John Baskett, 1741. (1 p. l., p. 727-740.)

Anno . . . decimo quarto. [An act for surveying the chief ports and head lands on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland . . .] London, John Baskett, 1741. (1 p. l., p. 699-700.)

Anno . . . vicesimo tertio. [An act for encouraging the growth and culture of raw silk in . . . America] London, Thomas Baskett, 1750. (1 p. l., p. 395-398.)

Anno . . . vicesimo quinto. [An act for continuing the Act for encouraging the growth of coffee in . . . America . . .] London, Thomas Baskett, 1752. (1 p. l., p. 723-724.)

Anno . . . vicesimo sexto. [An act for reducing the number of directors of the corporation of the governor and company of merchants of Great Britain trading to the South Seas, and other parts of America . . .] London, Thomas Baskett, 1753. (1 p. 1., p. 279-280.)

Gt. Brit. Laws. George III:

. . . At the Parliament, May 19, 1761-December 17, 1765.

London: Mark Baskett [etc.] 1766. [An act for the better securing the dependency of His Majesty's dominions in America upon the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain.]

. . . At the Parliament, May 19, 1761-December 17, 1765.

London: Mark Baskett [etc.] 1766. [An act for indemnifying persons who have incurred certain penalties inflicted by an act of the last session of Parliament, for granting certain stamp duties in the British colonies and plantations in America . . .]

Lyndwood, William:

Prouinciale seu Cōstitutiones Anglie. Cura atq; diligentia Christophori Endouieñ. Antwerpie impressum, impensis Francisci Brickman, 1525.

Plowden, Edmund:

Les Commentaries, ou Reports. [London] Tottell, 1588.

Zouche, Richard:

Cases and questions resolved in the civil-law. Oxford. Printed by Leon. Lichfield for Tho. Robinson, 1652.

Another unusual and very interesting item received through copyright is: *Abraham Lincoln, defendant*. Lincoln's most interesting lawsuit, by William H. Townsend, of the bar of Lexington, Kentucky, published at Boston and New York, by Houghton Mifflin company, 1923.

On November 1, last, the writer left for Mexico with ^{LAW:} as complete want lists as were obtainable for Mexican ^{Mexicana.} law and legal literature and an exhaustive list of official publications which were due from the Mexican government through the agreement of international exchange. He was authorized by the Librarian to visit all the capitals of the various states and seats of learned institutions in an endeavor not only to obtain all possible state material, but to establish direct contact between the Library of Congress and such institutions of Mexico.

During the first month of the trip the quest for material among the states was very fruitful. Every publication that was found in the archives of the governments of the states of Nuevo León, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí, and Tamaulipas, in the shape of legislation and court

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decisions, was freely donated to the Library of Congress, and a spirit of courteous assistance was shown the special representative. Mexican officialdom placed itself literally "a la disposición" of the Library of Congress, while the American consuls were most helpful and hospitable.

The interest in the Library's commission was, if possible, even more remarkable in Mexico City. Here, after presentation, through diplomatic channels which had been arranged through the State department, a well-known young lawyer and man of letters from the Department of foreign relations, Licentiate Daniel Cosío Villegas, was designated to accompany the special representative to the offices of the Mexican government in the City of Mexico and to bespeak for the Secretary of foreign relations, Licentiate Aarón Sáenz, a generous attention to the needs of the Library of Congress. A vast amount of official material was gathered in this manner for the Division of documents of the Library of Congress that could not have been otherwise obtained.

The Subsecretario de gobernación, Licentiate Daniel Benítez, also very kindly provided a letter of introduction to the governors of the states, requesting them to aid the special representative in his quest for law material. Such "diplomatic request" would have been very productive had it not been for the attempted revolution, which formally began on the 8th of December with the seizure of Vera Cruz and Guadalajara by the rebels. This occasioned a drastic change in the plans for visiting the capitals of the states, for inasmuch as all railway trunk lines were closed, save those of the north leading to El Paso and Laredo, the special representative resolved to take no risk of getting marooned in rebel territory, but rather to confine his efforts to Mexico City, where, but for the headlines of the newspapers, one would scarcely have known that a revolution was in progress. No single department or subordinate office in Mexico City of the federal or municipal government was overlooked in the search for material. This took considerable time, and it was well worth it, considering the cordial relations that were established, not to mention the large quantity of material gathered.

All of the second-hand book-stores, including the quaint and interesting stalls in the Volador or Thieves' market, were visited periodically, and various private libraries were examined. Two of the latter, viz., that of the late Justino Fernández, for years a minister of justice during Díaz's régime, and that of the late Manuel Mateos Alarcón, eminent Mexican lawyer and author, were especially tempting; but they contained so much of European and Roman law in addition to the Mexicana that for fear of much duplication neither collection was recommended for purchase. The Starr Hunt library had been offered to the Library of Congress in the summer of 1923, but it was found that a great portion of the Mexicana was already embraced in our collection, and it is understood that that valuable library was added to the Law library of the University of Michigan.

The search among the second-hand book-stores in Mexico City produced a very rich collection of Mexicana, including session laws, official gazettes, compiled laws, court reports, and many scarce treatises and monographs.

The total number of accessions by purchase amounted to 1,671, and 993 volumes were donated to the Library of Congress, a few of which were not law material. Inasmuch as the cataloguing of these accessions will take some time, an accurate estimate can not be made of the net accessions to the law library, but it may be safely said to approximate 2,000 volumes.

In the report of the chief of the Division of accessions some of the most noteworthy accessions of Mexicana have been listed. The outstanding finds of the trip from an historical standpoint are undoubtedly the collection of "Gazetas de México," official gazette of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries, and the "Actas de Cabildo," or municipal ordinances of Mexico City, dating back to 1524, when Hernando Cortés was governor and captain-general of New Spain.

The "Gazetas" were discovered in an old bookshop just around the corner from the cathedral. According to the owner, a Spaniard, in his 24 years of second-hand book-dealing he had been able to gather but two such

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collections, both of which were found in the year 1922. The other collection had been sold by him to the Mexican government.

The "Actas de Cabildo," in 43 volumes, which perhaps are of more importance to the student of history than to the lawyer, were not so readily acquired, although the large set was graciously donated by the president of the Ayuntamiento of Mexico City. The apartment used for housing the records of that magnificent municipal building was at the time undergoing alterations, and the personnel of the city administration was also in the process of a complete change, as elections had recently been decided in favor of the "outs." Consequently, it was for a time difficult to find out who were the proper officials to be interviewed, though when finally determined and they were seen, the collection was graciously placed at the disposal of the Library of Congress.

It will doubtless be of interest to the members of the American bar to learn that a large quantity of material concerning the mining and oil industries was secured. The latest treatises on the agrarian laws also—at the moment of such importance to foreigners owning land in Mexico—were not overlooked.

Among the official publications obtained through the courtesy of the Mexican government, other than those mentioned in the report of the chief of the Division of accessions, the following important accessions may be cited:

Diario de los debates de la Camara de diputados.

Diario de los debates de la Camara del senado.

These two publications comprise the Mexican "Congressional record." The Library of Congress lacked many numbers published during the last decade, all of which were supplied.

The "Diario oficial" has been the official gazette of the federal government since 1867. The Library of Congress also lacked a great many volumes of this important publication, and the Mexican authorities were able to fill the gaps of the last decade.

The following noteworthy acquisitions were obtained ^{LAW:} from the book stores and private libraries: ^{Mexicana.}

Anales del foro mexicano, publicados bajo la dirección de los Licenciados Ignacio Otera y J. Carlos Mejía. 2 volúmenes. México, 1864-65.

Anuario de legislación y jurisprudencia; fundado por Pablo Macedo y Miguel S. Macedo, México, 1884-1899. [Many volumes the Library of Congress lacked were found.]

Aranceles de los tribunales, juzgados, y oficinas de justicia, gobierno, y real hacienda, que comprende la ciudad de México capital de Nueva-España. Arreglados por la Real Junta establecida en Real Cédula de 29 de junio de 1738. [México, 1759.]

Codificación de la República Mexicana, formada de orden del Sr. Secretario de Justicia y Instrucción Pública, Lic. Joaquín Baranda, por el Director del Boletín Judicial, Lic. Emilio Islas . . . 49 volúmenes. México, 1895-1904. [Consists of federal and state codes and constitutions.]

Colección de los decretos y ordenes del Segundo Congreso Constitucional del estado de Chihuahua en sus reuniones extraordinaria y ordinaria de 1829. [Chihuahua, 1829.]

Colección de leyes, decretos y circulares expedidos por el superior gobierno de la República. Comprende de su salida de la capital en 31 de mayo de 1863 hasta su regreso a la misma en 15 de julio de 1867. [Called the laws of the peregrination.] 3 volúmenes, México, 1867.

Decretos de Iturbide del 17 de diciembre de 1822 al 28 de octubre de 1823. [This volume contains the separate originally printed decrees of His Majesty, Agustín I, to many of which are affixed the rubric of his Field Marshal, Don José Antonio de Andrade.]

Decreto de las Cortes Generales y Extraordinarias del Reyno, sobre arreglo de tribunales y sus atribuciones. Reimpreso en México en virtud de orden del Excmó. Sr. Virey de 19 marzo de 1813.

Defensa de la justicia, que asiste a el Capitan Don Lucas de Careaga de el Orden de Santiago, en la demanda, que ha seguido ante el Illmo. y Rmo. Sr. D. Fr. Joseph de Lanciego, del consejo de su Magestad, y dignissimo Arçobispo de esta Diocæsi con el Señor Doctor, y Maestro D. Augustin de Cavañas . . . sobre la paga, y satisfaccion de once mil pesos. [México, ca. 1716.]

Defensa jurídica de la Señora Doña María Micaela Romero de Terreros y Trebuesto, Marquesa de San Francisco, en los autos de Capítulos, promovidos ante el superior gobierno de esta N. E., por Don Antonio Larrondo . . . sobre la conducta observada en la Hacienda de San Christobal, y el mal tratamiento de sus operarios libres y esclavos . . . Por el Lic. Don Fernando Fernandez de San Salvador, abogado de la Real Audiencia . . . México, 1796.

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Defensa Legal de D. Antonio de la Campa . . . en los autos pendientes en esta Real Audiencia con el albacea de Maria Luciana Villavicencio . . . sobre nulidad de la disposición testamentaria . . . por el Lic. D. Fernando Fernandez de San Salvador . . . Mexico, 1805.

El Publicista, Semanario de derecho constitucional administrativo e internacional. 2 volumes, Mexico, 1874-75. [Among its editors are the noted Mexican juriconsults: Pablo Macedo, Manuel A. Macedo, Isidro A. Montiel y Duarte, Jacinto A. Pallares, Emeterio Robles Gil and José Díaz Covarrubias.]

Gutierrez Flores Alatorre, Blas José. Leyes de reforma. Colección de las disposiciones que se conocen con este nombre publicadas desde el año de 1855 al de 1868. Formada y anotada por el referido autor, siendo Catedrático de procedimientos judiciales de la Escuela de jurisprudencia. Mexico, 1868-69. 5 volumes.

Informe, que por el derecho, que assiste a D. Joseph Prieto de Bonilla Cavallero de los Olivos, para que sin embargo de lo dicho y alegado por Doña Gertrudis Prieto de Bonilla, su Tía, se confirme en todo y por todo la Sentencia . . . en que se declaro, ser dicho D. Joseph el legitimo sucesor en el Mayorazgo . . . hacia a la cuestion misma Real Audiencia el Dr. D. Migvel Primo de Ribera . . . Mexico, 1771.

La Ciencia Jurídica, revista y biblioteca quincenal de doctrina, jurisprudencia y ciencias anexas. [Edited by Agustín Verdugo.] 35 volumes. Mexico, 1897-1903.

Memorial ajustado . . . de los autos, y pesquisa que en ella sigue el Señor Fiscal *contra* El Capitan Don Joseph Diego de Medina y Sarabia, Thesorero propietario de la Real Casa de Moneda de Mexico [and fifteen other defendants, not including the Monastery of the Order of barefoot Carmelites.] [Madrid, 1734.]

Observaciones del diputado saliente Manuel Crencio Rejon, contra los tratodos de paz, firmados en la ciudad de Guadalupe el 2 del . . . febrero, precedidos de la parte histórica relativa a la cuestion originaria. Queretaro, Impr. de J. M. Wara, 1848.

Ordenanzas que debe guardar la muy noble y leal ciudad de S. Luis Potosí del Reyno de Nuevâ España. Hechas en virtud de la Real Aprobación de Título de ciudad en ellas inserta. Por Don Juan Mariano de Vildosola Regidor perpetuo por S. M. de dicha nobilísima ciudad, quien le comisionó para su arreglo. Mexico, 1806.

Por el General D. Francisco Manuel Sanchez de Tagle . . . en el pleyto que sigue con el Sagrado Convento de Religiosas de Nuestra Señora de la Concepcion de esta Corte . . . sobre Que le devuelva, y reintegre la cantidad de once mil pesos, y sus reditos . . . y que para este fin se sirva esta Real Audiencia de revocar la sentencia de vista en que absolvió al dicho Sagrado Convento, Informa los meritos de su justicia el Licenciado Don Martin de Aramburu. [Mexico, 1759.]

Real Cédula de erección del Consulado de Guadalajara, expedita en Aranjuez a VI de junio de MDCCXCV. Reimpresa por orden Superior, y disposición del Real Tribunal del Consulado de México, en la Oficina de Doña María Fernández de Jauregui, Calle de Santo Domingo. Año de 1807. LAW:
Mexicana.

Reglamento para el Monte-Pío de viudas y huérfanos de los empleados en las Escribanías de Cámara de las Reales Audiencias y en otras reales oficinas dentro y fuera de la capital de México: Resuelto en Real Cédula de 10 de mayo de 1776, y aprobado en la de 18 de febrero de 1784. [Mexico, 1784.]

Representaciones del Real Tribunal de Minería a favor de su importante cuerpo, y declaración del Exmo. Señor Virrey de estos Reynos sobre que los utensilios, peltrechos, y demás efectos que inmediata, ó indirectamente conducen al laborio de las minas no causen Alcabala. [Mexico, 1781.]

Variedades de jurisprudencia o colección de diversas piezas útiles para ilustración del derecho. Tercera parte del Semanario Judicial. 9 volúmenes. Mexico, 1850-55.

It was especially gratifying to be able to find practically everything the Law library lacked of the decisions of the Supreme court of justice and those of the Superior court of the Federal district. In addition a large number of privately printed pleadings and briefs of important causes were acquired. These include the celebrated cases of Ignacio Amor *versus* los herederos de Antonio Escandón; Compañía agrícola industrial, colonizadora limitado del Tlahualilo *versus* Gobierno federal; "El Buen Tono" (S. A.) *versus* la "Bonsack machine company"; the affair Mark Birmingham—Daniel M. Burns, etc.

A respectable number of treatises, pleadings and reports of cases dealing with the constitutional writ of "amparo," described as "a legal process having the combined force of the common law writ of habeas corpus and the equitable writ of injunction of the Anglo-American law." Among the more important treatises on this subject of interest to the student of comparative law the following were acquired:

Bolaños Cacho, Miguel y Olivera Foro:

El juicio de amparo, proyecto de reformas y de procedimientos, Mexico, 1906.

Castillo, Juan:

Teoría del recurso de amparo. Instrucciones para su ejercicio. Mexico, 1901.

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Castillo Velasco, Federico M. del:

Manual sobre procedencia y substanciacion de los juicios de amparo. 1. and 2. editions. Mexico, 1898 and 1899, respectively.

Mexico (City) Colegio de abogados:

Concurso de 1906. Indicación motivada de las reformas que convendría hacer al Código de procedimientos federales en el capítulo destinado al juicio de amparo . . . Mexico, 1906.

Cortés, Francisco:

El juicio de amparo. Mexico, 1907.

Moreno, Cora S.:

Tratado del juicio de amparo conforme á las sentencias de los tribunales federales. Mexico, 1902. [The leading work on this subject.]

Reyes, Rodolfo:

La adición al artículo 102 constitucional. Mexico, 1908.

Rojas, Isidro y García Francisco Pascual:

El amparo y sus reformas. Mexico, 1907.

Ruiz Sandoval, Manuel:

Manual de procedimientos en el juicio de amparo. 2. ed. Mexico, 1896.

Sanchez Gavito, Indalecio:

Teoría del amparo.

[At head of title: Academia mexicana de legislación y jurisprudencia correspondiente de la Real de Madrid] Mexico, 1897.

Vega, Fernando:

La nueva ley de amparo de garantías individuales, orgánica de los artículos 101 y 102 de la constitución . . . Ensayo crítico filosófico de la ley. Mexico, 1883.

The quest of state material, viz., session laws, codes, constitutions, official gazettes, court decisions, etc., was one of the principal objects of the trip to Mexico. Of the 28 states of the Mexican federation, 8 were utterly without representation on the shelves of the Law library, and of only one state, viz., Vera Cruz, had the Law library a fairly complete set of session laws. A few scattered codes and laws on special subjects made up the rest of the state collection.

It is a matter of considerable satisfaction now, to know that the Law library has practically every official publication of a legal nature, except the official gazettes, of 11 states of Mexico and a large number of codes, constitutions, and session laws of the remaining 17. In addition connections were established with reliable book dealers

and private individuals in Mexico City which will enable the Library to follow up all lacking material and obtain it, if humanly possible.

There was no feature of the trip so striking as the courtesy of the Mexican people, public officials, and employees as well as private citizens, high and low. Albeit a well known national trait, it is nothing less than a revelation to a stranger in Mexico. It would seem proper to acknowledge particularly the kind and helpful aid rendered to the representative by the following persons:

At Monterey, Nuevo León: The acting governor, Licentiate José Juan Vallejo, Licentiate Juan F. Burchard, Don Alberto Galván, and the American consul, Paul H. Foster, and his staff.

At Saltillo, Coahuila: The governor, Licentiate C. Garza García, Licentiate Miguel Cárdenas, Señores Antonio Támez, Raul M. Guzmán, Carlos E. Martínez, and the American vice consul, Earl W. Eaton.

At San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí: The acting governor, Don Lorenzo Nieto, Licentiate Mariano Palau, Julio Betancourt, Primo Feliciano Valázquez, and the American consul, Walter F. Boyle.

At Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas: Governor César López de Lara and Licentiate José J. Matus.

At Tampico, Tamaulipas: Licentiate Samuel Melo y Ostos and the American consul, James B. Stewart.

At Mexico City: Those mentioned heretofore and Licentiate Juan B. Castelazo, José Romero, Alfredo Flores, Rutilo Berlanga, Francisco Prada Gay, secretario de acuerdos de la Suprema corte de justicia, Adolfo Valle, ex-procurador general del Distrito federal, Eduardo Villaseñor, regidor del Ayuntamiento.

Also Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, Miss Mary Blake, and Señores Alberto Pani, secretario de hacienda; José Vasconcelos, secretario de instrucción pública; Genaro Estrada, sub-secretario de relaciones exteriores; Ignacio de la Torre, sub-jefe de protocolo; Señores Rafael López and Luis González Obregón, director and sub-director, respectively, del Archivo general de la nación; Señores Luis Y. Reed, oficial mayor de la Cámara de senadores; José S. Montes de Oca, of the Museo nacional; Antonio Tagle,

of the Biblioteca nacional; Rafael H. Valles, of the Secretaría de instrucción pública; N. R. Lanas, of the Departamento de hacienda; P. V. Michel of the Secretaría de agricultura, industria, and trabajo; Dr. Agustín García Figueroa and Dr. Juan C. Iguíñez, director and sub-director, respectively, of the Biblioteca nacional; Señores Miguel L. García, of the Secretaría de gobernación, Pedro Robredo, Indalecio Porrua, and the American consul general, Claude I. Dawson and his staff.

DIVISION OF MAPS

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Miss Wightman)

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

MAPS AND
CHARTS:
Accessions.

TABLE A.—Accessions, July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924

Description	Copy-right	Pur-chases	Gift	Trans-fer	Ex-change	Total
Maps.....	2, 129	149	1, 064	828	-----	4, 170
Atlases.....	33	50	13	8	-----	104
MSS.....	-----	20	8	1	-----	29
Views.....	5	-----	19	1	-----	25
Total.....	2, 167	219	1, 104	838	-----	4, 328

TABLE B.—Total number of pieces in division, June 30, 1924

Description	June 30, 1923	Accessions, 1924	Total
Maps.....	169, 057	4, 170	173, 227
Atlases.....	5, 846	104	5, 950
MSS.....	990	29	1, 019
Views.....	2, 012	25	2, 037
Total.....	177, 905	4, 328	182, 233

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, 1923-1924		Total	
	Maps	Sheets	Maps	Sheets
Sanborn insurance.....	917	11, 656	31, 701	301, 238
Ordnance survey.....				17, 217
Egyptian survey.....				22, 660
Total.....	917	11, 656	31, 701	341, 115

During the first half of the year the service was necessarily seriously interrupted by the failing health of the late Mr. P. Lee Phillips, for so many years the widely known chief of this division, whose death occurred on January 4. The division, however, has not fallen below a fair average in any line of its work, and the accessions show a gain over last year of 516 items.

Since February, many books and pamphlets taken by the map division from the regular collection for use in the work and the works on cartography regularly assigned to this division have been brought together and arranged on the shelves in their classified order. Previously they had been shelved in groups in various places in the division, and as their number increased it had become more and more difficult to locate them. These books have received a new map division label lately adopted, printed cards for them have been secured from the card division, and an index and a card shelf list formed. While many books in the division are still to be handled in this way, the books so far arranged number 1,600, the new index contains 1,073 cards, and the shelf list 1,014 titles. Index cards for the pamphlets number 1,019 and shelf list cards for such pamphlets as have been classified number 349. For these books, 500 dummies were needed on the regular shelves and 154 for the pamphlets, which have been supplied.

New index.

Charging system. The charging system in use in the map division has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. Frequently those entitled to borrow maps and atlases, such as the great map-making departments of the Government which use our material constantly, request repeated renewals owing to their use of the material. Charges for this outstanding material have been checked and an accounting made for all items.

Harrisse collection. Satisfactory progress has been made in the identification of the tracings of maps and pencil sketches which form part of the collection left to the Library of Congress by the late Mr. Henry Harrisse. This part of the Harrisse collection consists of between 600 and 700 pieces, measuring from tracings of 2 by 2 inches to maps of ca. 24 by 30 inches, illustrating the studies of Mr. Harrisse from which he selected the maps used in his published works. Owing to the pressure of other work only a limited time could be devoted to identifying this material.

New steel map cases. The two additional steel map cases, so long needed in the map division, have been installed and will relieve the congestion in the files of Hydrographic Office and Coast & Geodetic Survey charts.

No special events mark the year's work in the regular activities of the division. Notwithstanding the crippled state of the staff, the research work both for correspondence and to aid special researchers working in the division has received special attention.

Large-scale maps. During the last two years many important large-scale maps, brought up to date since the world war, have been published. Efforts have been made to secure as many of these as possible. Many published sheets of the "International 1 M map" lacking in our files, including the 32 sheets of Brazil, were secured. The following very important and useful current maps were recently acquired, of which the map of Cincinnati was presented by that city.

Philip's new commercial map of the world in Mercator's projection. Equatorial scale, 1:20,000,000. 3 sheets about 45 x 28 each. [London] G. Philip & son, ltd. [1923?]

Weltkarte der kohlen- und ölbunker-stationen nebst den kohlen- und petroleumfeldern . . . Bearbeitet von dr. Schweer. Nebenkarten: Westeuropa (Nord- und Ostsee, Atlantische küste und

westliches Mittelmeer). Weltproduktionsstatistik. Verzeichnis der kohlen- und ölbunkerstationen. Äquatorialmassstab 1:28 000 000. 35 x 56½. Hamburg, L. Friederichsen & co., 1923. *Large-scale maps.*

Carte des communications télégraphiques du régime extra-européen dressée d'après des documents officiels par le Bureau international de l'union télégraphique. Dessin de W. Bonacker. Échelle à l'équateur 1:25.000.000. 4 sheets, each 16¾ x 32. Berne, Kummerly & Frey, 1923.

Map of the city of Boston prepared by the City planning board under the direction of Arthur C. Comey. Scale, 1 inch=400 ft. 16 sheets, each 39¾ x 38¾. [Boston, City planning board] 1924.

City of Cincinnati. Topographic survey of 1912. Engineering department, H. M. Waite, chief engineer, Division of sewerage investigations, H. S. Morse, division engineer. Engraved by the Topographical engraving co., Washington, D. C. Edition of 1914. Scale 1:4800. 48 sheets, each 24 x 31. [Cincinnati, Engineering department, 1914.]

Shows contour lines. Contour interval 5 feet.

A specially important map, being an example of a recent departure in city mapping.

Mapa general de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, dibujado por el ingeniero sr. don Felipe Türkkel bajo la dirección inspección del consejero superior de Estudios sr. Max Dobroschke. Escala, 1:1,200,000. 8 sheets, each 37¾ x 25½. Berlin, D. Reimer (E. Vohsen), [1923?]

Philips' commercial map of South America. Edited by W. S. Barclay. Scale, 1:5,000,000. 2 sheets, each 32 x 43. London, G. Philip & son, ltd. 1923.

Accompanied by descriptive text entitled, South America—geographical, commercial, industrial. A handbook to Philips' commercial map of South America by W. S. Barclay . . . with complete index. 40 p. 4°. London, G. Philip & son, ltd. 1923.

Mapa de los ferro carriles de la República Argentina. Compilado y construido por la Dirección de tierras, colonización y fomento de los ferro carriles del estado. Escala, 1:1.500.000. 6 sheets, each 36¾ x 30. Buenos Aires, J. Peuser, 1922.

A map of Europe to illustrate territorial changes since 1914. Edited by George Philip . . . Published by George Philip & son ltd. under the auspices of the League of nations union. Scale, 1:1,500,000. 4 sheets, each 35¾ x 46½. London, G. Philip & son, ltd. [1923?]

Neue eisenbahnkarte von Zentraleuropa in 25 blättern nebst übersichtsblatt. Entworfen und bearbeitet von: Sektionschef d^r Franz Le Monnier, major Alois Spatzier und major Max Freissler. Massstab 1:700.000. 25 sheets, each 21½ x 30 & index sheet, 14¾ x 21. Wien, M. Freissler, 1921.

Philips' new commercial map of Europe. Scale, 1:300,000. 3 sheets, each ca. $45\frac{1}{4}$ x $34\frac{3}{4}$. London, G. Philip & son, ltd [1923?]

Philips' new library map of Africa. Scale (75 miles, to 1 inch) 3 sheets, each 45 x $35\frac{1}{2}$. [London] G. Philip & son, ltd. [1923?].

In the list of noteworthy accessions given below, the copy of Mercator's atlas of 1606? was the gift of Mr. Edward E. Berry, Monte Verde, Bordighera, Italy. The three manuscript surveys in St. Tammany Parish, La., and two in the Choctaw District, Miss., were presented by Mr. Albert T. Witbeck, of Shreveport, La.:

MAPS:
Noteworthy ac-
cessions.

Carey, M. A general atlas of the present war containing, six maps and one chart . . . Including every place in Europe and the West Indies, in which the war has been carried on. 1 p. l., 7 maps. sm. fol. Philadelphia: printed by M. Carey, January 28, 1794.

Carey's *American atlas . . . 1795* is generally considered the first attempt at an atlas published in America, but this small atlas is dated 1794,—one year earlier. It is noted as no. 86 in Samuel Campbell's *Fall catalogue of books for 1794. 124 Pearl St., New York*, also as no. 34 in Carey's *Catalogue of books, pamphlets, maps, and prints . . . [Philadelphia] Wrigley & Berriman, 1795*. The maps were engraved by Cornelius Tiebout, Joseph T. Scott and William Barker, well-known map engravers of New York and Philadelphia, at this period.

Keulen, J. van. The great and newly enlarged sea atlas or water-world, containing, exact descriptions of all the sea coasts of the whole world, according to theyre true scituation upon the globe in longitude & latitude as well as in plano many errors which were in the former charts, with much care and industrie corrected & amended according to good informations gathered from many able & experienced navigators both English & Holanders sundry shoalds & dangers not formerly knowne (especially in the West Indies) here discovered, very usefull & nessesary for all such as practice the art of navigation. 3 v. fol. Amsterdam, J. van Keulen, 1682-[1686].

First English edition of Keulen's *Groote nieuwe vermeerderde zee-atlas ofte waterwerelt*. The original Dutch edition appeared in 5 volumes from 1682 to 1684. It was published also with French, Spanish and Italian title-pages and text.

In an article which appears in *The Gentleman's magazine. May, 1858*, the van Keulen firm is spoken of as the oldest existing firm in Europe which had devoted itself to nautical works, having then been in existence for over two hundred years; and that prior to the commencement of the 18th century the English were almost entirely dependent upon the Dutch for the charts and directions by which their ships were navigated.

Mercator, G. [Atlas sive cosmographicac meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura . . .] 1 l., 4 pp., 58 maps. sm. fol. [Amsterodami, excusum in aedibus Judoci Hondij, 1606?] Maps have text on the reverse. MAPS:
Noteworthy ac-
cessions.

A collection of Mercator maps without title-page, probably from the edition of 1606, copies of which are rarely found. The Library of Congress has no copy of this edition, so identification is not positive, but all maps were issued before the 1607 edition of the atlas. A number of the maps are the same as in the 1585 and 1595 editions, and those unidentified differ in the text on the reverse from those in the 1607 edition.

Valegio, F. Raccolta di le piv illvstri et famose citta di tvtto il mondo. 1 p. l., 320 pl. obl. 24°. [Venetia? 1611?] Rare collection of plans and views of cities. Of the 320 plates, 111 are engraved by Francesco Valegio, 5 by Martinus Rota, and the remaining number are unsigned. Plate 272 shows the new fortifications of Algiers, 1571 and pl. 273, the battle of Lepanto, October 7, 1571. Plate 82, Mexico, is the only American city included. Three plans by Martinus Rota, no. 259, Constantinopoli, no. 260, Rodi, cita et isolla, and no. 271, Alger, are dated 1572.

Valegio flourished in Venice in the latter part of the 16th and early part of the 17th century. Besides engraving he published numerous works. His death occurred after 1611.

World at one view. 20¼ x 28½. New York, Ensign & Thayer, [1847]. Interesting broadside containing a map of the world in hemispheres, panoramas showing scenes from all parts of the world, the five races, female costumes, heights of mountains, lengths of rivers, population, etc. Copyrighted by H. Phelps in 1847.

A broadside with the same title and same map but with different information and illustrations was copyrighted in 1846 by Henry A. Munson and published in New York by Haven and Emerson.

Carta que Comprehende la Nueva York, Nueva Ynglaterra, la Acadia ò Nueva Escocia, la Ysla Real, la de S^a Juan, Con parte de la de Terra Noba; Sujeta alas Longitudes delos nuevos Quarterones que por disposicion del Ex^{mo} S^{er} D^o Josef Solano Comandante Gen^l dela Esq^{da} y Fuerzas Maritimas dela Havana, adado aluz el Theniente de Nauio Piloto mayor. de Derrotas D^o Josef. de S^a Martin Suarez, el año de 1781. Loque Corresponde. asu Latitud Configurar^{on} Bancos, Sondas Viriles, Bajos y Arrecifes, es Extraido delos mejores Planos Particulares. y Cartas de que Vsan los Pilotos oficiales que sirven aeste Congreso; Como tambien dela nueva Carta publicada en Francia el año de 1780 p^r Orn de M^{de} de Sartine Ministro y SS^{rio} de Estado. . . . Jossef del Campo. 23 x 31¼. ms.

Similar in workmanship to the map of Boston and vicinity noted in this list, with the same rubric following Jossef del Campo's signature. Explanatory legend contains 72 entries.

MAPS:

Noteworthy ac-
cessions.

Carta que contiene parte de la costa de la California desde los 44. g^o hasta los 61. con sus Islas y Bajos Adjacentes. Delineado por el Pilotin del N^o de la Arm^a d^a Bernabe Muñoz, bajo la Correccion del Alferes de Fragata d^a Pedro Rebelles. Maestro de dibujo por S. M. Año de 1787. 17 $\frac{3}{8}$ x 18 $\frac{1}{4}$. ms.

Map done in pen and ink, lightly colored. Made previous to Vancouver's discoveries and shows the Spanish names given various points by the expeditions under Heceta, Quadra, Ayala, Maurelle and others.

Carta reducida que comprehende las Costas Septemtrionales De la California contenidas entre el g^o 36. y el 61. de Latitud Norte Descubiertas en los Años de 1775 y 1779, en las Expediciones que De Orden del Soberano se Dispuicieron para Dichos Descubrimientos, la primera en la Fragata Santiago mandada por el Theniente de Navio D^a Bruno De Hezeta que se estendió h^a. los 50. g^os. de latitud, y la Goleta Sonora, mandada p^r el theniente de Fragata D^a Juan Fran^{co} de la Bodega y Quadra que subio h^a los 58^o y ultimamente con las Fragatas Princesa, al mando del theniente de Navio D^a Ignacio Arteaga, y la Favorita p^r el de la misma Clase D^a Juan Fran^{co} de la Bodega, y Quadra, que llegaron h^a. los 61. g^o de Latitud N. y al Occidente de S^a Blás 51^o que corresponden a 158^o 6' al Occidente de Paris. 26 x 23. ms.

Carefully drawn map in ink and pen. Especially interesting in connection with the study of the Spanish discoveries on the northwest coast previous to Vancouver's voyage.

[Map of the coast of British Columbia and the northwestern part of Vancouver Island] 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$. [1786?] ms.

Spanish map drawn before the discoveries of Vancouver in 1792. Shows the northwest end of Vancouver Island here named "Isla de Cox" with "Bahia d S^r Patricio," "Bahia d Dunguen" and "R^o Pare" marked upon it. An inset at the top of the map shows these bays on a larger scale. The main land is marked "Nueva Hybernia," upon which are also shown "Monte del Sol," "Monte de Cox" and "Fair Head." The "Golfo de Fitzhvgh" and "Entrada pequena de Smith" are given in their present position. A number of islands are shown, several of which are named, the northermost being "Y^a d Brown," probably Aristazable Island.

Plano del Puerto dela Mobila Situado en Lat^d N de 30^o 10'm tomado a los Ingleses al Dia 14 de Marzo de 1780. Escala de 3. Millas Maritim. [to 2 in.] 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. ms.

Pen and ink drawing lightly colored. Gives soundings and indicates sailing direction for entering the harbor. The following names appear on the map: P^{ta} dela Mobilla, Y^a Dafina, Y^a Alcatraz, Y^a Girar, R^o buen Socorro, R^o Percadorey.

Plano de la Bahia de Pansacola. Situada en la Punta Siguema p^r 30^o 2'0. de Lat^d N. y por 287^o 3'4. de Long^d respeto el merid^o de Tenerife. Cuya Derrota p^a la Entrada esta Señalada por

las Lineas E. E. E. E. y los Puntos de sus Marcas con las M. M. ^{MAPS:}
 M. Los num^o gl estan en la Barra y Bancos denotan los pies ^{Noteworthy ac-}
 de Augua, g^l tien^a y los demas son braz^o de 6. pies Cavtellanos, ^{cessions.}
 y todas son sondas tomadas en Baxa mar siendo la Alt^a ordinaria
 delas maceas de 1½ a! 2. pies. Copiado p^r el Pilotin del N^o
 D^o Josef Magule baxo la Correccion del Alferz de Frag^{ta}
 D^o Pedro Rivelles Mrð. Delineador por S. M. del Departam^{to}
 de Cadiz Su Original Levantado el año de 82. p^r D^o Antonio
 Donato Paredez. Escala de 3 millas Maritimas. [to 2½
 in.] 16¼ x 16¼. ms.

Pen and ink drawing, lightly colored. Gives soundings and sailing directions for entering the bay. Shows fortification covering the entrance and fortifications overlooking the town.

Descripcion de la Costa de la Luciana, y entrada en el Rio de Micisipi con sus sondas y Baxos. Nuebamente Correzido y enmendado por los Pilotos de la Real Armada en el Año de 1769. 12¾ x 20. ms.

Map done in pen and ink, lightly colored, showing the coast of the Gulf of Mexico from the mouth of the Mississippi River to a point east of "Apalache" on the coast of Florida. Among the points located on the map are "N^o Orlean," "B^a de la Movila," and "Apalache." This map is probably a copy of the original manuscript from which the following four maps were made in the years 1784, 1786 and 1787, by various draftsmen whose names appear on the maps. The copies contain some additional names and varying soundings.

Descripcion de la Costa de la Luciana y entrada enel Rio de Micisipi Consus Zondas y Bajos Nuebamente Corregidos y enmendado Por los Pilotos de la Armada el año de 1769. Deligneado por el Agregado de Cstá R! Escuela de Naveg^or Leonardo Mig! Camerino Bajo la Corr^oa de D^o Pedro Rebelles Mro de Lineador Por S. M. a 18 de Nov^ore de 1784. 14 x 20¾. ms.

Map done in pen and ink. Shows the coast of the Gulf of Mexico from the Mississippi Delta to Anclote Keys, Florida.

Descripcion de la Costa de la Luciana, y entrada, enel Rio de Micissippi. Consus Zond^o y Baxos Nuebam^{to} Correjido y enmendo por los Pilo^o de la Armada el año 1769. Deligneado p^r el Pilotin de la Re! Arm^o D^o Andres Clemes Bajo la Corr^o de D^o Pedro Rebelles Mfð Deligneador por Su Magestad a 26. de Junio de 1784. 14½ x 21. ms.

Map done in pen and ink and water colors. Shows the coast of the Gulf of Mexico from the Mississippi Delta to Anclote Keys Florida.

Descripcion de la Costa de la Luciana, y entrada en el Rio de Micisipi con sus sondas y Baxos. Nuebam^{to} Corregido, y enmendado p^r los Pilotos de la R! Armada en el año de 1769,, Deligneado p^r D^o Josef Lahaurie Pilotin del Num^o de la R! Arm^o Baxo la Correccion de D^o Pedro Ribelles Maestro de Delineador p^r S. M. del Departamento de Cadiz año de 1786,, 14¼ x 21. ms.

MAPS:
Noteworthy ac-
cessions.

Map done in pen and ink. Shows the coast of the Gulf of Mexico from the Mississippi Delta to Anclote Keys, Florida.

Descripcion de la Costa de la Luciana, y entrada en el Rio de Micisipi con sus sondas, y Baxos. Nuebam^{to} Correjido, y enmendado por los Pilotos de la R^a Armada en el Año de 1769. Delineado p^r D^e Juan Gomez, y Sande. Pilotin del N^o Baxo la Corre^a de D^e Pedro Ribelles, Maestro de Delineador p^r S. M. del Depart^{to} de Cadiz año de 1787. 14 x 20. ms.

Map done in pen and ink, lightly colored. Gives coast of the Gulf of Mexico from the Mississippi Delta to the coast of Florida southeast of Apalache Bay.

[St. Tammany Parish] fol^o 48, Book N^o 6 D N^o 4  [Scale 200 Perchas [to 2 in.] 6 x 7. ms.

Certified pen and ink copy, dated May 10, 1841, of a tract of land between "B. de la Liberté" and "Bayu Paquet" marked "Don Gabriel Dubertan. 1240 Arpanes," also "Louisiana año 1803." With notes.

[St. Tammany Parish] Township 9. R. 13 East. 13 x 15½. ms.

Certified pen and ink copy dated July 6, 1843, of the survey made in 1826 of Township no. 9, South Range no. 13 East, which is on file in the U. S. Land Office, Greensburg, La. With notes. Map slightly colored.

[St. Tammany parish] T. 9 S. R. 13 E. Greensburg Dist: L^a. 12½ x 14½. ms.

Certified pen and ink copy of a survey on file in the U. S. Land Office, Greensburg, La., with full notes. Surveyed 1820-1821. Certification dated 1851.

A map of forty miles north, thirty miles west, and twenty-five miles south of Boston, including an accurate draft of the harbour and town. Scale of 20 English miles of y^e map [to 4 in.] 15½ x 17. [1776?]

Inset.—Boston town. Contemporary map without author, date, or place of publication. Contains in the list of references statements regarding movements of both Provincial and Royal troops. The only dated reference is to "The Provincial battery gained by the King's troops in the battle on the 17th of June, 1775." The legend indicates that the map was made while the Nautilus man-of-war was lying above Charlestown ferry, between March 6 and April 16, 1776, when it was ordered to Bermuda.

A plan of those parts of Boston, and the towns in its vicinity, with the waters and flats adjacent, which are immediately or remotely connected with the contemplated design of erecting perpetual tide-mills. Printed and coloured typographically in the new constructed letter-press lately invented by Benjamin Dearborn. Scale, eighty rods, or one-quarter of a mile to an inch. 18¾ x 14¼. Boston, February, 1814.

Two states are known, of which this is the earlier. Although both states are dated February, 1814, a few changes and numer-

ous additions have been made in the later state. The earlier map contains no view of the State House, no remarks in explanation of the colorings, and a simply-designed compass. The title is less elaborately printed, and does not contain this additional statement: "This vast design, in the wide range of its utility, will undoubtedly exceed any undertaking hitherto accomplished in this quarter of the world. Printed and colored typographically by Benjamin Dearborn in his new constructed letter-press. This plan is probably the first ever printed in a similar manner, as the common printing press cannot be thus applied . . ."

MAPS:
Noteworthy ac-
cessions

Viniendo de Cauo Coad abuscarse el Puerto del Boston executará lo siguiente Desde dño Cauo y al N. de el Como 50. Leguas (endonde hallará 40. brazas de Agua fondo Piedra menuda) gobernará al O^o 5. g^o S dela Auja, y por fondo de 60, 50. 40, y 30, braz^o de Agua fango, y Conchuela, o Arena gruesa parda. y Conchuela (Con irregularidad en el brazeaxe pu es unas vezes hallará 70. braz^o otras 50. otras 42, pero siguiendo el Rumbo que quede dño) hira aponerse a Distancia dela Boca del Puerto 3. Leguas quelo Conozera porque haze la figura A. demorando al O^o dela Auja, que sehalla de 24 hasta 18. braz^o de Agua fango. B es la punta de Alderunton, y C es la figura que haze la I^a del L. y los Caios del Agua todos de Meganos de Arena Blanca, Vien conocida dita entrada: y procurando incluhirse en la Linia de Carmin Siguirá Sinrecelo la Derrota, Estando Seguro enque las Sondas Puntas y Bancos de este Plano que dan Colocados ami Satisfaz^o y Situada la Ciudad enla Latitud N. de 42° 19' y enla Long^o de 304° 18' al M^o de Thenerife. . . . Jossef del Campo. Escala de 1½ milla Española de 17½ engrado [to 3½ in.] 23¼ x 38. [1781?] ms.

Beautifully drawn map of Boston and the harbor done in pen and ink, lightly colored. The signature of Jossef del Campo is followed by a rubric formed of the letters J C with the small letters *v a* enclosed. A map of similar workmanship, signed by Del Campo with the same rubric following his name, is dated 1781. Soundings and directions for entering the harbor given. Explanatory legend contains 72 entries.

[Franklin county, Miss.] T. 7. R. 5. E. Choctaw District. 5 x 11. ms.

Pen and ink sectional map showing Choctaw boundary line.

[Lincoln county, Miss.] T. 8 R. 5. E Choctaw District. 14½ x 11¼. ms.

Pen and ink sectional map showing Choctaw boundary line.

Plano y costa dela Palisada. o. de Misipipi Zitvada, sv entrada. ocabo de Lodo. En 29 g^o 18 m^o de Latitvd. norte. y en Long^o de 385 g^o 3 m^o segvn Theñerife Delineado Por D^o Juan de Liguera y Antayo. Piloto. dela Carrera. 1751. Para El S^o D^o Franc^o del Postigo. Capitan, de Navio, de la Real Armada. Y Piloto mayor de ella. Escala, de 10,, Leg^o Marithimas, o de Qoengro [to 2½ in.] 13½ x 34½. ms.

MAPS:
Noteworthy ac-
cessions.

Well executed map in pen and ink, lightly colored, showing the lower reaches and mouth of the Mississippi River and the Gulf coast from Vermilion Bay, Louisiana to St. Joseph's Bay, Florida. Many settlements located and explanatory legends given.

Baye de la Delaware Avec les Ports, Sondes Dangers, Bancs, &c. depuis les Caps Jusqu'a Philadelphie d'Après la Carte de Joshua Fisher publie a Philadelfia. A La Havana Chez de Mouñoz rue de Soléille 1785. 1777. Ybarre fecit. Lieues Marines de 20 au Degre, 5 Lieu [to 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ in.] 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 25 $\frac{7}{8}$. ms.

Beautifully drawn and lightly colored map copied from the 1777 edition of Joshua Fisher's map of Delaware Bay. The notes also given.

Plano dela Bahia de Laware y entrada de Filadelfie situado Cauo James, o la Torre dñ Farol en 38° 47', N y en la Longd de 300° 1' al Meridiano de Thenerife. . . . Jossef del Campo. Escala de una milla de 60. eng.° [to 2 in.] 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 19 $\frac{1}{2}$. ms.

Map done in pen and ink, lightly colored. As in the case of other maps carrying Jossef del Campo's signature, this map is beautifully drawn. Del Campo's signature is here followed by the same rubric as on the map of Boston and of the northeast coast of America. The map of the northeast coast is dated 1781, the probable date of all three of the maps. An explanatory legend contains 38 entries.

A map of the Western-Reserve, including the Fire Land in Ohio July 4th, 1823. By H. Kingsbury, Painesville. Scale, 5 [miles to $\frac{5}{8}$ in.] 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 15.

An engraved map, retouched here and there with pen and ink. Other maps of the Western Reserve and Fire Lands were published in 1798, 1806 and 1826.

Plano de Philadelphia. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 28 $\frac{3}{8}$. ms.

A beautifully drawn Spanish copy, in pen and ink, of the Laurie & Whittle edition of Joshua Fisher's map of Delaware Bay, published in 1794. The elaborately drawn cartouche is blank except for the short title given above, and the cartouche prepared for the legend is also blank.

Plano Del Desembocadero del Rio Misipipi. Enel seno Mexicano, comparte del territorio de la Movila, el qual incluien los Franceses enla Provincia que han nombrado, la Luisiana. . . . Copyado Por Diego Montes de Oca Pilotin de la Real Armada Bajo la Correccion de D^o Joseph Franc^o Badaraco M^{ro}. Deline^o p^r S. M. en dñá Escuela. La Real Escuela de Navegacion. En el Departamen^o de Cadiz 1756. 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. ms.

Map done in pen and ink and lightly colored, of the mouth of the Mississippi River giving the Mississippi and Red rivers as far as Natchitoches, and the whole of Mobile Bay and mouth of the Alabama River, showing the various forts and naming the Indian settlements.

Plano I Descripcion de la Costa, desde el Cavo de Cañaveral, hasta cerca de la boca de la Vir-[sic.] nia, contando, Costa de Florida, Georgia, y Carolinas del S, y N, con todos sus Puertos, Ester [sic.] letas, Baxos, Islas, y Rios; segun las vlti-[sic.] icias, hata oy Octubre de 1756. Copiado Por Juan Linares, Pilotin del Numero de la Real Armada; baxo la Correccion de D^o Joseph Francisco Badaraco Maestro Delineador por S. M. en dicha Real Escuela. . . . La Real Esevcla de Navegacion. En el Departam^o de Cadiz 1756. 29 x 20. ms.

MAPS:
Noteworthy ac-
cessions.

Map done in pen and ink, lightly colored, showing the coast of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida from about the position of Cape Lookout to Cape Canaveral.

A Map or Chart of the Mosquito Shore With the Islands, Keys, Rocks and Shoals, adjacent to (or between) it, and Iamaica. Done from actual Surveys, notes and remarks made between the years 1767 and 1774 By [David Lambi].

N. B. The Delineator haven had many Oppertunitys since the above period, to the yar 1781. to corect and adjust his own Observat.^s bi compareing with those of many of the Kings ships and having corected the work accordingly; it is presumed this Cart is as Corect as Can be made. 41½ x 36¾. ms.

Map done in pen and ink, lightly colored. Contains 3 insets, a continuation of the coast, "The lake of Nicaragua," and "St. Iuans Harbour." which is "Done from an Actual Survey by David Lambi."

Nuova pianta di Roma dada in luce da Giambattista Nolli l'anno MDCCXLVIII. 2 p. l., 36 numb., 1. incl. 14 maps. fol. [Roma, 1748].

Contains a map in 12 sheets accompanied by a comprehensive index of 1320 references, both numerically and alphabetically arranged; also a topographical map and one of ancient Rome, each on one sheet. It is said to be the earliest accurately drawn map and remained the most authoritative for many years. Carlo Nolli, son of the author, engraved several sheets of this map.

DIVISION OF MUSIC

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

Accessions to the Music division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924

	Copy-right	Gift	Pur-chase	Ex-change	Trans-fer	Other	Total
Music (M)----	9, 739	395	1, 702	32	146	73	12, 087
Literature(ML)	403	161	722	1	39	15	1, 341
Theory (MT)---	648	25	103	-----	11	9	796
Total----	10, 790	581	2, 527	33	196	97	14, 224

Contents at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1924

Music:

Contents on June 30, 1923, volumes and pieces.....	906, 235
Accessions during the past year.....	12, 087
Total.....	918, 322
Less second copies and player-rolls disposed of in exchange and transfer.....	6, 427

Total on June 30, 1924.....911, 895

Literature:

Contents on June 30, 1923, volumes and pamphlets.....	40, 740
Accessions during the past year.....	1, 341
Total.....	42, 081
Less second copies disposed of in exchange....	5

Total on June 30, 1924..... 42, 076

Theory:

Contents on June 30, 1923, volumes and pamphlets.....	25, 155
Accessions during the past year.....	796
Total.....	25, 951
Less second copies disposed of in exchange....	325

Total on June 30, 1924..... 25, 626

Grand total, volumes, pamphlets, etc.....979, 597

Growth and contents of the collection.

Again the total number of accessions to the Music division for the past fiscal year shows a decrease. Again the decrease, a result of selection and exclusion, is in copyright deposits only. It represents a falling off in bulk, not a diminution in quality or value. All copyright deposits now accepted are classified. The alarming growth in unclassified music, or "reserve storage," has come to a timely stop.

The storing and circulating of "player rolls" having proved inexpedient and impracticable, 2,597 of these accumulated copyright deposits were transferred to other Government departments (for distribution among Army and Navy hospitals, etc.). This leaves a few hundred rolls for similar disposal in the near future.

Purchases have increased. Of the printed books and music, 20 items date before the year 1700, about 250

date before 1800, and about 1,500 date before 1900. Older imprints are naturally in the minority. But their exceptional fewness among last year's 14,224 accessions is not so much a sign of their scarcity, as it is an indication that of the earlier works the more important and more easily obtainable have been gathered, with an impressive array of rare or unique pieces to boot. Even so, there is ample room left in this field for essential additions. A state of ideal completeness in a library, were it conceivable, would still be inadmissible to a librarian.

However, the collection as it stands is singularly well equipped to serve the student or investigator, and need not fear comparison with some of the much older institutions in Europe. Nor is the equipment restricted to the published records of music as a science and an art; it offers abundant source material and peculiar facilities for original research in several branches of musical history.

It is difficult to impress upon a casual visitor the comprehensiveness of the collection. Sometimes one chance discovery, on the part of the visitor, does more than the sight of shelves and shelves of music. A visiting pianist asks—and his question implies a friendly challenge—whether there is in the collection a printed score of an eighteenth century cantata which, in furnishing him with a lovely tune for a quaint arrangement, has transiently emerged from oblivion; he is handed not only the original edition (published in 1743), but the composer's own manuscript of the work. A visiting conductor's polite interest in the remarkable collection of opera scores suddenly warms into enthusiasm as he happens to see the full score of a Russian opera which he is proud to have been the first to produce in Moscow, but which is still unknown outside of Russia. A visiting composer of note is pleased at the full representation of his works, until he laughingly admits the fulness to be embarrassing. He has discovered the copyright deposits of certain compositions of his, "youthful efforts" to be sure, the plates and stock of which were destroyed at his request by an obliging publisher. Yet his biographer, in order to describe the fruiting, will want to know the seed. The names of

pianist, conductor, and composer do not matter. Such occurrences are actual and typical.

So far as contemporary publications are concerned, there is no doubt that the collection has hardly a rival. Its intensive development in this direction continues. What it awaits is more intensive use.

Use of the collection.

The utility of the division as an aid to the general public—to correspondents who seek information on sundry musical matters—is constantly and increasingly felt. Perhaps the help it is so often able to give accounts directly for the multiplying appeals that are made to the division.

If, on the other hand, our scholars and musicians seem a trifle backward in utilizing the large resources at their disposal, it is partly because the study of "musicology," as it is understood in Europe, has hardly begun to be followed here; partly because the swift pace of our musical life allows the busy teacher or artist little time to delay over books. These conditions are not without serious consequences. They lead to misinformation and error of judgment.

Only recently a statement found its way into print that of the original (unrevised) vocal score of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunof" two copies remained, and that both were only "semiavailable for examination" somewhere in France. This American writer ignored that for the last 13 years a copy has been accessible to any reader in the Library of Congress. A conductor in New York not long ago made the laudable attempt to revive in concert form a seventeenth century work of English dramatic music. He brought upon himself severe criticism from scholars for using in his performance an edition of the score which is far from correct and complete. Not only could he have found in the Library of Congress a more recent and more authoritative reprint, but he could have inspected a copy of the faulty, older edition with minute corrections in the hand of Sir Frederick Ouseley, inserted after a careful manuscript copy of the score in question, which John Travers made in the early part of the eighteenth century. These little slips, also, are typical. The way to avoid them lies open.

A view of modern trends in any art, but especially in music, which loses sight of the historic background of these movements misses the proper critical perspective. How this perspective may be offered in the scholarly, yet thoroughly live treatment of a musical subject, was shown in Prof. Dr. Otto Kinkeldey's admirable paper on "The harmonic sense, its evolution and destiny," which he read at the annual meeting of the Music Teachers' National Association in December, 1923. For his quotations from early theorists and composers, Professor Kinkeldey knew how to find in the Library of Congress telling examples. Instances such as this are still regrettably few.

Gifts have been many and notable. The most notable is that of Mrs. Frederic Shurtleff Coolidge, founder and maintainer of the "Berkshire Festivals" of chamber music at Pittsfield, Mass. Mrs. Coolidge has given to the Library the composers' autograph scores of all the works of chamber music which passed into her possession as winners in the international competitions for the "Berkshire Prize," or were commissioned by her for the festivals. There are 17 works by 14 composers: Ernest Bloch, Renzo Bossi, Domenico Brescia, Rebecca Clarke (3), Henry Eichheim, Eugene Goossens, Henry Holden Huss, Tadeusz de Iarecki, G. Francesco Malipiero (2), Julius Röntgen, David Stanley Smith, Leo Sowerby, H. Waldo Warner, and Leo Weiner. Mrs. Coolidge will also give to the Library what other autograph scores she may obtain in the future.

GIFTS:
Music.

Over the pages of a book, as a rule, only the reader's eye need travel comfortably and in silence to discover what the writer has to say. Pictures and prints require but the right display to make their full effect. The largest map does not ask for more than to be spread. These demands a library can satisfy. It can not do entire justice to a music score. Whatever the eye, in the silent reading of a score, may reveal to the trained ear or imagination of a musician, it takes a performer—it may take a hundred performers—to translate that score into the sounds which the composer wanted us to hear.

Having in mind the disadvantage under which music lies, compared with the other divisions of the Library, Mrs. Coolidge conceived and carried out the novel idea of adding to the mute symbols of tone the gift of their audible presentation by performers of the first rank. The munificence of Mrs. Coolidge, the direction of the Librarian, the cooperation of the chiefs of the other divisions, jointly assured the success of the three recitals of chamber music which were given at the Freer Gallery of Art in Washington (February 7, 8, and 9, 1924), under the auspices of the music division. These recitals and the circumstances accompanying them received broad publicity at the time in Europe as well as in America. It is not necessary, then, to rehearse these circumstances beyond the recalling of the fact that it was the first occasion on which music of a high artistic order was placed "under the shelter" of the United States Government.

Miss Mary A. Dohn and Mrs. Franklin Rudolph, of Winnetka, Ill., gave several valuable pieces from the collection of their father, the late Adolph W. Dohn, whose memory they wished to honor by their gift. Mr. Dohn was born in 1835 at Breslau, came to Chicago in 1857, and died there in 1901. George P. Upton, in his "Musical Memoirs," wrote: "Mr. Dohn was engaged in active business, but devoted all his leisure time to music. He was one of the best equipped musicians Chicago has ever had, a man of strong intellectual grasp, a leader of great executive ability, and a musical scholar of more than ordinary attainments, as was shown in his leadership of the Apollo Club and in the important services rendered to Theodore Thomas in his orchestral work."

It is not surprising that such a man should have been also a discriminating collector. Among the pieces given by his daughters is one of particular interest. It is a small oblong book containing, in manuscript, a complete copy of the six suites by Joh. Seb. Bach, known as the "French" set. The book was once the property of Siegfried Dehn, whose son and heir sold it to Mr. Dohn. Siegfried Dehn, the first head of the music division in the Royal Library at Berlin, inclined to the belief that

the copy was in Bach's own hand. Philipp Spitta, in 1886, declared himself to be of the same opinion. Doubt that it is an autograph of Bach's is now strongly supported by Dr. Charles Sanford Terry in Edinburgh and Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Altman in Berlin. It remains, nevertheless, one of the very few complete manuscript copies of the set. Painstakingly executed, it was apparently made during the lifetime of Bach, if not under Bach's own supervision. The title-page reads: "Six Suites/ bestehend in Allemanden, Couranten, Sarabanden/ Giguen, Menuetten, Bouréen, u. andern Galantr./ Denen Liebhabern zur Gemüths Ergötzung verfertigt/ von/ Johann Sebastian Bach/ Hochfürstl. Anhalt-Cöthnich würd./ Capellmeister/ und/ Director Chori Musici Lipsiensis." The order of the six suites is the accepted one. In the third, the sequence of the Menuet and Anglaise is reversed, and the Anglaise is called "Gavotte." In the sixth, the Bourrée is lacking, and the sequence of the Menuet and Gigue is reversed. The book is in a state of perfect preservation.

Miss Rebekah Crawford, for many years a prominent ^{GIFTS:} teacher of Brooklyn, N. Y., has deposited the first part ^{Music.} of a large gift which will comprise portions of her musical library and of her collection of mementos and pictures of celebrated musicians. Especially welcome are the autograph letters of Teresa Careño, Annie Louise Carey, Chaminade, Stephen A. Emery, Gabriel Fauré, Benjamin Godard, Clara Louise Kellogg, Leschetitzky, Edward MacDowell and Mrs. MacDowell, William Mason, Georges Mathias, and others.

Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, of Washington, gave an autograph of Tschaikowsky. It is written in pencil on the back of a small program card for the musicale at the Russian Legation, in Washington, May 16, 1891, arranged in honor of Tschaikowsky's visit to the capital.

Mrs. Frederic Shurtleff Coolidge gave an autograph letter of Beethoven, written to Count Moritz Lichnowsky (ca. 1818-1820) which apparently is not published.

Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Turner, of Berwyn, Md., gave a number of early American publications, including several

songs of the Confederate Army, and other items of interest.

Mrs. Louis Adolphe Coerne has added to her gift of autograph compositions by her late husband with the full score and the piano reduction of one of his last and ripest works, the symphonic poem "Excalibur," op. 180.

The family of the late Frederick Russel Burton (1861-1909) has presented all the manuscripts left by the composer. Among them are the autograph full scores of his cantatas "Hiawatha" and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," also that of his "Ojibway Symphony," and some of the American-Indian tunes in the recording of which Mr. Burton was a successful pioneer.

Mrs. T. Hilton Turvey, the composer's widow, gave two of his autographs, the song "If June were mine," and "The night wind" for piano.

Through the kindness of Mr. J. Frederick Dawson of Eyam, England, the Library received two autographs, "Twilight woods" and "Labyrinth," of William Baines, a young English composer of unusual promise, who died in 1922 at the age of 23.

Autographs of Mrs. H. H. A. Beach are now more adequately represented in the Library's collection, thanks to the composer's gift of the original manuscripts of her "Sylvania, a wedding cantata," op. 46; "Help us, O God! motet for chorus," op. 50; "Jeptha's daughter, aria for soprano and orchestra," op. 53; and "The Sea fairies, a cantata for women's voices," op. 59.

Mr. Arthur Bliss, the English composer, gave the autograph full score of the first movement of his "Colour Symphony," a work which has been widely performed and much discussed.

With Mr. Adolph Martin Foerster's "American Ode" for orchestra, op. 81, and his Trio in D major, op. 83, recent gifts from the composer, his autograph works now in the Library amount to 12.

Mr. Carlos Salzedo gave the autographs of five of his compositions for the harp.

Among other composers who have given of their own manuscripts are Mary Knight Wood (Mrs. Alfred

Bishop Mason), Sig. Alfredo Barili, and Mr. Norman Peterkin.

The full score of Mr. Deems Taylor's suite for orchestra, "Through the Looking Glass," is the twelfth and most significant of his autograph compositions which have been received as gifts from his publishers, Messrs. J. Fischer & Bro.

A chance discovery brought to light the title of a song by Stephen C. Foster which is not mentioned by Morrison Foster in his brother's biography and collection of songs, nor does it appear in the Library's "Catalogue of first editions of Stephen C. Foster." It is called "The merry, merry month of May." Like several others of Foster's songs, it was "written and composed for Clarke's School Visitor (Philadelphia);" it was published in sheet music form by Oliver Ditson & Co. in 1862. By another chance, or rather by the nearest approach to a miracle, an inquiry at the publishers in Boston resulted in the finding, among dusty litter, of one solitary copy of the song in its first and perhaps only edition. What is probably a unique, and therefore to the collector an invaluable, copy, Oliver Ditson & Co. generously presented to the Library.

Mr. Hugo Riesenfeld, managing director of the Rialto, Rivoli, and Criterion Theaters in New York, gave the orchestral scores of several pieces of so-called "Classical jazz" as produced at the Rialto Theatre. These unpublished manuscript arrangements of popular "hits" are the first full scores of the species—in its tamer but none the less curious form—which it was possible to obtain for the benefit of a puzzled historian some hundred years hence.

In enumerating the gifts, it should not be overlooked that through the kindness of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, New York, and their Washington representatives, Messrs. E. F. Droop & Sons, the music division continues to enjoy the use of a grand piano.

Notwithstanding his many years of residence in Berlin (where he died on December 22, 1923) Arthur Bird was considered an American. He was born in Belmont, Mass., on July 23, 1850. A pupil of Haupt and Liszt,

PURCHASES:
Bird autographs.

he won recognition as an accomplished organist and composer. All of his autographs, including some larger and unpublished works, have been acquired by the Library. Among them are his opera "Daphne," the "Variations on an American folk song" for flute and orchestra, "Two poems" (op. 25) for symphonic orchestra, and several works of chamber music, notably the "Serenade" (op. 40) which won the Paderewski prize in 1905.

*Schumann au-
tograph.*

On August 14, 1850, Schumann returned the corrected proofs of his op. 88 and 89 to the publisher Kistner in Leipzig, and wrote that he had finished another set of songs. Kistner accepted the songs the following day, unseen. Although Schumann had expressly written that he was in no hurry to have them printed, 12 days later the manuscript of the songs arrived at Kistner's, together with a letter from Schumann which began: "A singular occurrence is responsible for my sending you these songs to poems by Lenau sooner than I at first intended. Being under the impression that the poet died more than a year ago, I appended to the cycle a requiem song. Yesterday I learned that Lenau actually died only on the 22d [of August], and so, without knowing it, I have sung his funeral song." Then follow instructions regarding the decoration of the title-page with emblems of mourning. The cycle was published in February, 1851.

The Library has acquired a manuscript copy of these six Lenau songs, in which the entire title-page and part of the music are in Schumann's hand. The title-page is dated "Dresden, im August, 1850." Apparently, as in other instances, Schumann allowed Kistner to keep the autograph and have the engraver work from a copy made by some one else. The engraver's copy was submitted to Schumann for final revision. Schumann's revisions, important and numerous, give this manuscript its great value and interest. There was doubt in Schumann's mind on several questions. First of all, the opus number was changed twice; on the music, 87 has become 91; on the title-page it is 90, ultimately chosen. The seven measures of postlude to "Kommen und Scheiden" are an afterthought, or at least they were subsequently added by

Schumann. The end of "Die Sennin" is cut. A final repetition of the first text lines is crossed out in pencil, shortening the song by 14 measures, and a close in the key of the mediant is substituted for the original ending on the tonic.

The Lenau songs were the last things Schumann wrote in Dresden before he moved to Düsseldorf. A tragic kinship existed between poet and composer, which must account for the fact that the music is so sensitively attuned to the melancholy words. Lenau spent the last six years of his life in an asylum for the demented. Schumann's mind broke down completely in February, 1854. This is the first musical autograph of Schumann's which the Library has been able to obtain.

Four pages of score paper, oblong folio size, are covered with Arthur Sullivan's sketches for his "Trial by jury." ^{Sullivan auto-}_{graph.} The "dramatic cantata," as the work was styled, had its first performance at the Royalty Theatre, London, on March 23, 1875. Sullivan is said to have completed the setting of Gilbert's words in three weeks. These sketches suggest that the time it took him to jot down the whole music was closer to three hours. For the greater part it is the naked melody, just dashed off (away from the piano), with now and then a few chords or a snatch of countermelody to hint at the harmonic clothing which the tune was to receive. Only exceptionally do a few words of text stand out like guide posts in the maze of tiny note heads. In some instances, of course, the elaborated printed version departs from the sketch. Yet this rough draft outlines practically the entire score and gives evidence of the composer's ready invention.

No comment need be made at present on the acquisition of further autograph compositions or sketches by Brunetti, Clementi, Loewe, Leopold Damrosch, Grieg, Bruch, and of the proof sheets of Max Reger's "Sinfonietta," steeped in a red sea of corrections by the composer's pen.

Certain critics of Franz Liszt have tried to make him out a vain, bombastic charlatan. In the Library they may now study with profit a copy of Liszt's life written by Johann Wilhelm Christern (1809-1877), interleaved ^{Liszt.}

with blank pages on which Liszt, in his own hand, corrected inaccurate statements, added new information, and chiefly toned down the author's florid style or crossed out extravagant praises. This copy was revised by Liszt for an intended second edition of the little book. The first edition appeared in 1842 and was printed by Schuberth in Hamburg. It was not a white-haired, disappointed Liszt, but the idolized virtuoso at the pinnacle of his glory, who set his biographers this example of moderation, truthfulness, and good taste.

*Lafayette letters
to Malibran.*

In the eventful career of General Lafayette not the least romantic episode was his friendship with the famous singer, Marie Félicie Malibran. The Library has acquired 11 unpublished letters of Lafayette relating to this episode. The letters were written between November 30, 1830, and February 10, 1834. All are in Lafayette's hand, except the last one, which was dictated by him during illness—three months before his death—but even that bears his own signature and this autograph postscript: "Ne soies pas inquiete de moi; je serai bien dans peu de tems." Nine letters are addressed to Marie; two are written to Charles de Bériot, the violinist, who became Marie's second husband when her marriage to Eugène Malibran was annulled in 1835.

Letters of musicians.

To the correspondence of musicians have been added letters in the handwriting of Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst Bach (1759-1845, grandson and last male descendant of John Sebastian), Gade, Gevaert, Sir George Grove, Guilment, Halévy, Siegmund von Hausegger, Ferdinand Hiller, Joseph Joachim, Michael Kelly, Leoncavallo, Jenny Lind, Alexis Lvoff, Lowell Mason, Victor Maurel, Offenbach, Adelina Patti, Hans Pfitzner, Max Reger, Rheinberger, William Shield, Johann Strauss father and son, Richard Strauss, Verdi, Henri Vieuxtemps, and two letters of Richard Wagner (not listed by Altmann).

First editions.

The collecting of first editions progresses, perforce, at a slow but steady gait. Additions have been made to the files of J. S. Bach (St. Matthew's Passion, 1830), Mozart (13), Haydn (3), Beethoven (10), Schubert (5), Mendelssohn (4), Schumann (6), Liszt (13), and Wagner (7).

Beethoven.—Three of Beethoven's earliest compositions are contained in two volumes of Bossler's "Blumenlese für Klavierliebhaber" (Speier, 1783 and 1784; only the second part of each year). In the volume for 1783 is the song "Schilderung eines Mädchens, von Hrn: Ludw: van Beethoven alt eilf Jahr." As on the three sonatas which Bossler printed in October, 1783, the publisher made his composer two years younger than he was. The song is followed by a "Rondo" for piano, also by Beethoven, although his name is not mentioned. The volume for 1784 contains the song "An einen Säugling, von Hrn. Beethoven." Bossler's "Blumenlese" was a strangely assorted bouquet; were it not for the pale green buds of little Ludwig, the rest of the nosegay would hardly have saved it from going the way of all flowers.

Liszt.—Ten of Liszt's early fantasies, reminiscences, and paraphrases are bound together in one book. Apart from the rarity as first editions, the book has a threefold interest. First, the association with its former owner, Emile Ollivier, the French statesman of sad fame, whose first wife was Blandine, the daughter of Liszt and Countess d'Agoult; second, in one of these dazzling bravura pieces, the "Fantaisie sur des motifs favoris de l'opéra Sonnambula de Bellini," the margins are alive with Liszt's corrections of a shocking number of engraver's mistakes; third, and most fortunately, the book contains a copy of the "Impromptu brillant pour le piano-forte sur des thèmes de Rossini & Spontini composé et dédié à Madame la Comtesse de Noirberne par François Liszt, opéra 3 . . . Paris, chez Mlles. Erard." The title page is signed by Liszt. The composition is not in Breitkopf & Härtel's thematic catalogue of his complete works. Lina Ramann stated, on good authority, that it is the earliest printed composition of Liszt. It was written in 1824 and antedates the pieces published as opus 1 and 2. Nothing could be more stimulating to thought and speculation than a comparison between the "Rondo" of 13-year old Beethoven and this "Impromptu" of 13-year old Liszt.

Lanner-Strauss dances.—Out of two different purchases it was possible to assemble 270 first editions of

Joseph Lanner, Johann Strauss father, and his three sons. The publications lie between the years 1826 and 1875. The collection forms a long chapter in the story of Viennese dances, especially the waltz. Many of the melodies have become the property of the world. Three beats to the measure hold a world of rhythms. Titles and dedications call up half a century of social and political life in local and European history. Everything and everybody is remembered: The first chain bridge across the Danube canal, 1826; Baron Pasqualati, one of Beethoven's erstwhile landlords, 1835; the eruption of Vesuvius, 1836; the first railway built in Vienna, 1838; the wedding of Queen Victoria, 1840; the revolution and Field Marshal Radetzky (with the famous march named after him) 1848; the coronation of Francis Joseph, 1849; the pre-Solferino Napoleon III, 1854; Johann junior's waltz "Abschiedsrufe," dedicated to "Doctor Franz Liszt," 1857; the dismantling of Vienna's old bastions, 1862; and finally, in 1867, "The Blue Danube" itself. The last named, written originally for chorus of men's voices, was the first vocal composition of Johann Strauss and rather disappointed the audience in Vienna when it was sung for the first time, on February 13, 1867. It began its conquest as an instrumental waltz under Strauss's direction at the World's Fair in Paris the following summer. The Library has the first and the tenth editions. Soon the editions ceased to be numbered.

*Songs of French
anarchists.*

Considerable interest attaches to a collection of about 35 songs of French anarchists which escaped confiscation in the days when they were furtively passed round. On some of these broadsides only the words are printed. Oftener the melody is given without accompaniment. Sometimes it is a well-known or an anonymous air; in a number of cases it is an original setting by one François Brunel, who lives up to the principles of self-help by being his own poet, composer, and printer. It affords no little satisfaction to find among these sheets the words and tune of the notorious "Internationale," much sung of late, in many tongues, and often talked about but seldom seen in print. The text abounds in vigorous apostrophes, such as "Debout, les damnés de la terre, debout les

forçats de la faim," and paints in strong, if somewhat grim, colors the simultaneous approach of anarchy and the millennium. In most of the other songs the proletariat's hereditary foe, that "bourgeois thief, ignoble parasite," forms the grateful theme for endlessly varying invective. None of these sheets is dated. Fell thrusts at Jules Ferry, Charles Floquet, General Boulanger, and Sadi Carnot (assassinated by an anarchist in 1894), make them contemporary with the early struggles of the Third Republic. But for these names, they could be of a later day.

Curbing the bibliophile's desire to dwell on each and every virtue of his books, the following titles shall be left to speak for themselves, or come very near to it:

Early imprints.

Jacob Faber (Stapulensis) . . . *Arithmetica decem libris demonstrata, musica libris demonstrata quatuor* . . . Paris, Higman & Hopilius, 1496. The first edition of the first printed mathematical treatise on music.

Pietro Aaron, *Toscanello in musica di messer Piero Aron* . . . novamente stampato con la gionta da lui fatta & con diligentia coretto . . . Venice, Marchio Sessa, 1539.

Nicolaus Listenius, *Rudimenta musicae, in gratiam studiosae iuventutis diligenter comportata* . . . Augsburg, H. Steyner, 1540.

Ercole Bottrigari, *Il desiderio overo de' concerti di varii strumenti musicali, dialogo di Alemanno Benelli (anagram of Annibale Melone, Bottrigari's pupil who falsely claimed authorship in this first edition)* Venice, Ricciardo Amadino, 1594.

Orlando di Lasso, *Missae posthumae* . . . Munich, Nikolaus Heinrich, 1610. Large folio (14 x 20 inch.) in parchment. Of the six masses, two are for eight, four are for six voices. Edited by Orlando's son, Rudolph. The copy contains all the parts, printed in extra large type and on pages facing each other, so that all the singers could read from the one copy.

Giovanni Paolo Colonna, *Litanie con le quattro antifone della B. Vergine à otto voci piene* . . . Bologna, Giacomo Monti, 1682. The eight voice parts and the Organo complete.

Giovanni Paolo Colonna, *Compieta con le tre sequenze dell' anno* . . . à otto voci pieni . . . Bologna, Giacomo Monti, 1687. The eight voice parts and the Organo complete.

Brunettes ou Petits airs tendres . . . recueillies & mises en ordre par Christophe Ballard . . . Paris, 1703-1705. Three volumes.

T. Louis Bourgeois, *Cantates françoises dédiées à Monseigneur [le Dauphin] composées par Mr. Bourgeois, cy devant maître des églises cathédrales de Toul et de Strasbourg, partition in folio. Livre premier* . . . Paris, gravé par Marin, 1708.

- Joseph Anton Planiczky, *Opella ecclesiastica seu ariæ duodecim nova idea exornatae* . . . Augsburg, J. J. Lotter, 1723. Voice part and four instrumental parts complete.
- Antonio Vivaldi . . . most celebrated concertos for violins and other instruments with a thorough bass for the harpsichord . . . opera terza. London, Walsh, ca. 1730. (An English reprint of *L'estro armonico*.) The eight parts complete.
- British Melody; or, the Musical Magazine . . . the whole curiously engrav'd on threescore folio copper plates; all carefully revis'd and corrected, and one fourth part of them set to musick by John Frederick Lampe . . . London, Printed for & sold by ye proprietor, Benjn. Cole engraver, 1739. The compiler and engraver states prefatorily that he has "spar'd no Pains or Cost to have the Passions peculiar to each Song beautifully design'd, and engrav'd in the most accurate Manner." A rival publication to George Bickham's (far handsomer) "Musical Entertainer."
- Georg Philipp Telemann, *Musikalisches Lob Gottes* . . . bestehend aus einem Jahrgange über die Evangelien. Nürnberg, Balthasar Schmid, 1744. The composer's preface contains the remark: "There are fifths for the eyes and fifths for the ears. The ones are visible on paper, the others are audible even though they be not written. The latter are now enjoying civic rights, not to say esteem as beauties." The copy formerly belonged to the Wagener collection in Marburg.
- Jean Baptiste Charles, *Les acclamations publiques . . . faites pour les victoires remportées par Sa Majesté Louis xv . . .* Paris, Boivin, 1745. Engraved by Louis Huë.
- Les iv saisons liriques, recueil périodique* . . . Paris, Bignon, 1777. Chiefly excerpts from operas in vogue at the time. A complete set.
- Young's vocal and instrumental musical miscellany . . . printed in Philadelphia for the author . . . 1793. This set of John Young's "collection of the most approved songs, duets, catches and glees" comprises eight numbers.
- The favorite new Federal Song adapted to the President's March ("Hail Columbia"). This copy of the song with the words of Joseph Hopkinson has the eagle and shield engraved in the caption title; but over the emblem is pasted a (stippled) bust of Washington, to right, cut circularly from some unidentified source, probably engraved by Benjamin Tanner after Stuart. This adds to the several varieties of this much discussed issue a new and still more problematical one. Presumably, it belongs to the year 1798.

Opera scores.

Mere lists are effective only when they are long, unless their very length discourages perusal. Yet nothing could serve better to show the average growth of a collec-

tion already rich in full scores of operatic music, than briefly to list the year's additions in this group:

Boughton, *The immortal hour* (1923); Braunfels, *Ulenspiegel* (1913); Brüll, *Gringoire* (1892) and *Der Husar* (1898); Chelius, *Magda Maria* (1920); Deswert, *Die Albigenser* (1878) and *Graf Hammerstein* (1884); Doebber, *Die Grille* (1897); Duni, *L'école de la jeunesse ou Le barnevelt françois* (1765); A. J. Fischer, *Die Ruinen von Portici* (1807, ms.); G. von Fischer, *Der Rastelbinder* (1873, ms.); Flotow, *Indra* (1852) and *Die Musikanten* (1887); Alban Förster, *Das Lorle* (1891); Franchetti, *Asrael* (1888); G. Giordani, *Artaserse* (1772); Carl Goldmark, *Das Heimchen am Herd* (1896); Gumbert, *Die Kunst, geliebt zu werden* (1850, ms.); Hansmann, *Enoch Arden* (1897); Hindemith *Mörder, Hoffnung der Frauen* (1920) and *Das Nusch-Nuschi* (1920); Huë, *Dans l'ombre de la cathédrale* (1922); Kauer, *Das Donauweibchen* (2d part, 1800, ms.); Keiser, *Ariadne* (18th cent. ms.); Kienzl, *Heilmar, der Narr* (1892); Lachner, *Ein Wintermärchen* (19th cent. ms., unpubl.); Lindpaintner, *Faust* (1854, ms.) and *Der Vampyr* (1828, ms.); Lortzing, *Die Berliner Grisette* (19th cent. ms.), *Die beyden Schützen* (19th cent. ms.), *Hans Sachs* (19th cent. ms.) and *Undine* (19th cent. ms.); Marschner, *Austin* (1852, ms.) and *Hiarne* (Lachner's version, ms.); Metzdorff, *Hugbart und Signe* (1897); Miramontes, *Anahuac* (1923, ms.); Mösl, *Der geheimnisvolle Pfeil* (19th cent. ms.); Mozart, *Le nozze di Figaro* (18th cent. ms.); Nicolai, *Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor* (1st ed., 1849); Pavesi, *Celanira* (19th cent. ms.); Pierné, *Cydalise et le chèvre-pied* (1923); Rauzzini, *Le ali d'amore* (1776); Sacchini, *Erfile* (1778) and *Montezuma* (1775); Karl Schröder, *Der Asket* (1893); August Schulz, *Der wilde Jäger* (1887); Joseph Schuster, *Der Alchimist* (18th cent. ms.); Silver, *La mégère apprivoisée* (1922); Johann Strauss, *Cagliostro* (1875); Richard Strauss, *Schlagobers* (1924); Strawinsky, *Le sacre du printemps* (1921); Suppé, *Das Modell* (1895); Ambroise Thomas, *Le Caïd* (1849); Umlauf, *Evanthia* (1893); K. J. Wagner, *Chimene* (1821, ms.); Weber, *Silvana* (Ferdinand Langer's version, 1885); Zeller, *Der Obersteiger* (1894); Zingarelli, *Romeo und Julie* (19th cent. ms.) and *Die Zerstörung Jerusalems* (19th cent. ms.).

Only a few of these scores are current copyright deposits. Most publishers are deeming it sufficient nowadays to obtain protection on the vocal score. This explains the still incomplete representation in the full scores of Franz Schreker and other modern composers. The older scores are generally bought at very advantageous prices. That for many of them the public has ceased to care does not make them less valuable to the

historian. Perhaps the most valuable of those listed above is the manuscript full score of the prolific Reinhard Keiser's "Ariadne" (apparently not known to Hugo Leichtentritt, not listed by Eitner, not in the Berlin Library). The opera was written for Hamburg (1722). The Library also has the libretto of it in the Schatz collection. It should be noted that in the score the entire text is in German, including the arias. The last scene of the first act, with its spirited chorus of scissors-grinders, would be reason enough to rejoice over the preservation of another opera by Händel's precursor and model.

Seven opera transcripts were received in the course of the year; they are: G. B. Bononcini, *Crispo*, 1721 (Conservatory Library, Paris); Keiser, *Nebucadrezzar*, 1704 (State Library, Berlin); Paisiello, *Il mondo della luna*, 1774 (National Library, Vienna); Perti, *Nerone fatto Cesare*, 1693 (State Library, Schwerin); Traetta, *Olimpiade*, 1758 (National Library, Dresden); Spontini, *Agnes von Hohenstaufen*, 1827 (State Library, Berlin); Winter, *Kora und Alonso*, 1781 (Theatre archives, Mannheim).

Philidor's collection of ballets.

The transcribing of Philidor's collection of ballets, so far as it is preserved in the library of the Conservatoire de Musique at Paris, has been completed. The work was begun in 1917. The first volumes of transcripts were received in 1918. André Danican Philidor (l'ainé), musician in ordinary to the King and guardian of the royal music library, began his collection in 1690. It was undertaken at the command of Louis XIV who was fond of dancing and, in his younger years, took part in a number of ballets contained in these volumes. Generally, mention is made of this fact in an addition to the title: "dansé par Sa Majesté," together with the date of the performance.

"Le Grand Monarque," grown old in victorious campaigns, wished that the laurels of his younger and more peaceful exploits be preserved among the trophies of his reign. One of his popular surnames came from a ballet in which he danced as a lad of 15. It was the "Ballet Royal de la Nuit," performed on February 23, 1653; it takes up the fifth volume of Philidor's collection. The

last "Entrée" of the last act is marked: "Le Roy representant le Soleil levant." Henceforth he was "Le Roi Soleil." Philidor included in his collection music which belonged to the reigns of Francis I, Henry III, Henry IV, and Louis XIII. In his preface to the first volume he wrote: "I present to your Majesty a collection of nearly all the ballets which were devised during the last reigns of the kings, your predecessors. I have undertaken this research only in the desire to bring into a stronger light the difference between the musical works of those days and what is being done now . . . it must be agreed that in matters of music, as in all other arts, perfection has been attained only during the reign of Louis the Great." To an impulse of royal vanity we owe one of the most interesting compilations of music. To the compiler's tact and industry we are indebted for a most valuable historical document. The completed transcript of it can not be prized too highly.

Three new exhibits were placed on view. The first comprised the autograph scores of chamber music given by Mrs. F. S. Coolidge. The second was devoted to autograph compositions by American women composers. These have been discontinued, making room for an exhibit of printed textbooks and treatises on music, arranged in chronological order. They illustrate the progress of musical instruction through four centuries.

Exhibits.

DIVISION OF PERIODICALS

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

Statistics.—The number of current periodicals received by the periodical division during the past year (separate titles) was 7,788 (7,550 in 1923, 7,481 in 1922). The receipts of the past year include second copies of periodicals taken up from the Copyright Office, now 1,439 in number, and 836 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 127,301 (last year 128,301).

New titles added during the year include those of 429 periodicals received by copyright, 803 by gift, 119 by subscription, and 310 through the Smithsonian Institution.

The number of newspapers received is 808, of which 680 are published in the United States and 128 in foreign countries. Of the newspapers published in the United States, 509 are dailies and 171 weeklies. Of the newspapers published in foreign countries, 104 are dailies and 24 are weeklies.

The number of newspapers retained for binding is as follows: American, 216; foreign, 105; total 321.

The binding during the past year was as follows: Newspapers, 1,913 volumes (last year 1,257 volumes); periodicals, 2,313 volumes (last year 2,562 volumes).

During the year 11,806 volumes of newspapers were served to readers (last year 9,868 volumes).

PERIODICALS:
Accessions.

Two important accessions of eighteenth century newspapers were made during the year. One was that of the "Boston News-Letter": 1719, May 25 to December 28 (mutilated, May 25, June 1; missing June 29); 1720, January 4 to December 26 (postscripts, January 25, February 28, March 14; missing December 5); 1721, January 2 to December 25 (missing July 17 [page 5+], November 13); 1722, January 1 to December 17 (missing, January 22). Of the above, the following are the only copies recorded: 1720, postscripts January 25, February 8, March 14; 1721, January 2 to February 6, February 27, March 6 to 27, December 25; 1722, January 1, 29, March 26, April 2, 9, 23, May 7, June 11, 18, 25, July 23, 30, August 6, 27. Two numbers, February 20, 1721, and April 30, 1722, are the only perfect copies recorded. The other accession was that of "The American Weekly Mercury" (Philadelphia, Andrew Bradford): January 16, 1727, to November 26, 1730, Nos. 420 to 569, lacking No. 426 and the last leaves of Nos. 506 and 513. We also acquired three other numbers of "The Boston News-Letter," 1724, December 3, 17; 1755, January 9; and

1758, October 5. Among other eighteenth century papers added were: "The New-England Courant," February 12, 1726, and "The Boston-Gazette and Country Journal" March 12, 1770.

Important additions of nineteenth century newspapers were as follows: The Californian (Monterey, Calif.), March 13, 1847; Oroville Mercury (Oroville, Calif.), volume 1, Nos. 1 to 29, 31, 32, 34 to 36, 38 to 52, July 17, 1873, to January 30, February 13, 20, March 6 to 20, April 3 to July 10, 1874; volume 2, Nos. 1 to 4, July 17 to August 7, 1874; the Sacramento Weekly Union, February 17, 1855, volume 4, No. 1; Daily Town Talk (San Francisco), May 11 to November 3, 1855, a few numbers missing; The Hornet (Frederick-Town, Md., M. Bartgis & Co.), volume 1, Nos. 1 to 52, July 21, 1813, to July 6, 1814, lacking Nos. 13, 25, 29, 35, 41, 46 to 48; the Daily State Register (Carson City, Nev., Perkins & Street), December 29, 30, 1870, January 1 to February 22, 24 to March 5, 1871, December 22, 1871, to March 1, 6, 1872; the Portsmouth Oracle (Portsmouth, N. H.), January 5 to October 5, 1811; the Chronicle Express (New York City), November 25, 1802, to April 30, 1804; the Star (Raleigh, N. C.), January 4 to December 27, 1810; the Carolina Gazette (Charleston, S. C.), January 6 to December 28, 1816; the Galveston Tri-Weekly News (Galveston, Tex.), October 19, 1863; the Oregon Statesman (Corvallis and Salem), November 3, 24, December 8, 25, 1855, January 8, 22, 29, February 12 to 26, April 8, May 6 to 27, June 24, 1856; the Puget Sound Daily Courier (Olympia, Wash.), 1872, 10 numbers; 1873, 130 numbers; 1874, January 2 to February 26, 28 to March 3, 5 to April 2, 4 to May 26, 29 to July 25, 28, 30, August 1 to 5, 7 to 14, 26 to September 23, 25 to November 19, 21 to December 31, 1877, 155 numbers; Puget Sound Weekly Courier (Olympia, Wash.), 1872 to 1885, incomplete; the Daily Olympian (Olympia, Wash.), March to December, 1876, incomplete; the Northern Star (Snohomish, Wash.), January to November, 1876, 31 numbers, 1877, 13 numbers.

Among accessions of periodicals may be mentioned that of the Geistliches Magazien (Germantown, Christoph

Saur), volume 1, 1764 to 1770, lacking No. 34, the first religious periodical published in the United States; and the Pacific School and Home Journal (San Francisco, Calif.), March, 1877, to December, 1886, volumes 1 to 10. We also added *Nieuwsblad voor den Boekhandel* (Amsterdam, Holland), January, 1834, to December, 1897, January, 1899, to December, 1922.

GIFTS:
Periodicals.

The following gifts were received: From Miss R. T. Barrington, *New York Standard* (New York City), November 7, 1832, *Newport Mercury* (Newport, R. I.), January 3, 1824, the *Yankee* (Boston), October 6, 1815; from Miss E. B. Mitchell, *Houston Daily News*, April 22, 1886; from Miss Alice Park, the *Awakener* (London) November, 1912, to October, 1914, lacking Nos. 63, 67, 76; from Miss Alice Paul, the *Suffragette* (London), 1912 to 1914, *Votes for Women* (London), 1908 to 1914; from Prof. René Samson, *Echo de Paris* (Paris), January to June 1919; from the estate of Mrs. May Wright Sewell, through Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, literary executor, *Journal des Femmes* (Paris), December, 1891, to March, 1893, *Ladies' Own Magazine* (Indianapolis), September, 1869, *Woman's Penny Paper* (London), October 12, 1889, to December 27, 1890, continued as *Woman's Herald*, January 3, 1891, to February 18, 23, to May 25, 1893, *Woman's Cycle* (New York City), September 19, 1889, to September 4, 1890; from W. F. Worner, *New Era* (Lancaster), May 5, 1877, to April 29, 1896, *Daily New Era* (Lancaster, Pa.), April to December, 1877, 1878, to 1881, July to December, 1883, January to June, 1884, 1885, 1889 to 1896; from A. H. Wright, *Gamma Alpha Record* (Ithaca, N. Y.), 1909 to 1922, *Sigma xi Quarterly* (Menasha, Wis.), March, 1915, to June, 1919.

DIVISION OF PRINTS

(From the report of the chief, Professor Rice)

During the year ending June 30, 1924, the Division of prints, devoted to the subject of art, has been augmented by much new material so that the collection now numbers 38,851 books and pamphlets, 442,977 photographs, repro-

ductions by photo-mechanical processes, and engravings of all kinds.

The increase in books and pamphlets has been 650 ^{PRINTS:} items; among the most important of these are: ^{Accessions.}

Architettura e scultura medioevale nelle Pvglie. Torino, "Italia Ars," 1922; Édouard Arnaud: Cours d'architecture et de constructions civiles. Paris, Impr. des arts et manufactures, 1923, 5 vols.; Laurence Binyon: Japanese colour prints. London. E. Benn, 1923; Georg Böckler: Architectura curiosa nova. Norimbergæ, impensis Pauli Fürsten, 1664; Xavier Chavagnac: Histoire des manufactures françaises de porcelaine. Paris, A. Picard et fils, 1906; Alexander Conze: Die attischen Grabreliefs. Berlin, W. Spemann, 1893-1922, 4 vols.; André Coppier: Les eaux-fortes de Rembrandt. Paris, A. Colin, 1922; Gustav Eisen: The great chalice of Antioch. New York, Kouchakji frères, 1923, 2 vols.; Gaston Fleury: Le fer forgé dans la décoration moderne. Paris, Ch. Massin & cie, 1923; Henry Havard: La céramique hollandaise. Amsterdam, Compagnie générale d'éditions "Vivat," 1909, 2 vols.; Leonardo da Vinci: Feuilles inédites de Léonard de Vinci (Bibliothèque du Château de Windsor). Paris, F. Rouveyre, 1901, 22 vols.; August Mayer: Dibujos originales de maestros españoles. New York, The Hispanic society of America, etc., 1920, 2 vols.; Henry Martin; La miniature française du XIII^e au XV^e siècle. Paris et Bruxelles, G. van Oest & cie, 1923; Joseph Meder: Handzeichnungen deutscher meister des XV. und XVI. jahrhunderts, Handzeichnungen vlämischer und holländischer meister des XV.-XVII. jahrhunderts, Handzeichnungen nitalienischer meister des XV.-XVIII. jahrhunderts. Wien, A. Schroll, 1922-23, 22 vols.; Pompeo Molmenti: Vittore Carpaccio; la vita e le opere. Milano, U. Hoepli, 1906; Ralph Nevill: Old English sporting prints and their history. London, The Studio, 1923; Eugène van Overloop: Dentelles anciennes. Bruxelles, etc., G. van Oest & cie, 1914; Roger Portalis: Honoré Fragonard, sa vie et son œuvre. Paris, J. Rothschild, 1889; Nicholas Poussin: Cinquante reproductions de Léon Marotte [after Nicolas Poussin] avec un catalogue par Charles Martine. Paris, Helleu et Sergent, 1921; Corrado Ricci: Architecture and decorative sculpture of the high and late renaissance in Italy. New York, Brentano's, 1923; R. Meyer Riefstahl: The Parish-Watson collection of Mohammadan potteries. New York, E. Weyhe, 1922; Vienna. Nationalbibliothek: Die einblattdrucke des XV. jahrhunderts in der kupferstichsammlung der Hofbibliothek zu Wien. Wien, Gesellschaft für vervielfältigende kunst, 1920, 2 vols.; Victor F. Weber: "Ko-ji-hô-ten"; dictionnaire à l'usage des amateurs et collectionneurs d'objets d'art japonais et chinois. Paris, L'auteur, 1923, 2 vols.; Christopher Wren: 'Tom tower,' Christ church, Oxford. Oxford, The Clarendon press, 1923.

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. and C. Armington, V. H. Bailey, F. W. Benson, B. C. Brown, H. C. Brown, E. Fuchs, E. Ficquet, D. Garber, G. W. Harvey, C. Storm van's Gravesande, and E. Norton.

Another purchase during the year was 55 title-pages of books printed in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries.

GIFTS:
Prints.

The most important gifts to the general collection have been:

(a) One thousand eight hundred and seven bookplates from the American Society of Bookplate Collectors and Designers, Washington, D. C., of which one thousand four hundred and ninety-three comprise the Egbert Memorial Collection of Bookplates formed by the late Dr. Joseph C. Egbert, of Wayne, Pa. This special collection is of value because of its wide diversity. It contains representative examples of modern bookplates from practically all of the European countries, and also the best of the work of Edwin Davis French, J. Winfred Spenceley, and Sidney L. Smith, celebrated American bookplate engravers.

(b) Fifty-six typogravures (proofs), illustrating color printing, from the Norman T. A. Munder Co. of Baltimore, Md., and 17 plates from the Walker Engraving Co. of New York City, used in printing the colored reproduction of the glass window "Dante and Beatrice," by the late William Willet. The glass window is now in the Willet studio, Philadelphia.

(c) Fifty-one photographs of sculptural works (busts of prominent Americans), from the artist, Moses W. Dykaar, New York City.

(d) Thirteen London Underground Railway posters, from Frederick E. Partington, Portland, Me.

(e) Ninety-one photographic portraits of prominent Americans, from Miss Frances B. Johnston, Washington, D. C.

(f) Ten welfare posters from the National Child Welfare Association, New York City.

(g) Four hundred and twenty-six photographs: Portraits, illustrations of current events and views, from Underwood & Underwood, Washington, D. C.

(h) Two hundred and eighty-nine illustrations of equestrian statues of the world from Rudolph M. Kauffmann, Washington, D. C.

(i) Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., have added interesting and valuable material to their collection of Whistleriana, donated to the Library of Congress, such as books, clippings, letters, catalogues, etc., relating to Whistler; also etchings

by Buhot, Duveneck, Haden and others. Included in this gift are the text and proofs of their own publications, "The Whistler Journal," and articles appearing in the leading magazines.

The total increase in the general collection has been:

By copyright.....	3,266
By gift.....	2,499
By transfer.....	213
By purchase.....	172
By exchange.....	25
<hr/>	
Total.....	6,175

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

Exhibits.

Harding memorial.

Title-pages of books (sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries).

Signers of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States.

Illustrations of methods of color-printing.

Early books on chemistry.

SEMITIC, SLAVIC, AND ORIENTAL DIVISION

SEMITIC SECTION

(From the report of the chief, Doctor Schapiro)

The most notable accessions to the Semitic division in the past year consisted of works relating to Cabala and Hasidism, two outstanding and important subjects in the old and modern Hebrew literature.

The Cabala (or Kabbalah), which represents a system of Jewish theosophy, deeply imbued with mysticism, dominated the spiritual life of the Jews in many lands for centuries. It also influenced considerably Christian thought in the Middle Ages. Some of the vital elements of the Cabala may be found, at least in embryonic form, in the apocalyptic scriptures of the second and first centuries before the Christian era. It was, however, not before the thirteenth century that the cabalistic activity reached its culminating point, and branched out into an extensive literature in which the Zohar, a product of that period, holds the vantage ground. This

Cabalistic literature.

pseudoepigraphic work is, as it were, a work of cabalistic theories, and is considered the canonical book of the Cabalists. It pretends to be nothing less than a revelation from God communicated through R. Simon ben Yohai to the chosen disciples of the latter. In the guise of a commentary on the Pentateuch, written partly in Aramaic and partly in Hebrew, it is essentially a theosophical miscellany treating of such subjects as the nature of God, cosmogony and cosmology, the soul, sin, good and evil, redemption, etc.

As integral parts of the Zohar may be classed certain appendixes attributed either to the same author or to some of his disciples. These supplementary portions are either incorporated in the text or printed in separate volumes with special titles. There exist, moreover, a "Zohar Hadash on Canticles" and "Tikunim," both new and old, which closely resemble the original work. Commentaries on the Zohar are numerous.

Cabalistic literature had a second period of efflorescence in the sixteenth century, due to the establishment of a modern cabalistic school in Palestine by Isaac Luria (1534-1572). The founder's disciples, Hayyim Vital and Israel Saruk, developed such comprehensive activity as teachers and propagandists that they gave a powerful impetus to cabalistic endeavor in other countries, especially in Italy. It was likewise in Italy that cabalistic activity met the first strong antagonism. Notwithstanding this, the literary output in this field was not only numerically strong, but also proved a powerful stimulus to religious and philosophical thought.

By the new acquisitions the Hebrew collection of the Library is now in possession of nearly all the important original works of the Cabala from its earliest beginnings up to the present time, and the entire material has been made accessible.

The Zohar with its supplementary commentaries is appropriately represented by a number of editions from Oriental, Italian, Polish, and Russian presses. Among them are such noteworthy commentaries as "Emek ha-Melek" by Naphtali Herz ben Jacob Elhanan (Amsterdam, 1648); "Torath emeth" by David ben Abraham

Shemariah (Salonica, 1604); "Shaar ha-shamayim," introduction to and rules of the cabalistic system of the Zohar, by Abraham Herrera (Amsterdam, 1655); "Hesed le-Abraham" by Abraham Azulai (ib. 1685); "Yesha Yah," explanation of the foreign words in the Zohar, by Solomon Isaiah ben Eliezer Hayyim Nizza (Venice, 1630); "Yesh Sakar" by Issachar Baer ben Moses Petachiah (Prague, 1610); "Mikdash melek" by Shalom Buzaglo (Amsterdam, 1750); "Wayakhel Mosheh" by Moses ben Menahem Graf (Dessau, 1699); "Or Israel" by Israel Yafeh (Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 1702), etc. Of the earliest cabalistic works there are those by Abraham ben Isaac of Granada, Josef ben Abraham Gikatilla, Shem Tob ben Joseph Ibn Shem Tob, Isaac Arama, Isaac Abravanel, Menahem Zioni, Abraham Saba, Judah ben Jacob Hayyat, Joseph Caro, Meir ben Ezekiel Ibn Gabbai, etc., down to Moses Cordovero, who was the last notable representative of the early cabalists and ranked as their greatest speculative thinker. The collection also contains all the works of Isaac Luria and Hayyim Vital in the first and subsequent editions. Of the important later works may be mentioned those of Moses Zacuto, Joseph del Medigo, Judah de Modena, Moses Hayyim Luzzatto, of the Italian schools, and a number of works of a controversial and apologetic character.

Hasidism, which originated in Poland in the eighteenth century, is a religious movement. It lays stress on the sentiment and the emotion of faith rather than on dogma and ritual. The founder of Hasidism, Israel ben Eliezer Baal Shem-Tob, known also as BeSHT, initiated his numerous disciples and followers into the secrets of its teachings by means of sayings and parables. But his disciples later set down in writing the teachings which they had received orally from their master and elaborated them into a compact system. Thus literary activity was stimulated. Hasidism, however, unlike Cabala, never spread over the world, nor did this movement affect other religions; it was confined to Poland and Russia. In these two countries, however, Hasidism was a powerful factor in the religious and communal life of the Jews. There flourished the Hasidic literature, and

Hasidism.

there lived most of the noted Hasidic writers and thinkers, such as Baer of Mesertiz, Jacob Joseph Cohen of Polonnoye, and Shneur Solomon of Ladie. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the movement displayed remarkable vitality and reached new stages of development. To this period belong the works of Motel of Czernowitz, Nachman of Bratzlow, Jacob Isaac of Lublin, Mendel of Liubavich, and many others.

The bulk of Hasidic material is equally well represented in the Hebrew collection of the Library. It should be stated, however, that this particular branch of Hebrew literature, while neither so ancient nor so extensive, has been difficult to procure in its entirety; many important Hasidic books are not even recorded by bibliographers. It was due to chance that we obtained by purchase from abroad a large number of Hasidic books, which, added to those already in the possession of the Library, adequately cover the ground. It should also be noted that the study of Cabala and Hasidism is still pursued by students of religion and philosophy to-day. In fact, there exist a considerable number of books and treatises on these subjects in nearly all representative world literatures. They are, as a rule, based upon Hebrew sources. To this may be added the numerous translations from the original. At the present day, the Hasidic literature in particular is being energetically investigated in the interest of Jewish folklore and for the discovery of poetic motives. Thus Hasidism now occupies a place also in belles-lettres. Hebrew poets and novelists are active in this field and embody the results of their research in fancy and fiction.

The increase of material in the field of Judaica has been marked by a fairly good representation of works referring to the history of Jews of old and recent times in the Spanish-speaking countries. Of particular interest may be considered those documentary items bearing on the Spanish inquisition.

The additions to the Yiddish collection consisted mainly of books entering under the privilege of copyright.

SLAVIC SECTION

(From the report of the chief, Doctor Speek)

The number of books in the Slavic section has been increased by about 1,000 volumes, while a large order for publications from Russia, embracing about 1,000 volumes, 89 of these being periodicals, is pending. Among the material received from Russia informative publications, especially of a political and historical character, predominate. Among the gifts, representing 50 titles, the most noteworthy are: Sets of the "Russian Orthodox American Messenger," in Russian, a bimonthly, for 1909, 1922, and 1923, containing articles on the Russian immigrants here and especially on the Russian Orthodox Church in the United States and Canada, and presented to the Library by Archpriest Leonid J. Turkevich. This publication has been issued for 25 years; the Library has already collected complete sets for 12 years, while a country-wide search is being made for the volumes for the remaining 13 years; works in 16 titles on the languages of the aboriginal peoples in Alaska and in northern Siberia, by Dr. Waldemar Jochelson, of the American Museum of Natural History, presented to the Library by the author; the publications issued by the Russian People's University in New York, in 10 titles, presented by Prof. S. A. Vassiliev; and the Moscow "Izvestiia" and "Ekonomicheskaiā Zhizn'" for 1922 and 1923 presented by the Products Exchange Corporation in New York.

SLAVICA:
Accessions.

The modern Slavica sought by the section is of four distinct groups:

(1) Publications issued in Russia during the war and revolutions to date, Soviet publications at present predominating. These publications are difficult to get. For instance, an inquiry was made in Moscow, through a book dealer in New York, in regard to 745 titles in a specially prepared list. The answer was that only 228 titles, which is only about one-third of our list, were available in Moscow.

(2) Russian publications issued outside of Russia, in most cases by Russian political refugees—opponents of

the Communists. These publications are easily available through Russian book stores in New York, Berlin, and other centers of the Russian emigrants, and the Library is in possession of the most important publications of these groups.

(3) Russian publications issued in the United States and Canada: Although these publications belong to the group last quoted, yet, owing to their special importance to our Library, they might be put into a separate group. The section has adopted a policy of collecting these publications as fully as possible in order to possess informative sources for the history of Russian immigrants in America. A beginning in this direction was made during the year, especially in connection with a compilation of the Russian literature on Alaska in the Library, the work of Mr. M. Z. Vinokoureff, assistant, who has already brought together about 2,000 titles.

(4) Slavic publications issued in the Slavic countries outside of Russia—in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Although exchange of official publications with some of these countries was established years ago, the Library receives publications from these countries rather irregularly. The same is true in regard to representative private publications from these countries.

Attempts have been made to secure bibliographical information in regard to the literature of non-Slavic peoples and countries in the Union of the Soviet Republics—for instance, Yakut, Tartar, and Kirghiz publications—but so far without success. The section has only grammars, dictionaries, and a certain amount of folklore publications in Russian in regard to the language and literary expressions of these peoples. In the coming year these attempts will be renewed.

The interest of readers in Russian scientific investigations, research, and discoveries was pronounced during this year also. Aside from a number of the Russian specialists who have immigrated to this country, many native American students of Russian affairs, who have mastered Russian so far that they can read Russian material in their specific field quite freely have sought and received assist-

ance of the section. In much the same way the executive departments, especially the Departments of State, Agriculture, and Commerce, have been assisted, while translations of text and letters were made for Members of Congress and, in a number of cases, for readers in the Library.

The other divisions of the Library, especially the music and accessions divisions, have been continuously assisted by the section in matters of Slavic publications.

ORIENTAL SECTION

CHINESE BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1923-24

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

BINDING

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Mr. Kimball)

The number of volumes bound were 26,447, as against 25,064 for the preceding year. Of these, 2,824 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.

About 30,000 volumes yearly may be taken as establishing the rate of binding which can be maintained steadily by the divisions supplying the material throughout the year, and this number seems to represent about the amount of binding which can be done under the usual appropriation. At times there is a pressure from the divisions for an amount of binding up to a 45,000 rate (estimated), but at other times, when the larger divisions of the supply of material have been rushed, it was proven difficult to keep up to the 30,000 rate.

This binding seems to provide for the most necessary current (unbound, or paper-covered) work, with considerable incidental rebinding from the stacks; also for the most needed rebinding from the law library, prepared annually during the summer recess of the court. When

openings have occurred, we have turned to the unbound arrears of the Yudin collection, which can be handled to advantage by only one or two of the finishers who are somewhat familiar with Russian text.

We have gradually extended the use of buckram to books of the large sizes, and no instances of its failure as a covering material have occurred. It seems that the strength of the binding depends largely on the inner workmanship and the quality and condition of the paper used in printing the book. For the raised-band, "flexible" binding, leather continues to be the only really suitable covering.

Formerly the Government Printing Office carried a large supply of morocco, and for our best work a selection of skins of extra weight and superior appearance could easily be made. With the general change to buckram, we can not now make use of a large number of very ordinary skins and so obtain a limited supply of extra good ones for extra bindings; and on account of the extensive use of buckram, practically all of our leather binding now falls into the class calling for "extra" binding. The supply which now satisfies the general uses of the Government Printing Office is unsatisfactory for any binding for which under the changed conditions we need it. The skins supplied us are too thin and they are not entirely acid free. It is now permitted that they contain as much as 0.6 of 1 per cent of mineral acids.

The remedy for this condition seems to lie in the purchase of a special supply, large enough to interest dealers, to be delivered and charged to the Library account at once in place of the present practice under which we draw small amounts from the Government Printing Office general supply each month to meet just the immediate work.

CATALOGUING

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

The number of volumes catalogued during the year was 82,441: accessions, 70,012, recatalogued, 12,429 (1922-23, 87,090 volumes: accessions, 72,682; recatalogued, 14,408).

Owing to delay in printing, some 16,000 volumes catalogued during the last two years and sent to the shelves are not as yet represented by cards in the public catalogue nor in the second official catalogue in the catalogue room. Three-fourths to four-fifths of them are titles of accessions of recent years, the remainder (one-fourth perhaps) being recatalogued titles. Owing to the state of the printing appropriation during the last quarter of the preceding fiscal year (April-June, 1923) only the titles of "Copyright books" and those of a limited selection of the most important currently published purchased books could be printed. Some 12,000 cards (8,000 titles) had to be held over to be printed after July 1, 1923, and up to July 1, 1924, these arrears had grown to 16,000 cards.

Several publications ready for printing have been held over for the same reason, among them the third edition of the Bibliography Classification (Class Z), a Supplementary list of subject headings, and the List of American doctoral dissertations for 1922. In connection with the latter, an inquiry was addressed to the cooperating university libraries, to deans of faculties, and to others interested, requesting an expression of opinion as to possible economies affecting printing cost that might be effected by abridgment without materially lessening the value of the list for reference use. The answers practically without exception deprecated a change of form, but, in case of absolute necessity, were almost evenly divided as to omission of the alphabetical or classified list, the majority of librarians apparently using the alphabetical list most; faculties, students, and others the classified list. There was less objection to omission of the notes, more particularly in the classified list, and, beginning with the 1922 list, now in press, to be followed immediately by 1923, they will be omitted from the classified list, effecting a considerable saving in printing cost. Cumulation of the first 10 lists, 1912-1921, in a decennial list has also been recommended, and as the row of annual lists to be consulted lengthens that demand is likely to grow more urgent. Our arrears in cataloguing, however, forbid present consideration of the project.

The retirement in June of Genevieve S. Cooley closed her 23 years distinctively high class service as a cataloguer; her work includes a creditable contribution of permanent value to the records of the Library. There were 11 resignations in all during the year, making with temporary appointments, separations, etc., 38 changes in the personnel of the division. There are encouraging indications, however, that the revision of the classification of Library service—even if belated and not entirely thoroughgoing—is already effective in arresting the disintegration that has been going on. In the next report it is hoped evidence of recovery will be manifest.

CLASSIFICATION

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

The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves during the fiscal year 1923-24 was 76,366, of which 71,728 were new accessions and 4,638 were reclassified, including 2,363 transfers. The number of volumes shelf listed was 72,996, of which 70,721 were new accessions. The year preceding the number of volumes classified and shelved was 75,105, of which 69,135 were new accessions and 5,970 were reclassified, including 1,645 transfers.

The statistics by classes follow.

New classification—Summary

	Volumes and pamphlets			Cards
	Accession	Reclassified	Total	
A. Polygraphy (collections, encyclopedias, etc.).....	1,602	48	1,650	Stacklists: Printed..... 29688 Preliminary ¹ 50238
B-BJ. Philosophy.....	904	39	943	
BL-BX. Religion.....	2,620	1,580	4,200	Shelflist: Printed..... 35254
C. History—Auxiliary sciences.....	717	23	740	
CS. American Genealogy.....	249	249	
D. History (except American).....	8,071	55	8,126	
E. F. American.....	3,817	159	3,976	
G. Geography—Anthropology.....	1,128	12	1,140	
H. Social sciences.....	14,129	29	14,158	
J. Political science.....	6,500	15	6,515	
L. Education.....	2,478	62	2,540	
M. Music literature.....	1,447	1,447	

¹ Estimated.

New classification—Summary—Continued

	Volumes and pamphlets			Cards
	Accession	Reclassified	Total	
N. Fine arts.....	1,262	1	1,263	
P. Literature and language.....	6,561	131	6,692	
PZ. Fiction.....	2,801	78	2,879	
Q. Science.....	4,507	4	4,511	
R. Medicine.....	1,809	2	1,811	
S. Agriculture.....	2,076	2	2,078	
T. Technology.....	4,044	2	4,046	
U. Military science.....	855	31	886	
V. Naval science.....	783	2	785	
Z. Bibliography.....	2,361		2,361	
	70,721	2,275	72,996	
Transfers.....		2,363	2,363	
Intermediate.....	69		69	
Old classification.....	938		938	
	71,728	4,638	76,366	

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains in round numbers 2,163,000 volumes, distributed as follows: Class A (Polygraphy), 104,500; B-BJ (Philosophy), 24,000; BL-BX (Religion), 82,500; C-D (History, exclusive of American), 194,000; E, F (American), 164,000; G (Geography), 34,000; H-J (Social and political sciences), 509,000; L (Education), 88,500; M (Music), 38,500; N (Fine arts), 46,500; P (Language and literature), 199,500; PZ (Fiction in English), 76,000; Q (Science), 174,500; R (Medicine), 65,500; S (Agriculture), 74,000; T (Technology), 136,000; U (Military science), 31,000; V (Naval science), 23,000; Z (Bibliography), 97,500; Incunabala, etc., 500.

During the past year the division has lost many valuable assistants. In October, 1923, by the sudden death of Mrs. V. C. Baker, the Library lost an extremely capable employee whose services in typing all of our classification schemes for the last 20 years were characterized by very remarkable intelligence and skill. The division lost 10 assistants by resignations, 7 of them shelfisters, including some of our most expert workers. Three other shelfisters have also announced their resig-

nations, to take effect soon after the close of the fiscal year. Such frequent changes in a class of assistants whose work requires unusual qualifications and rather long training in the methods of our service necessarily means much loss of efficiency, and it is hoped that something may be done to make these positions more attractive and more stable.

While no new publications have been issued by the division during the year, we have printed a new edition of Class J, Political Science, the first edition of which has been out of print for several years. Other publications have been postponed for lack of appropriations.

The interest shown by other libraries, both at home and abroad, in regard to our classification still increases, despite the inconvenience resulting from important sections still in manuscript. During the past year we have been informed that in addition to some seventy others the libraries of the following institutions have adopted the Library of Congress classification:

Boston College, Boston, Mass.

Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.

Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

John Hay Library of Brown University, Providence, R. I.

University of California, Southern Branch, Los Angeles, Calif.

Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio.

The library of New York University, College of Arts and Pure Science, New York, N. Y. has recently announced its intention of classifying its books on the classics (Greek, Latin, Archeology, and History) according to the Library of Congress system. Several other libraries, while not adopting our classification, have been sufficiently interested to copy our extensive typewritten schemes for reference use, a recent instance being the Public Libraries of Cardiff, Wales.

CARD DIVISION

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

During the year the number of subscribers to printed cards has increased from 3,239 to 3,374. The majority of the new subscribers were libraries of high schools and teachers' colleges.

The priced value of the cards shipped, exclusive of those supplied to libraries of the United States Government, amounted to \$121,707.02, an increase of nearly 10 per cent over the shipments of last year.

The cash sales, representing cards sold and paid for during the year, amounted to \$119,140.71, an increase of over 13 per cent.

The sale of cards to libraries of the departments of the United States Government, paid for by transfer of credits, amounted to \$3,343.71, an increase of over 19 per cent.

Cards for 26,605 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including 3,153 cards printed for libraries in the District of Columbia, and 2,430 printed for other cooperating libraries.

The whole number of different titles represented in the stock on June 30, 1924, was 927,483. The average stock of each card is estimated at 70 copies, making the total number of cards in stock about 64,923,810.

Depository sets have been assigned to the libraries of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, and Ohio State University. These sets are nearly ready for shipment. The cost of withdrawing one of these sets is now so large that it was decided to require the depository to pay this cost, \$1 per 1,000 cards. The list of depository libraries is appended. No new partial depository sets have been assigned to libraries supported by the United States Government, so the list stands as given in the report for 1923, p. 104.

Revised editions of Bulletins 13, 14, 15, 21, 23, and 24 have been issued.

Of late there has been considerable delay in the printing and reprinting. Owing to a very large turnover in

linotype machine operators in the Library branch of the Government Printing Office, the output of printed cards was inadequate. At the end of the year not less than 20,000 new entries and 2,000 reprints were in the Printing Office, or were ready for printing. On June 30 several thousand orders were being held for cards that should have been in stock. Many complaints were received from subscribers and many more are certain to be received before the arrears of printing can be cleared up. These complaints are of course entirely justified. We hope to render them unnecessary.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

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

¹ Proof-sheet depository only.

- New York Public Library, New York City.
- New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
- Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.
- Ohio State University Library, Columbus, Ohio.
- Oklahoma University Library, Norman, Okla.
- Pekin University Library, Pekin, 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.

¹ Proof-sheet depository only.

PUBLICATIONS

(From the report of the chief of the division of accessions and publications)

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

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Publications.....	^a 28	^a 17	^a 18
Reprints.....	2	3	3
Administrative and special distribution through the Library of Congress.....	1, 750	1, 516	1, 859
Distribution through the office of the Superintendent of Documents.....	14, 787	13, 664	13, 041
Distribution through the Bureau of International Exchanges.....	1, 484	1, 252	2, 186
Total number of publications distributed.....	18, 021	16, 432	17, 086

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

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Publications correspondence...	641	618	911
Sold by the Superintendent of Documents (pieces)-----	^b 25, 032	^b 24, 589	-----
Received by the Superintendent of Documents for sales --	\$1, 154. 50	\$1, 653. 75	-----

^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, 1923. 217 p. Plates. 23½ cm. Cloth, 60 cents.

Reprints:

Orientalia: added; by Walter T. Swingle, chairman library committee, Department of Agriculture. (Reprint of Appendix III of the Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1923.) 1923. p. 171-195. 23 cm.

Information for Readers in the Main Reading Room. 1924. 16 p.

Rules and practice governing the use and issue of books. 1924. 16 p. 13 cm.

Documents:

Monthly Check List of State publications. May-December, 1923; January-March, 1924. Paper, \$1.00 a year.

— Index and title-page for the year 1922.

Tentative List of Popular Names of Federal Statutes. 1923. 20 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 cents.

Manuscripts:

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1783. Edited from the original records in the Library of Congress by Gaillard Hunt. Volumes 24 and 25. 1922. 27 cm. Cloth, \$1.50 each.

Publications partially completed in fiscal year 1924:

Classification Schedule J, 2d edition.

List of Manuscripts in Public and Private Collections.

Classification Schedule P-PA.

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

The primary service of the Division of Bibliography is to Congress. In that respect it operates in close relation with the Legislative Reference Service, especially by the preparation of reference lists on subjects of proposed or pending legislation and by investigation and report on certain of the questions received by that service from congressional sources but which are not related to legislative matters.

It naturally results that many of the reference lists compiled in the division are on political and economic subjects. It also results that for the greater part the subjects of the lists are quite contemporary. It might be said that they are like guide-posts showing the direction of much current thinking. To illustrate, the topics named in the party platforms of the present year, the agricultural situation, agricultural credit, cooperative marketing, trusts, railroads, tariff, taxation, cost of living, foreign debts, League of Nations, world court, law enforcement, conservation, Muscle Shoals, inland waterways, independence of the Philippines, immigration, collective bargaining, hours of labor, child labor, reorganization of the executive departments, judicial veto, the referendum, these and nearly all the other subjects touched upon in the platforms, are likewise subjects that had already had attention in the division, with results now gathered up into reference lists, mimeographed and typewritten.

Subordinate only to its service to Congress is the service of the division to the executive departments and, within limits, to the public generally. In discharging this service, other lists have been compiled, among them, to name only a few, lists on index numbers, illiteracy, repair and restoration of manuscripts, weight of bread, Bok peace award, credit insurance, textiles, printing machinery and printing inks, ports and harbors, factory management, Brazil, stock exchanges and speculation, real estate business, unemployment insurance, lumber industry, coal situation, steel industry, mandates, codi-

fication of international law, automobile insurance, budgets of the states.

No lists have been offered for publication. The sum allotted to the Library for printing and binding has not recently been sufficient to permit it. The typewritten and mimeographed lists are noted in the Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service. Copies of the typewritten lists are furnished by that service for the cost of copying. This is the continuance of a procedure long since established. The mimeographed lists, as hitherto, are furnished to libraries and institutions as we have calls for them. In these ways a considerable circulation is given to our reference lists. Were the funds available, we could from material immediately at hand issue a series of printed lists on many subjects of popular interest, some of them on subjects of possible legislative concern.

The compilation of bibliographic lists is only one part of the division's work. As usual it has been constantly engaged in the preparation of bibliographic memoranda in response to inquiries received from Senators and Members of Congress, from the executive departments and the legations in Washington, and (by mail) from many individual investigators throughout the United States and, from others, residents of foreign countries. Some of these inquiries are capable of answer offhand; others require the preparation of short lists of books, articles and documents. Among them, frequently, are questions involving difficult research. These are to the research and reference worker the most fascinating of all. The success of a reference librarian sometimes seems to be sufficiently great as almost to obscure the requirements that his vocation demands. All that he has to do, seemingly, is to perform a feat of prestidigitation, and to produce on the spot whatever is wanted, with his index finger at the desired paragraph. But the reference librarian knows only too well how untrue this is. Over and above whatever training he may have had, over and above whatever knowledge of books he may possess, throughout his work at almost every point, he must have a certain quality and habit of mind, a certain genius for bibliographic research—a genius supported by two mental

qualities that are prerequisites in all fields of genuine endeavor, reason and imagination. Only through the exercise of some faculty of the kind, can he safely voyage through the imperfectly charted seas of thought, and come to port, bringing his cargo with him.

So far as statistics tell the story of the year, they may be briefly given. The number of questions handled reach the new high-water mark of 3,661 (3,362 in 1923). Mimeographed lists were 24, having a total of 356 pages (29 in 1923, having a total of 300 pages). The type-written lists were 128, having a total of 693 pages (183 in 1923, having a total of 1,099 pages).

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

(From the report of the retiring custodian, Mr. Brockett)

Receipts for the year, exclusive of Government documents, reached a total of 8,678, as compared with 5,719 last year. 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.

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:

Soumalais-ugrilainen Seura.
Danske Videnskabernes Selskab.
Schweizer Alpen Club.
National Research Council.
Oesterreichische Ingenieur-und Architekten Verein.
Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna.
United States National Museum.
Česka Akademie věd a Umění.
Académie des Sciences de Russie.
Royal Society of Medicine, London.
R. Academia de Ciencias y Artes, Barcelona.
Academia Română, Bucarest.
Imperial Geological Survey of Japan.
Historiographic Institute, Tokyo.
Comissão de Linhas Telegraficas Estrategicas de Matto-
Grosso ao Amazonas.
Società Geologica Italiana.
Institut Archéologique Bulgare.
Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam.

Jardin Botanique de Pierre le Grand.
 Textile Institute, Manchester.
 Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Munich.
 Cape Observatory.
 Geological Survey of China.
 Kgl. Ungarische Geologische Reichsanstalt.
 Geological Survey of Australia.
 Naturwissenschaftlicher Verlag, Godesburg.
 Geografiska Föreningen, Helsingfors.
 Indiana Historical Commission.
 Gesellschaft zur Beförderung des Ackerbaues, Strassburg.
 University of Dublin.
 Nāgari Prachārini Sabhā, Benares.
 Vajirayan National Library, Bangkok.
 British Museum, London.
 Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London.
 University College, Reading.
 Preussische Geologische Landesanstalt.

Theses and academic publications were received from universities abroad at the following places: Algiers, Berlin, Bern, Copenhagen, Dijon, Dorpat, Freiburg, Giessen, Graz, Halle, Kiel, Königsberg, Liège, London, Lund, Manchester, Marburg, Montpellier, Paris, Prague, Rennes, Strassburg, Tokyo, Utrecht, Vienna, Vilna, Warsaw, and Zürich.

The publications accessioned, numbers 542,300 to 544,980 in the accession book, reached a total of 4,044 volumes, 2,126 parts, 2,332 pamphlets, and 176 charts. Of 3,352 missing parts of incomplete sets requested in exchange, 1,786 were secured, a percentage of 53.2, as compared with 43.2 last year, as well as a large increase numerically.

(From the report of the assistant in charge at the Library, Mr. F. H. Parsons)

The routine work of this department does not vary greatly from year to year. Special effort has been made the past year to obtain works of particular value either from the standpoint of historical interest or of present and future utility, and the result has been an acquisition of accessions that is noteworthy. The Smithsonian Institution has cooperated with us in the most hearty manner, as may be seen from the partial list of their deposits as follows:

- Società geologica italiana; Roma. Bollettino.
Vols. 1-40, 1882-1921.
Vol. 41, nos. 1-2, 1922.
- Annals of botany; Oxford.
Vols. 1-29, 1887-1915.
(Vols. 30-37, 1916-23 purchased by L. C.)
- Nordisk geologisk tidsskrift; Kristiania.
Vols. 1-6, 1905-22.
Vol. 7, nos. 1-2, 1923.
- South African chemical institute; Johannesburg (formerly "S. A. ass'n of analytical chemists"). Journal.
Vols. 1-5, 1918-22.
Vol. 6, nos. 1-2, 1923.
- Proceedings.
1912-1922.
- Revue de géologie; Liège.
Vols. 1-4, 1920-23.
- Indian institute of science; Bangalore. Journal.
Vols. 1-6, 1914-24.
- Burma research society; Rangoon.
Vols. 1-13, 1911-23.
- Bhandarkar institute; Poona. Annals.
Vols. 1-4, 1918-23.
- Nederlandsch historisch instituut te Rome. Mededeelingen.
Vols. 1-3, 1921-23.
- Royal society of tropical medicine & hygiene; London. Transactions.
Vols. 7-16, 1913-22.

Among the more important purchases made by the *Smithsonian direct purchases.*
Library of Congress are the following:

- Crelle's Journal für die reine und angewandte mathematik; Berlin.
Vols. 1-153, 1826-1924.
- Giornale di matematiche di Battaglini; Napoli.
Vols. 39-55, 1901-17 (completes set through 1917.)
- Archiv für die geschichte der naturwissenschaften; Leipzig.
Vols. 1-8, 1909-18.
- Unterrichtsblätter für mathematik und naturwissenschaften;
Berlin.
Vols. 1-18, 1895-1912.
- Naturalist; London.
1864-1918 inclusive (lacking 3 vols.). Total of 43 vols.
- City of London entomological & natural history society (since
1914 "London natural history society"). Transactions.
1841-1917, inclusive.
- Microscopical news and northern microscopist; London.
Vols. 1-4, 1881-84. (All published.)

Phytologist; London.

Vols. 1-5; n. s. v. 1-6; 1841-63. (All published.) (Predecessor to "New Phytologist," already in the Library.)

Geologist; London.

Vols. 1-2, 1842-43. (All published.)

Bibliotheekleven; Amsterdam.

Vols. 1-8, 1916-23.

Chimie et industrie; Paris.

Vols. 1-7, 1918-22.

Also by gift the following:

National coal association, Washington, D. C.:

Weekly digest.

Vols. 1-5, 1917-20.

Coal review (continues the "Weekly digest").

Vols. 1-6, 1920-23.

Our success in securing some of these books is peculiarly gratifying, as it has only been attained in certain instances after a number of years of ineffectual effort. In the case of Crelle's Journal (one of the standard mathematical works of the world), it is very hard to purchase a set, and no other complete set is in this city.

A number of the other sets noted above are scarce and are frequently desired by students. We still have a large number of negotiations in progress, from which it may be hoped that further good results will come.

During the year we have sent to the Smithsonian Institution 433 "want" cards for our desiderata and have received returns from many of these items, making it possible to complete 115 sets. When the replies from the Smithsonian Institution indicate that it is impossible for them to obtain what we want from the publishers, we endeavor to purchase from second-hand dealers. By such means and by our regular exchanges and subscriptions we have completed 1,817 volumes.

The binding of unbound volumes has been continued to the fullest extent that our allotment has permitted, the result being 2,398 volumes, including rebinding. An economy in this line has been the substitution of buckram for leather, about 80 per cent of the volumes being now bound in buckram, a material which has been proved to be more lasting than leather; the proportion of buckram-bound books is still increasing. Rebinding has increased

as the materials used 20 years ago were not of a quality to withstand the constant use to which the volumes have been subjected.

The usual care has been observed in supplying the regular daily requests from the Government departments and the calls made through the interlibrary loan. There has been a slight increase in the actual number of students using the tables in this room, which are limited in number. Much serious work is done by this class of readers, who express appreciation of the attentions rendered them.

THE READING ROOMS

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

The reading-room service was maintained without interruption throughout the year, Sundays and holidays included, excepting on July 4, Christmas day, August 8, 9, and 10—the occasion of the death of President Harding. On each of these five days the building was closed for the entire day. *Service.*

The number of readers availing themselves of the main reading-room service was increased by 20,112 over the previous year's unprecedented record, while the number of volumes served to readers for reference use was increased by 39,972, reaching a new high record level. Corresponding increases were recorded in the circulation of books issued for outside use, including the interlibrary loans.

The increases in the five-year period beginning July 1, 1919, have been: In number of readers, 38 per cent; in volumes issued for reference use in the main reading room, 95 per cent; in books circulated within the District of Columbia, 20 per cent; in interlibrary loans, 26 per cent.

Twenty-two of the permanent force (in addition to 8 temporary appointees) have left the reading-room service during the year—2 assistants at the central reference desk, 12 attendants in the bookstacks, 1 guard, 7 messengers. These losses, still exceeding one-fourth of the total force of the division, have continued to depress the average efficiency of the service below the *Personnel.*

standard. A ratio of inexperience so high and so constant as in the past seven years is not easily offset by any other factor. Nevertheless, there are certain grounds for encouragement: The year's service losses are more nearly confined to the subordinate grades than heretofore in recent years; fairly satisfactory replacements are, apparently, somewhat more easily to be found; the reclassification of the service, notwithstanding its inevitable disappointments, offers good promise of better and more stable conditions.

The service losses included Mr. William A. Dunnington, who retired on December 31, 1923, and died on February 26, 1924, at the age of 72 years after 15 year's service under the Government, the last four years as guard and inspector in the reading room.

The conditions of overcrowding in the bookstacks, considered at length in the report for 1923 have been intensified by this year's net accessions of nearly 90,000 books and pamphlets.

For the most recent addition to our shelf space, the southeast bookstack, the initial appropriation of money was granted more than 16 years ago (act of May 22, 1908), when the collections numbered 1,535,008 volumes. To the regular collections there have been added since that date 1,644,096 volumes. In addition 165,000 volumes of copyright deposits previously shelved unsuitably in the cellars were reshelved in the newly provided space in the southeast stack as soon as it was ready for use. These three items constituting the Library's present book contents, classified and unclassified, aggregate 3,344,104 volumes.

The acute need for more shelf room, urged in these reports since 1919, is now apparently recognized by the congressional committees, through which relief measures are to be expected. There is promise of practical action in the coming session. Actual relief through building construction, however, could not be hoped for, under the most favorable conditions, before the middle of 1927. By that time our shelf-consuming collections, even under the reduced rate of growth that has prevailed since 1920, will have passed 3,600,000 volumes, packed into space

originally estimated to hold comfortably 2,554,000 volumes. Elimination of material supposedly superfluous has been suggested to make room for incoming books until newly constructed shelving becomes available. Elimination is, indeed, the only possibility of relief. But the labor cost of eliminating from the classified and catalogued collections is comparable to the labor cost of accessions. It is in the well-ordered portions of the collections that space is most needed. Undigested masses not available at all for present use can remain close-packed without detriment to the daily work, but crowded shelves of books in hourly use are intolerable.

The factors in the cost problem of elimination are selection, alteration of records, final disposal.

Elimination.

The selection of items to be discarded from a collection of 3,000,000 volumes, the accretions of a century of growth, can safely be trusted only to the best judgment, the longest and broadest library experience, the widest knowledge of books. The discards of to-day so often prove the desiderata of to-morrow. To weigh probable future needs, present intrinsic values, literary, informative, sentimental, commercial; to estimate possible changes in human interest such as have sometimes in the past revealed in an unreadable tract a work of genius; to balance risks of criticism, the rights of donors—this is not work to be dashed off wholesale by low-paid novices.

The necessary alteration of records; changes in the entries in the catalogue, shelf-lists, deck indexes, accession lists; cancellation of marks of ownership—these, too, are slow, laborious processes, to be done with care.

Most troublesome of all, however, is the problem of final disposition of the discards. Exchange is at best slow, very expensive when effected by means of lists of "offers," and, for the Library of Congress, not profitable as a rule except in shelf-room. Smaller libraries as a rule have not much to offer that is not already on our shelves.

Toward the end of the year a long-desired betterment in conditions at the central reference desk was effected through the removal of the loan desk work to the lobby at the main entrance to the reading room. Probably in

no other large library in the world are the circulation and reference departments so closely combined in one as here. This union has been due to physical conditions—the plan of the building, the centering of lines at the central desk, the mechanical book carrier delivering at that one point the books wanted for outside use and for reference use. The central desk force has had to sustain the tension supplied by reference readers, by borrowers, and by telephone calls. In its original location the operations of charging outgoing books and cancelling the charges upon return were performed at one spot. The new arrangement, which provides two separate desks on opposite sides of the entrance aisle, minimizes the possibility of confusion, saves time for the borrower, and adds greatly to the comfort of the assistants.

Another highly appreciated relief measure has added an additional office room directly below the public office of the superintendent of the reading room, easily accessible from it by a circular stair, affording excellently lighted space for the correspondence work of the division and for conferences.

Reclassification. A considerable part of the time of the superintendent of the reading room during the year has been devoted to work connected with the classification of library positions, not only in the reading room service but in the Library generally, first as a member of the reviewing committee of six appointed in June, 1923, with a view to securing consistency in the allocations of the Library as a whole; next, on special detail in October and November in the work of examining, comparing, arranging, and reinforcing the appeals and protests submitted by or on behalf of the employees, and presenting the cases to the board's special representative; finally, in June, 1924, as a member of the committee on personnel appointed to review 125 or more new cases that had arisen since May 15, 1923, through new appointments, promotions, newly created positions, or changes in duties.

Between the first forward step toward reclassification, taken by the Government in the creation of the Jones-Keating Commission (largely with a view to bringing governmental salaries up to the admittedly higher level

of living costs), and the date of final effectiveness of "The classification act of 1923" more than five years elapsed, a period quite long enough for the elaboration of a satisfactory system had the efforts been continuously and wisely directed along well-chosen lines.

It is much too early for any judgment on the results of the new law. Complete satisfaction among those most directly affected was not to be expected; the world would be a far different place if we could all rightly evaluate our own work. But aside from the manifest impossibility of pleasing every one, there were insurmountable obstacles in the way of approach toward the result desired by all concerned. The task set for the Personnel Classification Board, difficult under the most favorable conditions, was rendered impossible from the start by the time limits fixed by the act.

The law calls for the classification of "positions," a term defined in the act as meaning "specific civilian offices or employments." It would have been feasible at the outset to describe concretely the various tasks performed in any bureau without reference to the particular persons who happened at the moment to be filling the several positions and to grade and rank the positions according to their requirements and responsibilities considered alone, apart from the personal qualifications of the incumbents. Quite possibly the final results would have been more satisfactory to the Government, more nearly productive of "equal compensation for equal work" than the plan adopted. But in arranging for the grouping of positions by "services" and "grades" the Classification Board prepared blank forms upon which each employee was directed to describe his own duties. This method of first approach to the great problem was perhaps adopted with a view to giving each employee his day in court, a chance to state his own case, but without the aid of counsel, however. The principle is apparently considerate of the individual, but quite possibly it does not best serve his interests. Obviously it does not tend to uniformity of definition. The same set of duties will present one aspect to the novice and another to the veteran. Their descriptions of the same

Reclassification. job may differ radically. Moreover, it is quite possible to attain commendable proficiency in the performance of a task without possessing in any degree the ability to describe it adequately. This is as true in mental work as it is in manual labor. It is especially true when skill has been acquired through apprenticeship, the "learn-by-doing" method, without any systematic course of preliminary study and training, as is so largely the case in the Government service.

Some persons with well-deserved reputations for high-grade work sent in statements wholly inadequate, quite unfair to themselves and to the service. In some cases the "descriptions" supplied were not descriptions at all, but mere conventional job names, conveying no idea of the work to a person not familiar with the work. In many cases trivial details were stressed, the important hidden. In some instances the very essence of the business in which the employee had spent his life was wholly omitted, the vital element of judgment forgotten for the mere mechanics of the job.

These descriptions supplied by the employees themselves constitute, therefore, the primary data upon which the superstructure of the Board's work rests. The purely personal element is a large constituent in the foundation—inevitably so.

The act, approved March 4, 1923, required that the estimates (which the Bureau of the Budget would require the various departments to submit on July 15, 1923) should conform to the new classification system established by the act. Exactly two months of this brief period passed in inaction, waiting for the official blank forms designed by the board for the purpose of securing uniform statements. The forms were not ready, in blank, until May 4.

Quite naturally in attempting to solve in such haste a problem new to all concerned, the essential matter appeared to be the assignment of positions to the proper levels, described in the act in such very general terms as "responsible work requiring considerable experience," "subordinate work requiring the exercise of individual judgment," "difficult work along specialized lines," "ele-

mentary work requiring professional training but little experience," etc. The attention of the reviewing officers (chiefs of divisions and the Librarian's committee of review) was centered, therefore, and necessarily so in the brief time available, upon matters of comparison, the relative ranking of tasks in the scheme of organization, upon the definitions of the act, rather than upon matters of phraseology in the primary statements supplied by the employees themselves; for example, to balance the work of recorders in the Copyright Office with the work of shelf listers, in the hope of securing allocations just to both groups of employees, fair to the Library service as a whole, and warranted by the law. This was the first endeavor, the prime necessity in the too brief period of time at our command. There was no opportunity for any detailed study of individual statements to determine whether they were so drawn as to picture the job convincingly to the board of final review.

In reaching decisions upon data wholly documentary, nomenclature and phraseology are controlling elements. The director of a bureau of laborious research might term himself a "foreman of laborers" without doing extreme violence to language—he is in fact a "foreman" (with qualifications) of laborers (with qualifications); but if he should base his case upon that title he could not justly blame the reviewing board for classifying his position in "custodial service, grade 4," and fixing his salary at \$1,140. Much of the dissatisfaction existing among the Government employees could be traced to true but incomplete and unconvincing statements in the original papers prepared by themselves in haste and reviewed in haste at every stage of the proceedings.

At the outset the entire reading room service suffered from nomenclature. The term "reading room" calls up a mental picture of a quiet place where a few persons of leisure sit idly turning the pages of the late reviews. "Reading room" does not connote a hundred miles of shelving packed with millions of books in scores of languages; it does not imply tension, stress, haste; the need to translate at sight a thrice-relayed hurry call from the floor of the House for Dickinson's "Notes" into

Reclassification. "American notes" by Charles Dickens; the wit to send instantan "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" to fill a written order for "The Tom Horsement of the Afolca Type." "Reading room" is not likely to evoke a mental picture of reference work by long-distance telephone from New York; telephone calls from a thousand offices in the Capitol, the House and Senate Office Buildings, the executive departments; books going out by the wagon-load to the scientific bureaus; interlibrary loans ordered by radiogram from Honolulu, by cable from Berlin, by mail from Vancouver; daily dealings of sorts with the ends of the earth.

The case of the reading-room service, therefore, could not be adequately presented to the classification board in brief written statements until preconceptions based on the official name of the service had been removed. True of the service as a whole, this was also the case with certain particular positions.

The weight of mere terminology is well illustrated in the case of the position of the "charging clerks" at the loan desk in the main reading room. Most of the authorized borrowers of Library of Congress books are privileged either by statute or by courtesy extended by reason of the connections, official or personal, with the statutory borrowers—Members of Congress, their families, the secretaries and clerks, the higher executive officials, the judiciary, the diplomats. They hold no identification cards such as the ordinary lending library issues to its borrowers. Frequent applications for loans are made by persons claiming to be acting for authorized borrowers. Some of these claims are valid; others are without any basis of fact. Many such requests, even though based on the verbal word of an authorized borrower, can not be granted under the rules and practice of the Library. The burden of deciding these matters falls, in the first instance, upon the assistant at the charging desk, who must also determine whether the material presented for charging may permissibly be lent; for, since the classified collections are administered as one collection through the reference reading room (which is also the circulation department), most of

the books in the Library are available to readers for use in the main reading room and may then be presented at the charging desk with a request for its loan for home use. The chief element of the work at the charging desk, therefore, is not the making of records of loans but the exercise of sound judgment, with tact, firmness, and patience, in such manner that a rather difficult, exigent class of "customers" may accept the decisions without too frequent appeals to a higher authority. The crux of the task, then, is to "hear and determine." The mere making of the charging records (which is not in this Library effected by means of book cards but by an original and complete entry for each separate transaction) is of a quite different order, calling for qualifications more easily acquired. Nevertheless, this side of the work requires the ability to make quickly a brief, accurate record sufficient to identify with certainty any particular piece of printed matter in the Library whether already catalogued and classified or not.

We felt and still feel that this position is easily within the definition of subprofessional grade 5; "subordinate work of a professional character requiring a thorough knowledge of a limited field and the exercise of independent judgment." But so strong has been the downward pull of mere nomenclature, that the term "charging clerk" relegated the position to grade 3, subordinate work not requiring "the exercise of independent judgment." The board was even inclined to place it one grade still lower, "work requiring limited training, but not the exercise of independent judgment," and to allot a salary of \$1,140 to an assistant upon whose knowledge, skill, fidelity, and discretion the Library depends to safeguard its collections and to enforce its rules regarding the loans of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of Government property. It required three argued appeals to secure for this place, after the lapse of a year, an allocation to grade 4, \$1,500, one grade below its proper level; and the difficulties in the case grew out of the name attached by long custom to the position.

It seems worth while to elaborate this case because it is illustrative of the basic reasons for many inadequate allocations in the Government service generally.

READING ROOM FOR THE BLIND

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

The circulation reached 35,643, an increase of 500 volumes a month, and the number of borrowers now exceeds 2,000.

New books were an important factor in the growth, notably the 512 hand-copied volumes given by volunteer Red Cross transcribers. These gift books provided variety and modernity enticing to touch readers. Among the press embossed books also appeared those of a kind too scarce in Braille, such as *The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page*, by Burton J. Hendrick. Half of this was embossed from funds raised through the American Library Association, and the other half was a part of the literature being embossed from Veterans' Bureau funds.

It is a step ahead to have for blind readers recent publications which others are discussing and enjoying.

The cost of stereotyping the metal plates for the *Life and Letters of Walter H. Page* amounted to \$1,200, and the cost per copy (10 braille volumes), exclusive of this initial expenditure, is about \$42. This example of the cost of braille editions explains what the American Foundation for the Blind in its recent annual report refers to as "the distressingly limited number of braille books now in print."

From a sum of approximately \$100,000 being used by the Veterans' Bureau to emboss braille books for the war-blind but 67 titles, in editions of 15 copies, can be produced; another illustration pointing to the need of some endowment for braille printing toward which the American Foundation is working.

The single braille copy produced by voluntary hand work seems not only necessary but enhanced in value when shown so clearly to supply a need not otherwise met; and when compared with the customary braille edition of 10 to 25 copies will be seen to serve more adequately than at first appears.

Among other gifts received are a few English and more French books, 133 volumes, lately produced by the new press established with American funds in Paris. The organization is known as the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund. Its object is to print and distribute braille literature to the soldier blind of America, France, England, Belgium, Italy, Roumania, and Jugoslavia. This press and all braille presses in the United States cooperate with the American Foundation for the Blind which conducts a clearing house of titles to be embossed. By the arrangement braille presses working independently avoid selecting and printing the same material.

Librarians for the blind are indebted to the Committee on Work with the Blind of the American Library Association for introducing, and to the Outlook for the Blind for printing Book News, prepared by Mr. Sherman C. Swift (blind), librarian of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

The recommendations to those with defective vision of books in large type is a new phase of library work for the blind. A catalogue of books in type larger than ordinarily used has been published by the American Library Association, and is called Books for Tired Eyes. It lists books in 12-point type or larger which have clear, well-spaced print. For the benefit of those who are unable to read any but the very largest type and who find almost nothing to fit their needs, a list of books, with prices, in 24 and 36 point type, published by the Clear Type Publishing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has been added.

Eyeless Sight, by Jules Romains, is a recently published study of extra-retinal vision and the paroptic sense. It explains a series of startling experiments conducted to prove that vision, independent of the eyes, is an actual phenomenon. In a chapter entitled "Extra-retinal vision among the blind," the author states that the blind subjects progressed more rapidly than others. He attributed it in part to certain habits of attention formed by the blind. M. Romains suggested that blind persons may long have had recourse to extra-retinal vision without anyone suspecting it and without their having been conscious of the originality of their procedure. The

tests, which included the reading of figures and sentences, were authenticated by such well-known men as M. Anatole France, and Docteur André Cantonnet, Ophthal-mologiste de Hôpital, Cochin, Paris.

The Library of Congress is depositary for three copies of each book being published by the Veterans' Bureau for the use of the blinded soldiers.

Evergreen School for the Blind (ex-service) will be made permanent. Congress by Act approved June 5, 1924, has provided the necessary funds for the purchase and remodeling of the existing plant to serve as "a permanent national training school . . . for the blind who are beneficiaries of the United States Veterans' Bureau" and its continued maintenance as such.

Introduced by Congressman Thomas Schall (blind), of Minnesota, Sir Frederick Fraser (blind) recently addressed here the blind of the District of Columbia. Sir Frederick was in 1913 knighted by King George for his distinctive and successful work for the blind in Nova Scotia and Canada.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

(From the report of the acting director, Mr. Meyer)

That the work of the Legislative Reference Service must necessarily reflect the activities of Congress was never better illustrated than during the past year. The service was occupied on a limited number of very important topics, such as the organization and activities of various cooperative and agricultural agencies in the United States, the world court, the suppression of the opium and other drug traffic through international agencies, amendments of the Constitution, Supreme Court decisions determining the constitutionality of Federal laws, etc.

Questions of minor import were as numerous as ever, but in addition we had a great many inquiries to answer in connection with the investigations carried on by Congress. The very purpose of the service is, of course, to aid Congress in its work and if this work takes the form of investigation Congress should necessarily have our assistance as far as possible. It was not a difficult

matter to avoid purely personal questions, both Representatives and Senators without exception understood our attitude after a word of explanation and accepted it without question. In all matters of public record and comment we were able to respond to the demands of the committees and Members in most instances.

Before the beginning of the session a list of important questions likely to come up in Congress for legislative action was prepared and given a somewhat restricted circulation. If a general distribution of the list had been made, many Members would no doubt have undertaken to "stock up" on our material and a somewhat artificial demand have been created which we would not have been able to meet. The list did not at any time in this way become a burden, but was of very material assistance in clarifying requests and indicated to Members the subjects on which we had gathered material. Some manuscript studies were prepared, but to an extent more than usual we depended upon our file of clippings, on which this year we had laid particular stress. The staff handling this material was somewhat strengthened, and Mrs. Blachly, who is in charge, was instructed to devote her best energies to it. With a practically fixed staff and a steadily increasing demand on the service, after studying the situation carefully it seemed best to make a more extensive use of our file of clippings and depend less upon special manuscript studies. The result justified our expectations. We were able in almost every instance to place in the hands of members the information which they desired, not always in a form so readily useful as a manuscript study, but usually sufficiently full and accurate.

Our file of clippings has proved a valuable help also to Government officials not in the legislative branch of the Government, notably the Treasury Department. While we do not undertake special investigations for Government officials other than committees or Members of Congress, yet we are glad to have a wider use made of the material which has already been collected. We clip regularly for our files 150 magazines and periodicals and 5 newspapers—the New York Times, the Journal of

Commerce, Wall Street Journal, Washington Star, and Washington Post—but in addition we do not hesitate to file a good article that passes under our observation from any source. While the bulk of the material is made up of clippings, and so the name of the file is justified, we do not hesitate to add pamphlets and public documents on subjects which fall within the scope of the service. An extended application of the material is found in its use by the division of bibliography as an aid in compiling its reference lists.

STATISTICAL TABLES

A classified list of the more important questions and the usual statistical tables follow. The latter are cumulative and show the vicissitudes of the service, the distribution of the inquiries throughout the year, and the relation between the sessions and recesses in the number of questions submitted.

LEGISLATIVE Agriculture:

REFERENCE:
Important questions.

- Organization and activities of the various cooperative agricultural agencies in the United States.
- Information showing the amount of grain used for beer before prohibition and what the farmer is sacrificing for prohibition. Also hearings, and legislative history of the prohibition amendment.
- Data relative to the estimated amount of tax burden borne by the farmers of the United States.
- Statistics on Canadian farm lands and property, 1900 and 1920.
- Long and short term payments in agricultural credits abroad.
- Data relative to the reclamation of arid lands.
- Statistical data relative to farm mortgages in the United States.
- Number of people engaged in farming in Canada, according to the 1921 census.
- Data relative to cooperative marketing in the United States and foreign countries.
- Documents, speeches, etc., giving information concerning Government regulation of the price of wheat, price guarantee and the like. Also information concerning the United States Grain Corporation.

Diplomatic relations:

Important questions.

Information relating to the claims of American investors, companies, or individuals, made for compensation of losses suffered during the Mexican Revolution. Names of secretaries of such companies. Any reports by the State Department, and, if possible, the names of those who have suffered and the amounts of such losses.

Procedure in international conferences relative to questions of international importance, such as suppression of opium traffic, etc. Conferences in which such questions have been considered.

Data relative to the League of Nations, Hague Tribunal, and World Court.

Information giving arguments for and against the World Court.

Expatriation and dual nationality.

Memorandum on the Shantung question.

Table showing nations participating in The Hague Conferences of 1898 and 1907 and in the treaty of Versailles; also the political changes since the beginning of the Great War.

Information concerning the Hague Tribunal and Permanent Court of Arbitration.

Information relative to claim of Luisa M. de Zenea before the United States and Spanish Commission.

Material in favor of Permanent Court of International Justice.

List of nations not eligible to the World Court.

Education:

Date on which the common school system was started in the United States; when it was in full operation and by whom it was opposed.

Amount of public funds spent for educational purposes in the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Cuba from the time of their occupation to date.

Federal and State legislation:

Federal—

Precedents for a bill to erect a monument in honor of a deceased person.

Information relative to any statute regulating or forbidding the appearance of ex-Members of Congress for a certain number of years in legislative capacity, regarding bills they helped pass or claims accruing during their membership.

Information showing the policy of Congress in passing legislation for flood protection and control.

Memorandum showing appropriations authorized by Congress for relief of flooded districts.

*Federal and State
legislation.*

Number of bills and resolutions introduced in the Sixty-seventh Congress relating to peace, and efforts to bring about world peace. Also legislative history of each bill and resolution on the subject.

What did the soldiers' adjusted compensation bill propose to pay the ex-service men?

Information as to the procedure for introducing resolutions of sympathy to families of deceased Members of Congress, or to families of members of any other organizations.

Acts of Congress restricting practice before departments by Members of Congress, etc.

Copy of the acts under which Mrs. Roosevelt and other widows of ex-Presidents are drawing pensions from the Government.

Acts of Congress authorizing the damming of navigable streams as applied to the upper Mississippi River.

List of citations to acts of Congress making appropriations since 1900 on following:

- (a) To eradicate crop pests or diseases.
- (b) To eradicate livestock pests or diseases.
- (c) To provide relief for areas in which crops had failed, domestic or foreign, especially where direct help has been given toward making a new crop.
- (d) For flood control.
- (e) For reclamation of arid or marshy lands.
- (f) For quarantine against introduction of crop or livestock pests or diseases from abroad.

List of bills and resolutions introduced in the Sixty-eighth Congress relative to banking and currency.

Compilation of laws relating to commerce according to Article I, section 8, clause 3, of the Constitution.

Numbers of the bills that were introduced during the last session relative to the retirement of Federal employees.

Whether or not any amendment has ever been introduced in Congress providing that Federal district judges shall be elected by the people in their district rather than as at present appointed by the President.

Whether or not Congress passed a law granting a bonus or any other consideration to Spanish interpreters and nurses during the Philippine insurrection under Aguinaldo.

Information relative to the law regarding the repeating of telegrams in the Western Union.

Act giving discharged soldiers preference in civil appointments.

- Number of legal holidays in the United States.
- Rules governing the use of the United States flag.
- Acts authorizing dams across the Colorado River.
- Is there any general act of Congress granting a pension to widows of Presidents of the United States?
- Legislation granting the President authority in matters of sanitation in the Panama Canal Zone during Roosevelt's administration.
- Whether or not Congress has passed a law authorizing the bringing of suit for damage against telegraph companies for failure to deliver interstate messages limiting the liability to \$500.
- Information relative to the law governing the requirements of foreign corporations doing business in the United States.
- Memorandum relative to the right of alien declarants to vote and hold property.
- Bills introduced in the Sixty-seventh Congress relating to the enforcement of the prohibition amendment.
- Number of laws enacted by Congress (1789-1923).
- Proposed amendments to the Constitution providing for the popular election of Federal judges, 1881-1920.
- List of changes of geographical names authorized by Congress.
- Citations to all legislation now in force dealing with the Botanic Garden, with special reference to the distribution of plants.
- Is there any Federal law prohibiting the use of the Star-Spangled Banner, etc., on flags for sale?
- List of the important congressional legislation that was brought into existence as a result of being attached as riders by the Senate to appropriation and other bills that left the House.
- Restrictions on Senators engaging in business, etc.
- Precedent for a bill providing for a monument to a deceased Vice President.
- Is there a law prohibiting the use of pictures of the Capitol for advertising purposes?
- A comparative statement showing the progress of appropriation bills in 1916, 1920, 1924.
- Precedents for congressional incorporation of social or fraternal organizations.
- List of House and Senate bills of major importance in the Sixty-eighth Congress, together with their status.
- Is there any statute limiting the time within which a judge may take the oath of office?
- Whether or not there is a State or Federal statute requiring the licensing of auctioneers.

*Federal and
State legislation*

- List of appropriations made by Congress for participation in various expositions throughout the country during the last few decades.
- Acts fixing price of wheat during World War and establishing United States Grain Corporation.
- Is there any general provision prohibiting one person from holding a State and a Federal office?
- Whether or not any bill has been introduced in the present Congress to investigate the cause and extent of violation of laws in the United States.
- Data relative to Federal aid projects authorized by Congress.
- Text of the case relative to the use of President Garfield's picture as an advertisement for Garfield tea.
- List of prohibition laws enacted by Congress since the eighteenth amendment went into effect.
- List of acts passed by the Sixty-eighth Congress relative to public health. List of bills introduced in the Sixty-eighth Congress relative to public health.
- List of legislation (United States) affecting the Chippewa Indians from December 1, 1913, to date.
- Number of public bills and resolutions introduced in the Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Congresses.
- List of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States for the period since the Ames volume was published.

State—

- Data relative to presidential primary laws.
- A State law on liability of railroads for nondelivery of freight.
- How long does an alien have to live in Ohio after he has taken out his first naturalization papers before he can vote?
- List of State laws showing how long aliens have to reside in the various States before they can vote.
- Compilation of State income tax laws.
- Memorandum giving the blue sky laws of the various States. Also information relative to stock exchanges.
- List of States having tax commissions.
- State laws relating to the taxation of intangibles.
- Information relative to State income and inheritance taxes in the several States.
- Whether or not there is any law in New Hampshire relative to the placing of women on committees (such as the Republican committees, Democratic committees, etc.).
- In how many States are the State judges elected by the people rather than appointed by the governor?

List of States having presidential preferential primary elections.

List of State laws requiring persons or firms operating a business under a trade or firm name to file with some officer of the county where such business is being operated or with some officer of the State a certificate stating the name or names of the owner or owners of the business.

Data relative to State election laws.

Data relative to blue sky laws.

Information concerning the absentee voting laws of the various States.

Whether the State of New Jersey has ever paid any compensation to Civil War veterans or their widows.

Certain mineral tax laws.

Digest of State inheritance tax laws.

State loans for homes.

State regulations of campaign expenditures by candidates for Congress.

Taxation of moneys and credits.

Regulations for admittance to insane asylums in the State of Washington.

Information relative to tax on intangibles in the State of California.

Citation to laws providing for arbitration between railroads and their employees.

Regulation of beauty parlors in Pennsylvania.

Birth registration law in Georgia.

Residence required of pensioners in Alabama.

What nine States besides Massachusetts have provision for advisory opinions by the supreme court to the legislature?

Necessity of naturalization for admission to the bar of Illinois in 1870.

Foreign Governments:

Data relative to the foundation and development of the Inter-parliamentary Union.

Texts of the new constitutions of Ireland, Austria, and Soviet Russia.

Information and discussions concerning the following—

1. Is representative, or parliamentary, government in United States breaking down?
2. If so, will there be a capitalistic dictator, like Mussolini in Italy, or a socialist dictator like Lenine, or a military dictator like General Rivera?

Do the Governors General of Canada and Australia have veto power over provincial legislation? Book describing relations of Dominion Governments to British Parliament.

Foreign legisla- Foreign legislation:
tion.

- Information relative to special rules and laws on price control of various commodities other than foods in New Zealand and Australia.
- Tax laws of Cuba on real property, improvements, income taxes, export taxes, with special reference to any exemptions. Cuban laws governing trusts, combines, or associations, whether for trade or otherwise.
- Statistics showing the amount of whiting chalk exported from Cuba from 1920-1923.
- Information relative to the execution of land contracts or leases under Cuban law.
- Information relative to the status of land titles and how one goes about to confirm titles to Cuban lands.
- Statistics showing the amount of taxes collected on industries and on leased land in Cuba.
- Information directly or remotely relating to the leasing of Cuban lands for mining purposes.
- Laws relating to the operation of mines and exporting products to the United States.
- Text of a Danish ordinance passed on August 6, 1914, concerning customhouse and ships' dues in St. Thomas and St. Johns.
- Memorandum relative to the law and method of distribution of electric power in Ottawa, Canada.
- List of citations to British cases in which the court has declared an act of Parliament contrary to the Magna Charta, Bill of Rights, or any other one of the fundamental British documents.
- Statutory legislation in certain foreign countries respecting privileges and immunities; and exemption from customs duties granted to foreign diplomatic agents.
- Taxation of inheritances in Canada and Australia, rates of the tax, and revenue derived therefrom.
- Taxation of incomes, corporations, and inheritances in Canada, Great Britain, and France.
- Tax-exempt securities in certain foreign countries.
- Present postal rates in the principal foreign countries (Great Britain, France, Austria, Australia, Sweden, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, Italy, Norway, Russia, Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia).
- Information showing how long an American citizen must reside in Japan before naturalization.
- Governments, Federal and State:
- Whether or not the President issued any pronouncement or proclamation pursuant to the report made to him by the Solicitor General "upon certain questions submitted to him concerning the meaning of the term 'whisky.'"

- Arguments for and against the Federal subsidy system. Also statistics as to how much the Federal Government is spending each year in aiding the States. *Governments, Federal and State.*
- Statistics concerning the recall election for Governor of North Dakota on October 28, 1921.
- Date on which Speaker Reed first ruled upon the question of obtaining a quorum by counting those present.
- Date on which the newspaper files first announced the count of a quorum.
- Date the Montana State senate undertook to establish a quorum for counting those present.
- Vote in the Senate on the Idaho admission act. Number of votes cast in the body for admission. Number of Republicans and Democrats. And how many against.
- Precedents in speakership contests from the beginning of Government to date, with special reference to cases where the Speaker has failed to have the majority vote in the opening of the House. What changes of rules have taken place during that time, etc.
- Memorandum showing the dates of election of members of the legislatures of the various States.
- List of contested-election cases in which evidence not attested by the witness has been considered.
- Statistics as to the nationality and religious affiliations of Government employees of the United States, Federal, State, and city.
- List of the members of the legislature, both house and senate, of the following States: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts.
- List of Members-elect of the Sixty-eighth Congress who are ex-service men.
- Whether or not departments or bureaus of the Government handling confidential material require an oath on the part of employees that they will not divulge any confidential information coming to them by virtue of their official connection with the Government, and providing a penalty for a violation of that oath.
- Names of the members of the State legislatures of Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, Ohio, and Wyoming.
- List of the various cases in which objection has been made to the taking of the oath by Senators when they have been called up to be sworn in at the opening of the first session following their election. What took place on each of these occasions, what action was taken on the objection, etc.
- Reference to contested-election cases in which the question of drunkenness, incompetency, neglect, etc., has been regarded as a contributory cause justifying the rejection of the poll.

*Governments,
Federal and State.*

- Data relative to the powers and duties of the President of the United States.
- Statement showing the results of the Democratic primary election for Governor of Kentucky in 1919.
- Number of employees on the Federal pay roll.
- Information showing the powers and duties of congressional investigation committees.
- Total number of the following in New York City—
1. City court judges.
 2. Judges of the Court of Special Sessions.
 3. City magistrates.
 4. Municipal court judges.
- Cases where Members of the House have been investigated and the House has acted upon the investigation.
- Number of committees appointed and amount of money spent for investigations during the Wilson administration.
- Information concerning primary and convention systems of election.
- List of decisions rendered in Tennessee since 1917 relative to absentee voting.
- Information showing what success Congress has had in the past in trying to get reluctant witnesses to testify, especially with reference to specific cases, such as that of Madison Wells, who was locked in the basement of the Capitol for refusing to testify, and Hallett Kilbourn, who was sent to jail.
- Citation to the authority recently promulgated whereby the State and the National Government can or may assign to Government hospitals Confederate as well as other soldiers of our Nation.
- Information relative to the origin and jurisdiction of the United States Geographic Board.
- Data relative to the electoral system of the United States.
- Number of judges constituting the Court of Claims, the tenure of their office, their salary, the jurisdiction of the court, and the character of the cases they handle.
- Data relative to growth and increase in the number of commissions in the Federal Government.
- What was said in the Constitutional Convention, or in the debates in the various State conventions, or in the Federalist on the power of Congress to control directly or indirectly the executive and judicial departments of the Government.
- List of Federal judges of the United States.
- Citation to food and drugs act and amendments and all laws relating to misbranding.
- Is a person in Indiana receiving compensation under war risk insurance act exempt from poll tax and other taxes in Indiana?

- Number of employees in each of the various State governments.
- Number of employees in the municipalities and political subdivisions of the States.
- Cost of maintaining the administrative branches of the various State governments.

History:

Date of the Executive order of President Cleveland putting United States deputy marshals under the civil service, and the date of the Executive order of President McKinley revoking this order.

History.

Information showing the action of Congress in declaring Thanksgiving a holiday in 1789.

Information relative to the origin of the 3-mile limit, etc.

Names of the Presidents of the United States who delivered their messages to Congress in person.

Information relative to the origin of the Salvation Army, full name of the person starting it, and place, and a brief history of General Booth.

Information relative to a case arising in New York City where American citizens attached funds of the Soviet Government to secure certain payments.

List of prominent men who have sponsored the idea of limiting the power of the Supreme Court.

Date of the beginning of the French occupation of the Ruhr.

Number of men that went on a strike at that time and were upheld by the German Government.

How national cemeteries are created. Whether the Secretary of War can select them or if Congress must.

Date and day on which President McKinley was assassinated.

Date and time of day word was received in Washington concerning the signing of the armistice.

Information in the form of a brief on—

Origin of the rule of the Democratic National Committee that it should require a vote of two-thirds of all present to secure the nomination of the Democratic Party at the national convention.

How can this rule be amended to make a majority vote necessary?

Must the amendment be by the committee itself, or can the rule be amended by the convention?

Any action of Congress possible?

History of the various political parties of the United States from the time of their origin to date. Also texts of the various political platforms from 1900 to date.

Date of the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Admiral Dewey, and the date of the destruction of same at Santiago.

Where and when President Wilson made a speech to the effect that the United States would not enter any war without the consent of Congress.

History

- Information relating to the removal of Benjamin Franklin's remains from Philadelphia to Washington.
- Any material showing Andrew Johnson's relationship to the purchase of Alaska.
- History of the debt which the United States incurred to France during the Revolutionary War. Also information concerning \$200,000 supposed to have been paid General Lafayette at the same time.
- Information relative to maritime fisheries during the French ownership of the Louisiana Purchase.
- Memorandum on the Battle of Kings Mountain in the Revolutionary War.
- Date the *Titanic* was lost at sea.
- Who originated the idea of furnishing headstones to veterans of the Civil War?
- What was the political complexion of Congress when the Pendleton bill was passed in 1883, just before the Cleveland administration? What was the political complexion of the Congress in 1912, just preceding Wilson's election?
- Historical data relative to Lafayette's second visit to the United States.
- Historical data relative to Lafayette's visit to Mobile, Ala., some time in March, 1825.
- A list of the notable persons in Statuary Hall who at one time in their careers were soldiers, with State from which they hailed.
- Selection of judges in the United States, historical review.
- Information concerning the removal of Enrique Dupui de Lome, Spanish minister to the United States, in February, 1898.
- Material on dispute between Great Britain and the United States concerning the Northwest Boundary and Territory.
- Memorandum giving a history of the development of sugar.
- Information concerning the reason for placing the Statue of Justice on the Capitol Dome. When this was debated in the House, was the decision adverse to placing the Goddess of Liberty on the Dome because of the slave-holding classes?
- Origin of the word "Congress."
- Data relative to progress of the Jews in the United States.
- A short history of famous Poles who have settled in the United States.
- Original Chinese indemnity. Statement of amount remitted in 1908 and why.
- Declaration of Democratic Party in Delaware pledging support to Senator Bayard at the Democratic conventions in Delaware, 1884, 1904, 1908.

Memorandum giving the following information relative to *History*.
bridges across the Mississippi—date of construction, cost,
by whom built, and the part played by the Federal Govern-
ment in their construction.

Copy of the official call of the Paris conference.

Information showing the purpose of the Pan American con-
ference.

Text of Blaine's letter of 1881.

Copy of the official call of the Pan American conference
of 1889.

Data relative to political parties in the United States.

After the Civil War several suits were brought in Tennessee by
people who were loyal to the Union against those who were
not. Whether or not these cases were on the statutes, cita-
tions to the cases, etc.

Labor problems:

Data on—

1. Use of injunctions against labor organizations.
2. Railroads, particularly with reference to the consoli-
dation of the big lines.
3. Present status of plans for operating United States
Government ships.

List of injunctions issued in labor disputes in the United States
during the last three years, with copy of the injunction when-
ever possible.

Digest of articles from newspapers, periodicals, etc., discussing
the present coal situation.

1. Demands of the miners.
2. Demands of the operators.
3. Proposals for ending the strike.
4. Attitude of the press and the general public toward the
coal situation.

Manufactures:

Statistics showing the number of persons employed in basic
industries in the United States by nationality.

Military affairs:

Data relative to—

1. Cost of World War to the United States.
2. Total cost to the United States for war relief.
3. Appropriations for Army and Navy by years since
November 11, 1918.
4. How much saving to the United States is gained by
the ten-year naval holiday?

Total cost of the World War to the United States, aside from
the money loaned to foreign nations.

Military
Affairs.

The total amount expended by the Government in 1922 for the benefit of disabled and World War service men.

The total amount expended this year for the same purposes.

When is it thought that the peak of these expenditures will be reached?

What is the total cost to date of caring for our World War service men?

What was the total amount of the bonus of \$60 given by the Government at the close of the World War to service men?

How many of our soldiers perished on the battlefield or died of their wounds in the World War?

What pay did our private soldiers in the World War receive per day at home and abroad, respectively?

Whether or not any foreign countries require a knowledge of their language in case of alien joining their army.

What action, if any, has been taken in the State of Pennsylvania with reference to State bonus?

Mineral resources:

Data on public lands—petroleum.

Data on public lands—leasing.

National wealth:

Information to prove the following statement—

“Ten per cent of the population of the United States own 90 per cent of the national wealth.”

Information on conservation and reclamation of natural resources.

Congressional hearings on the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy (1910 or 1911).

Navies, United States and foreign:

Complete discussion of the sinking of the old battleship *Iowa* off Panama during the recent fleet maneuvers which took place about April, 1923, with special reference to information relating to the radio control of the *Iowa*.

Statements showing the Navy estimates of Great Britain, 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25.

Public finance:

Information showing the total tax bill of the United States (Federal, State, and municipal).

Taxes of all States. Bonded indebtedness of same. Bonded indebtedness of the world. Cost of living in all countries of the world. Cost of education, etc. Amount each gets for general taxation.

Amount of taxes borne by farmers—State, national, and county.

Proportion of tariff borne by farmers.

- Statistics comparing the per capita tax in England with that in the United States. *Public finance.*
- Funded debt of principal countries of the world.
- Material relative to anticipated deficits in the United States Treasury, 1921-1923.
- Data relative to inheritance taxes, United States.
- Statement giving the selling price of Treasury notes and certificates for the following dates: December 7, 1922; January 9, 1923; May 7, 1923; September 10, 1923; December 11, 1923; March 10, 1924.
- Information relative to the Australian tariff, especially the act of 1921.
- List of American financial advisers to foreign countries. Also any general information on the subject, such as method of appointment, term of office, etc.
- Total cost of the World War to the United States. Also the present indebtedness of the United States.
- Statistics showing the exports and prices of canned beef from Paraguay, 1919-20.
- Total amount of indebtedness of the world at the present time.
- Total amount of taxes collected during the last four or five years under the estate and inheritance tax laws of the States.
- Tabular statement showing certain features of the tax bills now before Congress:
1. Mellon.
 2. Garner.
 3. Longworth.
 4. Simmons.
 5. The present law.
- Memorandum showing in detail the present system of taxation in New Zealand.
- Memorandum showing the total amount of expenditures of the following cities and States during the last year:
1. Tennessee.
 2. Delaware.
 3. Memphis, Tenn.
 4. Wilmington, Del.
 5. Denver, Colo.
- Highest customs receipts for any calendar year previous to 1921; also for 1921 and 1922.
- Information relative to mutilated and damaged currency. What happens to it after it becomes damaged, etc?.
- Amount of mineral taxes collected in certain States of the United States.
- Bonded indebtedness of the States of the United States.
- Receipts of State governments from taxes and licenses.
- Statistical data relative to sums expended by the United States Government in adjustment of war contracts not completed.
- United States taxation, 1913-1925.

Social problems. Social problems:

Data relative to child labor in the United States.

Statistics on immigration showing number of immigrants admitted under the 3 per cent law in 1922, classified by men, women, and children, number of unskilled laborers so far as statistics show that were admitted in 1922, number admitted in two or three prior years.

Data relative to—

Immigration in the United States.

Liquor traffic in the United States.

Railroads in the United States.

Soldiers' bonus.

Dyer anti-lynching bill.

World Court.

Information relative to old-age pensions.

Information showing the cost of delivering books in the county library systems in California.

Information concerning bigamy among immigrants and bigamy in Europe.

Number of naturalized citizens in the United States in 1920 from all countries by country of origin.

Acts of the various Canadian Provinces on prohibition or anti-liquor legislation.

Number of persons of Norse descent in the United States.

Statistics relative to crimes committed by persons of 18 years or under.

List of Federal and State laws as they discriminate against women.

Whether or not the Legislature of Pennsylvania enacted an old-age pension law in 1922. If so, was this the first old-age pension law enacted in the United States?

Transportation:

Information giving a general description of the work that has been done in drainage and river improvement in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Iowa during the past 25 years.

Data on the proposed revision of the Esch-Cummins transportation act, and the plan for consolidating the railroads of the United States.

Data relative to Government operation of railroads in the United States.

Digest of articles from newspapers, periodicals, etc., giving arguments for and against the Esch-Cummins transportation act.

Material on the legal and factual aspects of the individual contract of employment, especially in the transportation industry. Material on the collective labor contract, especially in the transportation industry and its construction and enforcement in the courts in recent years.

Information showing the cost of the railroad strike in 1922 to Government and strikers.

Information relative to the organization and administration charges, etc., of the telephone business of the United States.

Comparative table of inquiries, by months, for fiscal years 1916-1924

	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
July.....	11	74	129	56	125	45	100	62	34
August.....	8	81	108	67	119	41	81	73	42
September.....	11	32	81	64	129	49	59	78	46
October.....	15	11	60	52	169	32	117	58	69
November.....	40	18	36	54	114	68	119	68	104
December.....	79	83	69	112	127	140	106	121	132
January.....	132	114	114	102	157	150	152	159	202
February.....	110	135	120	97	201	97	128	149	196
March.....	121	114	115	82	165	78	135	99	167
April.....	78	280	84	63	129	156	66	89	156
May.....	87	190	62	99	99	167	77	99	147
June.....	64	148	62	143	70	96	66	47	57
Total.....	756	1,280	1,040	991	1,604	1,119	1,206	1,102	1,352

Recess of House of Representatives June 30 to Aug. 15, 1922.

Adjournment of both Houses Sept. 22 to Nov. 20, 1922.

Adjournment of both Houses Dec. 4, 1922.

Adjournment both Houses Mar. 4 to Dec. 3, 1923.

Adjournment of both Houses June 7 to Dec. 1, 1924.

Table of inquiries during sessions and recesses, 1915-1924

Fiscal year	Congress in session		Congress not in session		Total inquiries
	Days	Inquiries	Days	Inquiries	
1915.....	92	203	273	66	269
1916.....	213	671	152	85	756
1917.....	243	1,105	122	175	1,280
1918.....	303	944	62	96	1,040
1919.....	279	802	86	189	991
1920.....	328	1,515	37	89	1,604
1921.....	171	860	195	259	1,119
1922.....	316	1,094	49	112	1,206
1923.....	186	781	179	321	1,102
1924.....	188	1,006	178	346	1,352

Table of inquiries, by Congress and session

Congress and session	Duration	Number of inquiries
Sixty-third, third.....	3 months.....	232
Sixty-fourth, first.....	9 months.....	1, 011
Sixty-fourth, second.....	3 months.....	349
Sixty-fifth, first.....	6 months.....	1, 127
Sixty-fifth, second.....	11 months.....	918
Sixty-fifth, third.....	3 months.....	321
Sixty-sixth, first.....	6 months.....	832
Sixty-sixth, second.....	6 months.....	947
Sixty-sixth, third.....	3 months.....	382
Sixty-seventh, first.....	7 months 12 days..	823
Sixty-seventh, second.....	9 months 18 days..	931
Sixty-seventh, third.....	15 days.....	50
Sixty-seventh, fourth.....	3 months.....	429
Sixty-eighth, first.....	7 months.....	1, 006

The slightly improved provision for this service—in part through reclassification, in part through an addition to its basic appropriation which restores that to the amount granted in 1920—gives promise of a greater promptness and certainty in meeting the demands upon it.

Respectfully submitted.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

The honorable the PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE 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 19, 1924.

SIR: As administrative assistant and disbursing officer, I beg to submit the following report as to the Library Building for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924:

The duties of this office, under the Librarian, comprised 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

Each year as the building becomes older more care is required to keep it in the usual good condition with limited funds. One decorator and one painter were constantly employed, but could only care for the most urgent work of this kind.

The special work accomplished during the year included the cleaning of the decorations and mural paintings in the northwest pavilion (manuscripts division); repainting the outside area gratings around the entire building; repainting and redecorating the south curtain, second story (prints division); repainting the ceiling of the south curtain, first floor (periodical reading room); repainting the southwest pavilion, basement (office of the register of copyrights); repainting walls and ceilings of the east north curtain and northeast pavilion, first story (accessions and classification divisions); some redecorating of the ceilings and side walls of the west main hall (basement); and repainting the office of the superintendent of the reading room.

A special appropriation of \$5,000 was available for this repainting for 1924, and an additional appropriation is available for 1925, but a large amount of repainting

is still required and a further appropriation of \$5,000 for 1926 has been asked for by the Architect of the Capitol. An appropriation of this amount each year for several years will be needed to repaint portions of the building, some of which have not been repainted since the building was completed in 1897.

Two new automobile delivery trucks were purchased, one early in the year and one in May, 1924, the latter a heavier truck for handling our increasing mails.

Improved umbrella racks with automatic locks for each space were installed at the two west main entrances.

The leather couches and arm chairs in the Senate reading room were reupholstered.

NEW STEEL CASES—MAPS DIVISION

Two new steel map cases and one atlas case were installed, with necessary flooring, in the gallery of the division of maps and charts as a continuation of the present equipment.

NEW PHOTOSTAT ROOM

The new photostat room in the cellar was finished and completely equipped, including an electric dryer and two photostat conveyors, and is proving a useful and economical addition to the permanent equipment of the Library.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT

The personnel of the engineer department is controlled and paid by the Architect of the Capitol, but is located at the Library under the immediate direction of this office. Throughout the year this department was occupied with improvements and repairs to the building and mechanical equipment and to cabinetwork, including the making and repairing of furniture and the recaning of chairs.

Especially designed charging and return desks for the main reading room were made and finished in the workshops of the building and are now in use.

In order to prevent serious roof leakage new and improved copper gutters for drainage, especially in case of deep snow, were installed on the roofs of the south and southeast stacks.

To ventilate the space under the outside steps of the west main entrance and prevent condensation under the archway, openings were cut through the granite near the porte cochère and bronze grilles of special design were inserted therein.

An important addition to the mechanical equipment of the machine shop was the purchase of a new 12-inch engine lathe which had long been needed for use in accurate repair work.

Steel shelving to replace old wooden shelving was built and installed in the entire south curtain cellar, occupied by the copyright office, and miscellaneous shelving was completed in the west main and in several smaller parts of the cellar. Work was also planned and commenced on the north and south stack cellars, and with the new appropriation of \$5,000 for 1925 the equipment of the cellar with steel shelving will be nearing completion.

With the \$5,000 appropriated for 1924 about 12,000 lineal feet of 12-inch book shelving and approximately 4,500 feet of 24-inch newspaper shelving were built.

GROUNDS

Under the general supervision of the Architect of the Capitol the Library grounds have been kept in excellent condition by the general foreman of laborers and the labor force of the Library. Considerable replanting of shrubbery was done on the south side of the grounds and necessary trimming of trees and shrubs and care of lawns was continued.

RECLASSIFICATION

A great deal of time was given by the office force to the allocation of all employees under this office in accordance with the classification act of 1923, which took effect July 1, 1924. The increases for the building force for 1925 were very small, the total being 3 per cent, an average increase of \$22.85 for each of the 129 employees. Some groups, such as the watchmen and laborers, received no increase whatever, while the largest group numer-

ically—58 part-time charwomen—were actually reduced \$16 per year each. This has led to great disappointment in the above-named groups, but is a condition that the office is powerless to remedy under the law.

It is again a pleasure to acknowledge the loyal efforts of all personnel under this office and the continued helpful cooperation in the work.

DETAILS OF OPERATION

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.....	\$3, 351. 48
Flags.....	42. 00
Gas.....	46. 48
General telephone service of Library (1 central station, 99 substations, and 6 trunk lines).....	1, 678. 11
Mail and delivery service, upkeep and repair of motor vehicles, including two new delivery vans..	1, 614. 28
Miscellaneous items, including stationery, car fare, express, freight and drayage, telegrams, postage stamps.....	267. 23
Total expended.....	6, 999. 58
Unexpended.....	. 42
	<hr/> 7, 000. 00

The expenditures for 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 sold under contract, 163,640 pounds, at 98.8 cents per 100.....	\$1, 616. 78
Electric current sold for photostat work.....	3. 30
	<hr/>
Amount deposited in the Treasury to the credit of "Miscellaneous receipts".....	1, 620. 08

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR
1924

The building was closed on July 4, August 8, 9, 10,
and December 25, 1923.

Total number of visitors during the year.....	1, 030, 661
Average for the 361 days on which building was open..	2, 855
Smallest daily average (for December, 1923).....	2, 079
Largest daily average (for April, 1924).....	4, 166
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays....	208, 151
Average for 58 Sundays and holidays.....	3, 588
Total number of visitors on week days.....	822, 510
Average for 303 week days.....	2, 715

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

Unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal
year 1922, after payment of all claims presented, were
carried to the surplus funds of the Treasury as follows:

Library:

Salaries, 1921-22.....	\$3. 00
Salaries, 1922.....	1, 134. 00
Special and temporary service.....	4. 66
Contingent expenses.....	32. 81
Increase of Library—	
Purchase of law books.....	. 29
Purchase of periodicals.....	1. 45
	<hr/>
	\$1, 176. 21

Building and grounds:

Care and maintenance.....	1, 005. 67
Fuel, lights, etc.....	3, 327. 14
Furniture.....	3, 650. 30
	<hr/>
	7, 983. 11

Botanic Garden:

Salaries.....	31. 24
Improving Botanic Garden.....	1, 276. 06
	<hr/>
	1, 307. 30

Total.....	<hr/>
	10, 466. 62

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

Chief clerk:	Foreman of laborers:
3 clerks.	1 skilled laborer.
1 property clerk.	16 laborers.
3 telephone operators.	1 laundress.
1 messenger.	1 mistress of charwomen.
1 assistant messenger.	1 assistant mistress of charwomen.
Captain of watch:	58 charwomen.
2 lieutenants of watch.	2 book cleaners.
22 watchmen.	Total number of employees, 129.
4 check boys.	Total number of separations, 22.
2 attendants, ladies' room.	
4 elevator conductors.	
2 skilled laborers.	

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:

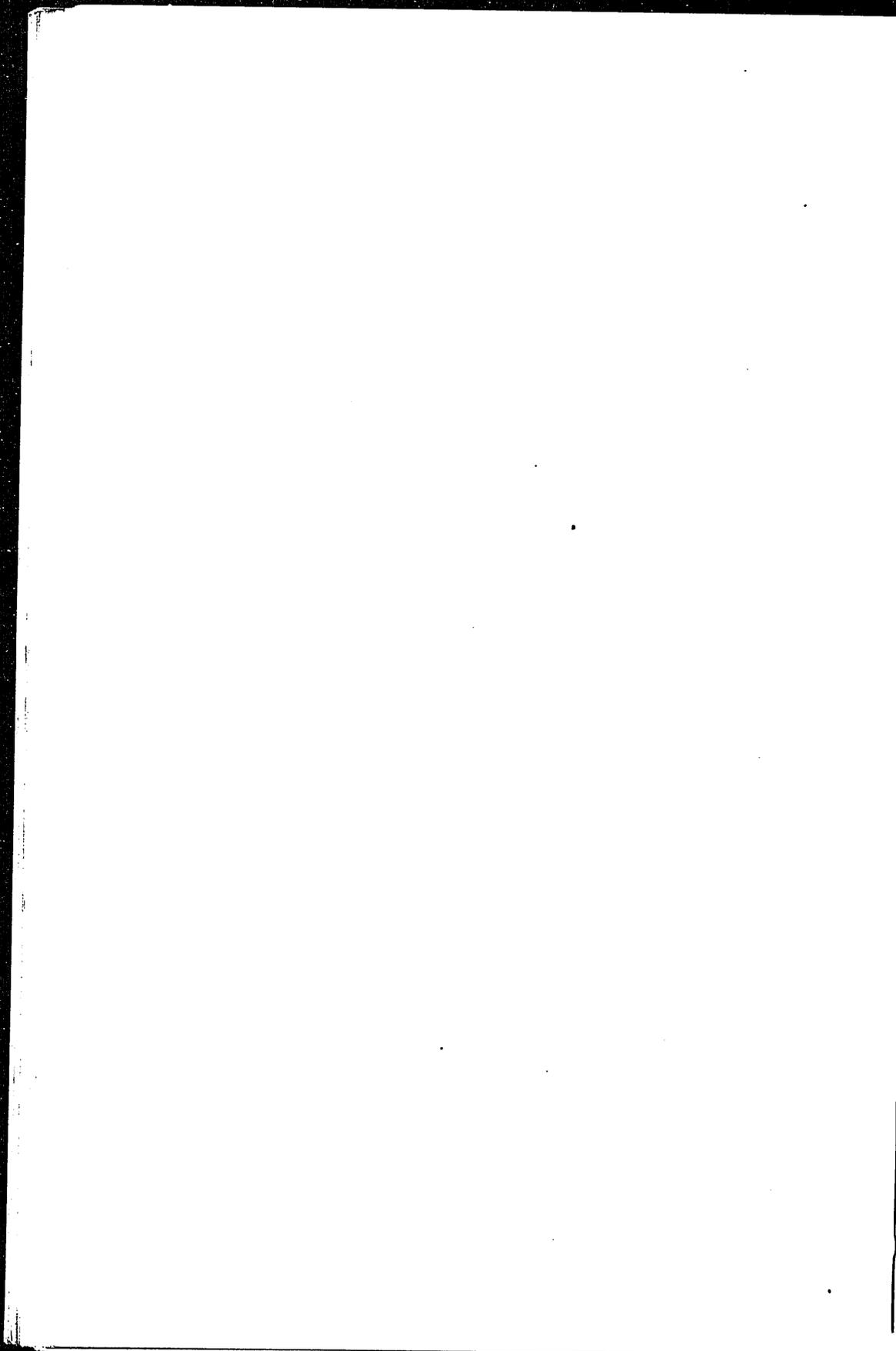
Chief engineer:	Electrician:
4 assistant engineers.	2 wiremen.
2 machinists.	2 skilled laborers.
1 plumber.	Total number of employees, 22.
2 carpenters.	Total number of separations, 9.
1 decorator.	
1 painter.	
5 skilled laborers.	

Respectfully submitted.

HARRIET DE K. WOODS,
Administrative Assistant and Disbursing Officer.
 The LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX Ia

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1923-24

Object of appropriation	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
Library and copyright office:			
Salaries—			
General.....	^a \$299, 580. 00	\$290, 703. 78	\$8, 876. 22
Sunday.....	13, 125. 00	13, 099. 25	25. 75
Special.....	^a 3, 000. 00	2, 942. 52	57. 48
Carrier service.....	^a 960. 00	938. 49	21. 51
Distribution of			
card indexes.....	^{a b} 59, 832. 20	^b 58, 230. 17	1, 602. 03
Legislative reference..	^a 40, 000. 00	38, 927. 39	1, 072. 61
Copyright office.....	^a 112, 400. 00	109, 181. 08	3, 218. 92
Increase of compensa- tion.....	111, 600. 00	106, 536. 39	5, 063. 61
Increase of Library—			
Purchase of books ..	90, 000. 00	^c 90, 000. 00	-----
Purchase of periodi- cals.....	5, 000. 00	^c 5, 000. 00	-----
Purchase of law books.....	^d 3, 000. 00	^c 3, 000. 00	-----
Contingent expenses ..	^e 10, 020. 50	^c 10, 005. 57	14. 93
Printing and binding....	^f 213, 292. 33	213, 010. 94	281. 39
 Total, Library and copyright office..	 961, 810. 03	 941, 575. 58	 20, 234. 45

^a Includes the 2½ per cent retirement fund, \$12,690.

^b Appropriation includes \$2,277.91 credits on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$154.29 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1924 (\$58,230.17), offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury, \$119,149.85.

^c Includes outstanding indebtedness.

^d Exclusive of \$2,500 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body.

^e Appropriation includes credits, \$20.50, on account of sales of photo duplications to Government institutions.

^f Appropriation includes credits \$976.20 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$66.13 yet to be credited.

Object of appropriation	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
Building and grounds:			
Care and maintenance, including Sunday service.....	^a \$75, 195. 00	\$74, 844. 82	\$350. 18
Increase of compensation.....	24, 996. 00	24, 853. 39	142. 61
Fuel, lights, and miscellaneous.....	7, 000. 00	^b 6, 999. 58	. 42
Total building and grounds.....	107, 191. 00	106, 697. 79	493. 21
Grand total.....	1, 069, 001. 03	1, 048, 273. 37	20, 727. 66
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account).....	^c 1, 596. 43	512. 21	1, 084. 22

^a Includes the 2½ per cent retirement fund, \$1,829.88.

^b Includes outstanding indebtedness.

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

Contingent expenses in detail—Library proper

Object of expenditure	Amount
Stationery supplies.....	\$6, 567. 60
Typewriter supplies.....	340. 47
Dies, presses, rubber stamps, and numbering machines.....	318. 82
Travel expenses.....	348. 75
Street-car tokens.....	120. 00
Tools.....	1. 40
Postage stamps for foreign correspondence.....	340. 00
Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages....	9. 38
Transfer charges (expressage, etc.).....	3. 33
Post-office box rent, July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924..	16. 00
Mail-bag repairs.....	33. 99
Duplicator supplies.....	146. 25
Photostat paper and chemicals.....	^a 1, 747. 04
Photostat miscellaneous supplies.....	12. 54
Total.....	10, 005. 57

^a \$1,804.57 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, 1925, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

For the Librarian, chief assistant librarian, and other personal services in accordance with "The classification act of 1923," \$457,020.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

For the register of copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services in accordance with "The classification act of 1923," \$147,320.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translation, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and Members thereof, \$56,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES

For the distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library, including personal services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), expressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, and expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian; in all, \$85,634.

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

SUNDAY OPENING

To enable the Library of Congress to be kept open for reference use on Sundays and on holidays within the discretion of the Librarian, including the extra services of employees and the services of additional employees under the Librarian, \$13,125.

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 1926, \$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 repair of Library books, and for the Library building, \$250,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

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

LIBRARY BUILDING

Salaries: For the administrative assistant and disbursing officer, and other personal services in accordance with "The classification act of 1923," \$101,138.

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

For special and temporary services in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library building, including extra special services of regular employees at the discretion of the Librarian, \$500.

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

* * * * *

SEC. 3. In expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade or class thereof in the Botanic Garden, the Library of Congress, or the Government Printing Office, shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such act: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, or (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation is fixed, as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such act, or (3) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the classification act of 1923 and is specifically authorized by other law.

Approved, June 7, 1924.

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR 1923-24

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1924.

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the copyright office for the fiscal year July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS

Fees, etc.

The gross receipts during the year were \$167,705.98. A balance of \$15,039.34, representing trust funds and unfinished business, was on hand July 1, 1923, making a total sum of \$182,745.32 to be accounted for. Of this amount the sum of \$5,411.51, received by the copyright office, was refunded as excess fees or as fees for articles not registrable, leaving a net balance of \$177,333.81. The balance carried over to July 1, 1924, was \$14,788.91 (representing trust funds, \$13,104.97, and total unfinished business since July 1, 1897—27 years—\$1,683.94), leaving fees applied during the fiscal year 1923-24 and paid into the Treasury \$162,544.90.

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	1912-13.....	\$114,980.60
1898-99.....	58,267.00	1913-14.....	120,219.25
1899-1900.....	65,206.00	1914-15.....	111,922.75
1900-1901.....	63,687.50	1915-16.....	112,986.85
1901-2.....	64,687.00	1916-17.....	110,077.40
1902-3.....	68,874.50	1917-18.....	106,352.40
1903-4.....	72,629.00	1918-19.....	113,118.00
1904-5.....	78,058.00	1919-20.....	126,492.25
1905-6.....	80,198.00	1920-21.....	134,516.15
1906-7.....	84,685.00	1921-22.....	138,516.15
1907-8.....	82,387.50	1922-23.....	149,297.00
1908-9.....	83,816.75	1923-24.....	162,544.90
1909-10.....	104,644.95		
1910-11.....	109,913.95	Total.....	2,690,690.40
1911-12.....	116,685.05		

EXPENDITURES

The appropriation made by Congress for salaries in the copyright office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, was \$112,400. The total expenditures for salaries was \$111,991.08, or \$50,553.82 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 \$926.92, leaving a balance for the year of \$49,626.90 to the credit of the office.

Salaries.

Stationery and sundries.

During the 27 fiscal years since the reorganization of the copyright office (from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1924) the copyright fees applied and paid into the Treasury have amounted to \$2,690,690.40, the articles deposited number 5,432,149, and the total copyright registrations number 3,094,825.

Copyright receipts and fees.

The fees earned (\$2,690,690.40) were larger than the appropriations for salaries used during the same period (\$2,249,423.04) by \$441,267.36.

Excess of fees over salaries.

In addition to this direct profit the large number of nearly five and a half million books, maps, musical works, periodicals, prints, and other articles deposited during the 27 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 162,694. Of these, 153,147 were registrations at \$1 each, including a certificate, and 6,114 were registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each. There were also 3,433 registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each. The fees for these registrations amounted to a total of \$157,920.50.

Entries and fees.

The number of registrations in each class from July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1924, is shown in Exhibit D.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

Articles deposited. The total number of separate articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law which have been registered, stamped, indexed, and catalogued during the fiscal year is 273,445. The number of these articles in each class for the fiscal years July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1924, 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 for copies. In response to inquiries received during the year from the card division, the order division, and the reading room in regard to 568 books supposed to have been copyrighted but not discovered in the Library, it was found that 69 of these works had been received and were actually in the Library, 34 books had been deposited and were still in the copyright office, 40 works were either not published, did not claim copyright, or for other valid reasons could not be deposited, while in the case of 134 works no answers to our letters of inquiry had been received up to June 30, 1924. Copies were received of 291 works in all in response to requests made by the copyright office during the period of 12 months for works published in recent years.

Articles deposited during year. The total copyright deposits for the year included 20,120 printed volumes, 55,120 pamphlets and leaflets, 78,756 newspapers and magazines (separate numbers), 3,709 dramas, 37,950 pieces of music, 4,427 maps, 14,768 photographs, 17,038 prints, 8,598 motion pictures, 22,300 contributions to periodicals, 5,024 works of art and drawings, and 280 lectures. These were all produced in the United States. From abroad there were received 4,376 books in foreign languages and 979 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 95,259 articles deposited have been transferred to the Library of Congress. This number included 20,282 books, 58,108 periodicals, 9,689 pieces of music, 3,283 maps, and 3,897 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, 1924 (3,278,230), there have been transferred to the Library of Congress 276,713 books, 335,000 pieces of music, 71,531 maps, 55,415 photographs and prints, 609,100 newspapers and magazines (numbers)—a total of 1,347,759 pieces during 15 years. *Total transfers, 1909-1924.*

Under authority of section 59 there were transferred during the fiscal year to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia "for use therein" 5,319 books. Under this transfer, up to June 30, 1924, the following libraries have received books as indicated below: **Transfers to other libraries.*

Bureau of Education, 13,613; Bureau of Standards, 2,094; Department of Agriculture, 3,255; Department of Commerce, 7,181; Engineer School, Corps of Engineers, 3,153; Federal Trade Commission, 6,814; Surgeon General's Office, 4,596; Navy Department, 1,715; Public Library of the District of Columbia, 35,019; Soldiers' Home, 1,232; Interstate Commerce Commission, 689; Treasury Department, 1,292; Patent Office, 778; Bureau of Mines, 370; Walter Reed Hospital, 538; to 16 other libraries a total of 7,575 volumes, making a grand total of 89,914.

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 8,153 motion-picture films have been returned during the fiscal year to the copyright claimants and 36,622 other deposits, making a total of 44,775 articles. Since the act went into effect up to June 30, 1924, a total of 548,046 articles have thus been returned to the claimants of copyright in them, and altogether there have been transferred from the copyright office shelves 2,014,169 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 236,354 cards were made for this purpose and served also as copy for the Catalogue of Copyright Entries, which formed, during the calendar year 1923, five octavo volumes totaling nearly 7,700 pages.

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 I, Group I (books). But of the 58,003 titles of books included in the catalogue during the calendar year 1923, about 8,000 were so prepared. The remaining 50,000 titles were written in the copyright office by the catalogue and index division, and in addition the index cards required for all other works registered, which numbered, during 1923, over 236,000.

During the calendar year the Catalogue of Copyright Entries was interrupted in publication from March to June, 1924. Since July 1, however, all parts are in the hands of the printer. No numbers have been printed except the leaflets for books proper, but it is now hoped that the printing of the delayed numbers, long since prepared, may go forward with some promptness.

Register of Copyrights

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SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS

Summary of
copyright business.

Balance on hand July 1, 1923.....	\$15, 039. 34	
Gross receipts July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924.....	167, 705. 98	
Total to be accounted for.....	182, 745. 32	
Refunded.....	5, 411. 51	
Balance to be accounted for.....	\$177, 333. 81	
Applied as earned fees.....	\$162, 544. 90	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1924:		
Trust funds.....	\$13, 104. 97	
Unfinished business		
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1924, 27 years.....	1, 683. 94	
	14, 788. 91	
		177, 333. 81
Total fees earned and paid into Treasury during the 27 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1924.....		2, 690, 690. 40
Total unfinished business for 27 years.....		1, 683. 94

FEES FOR FISCAL YEAR

Fees for registrations, including cer- tificates, at \$1 each.....	\$153, 147. 00	<i>Fee.</i>
Fees for registration of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each.....	3, 057. 00	
Fees for registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each.....	1, 716. 50	
Total fees for registrations recorded.....	157, 920. 50	
Fees for certified copies of record, at 50 cents each.....	\$904. 50	
Fees for recording assignments.....	2, 888. 00	
Searches made and charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed.....	336. 50	
Notices of user recorded (music).....	206. 00	
Indexing transfers of proprietorship..	289. 40	
		4, 624. 40
Total fees for fiscal year 1923-24.....	162, 544. 90	

ENTRIES

Number of registrations.....	159, 261	<i>Entries.</i>
Number of renewals recorded.....	3, 433	
	162, 694	
Number of certified copies of record..	1, 809	
Number of assignments recorded or copied.....	2, 050	

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 179,443, while the letters, parcels, etc., dispatched numbered 177,462. During the last 27 fiscal years the money orders received numbered 753,918.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE PUBLICATIONS

Bulletins. The new Canadian copyright law of June 4, 1921, which was amended on June 13, 1923, and went into effect on January 1, 1924, was printed with the Canadian Copyright Rules and Forms, 1924, as Copyright Office Bulletin No. 20 (iii, 55 pp. 8°).

The "United States copyright laws in force" and the "Rules and Regulations for the registration of claims to copyright," Bulletins 14 and 15, respectively, were reprinted during the year without changes.

Circular. The President's proclamation of December 27, 1923, extending reciprocal copyright protection to Canada, including protection under section 1 (c) of the act of 1909, in regard to the mechanical reproduction of musical works, and the Canadian copyright certificate of December 26, 1923, extending to the United States the Canadian copyright act which went into effect on January 1, 1924, was issued as Information Circular No. 63 (2 pp. 8°).

CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK

Condition of current work. On July 7, 1924, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded. The account books of the bookkeeping division were balanced for June, the financial statements were prepared for the Treasury Department, and all earned fees to June 30 had been paid into the Treasury. But the current work of recording, cataloguing, and indexing is seriously in arrearage. The record division has 2,866 entries and the catalogue and index division 5,756 entries to be overtaken.

COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION PROPOSED

Performance of music for profit. Several bills have been presented since the opening of the Sixty-eighth Congress last December, for the purpose

of amending section 1 (c) of the copyright act of March 4, 1909, dealing with the mechanical reproduction of musical compositions. The first of these is a bill of six lines introduced by Hon. Albert Johnson on December 5, 1923,¹ which proposes to strike out the words "except in case of pubic performance for profit," from the second sentence in section 1 (c), leaving it to read:

The payment of the royalty provided for by this section shall free the articles or devices for which such royalty has been paid from further contribution to the copyright.

On January 26, 1924,² a bill was introduced in the House by Hon. Walter H. Newton, of Minnesota. It proposes to strike out from section 1 (b) the exclusive right of the owner of the copyright "to arrange or adapt it if it be a musical work," and adds to section 1 (c) a new proviso reading:

That the copyright control shall not extend to public performance for profit of musical compositions where such performance is made from printed or written sheets or reproducing devices issued under the authority of the owner of the copyright.

On February 23 (legislative day, February 22), 1924, Hon. Clarence C. Dill introduced a bill³ corresponding to H. R. 6250, but specifically referring to the reproduction of music by radio or telephone.

On April 11 (legislative day, April 10) an amended bill⁴ was introduced by Senator Dill, in which a new proviso to section 1 (c) is proposed, reading as follows:

That the copyright control shall not extend to public performance of musical compositions where such performance is made from printed or written sheets or by reproducing devices issued

¹ 1923 (Dec. 5). A bill to amend section 1 of the copyright law. Introduced by Mr. Johnson, of Washington. H. R. 713, 68th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 1 p. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

² 1924 (Jan. 26). A bill to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909. Introduced by Mr. Newton, of Minnesota. H. R. 6250, 68th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 5 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

³ 1924 (Feb. 22, calendar day, Feb. 23). A bill to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909. Introduced by Mr. Dill. S. 2600, 68th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 5 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

⁴ 1924 (Apr. 10, calendar day, Apr. 11). A bill to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909. Introduced by Mr. Dill. S. 3078, 68th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 5 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

under the authority of the owner of the copyright, by use of the radio or telephone, or radio receiving sets, or both or all of them; and no additional charges or fees shall be made by any owner of a copyright or by his assignee or licensee, because that or any other musical composition is being furnished by, or for use by, radio, or because any person or corporation is engaged in furnishing or using musical compositions by radio, and that the right to use musical compositions shall not be refused to any person because such person is furnishing musical performances for or by radio.

This bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on April 15 by Hon. W. A. Ayres.⁵

On April 17, 1924, Hon. Albert Johnson, of Washington, reintroduced his bill⁶ of December 5, 1923, with a new proviso to section 1 (e), paragraph 1, which reads as follows:

And provided further, That when any author or composer or his or her administrator, executor or assign shall publish or cause to be published for sale to the public copies of any copyrighted musical composition, the sale of any such copy shall free the same from further contribution by the holder thereof to the author or composer or his or her administrator, executor, or assign, in case of public performance for profit.

It also strikes out from the concluding paragraph of section 1 (e) the words "unless a fee is charged for admission to the place where such reproduction or rendition occurs," so that the paragraph reads:

The reproduction or rendition of a musical composition by or upon coin-operated machines shall not be deemed a public performance for profit.

The Committees on Patents of the House and Senate held hearings on these bills.^a

⁵ 1924 (Apr. 15). A bill to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909. Introduced by Mr. Ayres. H. R. 8685, 68th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 5 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

⁶ 1924 (Apr. 17). A bill to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909. Introduced by Mr. Johnson, of Washington. H. R. 8734, 68th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 5 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

^a To amend the copyright act. Hearings before a subcommittee on Patents, U. S. Senate, 68th Cong., 1st sess., on S. 2600, a bill to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright" approved March 4, 1909, April 9, 17 and 18, 1924. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1924. 2 p. l., 277 pp. 8°.

Copyrights. Hearings held before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 68th Congress, 1st session, on H. R. 6250 and H. R. 9137, bills to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909. April 25, May 6, 7, and 8 [and 15 and 17], 1924. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1924. 1 p. l., 383 pp. 8°.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT UNION

Several bills were introduced during the fiscal year to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union. On December 5, 1923, Hon. J. N. Tincher reintroduced the bill ⁷ which was printed in my last year's report (1922-23, pp. 165-168), and on December 6, 1923, Hon. Sol Bloom introduced a bill ⁸ which is identical in text with that presented on December 6, 1922, in the Senate as S. 4104; also printed in last year's report on page 162.

On December 6, 1923, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge introduced a new bill ⁹ for the entrance of the United States into the International Copyright Union, which bill, printed in Appendix I, pages 202-204, was also introduced in the House of Representatives on the same day by Hon. Florian Lampert.¹⁰ Both bills were referred to the respective Senate and House Committees on Patents.

In addition to the above bills, which provide simply and solely for entrance of the United States into the International Copyright Union with such minimum amendment of our copyright laws as would make such entrance possible, a bill for a general revision of the copyright laws of the United States, but including provision for membership in the Copyright Union, was introduced in the house on March 24, 1924,¹¹ by Hon. Frederick W. Dallinger. This bill in amended form was reintroduced by Mr.

⁷ 1923 (Dec. 5). 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. 573, 68th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 6 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

⁸ 1923 (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. Bloom. H. R. 2603, 68th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 6 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

⁹ 1923 (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. 74, 68th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 4 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

¹⁰ 1923 (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. Lampert (by request). H. R. 2704, 68th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 4 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

¹¹ 1924 (Mar. 24). A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909. Introduced by Mr. Dallinger. H. R. 8177, 68th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 51 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

United States
and the International
Copyright
Union.

Lodge bill, S.
74.

Lampert bill,
H. R. 2704.

General revision
of the copyright
laws.

Dallinger on May 9, 1924.¹² The text of this bill is printed in the appendix to this report, pages 204-236.

COPYRIGHT FOR DESIGNS

*Design
right bills.*

copy- The question of copyright for designs has been under discussion for several years and was reported on in my annual reports from 1913 to 1918. On February 25, 1924, a new design copyright bill was introduced in the Senate by Hon. Arthur Capper¹³ and referred to the Committee on Patents. This bill with slight verbal amendments was introduced in the House of Representatives on March 4, 1924, by Hon. Albert H. Vestal,¹⁴ was referred to the House Committee on Patents, and is printed in Appendix I to this report, pages 237-248. This bill was referred to in the House copyright hearings on May 15, 1924, and two amendments were submitted: First, to provide that rules and regulations under the act shall be made by the register of copyrights; second, to authorize Congress to appropriate the required sum to put the act into effect.

REVISED STATUTES

*Revision of the
laws.*

A bill for the codification of the laws of the United States (mentioned in my annual report for 1920-21, pp. 123-124) was reintroduced on December 5, 1923, by Hon. Edward C. Little in the Sixty-eighth Congress and passed the House on January 7, 1924. Under "Title 36 patents, trade-marks, and copyrights," is "Chapter 3. Copyrights," the latter subject including sections 6208 to 6266, pages 632 to 639. This bill was referred to the Senate Select Committee on Revision of the Laws on January

¹² 1924 (May 9). A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909. Introduced by Mr. Dallinger. H. R. 9137, 68th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 52 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

¹³ 1924 (Feb. 25, legislative day Feb. 22). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Introduced by Mr. Capper. S. 2601, 68th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 18 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

¹⁴ 1924 (Mar. 4). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Introduced by Mr. Vestal (by request). H. R. 7539, 68th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 18 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

15,¹⁵ and was reported¹⁶ adversely by Hon. Richard P. Ernst, of Kentucky, on June 3, 1924, who proposed a joint resolution¹⁷ to provide for the appointment of a commission to consolidate, codify, revise, etc., the laws of the United States in force December 2, 1923.

MOTION-PICTURE CENSORSHIP COMMISSION

Mention has been made in my reports for 1914 to 1916 of bills which were introduced in the House and Senate to provide for the establishment of an official national motion-picture censorship commission, and providing that copyright should be contingent upon the film receiving "the certificate and seal of this commission." *Motion-picture censorship commission.* The favorable report from the House Committee on Education on February 16, 1915, is quoted in my report for 1914-15, page 168: A later bill (see my report for 1915-16, p. 192) eliminated the copyright clause altogether. Majority and minority reports were submitted to the House in May, 1916 (H. Rept. 697, parts 1 and 2, 64th Cong., 1st sess.), but no further action was recorded. This year, however, on February 9, 1924, a bill was introduced by Hon. William D. Upshaw, of Georgia, to provide for a Federal Motion-Picture Commission¹⁸ and it contains at the end of "Sec. 5. Licenses" a paragraph reading as follows:

(4) Copyright.—Nine months after this act takes effect no copyright shall be granted to any motion-picture film unless it shall be

¹⁵ 1924 (Jan. 15). An act to consolidate, codify, revise, and reenact the general and permanent laws of the United States in force December 2, 1923. [Passed the House of Representatives, Jan. 7, 1924.] In the Senate of the United States, Jan. 15, 1924. H. R. 12, 68th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 1627 + vii pp. 4°. Read twice and referred to the Select Committee on Revision of the Laws. Contains: Title 36. Patents, trade-marks, and copyrights. Chapter 3. Copyrights, secs. 6208-6266, pp. 632-639.

¹⁶ 1924 (June 3). Codification of laws. Mr. Ernst, from the Select Committee on Revision of the Laws, submitted the following report (to accompany S. J. Res. 141). S. Rept. No. 722, 68th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 71 pp. 8°.

¹⁷ 1924 (June 3). Joint resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to consolidate, codify, revise, and reenact the general and permanent laws of the United States in force December 2, 1923. In the Senate of the United States. Mr. Ernst, from the Select Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported the following joint resolution; which was read twice and placed on the calendar. S. J. Res. 141 (Report No. 722), 68th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°.

¹⁸ 1924 (Feb. 9). A bill to create a commission to be known as the Federal Motion-Picture Commission, and defining its powers and duties. Introduced by Mr. Upshaw. H. R. 6821, 68th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 54 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Education.

accompanied by a valid license from the commission as herein provided.

No report on this bill has been made to date.

COPYRIGHT IN CANADA AND SOUTH AFRICA

*New Canadian
copyright law.*

The text of the Canadian copyright act of June 4, 1921, was printed in my annual report for 1920-21, pages 141-168. On June 13, 1923, an amendatory act was approved by which the act of 1921 became effective on January 1, 1924. This amendatory act is reprinted as an appendix to this report, page 249. Under this act the Canadian minister of trade and commerce issued a certified notice on December 26, 1923, extending the act to the United States, and a reciprocal proclamation was issued by the President of the United States on December 27, 1923, extending to Canadians copyright in the United States, including protection under section 1(e) of the copyright act of 1909 regarding mechanical musical reproduction, both effective on January 1, 1924. The Canadian notice and the President's proclamation are printed as Appendix III to this report, pages 250-252. The Canadian copyright acts, of 1921 and 1923, and the Copyright Rules and Forms, 1924, have been printed by the copyright office as a separate pamphlet (Bulletin No. 20, iii + 55 pp., 8°).

*Proclamation re
Canada.*

*Proclamation re
Union of South
Africa.*

On June 26, 1924, a copyright proclamation under section 1(e) of the act of 1909 was issued by the President in favor of the Union of South Africa. This proclamation becomes effective on July 1, 1924; the full text is printed on pages 252-257 of this report, together with the corresponding proclamation by the Governor of South Africa, dated June 9.

Respectfully submitted.

THORVALD SOLBERG,
Register of Copyrights.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

EXHIBIT A.—Statement of gross receipts, refunds, net receipts, and fees applied for fiscal year ending June 30, 1924

Month	Gross receipts	Refunds	Net receipts	Fees applied
1923				
July.....	\$12,820.23	\$369.90	\$12,450.33	\$11,981.60
August.....	11,065.81	252.80	10,813.01	11,649.10
September.....	13,093.74	374.80	12,718.94	14,195.70
October.....	13,343.86	348.48	12,995.38	14,417.40
November.....	12,944.22	430.85	12,513.37	12,852.60
December.....	16,244.59	283.80	15,960.79	14,448.70
1924				
January.....	18,790.08	606.45	18,183.63	14,490.95
February.....	12,566.88	393.01	12,173.87	12,987.10
March.....	15,332.05	744.22	14,587.83	14,600.85
April.....	14,095.70	668.77	13,426.93	14,529.60
May.....	14,508.58	547.85	13,960.73	14,390.65
June.....	12,900.24	390.58	12,509.66	12,000.65
Total.....	167,705.98	5,411.51	162,294.47	162,544.90
Balance brought forward from June 30, 1923.....				\$15,039.34
Net receipts July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924:				
Gross receipts.....			\$167,705.98	
Less amount refunded.....			5,411.51	
				162,294.47
Total to be accounted for.....				177,333.81
Copyright fees applied July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924.....				162,544.90
Balance carried forward to July 1, 1924:				
Trust funds.....			13,104.97	
Unfinished business.....			1,683.94	
				177,333.81

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		
1923								
July.....	11,251	\$11,251	571	\$285.50	249	\$124.50	12,071	\$11,661.00
August.....	11,082	11,082	272	136.00	184	92.00	11,538	11,310.00
September.....	13,547	13,547	328	164.00	330	165.00	14,205	13,876.00
October.....	13,677	13,677	556	278.00	102	51.00	14,335	14,006.00
November.....	12,152	12,152	510	255.00	271	135.50	12,933	12,542.50
December.....	13,524	13,524	1,083	541.50	143	71.50	14,750	14,137.00
1924								
January.....	13,552	13,552	532	266.00	583	291.50	14,667	14,109.50
February.....	12,233	12,233	416	208.00	381	190.50	13,030	12,631.50
March.....	13,783	13,783	455	227.50	*216	108.00	14,454	14,118.50
April.....	13,574	13,574	373	186.50	518	259.00	14,465	14,019.50
May.....	13,492	13,492	472	236.00	251	125.50	14,215	13,853.50
June.....	11,280	11,280	546	273.00	205	102.50	12,031	11,655.50
Total.....	153,147	153,147	6,114	3,057.00	3,433	1,716.50	162,694	157,920.50

Month	Copies of record		Assignments and copies		Indexing transfers of proprietorship		Notices of users		Search fees	Total fees applied
	Number	Fees at \$0.50	Number	Fees	Number	Fees at \$0.10	Number	Fees		
1923										
July.....	204	\$102.00	138	\$180	81	\$8.10	59	\$19.50	\$11.00	\$11,981.60
August.....	97	48.50	174	242	86	8.60	70	23.00	17.00	11,649.10
September.....	136	68.00	155	215	22	2.20	44	14.00	20.50	14,195.70
October.....	137	68.50	217	293	59	5.90	61	20.00	24.00	14,417.40
November.....	153	76.50	146	187	126	12.60	24	8.00	26.00	12,852.60
December.....	209	104.50	96	150	182	18.20	82	26.00	13.00	14,448.70
1924										
January.....	179	89.50	101	227	172	17.20	76	24.75	23.00	14,490.95
February.....	102	51.00	188	251	131	13.10	55	17.00	23.50	12,987.10
March.....	175	87.50	186	249	1,206	120.60	10	3.25	22.00	14,600.85
April.....	144	72.00	224	328	361	36.10	91	30.00	44.00	14,529.60
May.....	125	62.50	268	350	324	32.40	46	15.25	77.00	14,390.65
June.....	148	74.00	157	216	144	14.40	17	5.25	35.50	12,000.65
Total.....	1,809	904.50	2,050	2,888	2,894	289.40	635	206.00	336.50	162,544.90

Register of Copyrights

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EXHIBIT C.—Statement of gross cash receipts, yearly fees, number of registrations, etc., for 27 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	
1923-24	167,705.98	162,544.90	162,694	13,748	
Total	2,805,056.87	2,690,690.40	3,094,825		

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 1918-19 to 1923-24, inclusive, arranged by classes¹

	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Class A. Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, and contributions to periodicals):						
(a) Printed in the United States.....	36,615	37,710	39,864	44,626	52,034	58,729
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	855	939	1,134	1,309	2,886	2,306
(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	240	441	247	372	641	947
Total.....	37,710	39,090	41,245	46,307	55,561	61,982
Class B. Periodicals (numbers).....	25,083	28,935	34,074	35,471	37,104	39,806
Class C. Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	146	216	198	374	276	281
Class D. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	2,293	2,906	3,217	3,418	3,778	3,409
Class E. Musical compositions.....	26,209	29,151	31,054	27,381	24,900	26,734
Class F. Maps.....	1,207	1,498	1,647	1,930	2,042	2,265
Class G. Works of art; models or designs.....	1,901	2,115	2,762	2,954	2,790	2,873
Class H. Reproductions of works of art.....	7	11	7	1	0	4
Class I. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	573	914	739	800	1,254	1,342
Class J. Photographs.....	4,542	6,955	7,048	6,645	6,875	7,922
Class K. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	9,997	10,945	9,362	9,139	10,400	11,170
Class L. Motion-picture photoplays.....	1,295	1,418	1,391	1,307	1,145	1,181
Class M. Motion pictures not photoplays.....	134	296	330	180	132	292
Renewals.....	1,906	2,112	2,206	2,726	2,689	3,433
Total.....	113,003	126,562	135,280	138,633	148,946	162,694

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 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23, and 1923-24, with totals of articles deposited for years 1897-98 to 1923-24

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Total, 1897-1924
1. Books:					
(a) Printed in the United States:					
Volumes.....	19,306	20,074	20,658	20,120	-----
Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.....	35,636	41,414	49,397	55,120	-----
Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	13,125	16,566	18,827	22,300	-----
Total.....	68,067	78,054	88,882	97,540	-----
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	2,546	2,901	5,092	4,376	-----
English works registered for ad interim copyright.....	247	372	641	979	-----
Total.....	70,860	81,327	94,615	102,895	1,491,522
2. Periodicals.....	68,148	70,006	73,989	78,756	1,300,873
3. Lectures, sermons, etc.....	198	371	276	280	2,771
4. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	3,545	3,676	4,074	3,709	85,213
5. Musical compositions.....	47,688	41,916	36,733	37,950	1,170,855
6. Maps.....	3,322	3,718	4,124	4,427	94,984
7. Works of art; models or designs.....	2,794	2,960	2,792	2,875	77,667
8. Reproductions of works of art.....	14	2	0	2	2,088
8a. Chromos and lithographs.....	-----	-----	0	0	48,712
9. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	1,174	1,304	2,233	2,147	14,587
10. Photographs.....	13,649	12,772	13,468	14,768	580,850
11. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	14,520	14,551	16,327	17,038	465,399
12. Motion-picture photoplays.....	8,534	8,301	7,350	8,134	88,544
13. Motion pictures not photoplays.....	676	358	248	464	4,779
14. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	778
15. Foreign books received under act of Mar. 3, 1905.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,527
Total.....	235,122	241,262	256,229	273,445	5,432,149

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

(68th Cong., 1st sess. S. 74. In the Senate of the United States. December 6, 1923)

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

International Copyright Union. 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 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 Berne, Switzerland, September 9, 1886, and revised 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 copyright," 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; but the copyright of a work of architecture shall cover only its artistic character and design and shall not extend to processes or methods of construction; nor shall it prevent the making or publishing of photographs, paintings, or other illustrations thereof, and the proprietor of the copyright shall not be entitled to obtain an injunction restraining the construction of an infringing building or an order for its demolition.

SEC. 4. 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, or authors whose works are first published in and enjoy copyright protection in any country which is a member of the said union, shall have within the United States 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 for the period of copyright prescribed by said laws, including any term of copyright renewal: *Provided, however,* 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. 5. That in the case of works by such authors first produced or published after the date of the said proclamation the copyright protection in the United States shall begin upon such date of first production or publication; and in the case of all of their works, not previously copyrighted in the United States, in which copyright is subsisting in any country of the Copyright Union at the date of said proclamation, the copyright protection in the United States shall begin upon such date; but the duration and termination of the copyright protection in the United States for all works shall be governed by the provisions of sections 23 and 24 of the said Copyright Act of 1909: *Provided, however,* That the duration of copyright in the United States shall not in the case of any foreign work extend beyond the date at which such work has fallen into the public domain in the country of origin.

SEC. 6. That the enjoyment and the exercise by such authors of the rights and remedies accorded by the copyright laws of the United States and the provisions of this Act shall not be subject to the performance of any formalities in order to secure copyright, and such authors shall not be required to comply with the provisions of the

copyright laws of the United States as to publication with notice of copyright, deposit of copies, registration of copyright, or manufacture within the limits of the United States.

SEC. 7. That the provisions of section 31 of the said Act of 1909 shall not apply to a book by any author described in section 4 of this Act unless, under an assignment recorded in the Copyright Office at Washington of the copyright for the United States in such book, an American edition thereof shall have been produced which complies with the requirements of the said Act as to manufacture, publication, deposit of copies, and registration.

SEC. 8. 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.

(68th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. 9137. In the House of Representatives. May 9, 1924)

Mr. Dallinger introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

*General revision
of U. S. copyright
laws.*

A BILL to amend the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, is amended to read as follows:

"That any person entitled thereto shall have the exclusive right:

"(a) To publish, print, reprint, copy, produce, reproduce, transmit, and vend or otherwise dispose of the copyrighted work in any medium or form or in any manner whatsoever.

"(b) To translate the copyrighted work into other languages or dialects and to reproduce, perform, or publish such translation or to make any other version of such work.

“(c) To dramatize such work if it be a nondramatic work or to convert said work if it be a motion picture into a nondramatic or dramatic work.

“(d) To convert said work into a novel or other nondramatic work, if it be a dramatic work.

“(e) To arrange, transpose, or adapt it, if it be a musical work, and to add or omit words to or from such a work.

“(f) To execute, complete, and reproduce it, if it be a model or design for a work of art or any other work subject to copyright.

“(g) To deliver or authorize the delivery of the copyrighted work in public for profit, if it be a lecture, sermon, address, or similar production.

“(h) To perform or represent the copyrighted work publicly in whole or in part if it be a dramatic work, or, if it be a dramatic work, and not reproduced in copies for sale or public distribution, to vend or otherwise dispose of any manuscript or any record whatsoever thereof; to make or to procure the making of any transcription or record or other contrivance thereof, whereby it may in any manner or by any method or means be exhibited, performed, represented, produced or reproduced, and to exhibit, perform, represent, produce or reproduce it in any manner or by any method whatsoever.

“(i) To perform the copyrighted work publicly for profit if it be a musical composition and for the purpose of public performance for profit; and for the purposes set forth in subsection (a) hereof, to make any arrangement or setting of it or of the melody of it in any system of notation or any form of record in which the thought of an author may be recorded and from which it may be read or reproduced: *Provided*, That the provisions of this Act, so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted on and after July 1, 1909, 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: *Provided further*, That as a

consideration of extending the copyright control to such mechanical reproductions, whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted or knowingly acquiesced in the use of the copyrighted work upon the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, any other person may make similar use of the copyrighted work upon the payment to the copyright proprietor of a royalty of 2 cents on each such part manufactured, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof; and the copyright proprietor may require, and if so the manufacturer shall furnish, a report under oath on the 20th day of each month on the number of parts of instruments manufactured during the previous month serving to reproduce mechanically said musical work, and royalties shall be due on the parts manufactured during any month upon the 20th of the next succeeding month. The payment of the royalty provided for by this section shall free the articles or devices for which such royalty has been paid from further contribution to the copyright except in case of public performance for profit: *And provided further*, That it shall be the duty of the copyright owner, if he uses the musical composition himself for the manufacture of parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, or licenses others to do so, to file notice thereof, accompanied by a recording fee, in the copyright office, and any failure to file such notice shall be a complete defense to any suit, action, or proceeding for any infringement of such copyright.

“In case of the failure of such manufacturer to pay to the copyright proprietor within thirty days after demand in writing the full sum of royalties due at said rate at the date of such demand the court may award taxable costs to the plaintiff and a reasonable counsel fee, and the court may, in its discretion, enter judgment therein for any sum in addition over the amount found to be due as royalty in accordance with the terms of this Act, not exceeding three times such amount.

“The production or rendition of a musical composition by or upon coin-operated machines shall not be deemed a public performance for profit unless a fee is

charged for admission to the place where such reproduction or rendition occurs.

"SEC. 2. This Act shall apply both to published and unpublished works. No person shall be entitled to copyright or any similar right in any work, subject to copyright hereunder, in the United States or its dependencies, otherwise than under or in accordance with the provisions of this Act, but nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as abrogating any right or jurisdiction to bring an action for a breach of trust or confidence or unfair competition.

"SEC. 3. For the purpose of this Act, publication in relation to any work means the issue of copies of the work to the public, and does not include the performance or exhibition in public of a dramatic or musical work, the delivery in public of a lecture, the exhibition in public of an artistic work, or the construction of an architectural work of art; and the issue of photographs or engravings of works of sculpture and architecture shall not be deemed to be a publication of such work of sculpture or architecture.

"SEC. 4. For the purposes of this Act (other than those relating to infringement) a work shall not be deemed to be published or performed in public, and a lecture shall not be deemed to be delivered in public, if published or performed in public, or delivered in public, without the written consent or ratification of the author, his executors, administrators, or assigns.

"SEC. 5. That the works for which copyright may be secured under this Act shall include all the writings of an author, in every material medium, method, or form whatsoever.

"SEC. 6. The copyright granted hereunder is distinct from the property in the material object copyrighted, and the sale or conveyance by gift or otherwise of the material object shall not of itself constitute a transfer of the copyright, nor shall the assignment of the copyright in itself constitute a transfer of title to the material object.

"SEC. 7. That the copyright provided by this Act shall protect all the copyrightable component parts of the work copyrighted, and all matter therein in which copy-

right is already subsisting. The copyright in collective works shall give to the proprietor thereof copyright in the complete work as a whole, and, subject to the foregoing, as to each copyrightable part thereof, the author shall be the proprietor of the copyright in such part, in the absence of contract to the contrary.

“SEC. 8. That compilations or abridgments, adaptations, arrangements, dramatizations, translations, motion pictures, or other versions of works in the public domain, or of copyrighted works, when produced with the consent of the proprietor of the copyright in such works, or works republished with new matter, shall be regarded as new works subject to copyright under the provisions of this Act; but the publications of any such new works shall be subject to the provisions of section 7, and not affect the force or validity of any subsisting copyright upon the matter employed or any part thereof, or be construed to imply an exclusive right to such use of the original works, or to secure or extend copyright in such original works.

SEC. 9. That no copyright shall subsist in the original text of any work which is in the public domain, or in any work which was published in this country or any foreign country prior to the going into effect of this Act, which has not been already copyrighted in the United States, save as provided in section 12, or in any publication of the United States Government, or any reprint, in whole or in part, thereof: *Provided, however,* That the publication or republication by the Government, either separately or in a public document, of any material in which copyright is subsisting shall not be taken to cause any abridgment or annulment of the copyright or to authorize any use or appropriation of such copyright material without the consent of the copyright proprietor.

“SEC. 10. That the author or proprietor of any work made the subject of copyright by this Act, or his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall have copyright for such work under the conditions and for the term specified in this Act: *Provided, however,* That the copyright secured by this Act shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation only:

“(a) When an alien author or proprietor reside within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work therein; 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 or to which it becomes a party.

“The existence or cessation of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation made from time to time, as the purposes of this Act may require.

“SEC. 11. 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 Berne, Switzerland, September 9, 1886, and revised at Berlin, Germany, November 13, 1908, and to the ‘additional protocol’ to the said convention executed at Berne, Switzerland, March 20, 1914, as a member of the first class of the countries which are members of the said International Copyright Union.

“SEC. 12. That on and after said adhesion to said union, in the case of works of foreign authors not residents of the United States who are citizens or subjects of any country (other than the United States) which is a member of the said International Copyright Union, or authors whose works are first published in and enjoy copyright protection in any country which is a member of the said union, copyright protection in the United States shall begin upon the date of first production, if said work be unpublished, or of publication, in one of said unionist countries, if said work be published,

as the case may be; and in the case of all works of said authors in which copyright is subsisting in their country of origin in the case of any country of said copyright union at the date of said proclamation, the copyright protection in the United States shall begin upon the date of said proclamation: *Provided, however,* That the duration of copyright in the United States shall not in the case of any work extend beyond the date at which said work has fallen into the public domain in the country of origin: *And provided further,* That the duration and termination of copyright protection in the United States for all works shall be governed by the provisions of sections 22, 23, and 24 of this Act.

“That subject to the foregoing, all said authors shall have within the United States’ 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: *Provided, however,* That where any person prior to the issuance of said proclamation has taken any action whereby he has incurred any expenditure or liability in connection with the reproduction or performance, in whole or part, of any work of foreign origin, which at the time was lawful, or for the purpose of or with a view to the reproduction or performance of a work of foreign origin, in whole or part, at a time when such reproduction or performance would but for the passing of this Act have been lawful, nothing in this Act contained shall diminish or prejudice any rights, or interests arising from or in connection with such action, or in connection with copies lawfully made or the continuance of enterprises lawfully undertaken within the United States pursuant to the foregoing, prior to the date of said proclamation.

“SEC. 13. That the enjoyment and exercise by such foreign authors, not residents in the United States, of the rights and remedies afforded by this Act shall not be subject to the performance of any formalities in order to secure copyright, and such foreign authors shall not be required to publish with notice of copyright, deposit copies, register claims of copyright, or

manufacture within the limits of the United States, save under the optional provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 14. That the author, publisher, proprietor, or any other person interested in a copyright, deriving his interest in a copyright from or through the author may obtain registration of a claim to such copyright, or any of the rights comprised therein, by complying with the provisions of this Act and upon such compliance the register of copyrights shall issue the certificate provided for in section 58 of this Act.

"SEC. 15. That the application for registration or of any assignment, license, or transfer of any right comprised in a copyright, if made, shall state the details of the matters set forth in section 58, including the name of the author of the work or his pseudonym, unless published anonymously, and shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:

- "(a) Books, including composite and cyclopædic works, directories, gazetteers, and other compilations;
 - "(b) Periodicals, including newspapers;
 - "(c) Lectures, sermons, addresses (prepared for oral delivery);
 - "(d) Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions;
 - "(e) Musical compositions;
 - "(f) Maps;
 - "(g) Works of art; models or designs for works of art;
 - "(h) Reproductions of a work of art;
 - "(i) Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character;
 - "(j) Photographs;
 - "(k) Prints and pictorial illustrations;
 - "(l) Motion-picture photoplays;
 - "(m) Motion pictures other than photoplays;
 - "(n) Works of architecture, models, and designs for architectural works;
 - "(o) Choreographic works and pantomimes, the acting form of which is fixed in writing or otherwise.
- "Provided, nevertheless, That the above specifications shall not be held to limit the subject matter of copyright

as defined in section 5 of this Act, nor shall any error in classification invalidate or impair the copyright protection secured under this Act.

"SEC. 16. That in order to obtain such registration there shall be deposited in the Copyright Office, or in the mail addressed to the register of copyrights, Washington, District of Columbia, the following:

"(a) In the case of works of which copies are not reproduced for sale, one complete copy of such work, type-written or otherwise, if it be a book, lecture, or similar production or a dramatic, musical, or dramatico-musical composition; of a title or description, and synopsis sufficient for identification, if the work be a motion-picture photoplay or of a title and description sufficient for identification, if the work be a motion picture other than a photoplay; of a photographic print if the work be a photograph; or of a photograph or other identifying reproduction thereof, if it be a work of art or any other work, other than one of the works above specified, subject to copyright under this Act.

"(b) In the case of works of which copies are reproduced for sale, if the work be a book, two complete copies of the best edition thereof then published, 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, which copies or copy, save in the case of works protected by virtue of any international agreement which provides for the granting of copyright to which the United States may become a party, shall have been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions specified in section 18 of this Act; or if such work be a contribution to a periodical or collective work for which contribution special registration is requested, one copy of the issue or issues, or work, containing such contribution, and in the case of all works subject to copyright other than books reproduced in copies for sale, the copy, print, photograph, or other identifying reproduction or matter provided in the preceding subdivision of this section.

"SEC. 17. That the United States postmaster to whom are delivered the articles deposited as provided in section 16 of this Act on application for registration of copyright and remittance shall, if requested, give receipt therefor and shall mail them to their destination without cost to the copyright registrant.

"SEC. 18. That of the printed books or periodicals specified in section 15, subsections (a) and (b) of this Act, the text of all copies published in book form 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 and type set therein; or, if the text be produced by lithographic, photogravure or photo-engraving or any kindred process, or any process of manufacture hereafter devised, then by a process wholly performed within the limits of the United States, and the printing or other reproduction of the text and the binding of said book shall be performed within the United States. Said requirements shall extend also to the illustrations within a book consisting of printed text and illustrations produced by lithographic, photogravure, or photo-engraving process, and also to separate lithographs, photogravures, or photo-engravings, except where, in either case, the subjects represented are located in a foreign country or illustrate any scientific or technical work or reproduce a work of art. Said requirements shall not apply to works in raised characters for the use of the blind, or to books of foreign origin in a language or languages other than English, or to books of foreign origin published abroad in the English language, in which United States copyright may exist by virtue of any international agreement for reciprocity in the granting of copyright to which the United States may become a party except, in the latter case, during any period of time during which the United States copyright, or the right to publish, print and vend said work is owned in law or in equity by a citizen or resident of the United States.

"SEC. 19. That in the case of a book, except lithograph, photogravure, or photo-engraving, manufacture of

which is required in the United States under the preceding section, 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, shall be filed in the copyright office within ten days after such publication, setting forth the manner in which compliance has been had with the requirements of the preceding section. 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 or photo-engraving process or printing and binding, were performed, and the date of completion of printing of the book or the date of publication, and no action shall be maintained for infringement of the right to publish, print, or vend the said work in book form at any time or times when compliance with section 18 is requisite or because of any act or thing done or undertaken during said time or times, unless said affidavit shall be filed within said time or the court shall find that the failure to file said affidavit was due to excusable neglect.

"SEC. 20. No notice of copyright shall be required on any work subject to copyright under this Act, but a notice of copyright may be placed upon all copies of said work published, offered for sale or exhibited in the United States or abroad which shall consist either of the word "Copyright" or the abbreviation "Copr." accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor. In the case of copies of works specified in subsections (f) to (n), inclusive, of section 15 of this Act the notice may consist of the letter C enclosed within a circle, thus: ©, accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark, or symbol of the copyright proprietor: *Provided*, That on some accessible portion of such copies or of the margin, back, permanent base, or pedestal, or of the substance on which such copies shall be mounted, his name shall also appear.

"SEC. 21. That the notice of copyright, if affixed, shall be applied in the case of a book or other printed publication, upon its title page or the page immediately following, or if a periodical, either upon the title page or upon

the first page of the text of each separate number or under the title heading; or if a contribution to a periodical, at the foot of the first page of text or under the title or caption; or if a musical work, either upon its title page or the first page of music: *Provided*, That one notice of copyright in each volume or in each number of a newspaper or periodical published shall suffice.

"SEC. 22. The term for which copyright secured by this Act shall endure shall be the life of the author and a period of fifty years after his death except where the author be a corporation or partnership, and in the latter case, fifty years from the date of production of said work: *Provided*, That where the author of a work is the first owner of the copyright therein, no assignment of the copyright and no grant of any interest or right comprised therein, whether by license or otherwise, made by him, otherwise than by will, after the enactment of this Act, shall be operative to vest in the assignee or grantee, any title or right with respect to copyright in the work beyond the expiration of twenty-five years after the death of the author and the reversionary interest in the copyright expectant on the termination of that period shall, on the death of the author, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, devolve on his or her widow or widower or heirs at law if his or her widow or widower shall not survive him or her as the case may be, and any agreement entered into by him as to disposition of such reversionary interest shall be null and void; but nothing in this proviso shall be construed as applying to the assignment of copyright of a collective work or to a license to publish any work or a part thereof as part of a collective work.

"That the copyright subsisting in any work at the time this Act goes into effect shall be extended to the term provided in the preceding paragraph: *Provided, however*, That said copyright if so extended shall vest in the author of such work or his or her widow or widower or his or her heirs at law, if his or her widow or widower shall not survive him or her, as the case may be, despite any assignment or grant other than by will, as provided in the preceding paragraph, at the expiration of the term

of copyright as provided in connection with copyright subsisting in such works at the time when this Act goes into effect. Said proviso shall not, however, apply to copyrights in collective works or licenses to publish a work or a part of a work as part of a collective work.

"SEC. 23. In the case of a work of joint authorship, copyright shall subsist during the life of the author who first dies and for a term of fifty years after his death, or during the life of the author who dies last, whichever period is the longer; and references in this Act to the period after the expiration of any specified number of years from the death of the author shall be construed as reference to a period after the expiration of the like number of years from the death of the author who dies first.

"SEC. 24. The provisions of this Act with reference to the term of copyright shall apply whether the copyrighted work bears the author's true name or is published anonymously or under an assumed name, and in the case of a posthumous work shall be a period of fifty years from the date of the death of the author.

"SEC. 25. That if any person shall infringe the copyright of any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States, such person shall be liable:

"(a) To an injunction restraining such infringement.

"(b) To pay the copyright proprietor (1) such damages as the proprietor of the copyright right or rights infringed may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement; and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims, or (2) at the option of such proprietor in lieu of actual damages and profits, such damages as to the court shall appear to be just; and in assessing such damages the court may, in its discretion, allow the amounts hereinafter stated, but in case of a newspaper reproduction of a copyrighted photograph such damages shall not exceed the sum of \$200; and in the case of the infringement of an undramatized or nondramatic work by means of motion pictures, where the infringer shall show that

he was not aware that he was infringing, and that such infringement could not have been reasonably foreseen, such damages shall not exceed the sum of \$100; and in the case of an infringement of a copyrighted dramatic or dramatico-musical work by a maker of motion pictures and his agencies for distribution thereof to exhibitors, where such infringer shows that he was not aware that he was infringing a copyrighted work, and that such infringement could not reasonably have been foreseen, the entire sum of such damages recoverable by the copyright proprietor from such infringing maker and his agencies for the distribution to exhibitors of such infringing motion picture shall not exceed the sum of \$5,000 nor be less than \$250, and such damages shall in no other case exceed the sum of \$5,000 nor be less than the sum of \$250, and shall not be regarded as a penalty. But the foregoing exceptions shall not deprive the copyright proprietor of any other remedy given him under this law, nor shall the limitation as to the amount of recovery apply to infringements occurring after the actual notice to a defendant, either by service of process in a suit or other written notice served upon him.

“First. In the case of a painting, statue, or sculpture, \$10 for every infringing copy made or sold by or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employees;

“Second. In the case of any work enumerated in section 15 of this Act, except a painting, statue, or sculpture, \$1 for every infringing copy made or sold by or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employees;

“Third. In the case of a lecture, sermon, or address, \$50 for every infringing delivery;

“Fourth. In the case of a dramatic or dramatico-musical, or a choral or orchestral composition or motion picture, \$100 for the first and not more than \$50 for every subsequent infringing performance or exhibition; in the case of other musical compositions, \$10 for every infringing performance;

“(c) To deliver up on oath, to be impounded during the pendency of the action, upon such terms and conditions as the court may prescribe, all articles alleged to infringe a copyright;

“(d) To deliver up on oath for destruction all the infringing copies or devices, as well as all plates, molds, matrices, or other means for making such infringing copies, as the court may order;

“(e) Whenever the owner of a musical copyright has used or permitted the use of the copyrighted work upon the parts of musical instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, then in case of infringement of such copyright by the unauthorized manufacture, use, or sale of interchangeable parts, such as disks, rolls, bands, or cylinders for use in mechanical music-producing machines adapted to reproduce the copyrighted music, no criminal action shall be brought, but in a civil action an injunction may be granted upon such terms as the court may impose, and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover, in lieu of profits and damages, a royalty as provided in section 1, subsection (i) of this Act; *Provided also*, That whenever any person, in the absence of a license agreement, intends to use a copyrighted musical composition upon the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, relying upon the compulsory license provision of this Act, he shall serve notice of such intention by registered mail upon the copyright proprietor at his last address disclosed by the records of the Copyright Office, sending to the Copyright Office a duplicate of such notice; and in case of his failure so to do, the court may, in its discretion, in addition to sums hereinabove mentioned, award the complainant a further sum, not to exceed three times the amount provided by section 1, subsection (i), by way of damages and not as a penalty, and also a temporary injunction until the full award is paid.

“Rules and regulations for court practice and procedure under this Act shall be prescribed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

“SEC. 26. (a) In any action for infringement of copyright of any work, if defendant proves that he was not aware that he was infringing and that he has acted in good faith, or been subjected to fraud, or substantial imposition by any third person or persons, the plaintiff shall not be entitled to any remedy other than an in-

junction in respect to future infringement: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply in the event of registration of copyright or of any instrument affecting the same prior to defendants entering into or upon the undertaking which results in such infringement: *And provided further*, That the mere failure to register a work or to affix notice of copyright thereto shall not, per se, be deemed to create either a presumption of innocence in infringement or be deemed evidence of such innocence.

“(b) The proprietor of the copyright in a work of architecture shall not be entitled to obtain an injunction restraining the construction of an infringing building if substantially begun, nor an order for its demolition or seizure.

“SEC. 27. Copyright of a work shall be deemed to be infringed by any person who, without the consent of the owner of the copyright, does anything the exclusive right to do which is by this Act conferred on the owner of the copyright: *Provided*, That the following acts shall not constitute an infringement of copyright:

“(1) Any fair use of any work for the purpose of study, research, criticism, or review.

“(2) Where the author of an artistic work is not the owner of a copyright therein, the use by the author of any mold, cast, sketch, plan, model, or study made by him for the purpose of the work, provided that he does not thereby repeat or imitate the main design or scope of that work.

“(3) The making or publishing of paintings, drawings, engravings, or photographs of a work of sculpture, art, or artistic craftsmanship, if permanently situate in a public place or building or the making of paintings, drawings, photographs, engravings, or other illustrations (which are not in the nature of architectural drawings and plans) of a work of architecture.

“(4) The publication in a collection, mainly composed of noncopyrighted matter, bona fide intended for the use of schools or other educational institutions and so described in the title and in any advertisements issued by the publisher of short passages from published literary works, not themselves published for use in schools, in

which copyright subsists: *Provided*, That no more than two of such passages from works by the same author are published by the same publisher within five years, and that the source from which such passages are taken is acknowledged.

“(5) The reading or recitation in public by one person and not for profit of any reasonable extract of any published work, other than a dramatic work.

“(6) Reproduction by another newspaper of any newspaper article other than serial or other stories and tales, unless the reproduction thereof is expressly forbidden, provided the source of said article is stated in connection with such reproduction.

“SEC. 28. Copyright of a work shall also be deemed to be infringed by any person who—

“(a) Sells or rents for hire or by way of trade exposes or offers for sale or rent;

“(b) Distributes either for purposes of trade or to such an extent as to affect prejudicially the owner of the copyright; or

“(c) By way of trade exhibits in public; or

“(d) Imports for sale or rent into the United States:

“Any work which to his knowledge infringes copyright or would infringe copyright if it had been made within the United States (and registration for the purposes of this section shall be deemed to impute knowledge to any such person); or

“(e) Steals or otherwise obtains unlawful possession of any copyrighted work, whether use be made of such work by such person or not, or gives, holds, or causes to be given or held any unauthorized exhibition or performance at any unauthorized place; but

“Notwithstanding anything in this Act, it shall not be an infringement of a copyright in an address of a political nature delivered at a public meeting to publish a report thereof in a newspaper, nor shall anything in this Act be deemed to forbid, prevent, or restrict the transfer or the fair use of any copy of a copyrighted work the possession of which has been lawfully obtained.

“SEC. 29. (1) In any action for infringement of a copyright in any work the work shall be presumed to be a

work in which copyright subsists, and the plaintiff shall be presumed to be the owner of the copyright unless the defendant puts in issue the existence of the copyright or, as the case may be, the title of the plaintiff, and where any such question is in issue, then—

“(a) If a name purporting to be that of the author of the work is printed, or otherwise indicated thereon, in the usual manner, the person whose name is so printed or indicated shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to be the author of the work; and

“(b) If no name is so printed or indicated, or if the name so printed or indicated is not that of the author thereof or the name by which he is commonly known, and a name purporting to be that of the publisher or proprietor of the work is printed or otherwise indicated thereon in the usual manner, the person whose name is so printed or indicated shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to be the owner of the copyright in the work for the purposes of proceedings in respect of infringement of the copyright therein.

“(2) The ownership of an author’s manuscript after his death, where such ownership has been acquired under testamentary disposition made by the author, and the manuscript is a work which has not been published, nor performed, nor delivered in public, shall be *prima facie* proof of the copyright being with the owner of the manuscript.

“SEC. 30. That any court given jurisdiction under section 38 of this Act may proceed in any action, suit, or proceeding instituted for violation of any provision hereof to enter a judgment or decree enforcing the remedies herein provided.

“SEC. 31. That the proceedings for an injunction, damages, and profits, and those for the seizure of infringing copies, plates, molds, matrices, and so forth, aforementioned, may be united in one action.

“SEC. 32. That any person who willfully and for profit shall infringe any copyright secured by this Act, or who shall knowingly and willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for

not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to render the performance of religious or secular works such as oratorios, cantatas, masses, or octavo choruses, by public schools, church choirs, or vocal societies, an infringement of copyright: *Provided,* That such performance is given for educational, religious, or charitable purposes, and not for profit.

"SEC. 33. That any person who knowingly shall insert or impress any notice of copyright permitted by this Act, or words of the same purport, in or upon any article in which copyright does not subsist, or with fraudulent intent shall remove or alter the copyright notice upon any article in which copyright subsists, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000. Any person who shall knowingly issue or sell any article bearing a notice of United States copyright in which copyright does not subsist in this country, or who shall knowingly import any article bearing such notice, or words of the same purport, in which copyright does not subsist in this country, shall be liable to a fine of \$100.

"SEC. 34. That the importation into the United States of any article bearing a false notice of copyright when there is no existing copyright thereon in the United States, or of any piratical copies of any work copyrighted in the United States, is prohibited.

"SEC. 35. That where during the existence of United States copyright in any book (1) the right to publish, print, and vend the same in book form is owned by any citizen or citizens of the United States or foreigner domiciled or residing therein, or (2) where said book is the work of an American author, the importation within the United States of any copies thereof, or plates or mediums of all kinds for making copies thereof (although authorized by the author or proprietor of any foreign copyright), which have not been produced in accordance with the provisions specified in section 18 of this Act shall be and it is hereby prohibited: *Provided, however,*

That, except as regards piratical copies, such prohibition shall not apply;

“(a) To any book published abroad with the authorization of any foreign author or foreign copyright proprietor, when imported from the country of origin under the circumstances stated in one of the three subdivisions following, that is to say:

“First. When imported by the authority or for the use of the United States;

“Second. 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 of any such book 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*, That the publisher of the American edition of such book (if any) has, within ten days after written demand made by registered mail, declined or neglected to supply the copy demanded at no greater price than the price of a copy of said work if purchased abroad, plus the cost of delivery to the prospective purchaser.

“Third. When such books 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: *Provided*, 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.

“(b) To works in raised characters for the use of the blind;

“(c) 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;

“(d) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language or languages of which only a translation into English has been copyrighted in this country.

“SEC. 36. That any and all articles prohibited importation by this Act which are brought into the United States from any foreign country (except in the mails) shall be seized and forfeited by like proceedings as those provided by law for the seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States in violation of the customs revenue laws. Such articles when forfeited shall be destroyed in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury or the court, as the case may be, shall direct: *Provided, however,* That all copies of copyright works imported in the mails or otherwise in violation of the provisions of this Act may be exported and returned to the country of export whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in a written application, that such importation does not involve willful negligence or fraud.

“SEC. 37. That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General are hereby empowered and required to make and enforce such joint rules and regulations as shall prevent the importation into the United States in the mails of articles prohibited importation by this Act, and may require notice to be given to the Treasury Department or Post Office Department, as the case may be, by copyright proprietors or injured parties, of the actual or contemplated importation of articles prohibited importation by this Act, and which infringe the rights of such copyright proprietors or injured parties.

“SEC. 38. That all actions, suits, or proceedings arising under the copyright laws of the United States shall be originally cognizable by the district courts of the United States, the district court of any Territory, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the district courts of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, and the courts of first instance of the Philippine Islands.

"SEC. 39. That civil actions, suits, or proceedings arising under this Act may be instituted in the district of which the defendant or his agent is an inhabitant, or in which he may be found.

"SEC. 40. That any such court or judge thereof shall have power, upon bill in equity filed by any party aggrieved, including, but not by way of limitation, any person referred to in section 46 of this Act, whether under a copyright or right thereunder heretofore or hereafter acquired, to grant injunctions to prevent and restrain the violation of any right secured by said laws, according to the course and principles of courts of equity, on such terms as said court or judge may deem reasonable. Any injunction that may be granted restraining and enjoining the doing of anything forbidden by this Act may be served on the parties against whom such injunction may be granted anywhere in the United States, and shall be operative throughout the United States and be enforceable by proceedings in contempt or otherwise by any other court or judge possessing jurisdiction of the defendants.

"SEC. 41. That the clerk of the court, or judge granting the injunction, shall, when required so to do by the court hearing the application to enforce said injunction transmit without delay to said court a certified copy of all the papers in said cause that are on file in his office.

"SEC. 42. That the orders, judgments, or decrees of any court mentioned in section 38 of this Act arising under the copyright laws of the United States may be reviewed on appeal or writ of error in the manner and to the extent now provided by law for the review of cases determined in said courts, respectively.

"SEC. 43. An action for an accounting or for damages under section 25 (b) (1) or (2), or a criminal proceeding under this Act shall not be commenced after the expiration of three years next after the cause of action arose.

"SEC. 44. That in all actions, suits, or proceedings under this Act, except when brought by or against the United States or any officer thereof, full costs shall be allowed, and the court may award to the prevailing party a reasonable attorney's fee as a part of the costs.

"SEC. 45. (a) That copyright shall immediately vest in the author of a work upon the creation thereof and subject to the provisions of this Act, the author of a work shall be the first owner of the copyright therein subject to any contract which may be made with respect thereto, and it shall not be necessary for the author to register such copyright nor to obtain registration of such copyright, in order to enjoy and maintain his rights as such first owner of the copyright.

"(b) In the case of a motion picture, the person, persons, or corporation manufacturing the same shall be deemed the author thereof, without prejudice to the rights of the author of any copyrighted or any copyrightable scenario or other work on which the same may be based.

"(c) The owner of any copyright of any work may assign or mortgage the entire copyright or any right or rights comprised therein separately, either generally or subject to limitations, territorial or otherwise, either for the whole term of the copyright or for any part thereof, save as provided in section 22, and may grant any interest in any such right by license, or may bequeath the same by will, but no such assignment or grant shall be valid unless it is in writing, signed by the owner of the right in respect of which the assignment or grant is made, or by his duly authorized agent.

"SEC. 46. Where, under any assignment of less than the entire copyright or license, the assignee or licensee becomes entitled to any right comprised in copyright or to the exercise thereof, the assignee or licensee as respects the rights so assigned or conferred, and the assignor or licensor as respects the rights not assigned or conferred shall severally be treated for the purposes of this Act, as the owner of the copyright as the case may be, to the same extent as if the rights so assigned or comprised in such license, were several and distinct.

"SEC. 47. (a) Any assignment of copyright either in whole or in part, or any license or mortgage or other disposition of any copyright or interest therein may be recorded or registered.

“(b) Any such instrument shall be void, however, against any subsequent assignee, licensee or mortgagee for valuable consideration unless such instrument be filed in the Copyright Office within sixty days after its execution if executed within the United States, or within ninety days after its execution if executed without the limits of the United States.

“(c) Any such instrument not registered within the times specified in subdivision (b) shall nevertheless be valid and enforceable, save as specified in said subsection: *Provided, however,* That if any such instrument be registered, any and all rights and claims by anyone asserted under any and all instruments unrecorded prior to said registration, or recorded subsequent thereto, save in the cases specified in subsection (b), shall be void as against subsequent assignees, licensees or mortgagees for a valuable consideration, deriving their rights from or through the record owner of said instrument so registered: *Provided, further,* That any instrument relating to or affecting the title to any copyright under any prior Act or any of the rights connected therewith, may be recorded within three calendar months after its execution within the United States, or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States, said registration to have the same force and effect as if it had been recorded within the times hereinabove specified—this provision, however, not to operate to extend any rights which may have been lost or prejudiced by failure to comply with any heretofore existing Act.

“(d) No assignee, licensee, mortgagee, or other person authorized to maintain an action and under this Act pursuant to any such instrument or instruments shall maintain any action under this Act unless the instrument or instruments under which he claims shall have first been recorded or registered.

“SEC. 48. Every assignment, license, or other instrument affecting copyright or any right of the proprietors therein executed in a foreign country shall be acknowledged, or subscribed and sworn to by the assignor before a consular officer or secretary of legation of the United

States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts. The certificate of such acknowledgment or verification under the hand and official seal of such consular officer or secretary of legation shall be prima facie evidence of the execution of the instrument. No such paper shall be recorded or registered unless it is executed as provided in this section.

“SEC. 49. That the register of copyrights shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, record such assignment, license, or other instrument affecting copyright, or any right of the proprietor therein, and shall return it to the sender with a certificate of record or registration under seal of the copyright office, and upon the payment of the fee prescribed by this Act he shall furnish to any person requesting the same a certified copy thereof under the said seal, and when any such instrument has been registered, the assignee or licensee, if exclusive, may substitute his name for that of the assignor or licensor in the statutory notice of copyright permitted by this Act.

“SEC. 50. That all records and other things relating to copyrights required by law to be preserved shall be kept and preserved in the copyright office, Library of Congress, District of Columbia, and shall be under the control of the register of copyrights, who shall, under the direction and supervision of the Librarian of Congress, perform all the duties relating to the registration of copyrights.

“SEC. 51. That there shall be appointed by the Librarian of Congress a register of copyrights, at a salary of \$6,000 per annum, and one assistant register of copyrights, at a salary of \$4,000 per annum, who shall have authority during the absence of the register of copyrights to attach the copyright-office seal to all papers issued from the said office and to sign such certificates and other papers as may be necessary. There shall also be appointed by the Librarian such subordinate assistants to the register as may from time to time be authorized by law.

“SEC. 52. That the register of copyrights shall make daily deposits in some bank in the District of Columbia, designated for this purpose by the Secretary of the

Treasury as a national depository, of all moneys received to be applied as copyright fees, and shall make weekly deposits with the Secretary of the Treasury in such manner as the latter shall direct, of all copyright fees actually applied under the provisions of this Act, and annual deposits of sums received which it has not been possible to apply as copyright fees or to return to the remitters, and shall also make monthly reports to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Librarian of Congress of the applied copyright fees for each calendar month, together with a statement of all remittances received, trust funds on hand, moneys refunded, and unapplied balances.

"SEC. 53. That the register of copyrights shall give bond to the United States in the sum of \$20,000, in form to be approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury and with sureties satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

"SEC. 54. That the register of copyrights shall make an annual report to the Librarian of Congress, to be printed in the annual report of the Library of Congress, of all copyright business for the previous fiscal year, including the number and kind of works which have been deposited in the copyright office during the fiscal year, under the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 55. That the register of copyrights shall provide and keep such record books in the copyright office as are required to carry out the provisions of this Act, and whenever deposit has been made in the copyright office of a copy of any work under the provisions of this Act he shall make entry thereof.

"SEC. 56. That the seal provided under the Act of July 8, 1870, and at present used in the copyright office, shall continue to be the seal thereof, and by it all papers issued from the copyright office requiring authentication shall be authenticated.

"SEC. 57. That subject to the approval of the Librarian of Congress, the register of copyrights shall be authorized to make rules and regulations for the optional registration of claims to copyrights as provided in this Act.

"SEC. 58. That in the case of each entry the person recorded as the claimant of the copyright, or of any right in connection therewith, shall be entitled to a certificate of registration under seal of the copyright office, to contain the name and address of said claimant, the name of the country of which the author of the work is a citizen or subject, and when an alien author resident in the United States at the time of said registration, then a statement of that fact, including his place of residence and permanent domicile, the name of the author (when the records of the copyright office shall show the same), the title of the work which is so registered, a description of the rights claimed, the date of the deposit of the copies of such work, the date of publication if the work has been reproduced in copies for sale, or publicly distributed, and such marks as to class designation and entry number as shall fully identify the entry. In the case of a book the certificate shall also state the receipt of the affidavit as provided by section 19 of this Act, where required, and the date of the completion of the printing or the date of the publication of the book as stated in the said affidavit. The register of copyrights shall prepare a printed form for the said certificate, to be filled out in each case as above provided for in the case of all registrations made after this Act goes into effect, and in the case of all previous registrations so far as the copyright office record books shall show such facts, which certificate, sealed with the seal of the copyright office, shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be given to any person making application for the same. Said certificate shall be admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein. In addition to such certificate the register of copyrights shall furnish, upon request, without additional fee, a receipt for the copies of the work deposited to complete the registration.

"SEC. 59. That the register of copyrights shall fully index all copyright registrations, assignments, licenses, and other instruments registered or reported hereunder, and shall print at periodic intervals a catalogue of the authors (where known) and titles of articles deposited or works in connection with which recordation or registra-

tion or assignment, mortgage, or license is had, together with suitable indexes, and at stated intervals shall print complete indexed catalogues for each class of copyright entries. The current catalogues of copyright entries and the index volumes herein provided for shall be admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein as regards any copyright registration.

“SEC. 60. That the said printed current catalogues as they are issued shall be promptly distributed by the Copyright Office to the collectors of customs of the United States and to the postmasters of all exchange offices of receipt of foreign mails, in accordance with revised lists of such collectors of customs and postmasters prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, and they shall also be furnished to all parties desiring them at a price to be determined by the register of copyrights, not exceeding \$5 per annum for the complete catalogue of copyright entries and not exceeding \$1 per annum for the catalogues issued during the year for any one class of subjects. The consolidated catalogues and indexes shall also be supplied to all persons ordering them at such prices as may be determined to be reasonable, and all subscriptions for the catalogues shall be received by the Superintendent of Public Documents, who shall forward the said publications; and the moneys thus received shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States and accounted for under such laws and Treasury regulations as shall be in force at the time.

“SEC. 61. That the record books of the Copyright Office, together with the indexes to such record books, and all works deposited and retained in the Copyright Office, shall be open to public inspection; and copies may be taken of the copyright entries actually made in such record books, subject to such safeguards and regulations as shall be prescribed by the register of copyrights and approved by the Librarian of Congress.

“SEC. 62. That of the articles deposited in the Copyright Office under the provisions of the copyright laws of the United States or of this Act, the Librarian of Congress shall determine what books and other articles shall be transferred to the permanent collections of the Library

of Congress, including the law library, and what other books or articles shall be placed in the reserve collections of the Library of Congress for sale or exchange, or be transferred to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia for use therein.

“In the event that the publisher of any book published in the United States shall not within one month after its publication cause the same to be registered, the register of copyrights or the Librarian of Congress may make written demand upon such publisher to deliver two complete copies of the best edition of said book then published to the Librarian of Congress, to be disposed of as provided in this section.

“In the case of encyclopedias, newspapers, reviews, magazines, or works published in a series of numbers or parts, the written demand may include all numbers or parts of the work which may be subsequently published. If a publisher fails to comply with the said demand within thirty days after the same shall have been sent to him by registered mail addressed to his or its usual place of business, he or it shall be liable to a penalty not to exceed \$50 and the value of the book, in an action to be brought by the United States, and said penalty shall be paid to the Librarian of Congress.

“For the purposes of this section, the expression ‘book’ shall include every volume, part or division of a volume, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, plan, chart, or table separately published, but shall not include any second or separate edition of a book unless such edition contains additions or alterations either in the letterpress or in the maps, prints, or engravings belonging thereto.

“SEC. 63. That of any articles undisposed of as above provided, together with all titles and correspondence relating thereto, the Librarian of Congress and the register of copyrights jointly shall, at suitable intervals, determine what of these received during any period of years it is desirable or useful to preserve in the permanent files of the Copyright Office, and, after due notice as hereinafter provided, may within their discretion cause the remaining

articles and other things to be destroyed: *Provided*, That there shall be printed in the Catalogue of Copyright Entries from February to November, inclusive, a statement of the years of receipts of such articles and a notice to permit any author, copyright proprietor, or other lawful claimant to claim and remove before the expiration of the month of December of that year anything found which relates to any of his productions deposited or registered for copyright within the period of years stated, not reserved or disposed of as provided for in this Act: *And provided further*, That no manuscript of an unpublished work shall be destroyed during its term of copyright without specific notice to the copyright proprietor of record, permitting him to claim and remove it.

"SEC. 64. That the register of copyrights shall receive and the persons to whom the services designated are rendered shall pay, the following fees: For the registration of any work subject to copyright, deposited under the provisions of this Act, \$1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal: *Provided*, That in the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not demanded. For every additional certificate of registration made, 50 cents. For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of copyright, or any instrument affecting a copyright or any of the rights therein, not particularly mentioned in this section, or any such license specified in section 1, subsection (i), or for any copy of such assignment or license or instrument, duly certified, if not over three hundred words in length, \$1; if more than three hundred and less than one thousand words in length, \$2; if more than one thousand words in length, \$1 additional for each one thousand words or fraction thereof over three hundred words. For recording the notice of user or acquiescence specified in section 1, subdivision (i), 25 cents for each notice of not over fifty words, and an additional 25 cents for each additional one hundred words. For comparing any copy of any instrument referred to herein with the record of such document in the Copyright Office and certifying the same under seal, \$1. For recording the

transfer of the proprietorship of copyrighted articles, or any right therein, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument affecting the same. For any requested search of Copyright Office records, indexes, or deposits, 50 cents for each full hour of time consumed in making such search: *Provided*, That only one registration and one fee shall be required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited at the same time.

"SEC. 65. Where in the case of an unpublished work, the making of a work has extended over a considerable period, the conditions of this Act conferring copyright shall be deemed to have been complied with if the author was, during any substantial part of that period, a citizen of the United States or a resident within the United States. For the purposes of the provisions of this Act as to residence, an author of a work shall be deemed to be a resident if he actually resides within any part of the United States.

"SEC. 66. For the purposes of the provisions of this Act, the terms, 'United States' and 'American' whenever used, shall be deemed to include the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Canal Zone, and the inhabitants thereof, as the case may be.

"SEC. 67. This Act shall not apply to designs capable of being patented, except designs which, though capable of being so patented, are not used or intended to be used as models or patterns to be multiplied by any industrial process, other than in book form.

"SEC. 68. That in the interpretation and construction of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

"(a) 'Work of architecture,' means any building or structure having an artistic character or design, in respect of such character or design, or any model for such building or structure, provided that the protection afforded by this Act shall be confined to the artistic character and design, and shall not extend to processes or methods of construction.

"(b) 'Artistic work' includes works of painting, drawing, sculpture, and artistic craftsmanship, and architectural works of art and engravings and photographs.

“(c) ‘Motion picture’ includes any work produced by any process analogous to cinematography or motion-picture photography.

“(d) ‘Collective work’ includes—

“1. An encyclopedia, dictionary, yearbook, or similar work;

“2. A newspaper, review, magazine, or similar periodical; and

“3. Any work written in distinct parts by different authors, or in which works or parts of works of different authors are incorporated.

“(e) ‘Delivery,’ in relation to a lecture, includes delivery by means of any mechanical instrument.

“(f) ‘Dramatic work’ includes any piece for recitation, choreographic work or pantomime, the scenic arrangement or acting form of which is fixed in writing or otherwise including motion picture photoplays and motion pictures other than photoplays, but this provision shall not be deemed to prejudice the divisibility of dramatic and motion picture rights.

“(h) ‘Engravings’ include etchings, lithographs, woodcuts, prints, and other similar works, not being photographs.

“(i) ‘Infringing’ when applied to a copy of a work in which copyright subsists, means any copy, including any colorable imitation, made, or imported in contravention of the provisions of this Act.

“(j) For the purposes of this Act, ‘a work of joint authorship’ means a work produced by the collaboration of two or more authors in which the contribution of one author is not distinct from the contribution of the other author or authors.

“(k) ‘Lecture’ includes address, speech, and sermon.

“(l) ‘Legal representatives’ includes heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns or other legal representatives.

“(m) ‘Literary work’ includes maps, charts, plans, tables, and compilations.

“(n) ‘Musical work’ means any combination of melody and harmony, or either of them, with or without words, printed, reduced to writing, or otherwise graphi-

cally produced or reproduced in print, or in or on disks, records, perforated rolls, or other contrivances by means of which sounds may be mechanically reproduced.

“(o) ‘Performance’ means any acoustic representation of a work and any visual representation of any dramatic action in a work, including such a representation made by means of any mechanical instrument.

“(p) ‘Photograph’ includes photolithography and any work produced by any process analogous to photography.

“(q) ‘Plate’ includes any stereotype or other plate, stone, block, mold, matrix, transfer, or negative used or intended to be used for printing or reproducing copies of any work, and any matrix or other appliance by which records, perforated rolls, or other contrivances for the acoustic representation of the work are or are intended to be made.

“(r) ‘Work of sculpture’ includes casts and models.

“(s) ‘Author’ shall mean ‘authors,’ if there be more than one author.

“(t) ‘Sales’ includes also rentals, license fees, and any and all revenue derived from any disposition or use of an infringing work.

“(u) ‘Owner’ means proprietor and ‘proprietor’ owner.

“SEC. 69. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, but nothing in this Act shall affect causes of action for infringement of copyright heretofore committed now pending in courts of the United States, or which may hereafter be instituted; but such cases shall be prosecuted to a conclusion in the manner heretofore provided by law.

“SEC. 70. That this Act shall go into effect on the day of _____, 192 .”

68th Cong., 1st Sess. H. R. 7539. In the House of Representatives. March 4, 1924.

Mr. Vestal (by request) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

A BILL providing for the registration of designs

Copyright in designs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person entitled thereto by the Act approved March 4, 1909, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright," and the Acts amendatory thereof, who is the author of any design which is new and original as embodied in or applied to any manufactured product of an art or trade, or the author of any new and original surface design which has been so applied, or the assignee of such author, may secure copyright therein upon the registration of such design in the Copyright Office of the United States and upon obtaining from the register of copyrights a certificate of such registration.

DEFINITION OF DESIGN

SEC. 2. That the term "design" as used in this Act shall include any conception in relation to a manufactured product which is new and original in its actual application to or embodiment in such manufactured product either as to pattern, shape or form, or ornamentation or decoration, and the phrase "surface design" shall include any new and original conception applied only to the surface of such manufactured product to improve its appearance, but these terms shall not extend to functional construction or arrangement of parts, meaning thereby any shape or form necessary to enable any part to fit and cooperate with the other parts of an apparatus with which it is intended to be used: *Provided, however,* That an original shape or form of a functional or operative thing or part, which shape or form in and of itself contributes no mechanical function to the said thing or part, may be the subject of a valid copyright and registration under this Act.

EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS SECURED

SEC. 3. That any person entitled thereto, upon complying with the provisions of this Act, shall have within all territory which is under the jurisdiction and control of the United States the exclusive right to reproduce, sell, and use the said copyrighted design embodied in or applied to the manufactured product described in the application registered or products of similar character substantially as specified in the certificate of registration: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect or lessen the present legal right of anyone to make, use, or sell parts of manufactured articles protected under this Act when such parts are made, used, or sold as repair parts: *Provided further,* That no registration under this Act shall be construed to deprive any person of any otherwise lawful right to illustrate fashions by pictorial reproductions or to make and sell patterns for dressmaking.

DURATION OF COPYRIGHT

SEC. 4. That the rights secured under the registration provided in section 1 of this Act shall endure for a term of two years from the date when such registration shall have been completed. At any time before the expiration of the two-year term, an extension of the copyright may be registered for a further period of eighteen years to secure a total period of protection of twenty years, upon filing an application for such extension as hereinafter provided and paying the fees prescribed in section 10 of this Act.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

SEC. 5. That the registration of any design protectable under the provisions of this Act may be secured by filing in the Copyright Office of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia, five photographic or photostatic copies or representations of each such design as embodied in or applied to the manufactured product named in the application, said copies or representations to be made on paper five by seven inches in size, together with an application for registration of the design made upon a blank

form furnished by the Copyright Office; which application shall briefly but clearly describe the design, identify and distinguish it by numbers or letters, or both, and state the name and describe the class of manufactured product to which it has been applied. The application shall also state the name, nationality, and place of residence of the author and of the claimant of copyright, and if either is an alien, but domiciled in the United States, that fact shall be stated in the application, including the place of such domicile. If any application for registration of the said design has been filed previously in a foreign country, the earliest date when such application was filed shall also be stated. The five copies or representations shall each bear the same description and the same identifying numbers or letters as are supplied in the application, together with the name and place of residence of the author of the design and of the claimant of copyright in it. The statements upon each copy must agree with the statements made in the application.

CLASSES OF REGISTRABLE DESIGNS

SEC. 6. That for the purposes of this Act and to indicate some products for which designs are expressly recognized as registrable hereunder, manufactured products may be divided primarily into the following classes:

Class 1. Machines and machine parts not otherwise classified;

Class 2. Stoves, ranges, heating apparatus, and parts thereof;

Class 3. Vehicles and vehicle parts;

Class 4. Textiles, including print cloths, laces, nets, veilings, embroideries, and trimmings or ornamentations of corresponding materials or character for apparel; drapings, hangings, furniture mats, and coverings other than those in class 5;

Class 5. Floor and wall coverings, other than textiles included in class 4;

Class 6. Furniture of all kinds;

Class 7. Type faces, electrotypes, borders, ornaments, dies, and cuts of all kinds intended for printing, lithographing, or other use in the graphic arts;

Class 8. Clocks, jewelry, decorative "art goods," including vases and bric-a-brac, bronzes, silverware, tableware, and glassware not otherwise classified;

Class 9. Lamps and lighting fixtures of all kinds, including globes and shades, plumbing fixtures, bathroom fixtures, builders' hardware, and trimmings;

Class 10. Packages, including bottles, jars, and other containers;

Class 11. Pictorial and advertising novelties, toys, games, and dolls;

Class 12. Surface designs;

Class 13. Apparel, including boots and shoes, hats and caps, and any other article of clothing;

Class 14. Buttons, buckles, clasps, and ornaments and trimmings of corresponding materials or character for apparel not included in class 4;

Class 15. Miscellaneous, under which rights evidenced by the certificate of registration shall be limited to the specific product named in the certificate.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS OF SIMILAR CHARACTER

SEC. 7. That the registration of a design applied to an article in a designated statutory class of manufactured product shall not preclude valid registration by its author or his assignee of other designs of similar character embodied in or applied to the same class of products when new independent authorship is involved in their creation, nor shall registration under this Act of a design for one class of manufactured product prevent valid registration by any one of other designs of a similar character embodied in, or applied to, other classes of manufactured products when authorship is involved in their creation. Concurrent or subsequent registration may be made by the same author or proprietor for designs of a similar character embodied in or applied to other manufactured products of the same class, provided such author or proprietor is the person who has first actually so employed the design in the article specified and has filed his application during the two years of the first term of copyright protection secured.

DESIGNS PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED ABROAD

SEC. 8. That an application for registration under this Act by any author or proprietor who has previously regularly filed an application for registration of a design in a foreign country which grants (either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law) similar privileges to citizens of the United States shall secure registration for such design provided such application is filed in the Copyright Office within four months from the earliest date on which such foreign application was filed. No person otherwise entitled thereto shall be debarred from registering his design, nor shall any registration of a design under this Act be declared invalid, by reason of its having been first registered by the author or proprietor in a foreign country, unless the application for the registration in such foreign country was filed more than four months prior to the filing of the application in this country, in which case no registration shall be made in this country.

CERTIFICATE OF COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION

SEC. 9. That in the case of each entry of a claim for copyright in any design made subject matter of copyright by this Act the person recorded as the claimant of copyright shall be entitled to a certificate of registration under the seal of the Copyright Office to contain the name and place of residence of said claimant and of the author of the design, their nationality, and if they are aliens domiciled in the United States at the time of said registration, then a statement of that fact including their places of domicile; the name or title and differentiating description of the design which has been registered, the date of the deposit, as required by this Act, of the copies or representations of the design, and such marks as to class designation and entry number as shall fully identify the entry of the claim of copyright in each case, and the date of the completed registration. To the said certificate shall be attached a reproduction of the design. The register of copyrights shall prepare a printed form for the said certificate, to be filled out as above provided in the case of all registrations

made for such designs under this Act; which certificate, sealed with the seal of the Copyright Office, shall be admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein. A duplicate certificate under the seal of the Copyright Office with a reproduction of the design attached shall be supplied to any person requesting the same upon payment of the fee prescribed.

FEEES FOR REGISTRATION, AND SO FORTH

SEC. 10. That the register of copyrights shall receive, and the persons to whom the services designated in this Act are rendered shall pay, the following fees: (1) For the registration of any design deposited under the provisions of this Act for the first term of two years, \$2; (2) for the registration of the extension of the period of protection to twenty years, as provided herein, \$20, and the payment of the said fees shall include, in each case, the certificate provided for in this Act; (3) for a duplicate certificate of any registration made, \$1; (4) for recording any document in the Copyright Office, as provided in section 25 of this Act, or for furnishing certified copies of any such document, \$1 for the first three hundred words or fraction thereof, and \$1 additional for each subsequent one thousand words or fraction thereof; (5) for copies of any registration made, or of drawings or photographs, or other identifying reproductions filed in relation to any design registered, 50 cents each, and 50 cents additional for certification of each such copy under seal of the Copyright Office.

PUBLICATION OF THE REGISTRATIONS

SEC. 11. That all designs registered for the first term of two years shall be listed in the catalogue of copyright entries, and each extension registration shall be entered in said catalogue described by its class designation, registration number, and the name and place of residence of the claimant of copyright, and shall be further identified by a reproduction of the design. The catalogue of copyright entries for designs shall be admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein as regards any copyright registration for a design made under the provisions of this Act.

COPIES OF PAPERS, AND SO FORTH, TO BE EVIDENCE

SEC. 12. That when registration has been made in the Copyright Office for any design as provided in this Act, written, printed, or photographic copies of any papers, drawings, or photographs relating to such design preserved in the Copyright Office shall be given to any person making application therefor and paying the fees required by this Act, and such copies when authenticated by the seal of the Copyright Office shall be evidence in all cases where the originals could be evidence and of the same force and effect.

NOTICE OF REGISTRATION

SEC. 13. That it shall be the duty of the author or proprietor of a design registered under this Act, and all persons making or vending the manufactured product bearing the design, to give notice to the public that the design is registered by affixing to the manufactured article the mark "Design registered U. S." with the number of the registration entry. When the nature of the product will not permit the affixing of this mark in full, it shall be sufficient to use the abbreviation "D. Rgd.," and the number of the registration. When the product itself will not permit the affixing of any of these marks it shall be sufficient to attach a label or tag to the article or to the package or cover containing the article in which the design is embodied or to which it is applied. In any suit for infringement by a party failing so to mark the manufactured product, no recovery shall be adjudged the plaintiff except on proof that the defendant was notified of the registration and of his infringement thereof and that he continued after such notice to make or vend the product bearing the registered design, or that failure to mark was merely occasional and inadvertent in nowise affecting the general notice intended by the accustomed marking. Any person who, with fraudulent intent, falsely marks such an article for the purpose of deceiving the public shall be liable for every such offense, to a penalty of \$100 with costs.

COPYING PROHIBITED

SEC. 14. That during the term of protection for which any certificate of registration shall be issued hereunder it shall be unlawful for any person other than the owner of the copyright, without license from such owner, to copy the registered design in the class of manufactured product named in the certificate for the purpose of sale or public distribution, or to sell or expose for sale or publicly distribute any manufactured product of similar character to which such design shall, without the license of the owner, have been applied.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS

SEC. 15. That the district and territorial courts of the United States and its insular possessions, including the courts of first instance of the Philippine Islands and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, shall have original jurisdiction, and the circuit courts of appeal of the United States, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, shall have appellate jurisdiction of all suits at law or in equity respecting designs registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

WRITS OF CERTIORARI

SEC. 16. That writs of certiorari may be granted by the Supreme Court of the United States for the review of cases arising under this Act in the same manner as provided in the Judicial Code.

REMEDIES

SEC. 17. That the several courts vested with jurisdiction of cases arising under this Act shall have power to grant injunctions, according to the course and principles of equity, to prevent the infringement of any rights secured by registration under this Act, on such terms as the court may deem reasonable, and upon a decree being rendered in any such case for wrongful use of a design, the complainant shall be entitled to cover the

profits to be accounted for by the defendant and the damages to be assessed by the court or under the direction of the court. The courts shall have power within their discretion to increase the damages to treble the amount assessed, and in cases where the plaintiff may so request, or where from the record it is apparent to the court that an accounting would not find damages or profits to exceed \$100, the court may dispense with an accounting and may hold the defendant liable to pay to the plaintiff not less than \$100 nor more than \$250, or if upon proof, the use, copying, or sale complained of be shown to be without knowledge or notice of the copyright the courts may dispense with any recovery of profits and damages. In any suit or action brought for the infringement of any copyright registered hereunder there shall be no recovery of profits or damages or other relief granted for any infringement committed more than three years before the filing of the bill of complaint or the issuing of the writ in such suit or action.

DISPOSAL OF INFRINGING COPIES

SEC. 18. That in any action for infringement of copyright in a design registered under this Act, upon judgment for complainant, the court may order all infringing articles, products, or parts disposed of in a manner which shall be just as between the parties, and all dies, molds, and devices useful only in producing the infringing design, and all labels, prints, advertising matter, or samples of such design, or substantial copies or imitations thereof, to be delivered up and destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

FILING COPIES OF RECORD IN ANOTHER COURT AS BASIS FOR APPLICATION FOR NEW INJUNCTION

SEC. 19. That after adjudication and the entry of a final decree by any court in any action brought under this Act any of the parties thereto may, upon payment of the legal fees, have the clerk of the court prepare a certified copy or copies of such decree, or of the record, or any part thereof, and forward the same to any of the designated courts of the United States, and any such court to

which such copy or copies may be forwarded under the provisions of this section shall forthwith make the same a part of its record; and any such record, judgment, or decree may thereafter be made, as far as applicable, the basis of an application to that court for injunction or other relief by any court in which such copies shall have been recorded; and in the preparation of such copies the printed copies of the record of either party on file with the clerk may be used without charge other than for the certificate. When the necessary printed copies are not on file with the clerk either party may file copies which shall be used for the purpose, and in such cases the clerk shall be entitled to charge a reasonable fee for comparing such copies with the original record before certification and for certifying the same.

FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION

SEC. 20. That any author or assignee of an author who shall register a design under this Act knowing that the design is not new and original or who shall bring suit under a certificate of registration procured for a design known by the registrant or by the plaintiff to be not new or not original with the author or registrant, shall, when party to a suit under such registration, and upon due showing of such knowledge, be liable in the sum of \$500, or such part thereof as the court may determine, to be charged against the plaintiff and paid to the defendant, in addition to the customary costs.

DEFENSES

SEC. 21. That in any action for the infringement of a design registered under this Act the defendant may plead the general issue, and having given notice in writing to the plaintiff or his attorney thirty days before, may prove on trial any of the following special matters: That the design as embodied in or applied to the particular manufactured product was not the result of authorship; that it was not originated by the party named as the author in the certificate of registration; that such design has been used for the same product in this country prior to its use by the author or proprietor;

that such design had been illustrated and disclosed by another in an analogous relation or use in connection with the same character of product prior to its use by the author or proprietor; that such design is substantially identical with the design illustrated in a registration for an analogous manufactured product of the same character for which the term of protection had expired before the application for the registration in suit was made; that the design has a functional or mechanical purpose or produces a functional or mechanical result, and, if new, renders the product embodying the same an appropriate subject of a patent for an invention; that the design in suit had not been registered within the period of the first term of registration for the same design in the same class, and that intervening rights had accrued; that said design had been in public use as embodied in or applied to the same character of manufactured product which was on sale in the United States for more than four months before the application for registration thereof; that the owner of the design had discontinued and abandoned its use for a period of two years prior to institution of suit: *Provided further*, That in any suit for infringement hereunder the court may, in its discretion, and notwithstanding the classification of section 6 of this Act, determine that no actual conflict between the subject matter of the designs, or the trade therein, is involved in the controversy between the parties to the suit, and that no injury to the plaintiff results or is likely to result by reason of the alleged infringement, and for such reasons dismiss the bill either on motion or on final hearing.

ADJUDICATION OF INVALIDITY TO BE RECORDED IN THE
COPYRIGHT OFFICE

SEC. 22. That if any one of such special matters named in section 21 shall be found to be established, the registration of such design shall be adjudicated invalid, and a judgment or decree shall be entered for the defendant with costs; and the clerk shall forward a certified copy of such judgment or decree to the register of copyrights, who shall forthwith make the same a part of the records of the Copyright Office.

ASSIGNMENT

SEC. 23. That every copyright for a design registered under the provisions of this Act or any interest therein shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing; and the copyright claimant of record or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under his copyright to the whole or any part of the United States. Such assignment, grant, or conveyance shall be recorded in the Copyright Office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States, in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment has been duly recorded. Every such assignment executed abroad shall be acknowledged by the assignor before a consular officer or secretary of legation of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts before it is recorded in the Copyright Office.

TRADE-MARK RIGHTS PRESERVED

SEC. 24. That registration under this Act shall not constitute any waiver or abandonment of any trade-mark rights in the design registered.

DATE WHEN ACT TAKES EFFECT

SEC. 25. That this Act shall go into effect on July 1, 1924.

ADDENDUM II

CANADA

13-14 Geo. V. Chap. 10

An act to amend The Copyright Act, 1921 ¹

[Assented to 13th June, 1923]

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This act may be cited as The Copyright Amendment Act, 1923.
2. Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and twenty-seven of The Copyright Act, 1921, shall not apply to any work the author of which is a British subject, other than a Canadian citizen, or the subject or citizen of a country which has adhered to the convention and the additional protocol thereto set out in the second schedule to the said act.
3. Section twenty-six of the said act is amended by inserting after the word "customs" in the fourth line thereof the words "and excise."
4. Section forty-two of the said act is amended by striking out the word "department" in the third line thereof and substituting therefor the words "copyright office."
5. Section fifty of the said act is amended by striking out in the first and second lines the words "a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council" and substituting therefor the words "the first day of January, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, unless sooner proclaimed by proclamation of the Governor in Council."

NOTE.—The Amendatory Act of 1923 is here reprinted from the Acts of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, 13 and 14 George V. Vol. 1, Public General Acts. 8°. Ottawa, 1923, p. 31.

¹ The Canadian Copyright Act of 1921 was printed in the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1920-21, pp. 141-168; also with the above act as Bulletin No. 20 of the copyright office (see p. 190 of this report).

ADDENDUM III

COPYRIGHT—CANADA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

December 27,
1923.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas it is provided by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," that the copyright secured by the act, except the benefits under section 1 (e) thereof as to which special conditions are imposed, shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of the said act, to wit:

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto;

And whereas it is provided by section 1 (e) of the said act of Congress, approved March 4, 1909, that the provisions of the act, "so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce

mechanically the musical work, shall include only 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 the President is authorized by the said section 8 to determine by proclamation made from time to time the existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid, as the purposes of the act may require;

And whereas satisfactory official assurances have been received that the Minister of Trade and Commerce of Canada issued, pursuant to section 4 (2) of the Canadian copyright act assented to June 4, 1921, a certificate dated December 26, 1923, to become operative on January 1, 1924, declaring that for the purposes of the rights conferred by the said act, the United States shall be treated as if it were a country to which the act extends.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim

That on and after January 1, 1924, the conditions specified in sections 8 (b) and 1 (e) of the act of March 4, 1909, will exist and be fulfilled in respect to the citizens of Canada and that on and after that date citizens of Canada will be entitled to all the benefits of the Act of March 4, 1909, including section 1 (e) thereof and the acts amendatory of the said act.

Provided, That the enjoyment by any work of the rights and benefits conferred by the act of March 4, 1909, and the acts amendatory thereof, shall be conditional upon compliance with the requirements and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States.

And provided further, That the provisions of section 1 (e) of the act of March 4, 1909, in so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically musical works shall apply only to compositions published on or after January 1, 1924, and registered for copyright in the United States.

Effective January 1, 1924.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand [SEAL.] nine hundred and twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES,

Secretary of State.

*Canadian Government notice,
December 26, 1923.*

THE CANADIAN COPYRIGHT ACT, 1921

EXTENSION TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Effective January 1, 1924.

I, Thomas Andrew Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce for the Dominion of Canada, do hereby certify pursuant to subsection 2 of section 4 of the copyright act, 1921, that the United States of America is a country which grants or has undertaken to grant either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of Canada, the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens or copyright protection substantially equal to that conferred by the said act, and from the first day of January, 1924, the said country shall for the purpose of the rights conferred by the said act be treated as if it were a country to which the said act extends.

THOS. A. LOW.

OTTAWA, 26th DECEMBER, 1923.

(*In the Canada Gazette, v. 57, no. 26, December 29, 1923, Ottawa, Canada, page 2157.*)

COPYRIGHT—UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

June 26, 1924.

Whereas it is provided by the act of Congress, approved March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," that the copyright

secured by the act except the benefits under section 1 (e) thereof, as to which special conditions are imposed, shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of said act, to wit:

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto;

And whereas it is provided by section 1 (e) of the said act of Congress, approved March 4, 1909, that the provisions of the act, "so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only 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 the President is authorized by section 8 of the said act to determine and declare by proclamation made from time to time the existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid, as the purposes of the act may require;

And whereas satisfactory official assurances have been received that the Governor General in Council of the Union of South Africa has issued a proclamation which

will come into operation on July 1, 1924, by which rights to protection for their works in the Union of South Africa are granted to citizens of the United States on substantially the same basis as to subjects of the Union of South Africa, including rights similar to those provided by section 1 (e) of the copyright act of the United States, approved March 4, 1909.

Now therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim

Effective July 1, 1924.

That on and after July 1, 1924, one of the alternative conditions specified in section 8, and the conditions specified in section 1 (e) of the act of March 4, 1909, will exist and will be fulfilled in respect to the subjects of the Union of South Africa, and that from that date subjects of the Union of South Africa will be entitled for all their works produced or published on or after said date, to all the benefits of the said copyright act of the United States, approved March 4, 1909, including the benefits of section 1 (e), and of the acts amendatory of the said act.

Provided, That the enjoyment by any work to which the provisions of this proclamation relate of the rights and benefits conferred by the copyright act approved March 4, 1909, and the acts amendatory thereof, shall be conditional upon compliance with the requirements and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States, and shall commence from and after compliance with those requirements, constituting due registration for copyright in the United States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand
[SEAL] nine hundred and twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—COPYRIGHT PROCLAMATION,
JUNE 9, 1924

No. 118, 1924

COPYRIGHT AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

Whereas by paragraph (g) of section one hundred and forty-four of the patents, designs, trade-marks and copyright act, 1916, it is enacted that the powers which, under the British Copyright Act, 1911, the Governor-in-Council of a self-governing dominion may, by order, exercise shall, in the Union, be exercised by proclamation of the Governor General in the Gazette;

June 9, 1924.

And whereas by Part II of the British Copyright Act, 1911, authority is conferred upon His Majesty to extend by Order in Council the protection of the said act to certain classes of foreign works within any part of His Majesty's dominions, other than self-governing dominions, to which the act extends;

And whereas under subsection (2) of section thirty of the British Copyright Act, 1911, the Governor-General of the Union may, as respects the Union, make a like order as, under Part II of the said act, His Majesty-in-Council is authorized to make with respect to His Majesty's dominions other than self-governing dominions;

And whereas the Government of the United States of America has issued, or has undertaken to issue, a proclamation extending to the subjects of the Union of South Africa the benefits of the United States act of 1909, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," and, in consequence, such provision as it is expedient to require for the protection of works entitled to copyright under the provision of the patents, designs, trade-marks and copyright act, 1916, has been made, or will be made, by the Government of the United States of America;

And whereas it is desirable to provide protection within the Union of South Africa for the unpublished works of citizens of the United States of America, and for their works published simultaneously in that country and the Union of South Africa:

Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the laws hereinbefore recited, I do declare, proclaim, and make known as follows:

1. The British Copyright Act, 1911 (including the provisions as to existing works), which, subject to the modifications and additions provided by Chapter IV of Act No. 9 of 1916 of the Parliament of the Union of South Africa is by section one hundred and forty-three thereof declared to be in force in that Union, shall, subject to the provisions of the said acts and of this proclamation, apply

(a) to literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works the authors whereof were, at the time of the making of the works, citizens of the United States of America, in like manner as if the authors had been subjects of the Union of South Africa;

(b) in respect of residence in the United States of America, in like manner as if such residence had been residence in the Union of South Africa;

Provided, That—

(i) the term of copyright within the Union of South Africa shall not exceed that conferred by the law of the United States of America;

(ii) the enjoyment of the rights conferred by this proclamation shall be subject to the accomplishment of the conditions and formalities prescribed by the law of the United States of America;

(iii) a work shall be deemed to be published simultaneously in the United States of America and the Union of South Africa if the time between the first publication in the former country and the first publication in the latter country does not exceed sixty days in lieu of the period not exceeding fourteen days provided by section thirty-five (3) of the British Copyright Act, 1911, as in force in the Union of South Africa;

(iv) in the application to existing works of the provisions of section 151 of the said Act No. 9 of 1916 of the Union Parliament, "the commencement of this proclamation" shall be substituted for "the commencement of this chapter" in subsection 1 (b) of that section.

2. This proclamation shall be construed as if it formed part of the said Act No. 9 of 1916 of the Union Parliament, and shall commence and come into operation on the first day of July, 1924, which day is in this proclamation referred to as the commencement of this proclamation. *Effective July 1, 1924.*

God save the King.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the Union of South Africa, at Barberton, on the ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

ATHLONE,

Governor General.

By command of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

PATRICK DUNCAN.

From "The Union of South Africa Government Gazette." v. 66, 4°. Pretoria, No. 1398, 13th June, 1924, pp. 474-475.)

APPENDIX III

CHINESE BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1923-24

By Walter T. Swingle, Chairman Library Committee, United States Department of Agriculture

Chinese, Moso, Tibetan, and Japanese works. As usual the Chinese books far outnumber all other East Asiatic acquisitions. They total 192 works in 4,142 volumes, a smaller number of works but a larger number of volumes than were acquired last year. One work included in the above totals is printed in Chinese and Manchu, and one is printed in Manchu, Mongol, and Chinese; still another book is printed in Mongol written by using Chinese characters phonetically. For the first time the literature of the primitive tribes in West China is represented by 69 manuscript works in Moso writing and one in Chung-chia writing. A collection of 8 bundles of Tibetan manuscripts from West China show several different works included in each bundle, perhaps 30 in all. The Japanese works acquired last year number 41 in 90 volumes. No Korean or Annamite books were added to the collections during the past year.

Chinese official gazetteers. Each year it becomes more difficult to obtain gazetteers not already in the Library of Congress collection—by far the greatest outside of China and possibly Japan. Nevertheless 37 gazetteers were added last year, one being a general gazetteer of all China, 2 provincial, 7 prefectural, and 27 district gazetteers. In addition, 3 duplicate prefectural, and 5 duplicate district gazetteers were received. In some cases these duplicate copies are of use in supplying folios missing in the copies already in the Library of Congress, or in having characters that are missing or blurred in the old copies.

The Library of Congress now contains 1,333 gazetteers as well as 113 duplicate copies.

One of the most interesting gazetteers is a reprint of the Ta Ming i t'ung chih in 90 books, at first sight a smaller

sized reprint of the imperial edition of this general geography of China during the Ming dynasty, already in the Library of Congress. Mr. S. Y. Li, who has been studying library methods in this country for the past three years and who has spent three summers assisting in the indexing and cataloguing of the Chinese books in the Library of Congress, finds that this copy of the *Ta Ming i t'ung chih*, although it contains the same prefaces as the imperial edition, with the date of completion indicated as the fifth year of the second reign of the Emperor Ying Tsung (T'ien Shun 5) or 1461 A. D., nevertheless has a number of additions, especially in the number of prefectures and districts, in the biographical sketches of famous men, and added information about the amount and character of taxes, etc. Chinese bibliographies apparently do not record this amended and augmented edition of the *Ta Ming i t'ung chih* which was published by the Wan Shou T'ang press, although one catalogue of a private library (the *T'ien i ko shu mu*) records an edition published in 1505 by the Shên Tu Chai press. This general gazetteer of China is of special interest, as it is probably the last official gazetteer of China, as a whole, to be printed before the circumnavigation of Africa by the Portuguese and the discovery of America by Columbus.

This Wan Shou T'ang edition secured by the Library of Congress is in good condition, is bound in 40 volumes (the imperial edition is in 80 volumes), and is contained in a wooden case. Like the original imperial edition the Wan Shou T'ang edition has 10 columns of 22 characters on a page, though both characters and pages are smaller.

Another old gazetteer of unusual interest is the *So fang hsin chih* in 5 books, compiled by Chao K'o-chiao and others and completed in the forty-fifth year of the Ming Emperor Wan Li, or 1517. This gazetteer describes a prefecture in Kansu Province known officially as Ninghsia Fu. The last book is in a different style of characters and on different sized blocks; it is from a much later edition, dated 1659. This work does not seem to have been mentioned by Chinese bibliographers.

Several unofficial geographical works, not classed as gazetteers, of unusual interest were secured last year.

Other geographical works.

A Ming geographical work of interest is the Hai yün hsin k'ao by Liang Mêng-lung, in 3 books bound in 3 volumes and published in 1579. It is a treatise on ocean transportation of great interest because of its early publication. It is cited in the literary section of the official Ming history, but seems to have been unknown to modern Chinese bibliographers—doubtless a lost work now fortunately recovered.

The Ti wei by Hsiung Jên-lin (tzu Po-kan), bound in 2 volumes, is another Ming geographical work, a treatise on foreign countries. It deals with Europe, Africa, and America, but more fully with the Asiatic countries outside of China. It was written in 1624 but not published until 1648.

The Ho chu chi wên by K'ang Chi-wen, in 20 books bound in 40 volumes, was published in 1806. It treats of the rivers of China and their control from the earliest times down to 1806. The author is said to have been a good scholar as well as a good public official. This important study on river conservancy has an important bearing on preventing floods and the famines they entail.

Chinese Collection ts'ung shu.

Steady progress has been made in securing ts'ung shu or collections of reprints to add to the already monumental collection of these in the Library of Congress. During the past year 26 new ts'ung shu have been added to the Chinese collection, 2 of them being merely different editions of collections of reprints already in the Library of Congress and 24 entirely new works. In addition 5 works not previously recognized as ts'ung shu were brought to light in connection with the recataloguing of the Chinese works acquired before 1915. In the last annual report of the Librarian of Congress a total of 363 ts'ung shu were reported; adding in the 31 items just enumerated above gives a total of 394, or very nearly 400 in all.

During the past year 25 ts'ung shu have been completely indexed, making, with the total of 363 completely indexed items reported last year, a total of 388 in all that are now completely indexed. These 388 ts'ung shu contain 19,094 works, cards for all of which are filed in stroke-radical order in the Library of Congress, making

it possible to tell in an instant whether any desired work is in the Library.

The most important acquisition in this class is without doubt the photolithographic reprint of the great Taoist Canon, the Tao ts'ang printed during the reign of the Ming Emperor Chêng Tê, 1506 to 1522 A. D. It is a monumental production, containing more than 1,400 separate works, some of them very bulky. The entire collection consists of some 5,000 volumes. Unlike the Buddhist Canon, after which it is obviously modeled in many ways, the Taoist Canon contains many works not of a doctrinal character. Many philosophic treatises, a large number of medical and dietetic works, and even a few works on natural history, are found along with a great number of Taoist works of all degrees of value.

So far only the first two of the seven main divisions of the work have been received by the Library of Congress, about 600 works in all. A fuller notice of this gigantic work can, it is hoped, be given when it is entirely reprinted and safely housed in the Library of Congress.

The chief acquisition among the ts'ung shu that have been received complete during the year is doubtless the Hu pei hsien chêng i shu compiled by Lu Ching. It is a collection of works by authors of Hupeh province which has long been famous for its literary productions. The collection contains 75 different works, 10 in the classics division, 10 in the historical, 30 in the philosophical, and 25 in the belles-lettres divisions of Chinese bibliographers. Eight works are reprinted from the great Ssu k'u ch'üan shu manuscript collection compiled about 150 years ago by order of Emperor Ch'ien Lung. Four other works are reprinted from manuscript copies. None of the 31 works contained in the Hu pei ts'ung shu (already in the Library of Congress) are reprinted in the Hu pei hsien chêng i shu, so the two ts'ung shu together contain 106 works by Hupeh authors. All of the works contained in the Hu pei hsien chêng i shu are reproduced by photolithography, reduced to a uniform size, about 5 by 8 inches. The collection is printed on white paper and is bound in 180 volumes.

Several collections of reprints dating from the Ming dynasty were secured during the past year. Two of these are collections of memorials and other state papers, some of them by famous men; these items will be noticed under the heading Ming historical works.

Another Ming ts'ung shu is the Chin shêng yü chên tsih compiled by Yuan Ch'iuung (tzu Shang-chih). This work contains 52 separate works, mostly by authors of the T'ang dynasty. In most cases the works are reprinted in full, but at least one work, the Shui tung jih chih by Yeh Shêng, said by Wylie (*Notes on Chinese Literature*, p. 199) to contain 40 books, is obviously greatly reduced, as it covers only 49 folios in the present reprint. The collection was issued in 20 volumes and was printed in 1561 A. D., making it one of the earliest miscellaneous collections of reprints in the Library of Congress.

An unusually valuable modern ts'ung shu is the Ku shu ts'ung kan, compiled by Ch'ên Yen and issued in 1921. It contains photolithographic reprints of 16 works; it is bound in 40 volumes. Among the works reprinted is an old manuscript copy of the Kwei ku tzu noticed elsewhere in this report.

Progress in cataloguing Chinese books.

During the past two years the rewriting of the catalogue cards for the Chinese books in the Library has been completed except for some of the Buddhist and Taoist works which require special study by experts to catalogue fully.

During the past year the index of independent works in the Chinese collection of the Library has been revised and brought up to date by using these new catalogue cards. The cards are arranged according to the number of strokes in the first character of the title and, in case of different characters having the same number of strokes, according to the radicals under which the characters are found in Chinese dictionaries. This stroke-radical system of arranging titles has the great advantage that it can be used equally well by all Western, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Annamite scholars regardless of the pronunciation they may give the Chinese characters. By the use of such an index it is possible

to find in a few minutes any work in the Chinese collection of the Library of Congress.

There are now three stroke indexes, the third and last just completed covering the books added from August 1, 1922, to September 30, 1923, as well as a number of old titles that had to be recatalogued. The three stroke indexes contain about 5,500 titles, with a few duplications because of the recataloguing but with about an equal number of omissions of titles of works printed as appendices to other (usually larger) works, which are not yet fully catalogued.

Number of Chinese books in Library of Congress.

With the 190 independent works added this year the total number of Chinese works in the Library of Congress would be about 5,700. There are, however, a considerable number of duplicates among the titles enumerated, usually different editions but sometimes actual duplicate copies. It would probably be a conservative estimate to put the number of different independent works in the Chinese collection at 5,000.

Many of the items in this total are collections of reprints containing dozens or even hundreds of different works. Other items are voluminous reports of Imperial commissions or Government boards containing many separate parts which might be treated as separate works. Other items are gigantic encyclopedias, such as the *Chin T'ing t'u shu chi ch'êng* or Imperial Chinese Encyclopedia, in 10,000 books, bound in about 5,000 physical volumes, which contains a vast number of articles or even entire works reprinted in accordance with the Chinese style in works of this character.

The cards already prepared for titles of works contained in the collections of reprints or *ts'ung shu* (now numbering nearly 400) total well over 20,000; of course there are many duplications among these titles, especially of important works reprinted in different *ts'ung shu*, but as has been explained elsewhere these different reprints of the same work are often from different texts and are of great value to the scholar attempting to restore the original and correct readings of important works. The number of different works contained in the collections of reprints might be estimated as about 12,000 to 15,000.

Allowing for duplication of independent works and works reprinted in ts'ung shu, the total number of different Chinese works in the Library of Congress might be estimated as between 15,000 and 18,000. Considering the rarity and value of the items and the unusual completeness of many classes of Chinese books such as gazetteers, herbals, collections of reprints, Ming historical works, biographical works, etc., it can not be doubted that the Chinese collection of the Library of Congress would be a noteworthy library even in China or Japan, where many collectors have been collecting literary treasures for centuries.

The Twenty-four histories.

Already in the fourth year of Emperor Ch'ien Lung, A. D. 1739, the twenty-two histories were published by imperial order—these ended with the Yüan shih or history of the Yüan dynasty. In 1742 the Ming dynastic history was finished, almost a century after the fall of the Ming dynasty. In 1772 the long-lost old Five-dynastic history covering the period 907–959 A. D. was found in the great manuscript encyclopedia Yung Lo ta tien. It was copied out, revised by eminent scholars, and finally offered to the throne in 1782; in 1784 it was published. These two histories, the Ming shih and the Chiu Wu tai shih, made up the number of dynastic histories and a palace edition called the Twenty-four Histories was issued from the famous Wu Ying tien press by order of Emperor Ch'ien Lung.

The original edition long ago became rare and costly and consequently inaccessible to many scholars who needed to consult it. In 1921 the Commercial Press decided to reprint it by photolithography, reducing it to the size of the great Ssu pu ts'ung k'an collection noticed at length in the last report of the Librarian of Congress. It is printed on white paper and bound in 711 volumes.

The acquisition of this photolithographic edition of this authoritative edition of the dynastic histories will make it possible to spare the original edition (already in the Library of Congress) by using it only for occasional references to make sure of the reading of an illegible character in the reprint. Some confusion has resulted

from the fact that the original edition of the Twenty-four Histories in the Library of Congress has a preface dated Ch'ien Lung 12 or 1747 A. D., before the number of dynastic histories had been raised to 24.

The outstanding event of the past year was the purchase in Japan of a remarkable collection of historical and politico-economic works of the Ming dynasty giving a mass of data bearing on almost every phase of human activities as carried on in the old China as yet unaffected or at most but very slightly affected by the civilization of the West. Not until about 1517 did the Portuguese reach the shores of China and not until the middle of the sixteenth century did European influences begin to be felt in any marked degree.

Ming historical works.

Besides the historical works there are others, such as gazetteers and collected writings, as noted elsewhere in this report, that likewise shed much light on Chinese civilization at a time when European contacts were few and of little importance.

Many of these Ming works, although comprehensive in scope and obviously of great value to the student of Chinese civilization, are so rare that they were not even discovered by Ch'ien Lung's commission of scholars who ransacked the libraries of China during the last quarter of the eighteenth century and recorded all important works they located.

A touch of dramatic interest is given to this acquisition by the fact that the boxes containing these books left Yokohama only five days before the great earthquake destroyed all the remaining stock of the dealer from whom they were purchased in Tokyo.

A dramatic incident in purchasing Chinese books for Library of Congress.

The proprietor of the Chinese bookstore in Tokyo where this purchase was made was on September 1st, 1923, writing a letter to the Library of Congress telling of the shipment of the six boxes containing 137 Chinese works in 2,226 volumes by the *Delagoa Maru* from Yokohama to New York and listing the bill of lading, consular certificate, and itemized bill that were inclosed in the letter. Just as he had written all but the last word of the personal address which in Japanese letters comes at the end of the letter, the great earthquake

struck Tokyo and soon all his stock, except the boxes just shipped to the Library of Congress, was being consumed by the fire that raged after the earthquake. When the foreign registered mail service was resumed 17 days later he sent the original letter, with comments in red ink, telling just when the shock interrupted his writing. A supplementary order sent to him about the middle of August reached him after every book in his great stock of Chinese literature had been lost.

The Ming dynasty, which endured from 1368 to 1644 A. D., was the last purely Chinese dynasty and is the only purely Chinese dynasty of which the printed records can still be secured in any degree of completeness. There can be no doubt that the books published during the Ming dynasty to be found in the Chinese collection of the Library of Congress far exceed in number and value those to be found in any other library outside of China and Japan.

It is still possible to buy at reasonable prices printed books on all phases of human activities that were printed during the Ming dynasty, and as time goes on many of these will be lost forever unless they find refuge in some fireproof library. The time may soon come when the whole world will appreciate the value of careful study of the unique civilization built up by the Chinese in East Asia.

*Huang Ming
su chao.*

Perhaps the most noteworthy item among the Ming historical works acquired this year is the *Huang Ming su chao* compiled by Sun Hsün. It is a bulky work in 70 books, bound in 64 volumes; it was published in 1584 A. D. It is a collection of memorials, petitions, appeals, and remonstrances by officials of the Ming dynasty. The compiler took his chin shih degree during the Wan Li period (1573 to 1620 A. D.); he was the official in charge of the salt gabelle in Chekiang Province when he made this compilation. Among the state papers included in this collection are many by famous Chinese scholars such as Yang Shih-ch'i, one of the greatest scholars of his age, and Wang Shou-jên, who is better known by his literary name, Wang Yang-ming, and who was one of the outstanding speculative philosophers of the Ming dynasty.

There are no fewer than 11 memorials by Wang Yang-ming. One of them gives the history of a battle he won over the rebels and of his refusal to accept hereditary posthumous honors on the ground that those who had aided him were not honored and that his victory was due to their loyal help and advice. Another memorial suggests the means of preserving permanent peace among the southern barbarians by appointing two kinds of officials to rule them, one a Chinese, the other selected from the natives. He goes on to say:

The duty of the officials would be to show them how to live, how to cultivate their soil, and how to irrigate their fields. The local government should supply the natives with seeds, livestock, and agricultural implements, which should be returned, together with one-third of the harvest. Get more farmers to plant uncultivated land; induce more merchants to come to trade; but take as low taxes as possible so the people can maintain their accustomed worship, travel as usual, and meet all their living expenses.

Another memorial gives eight suggestions on the occasion of the appearance of a comet, among them one reading:

To reduce the army and economize on national expenditures.

This has a distinctly modern sound.

In all, the *Huang Ming su chao* contains a thousand or so signed memorials. This work was apparently unknown to the compilers of the Imperial catalogue, and so far no notice of it has been found in other Chinese bibliographical works except in the catalogue of the T'ien I Ko library. This rare and valuable work is a welcome addition to the already noteworthy collection of Ming dynasty state papers in the Library of Congress.

Another important addition to the books in this class is the *Chi lu hui pien* compiled by Shen Chieh-fu, a Ming official who took his chin shih degree in 1559 A. D. It was published during the Chia Ching period (1522 to 1567 A. D.).

It is a collection of works (1) on the foundation of the Ming dynasty; (2) biographical sketches of statesmen and military leaders of the Ming dynasty, especially those of Kinagsu Province; (3) sketches of customs, unusual happenings, and superstitious beliefs of the early

Ming dynasty. Probably because of this last-mentioned class of works included in the *Chi lu hui pien* the Imperial Catalogue severely condemns it. Nevertheless there are many very valuable works on historical, biographical, and geographical subjects reprinted here, although unfortunately some of them are not reprinted in full. The most notable works in this collection are those of the famous Ming scholar in historical criticism, Wang Shih-chên.

The *Chi lu hui pien* is a large work in 216 books bound in 72 volumes; it reprints 119 works and is considered to be a *ts'ung shu* by Chinese bibliographers.

The *Huang Ming t'ung chi shu i*, compiled by Pu Shih-chang and Tu Hêng, is a historical work of the annals class, giving a chronological record of events from 1361 to 1572 A. D. It has 12 books bound in 12 volumes and was published in 1605 A. D. It supplemented the *Huang Ming t'ung chi* of Ch'ên Chien, as is indicated by its title. The *Huang Ming t'ung chi shu i* is not noticed in the Imperial Catalogue and has not yet been found in any other Chinese bibliographical work. Often the events narrated in such works as this that supplement standard works are precisely those of most interest to the student of Chinese civilization.

The *Hsien chang lei pien* compiled by Lao K'an is an encyclopedic work on the governmental organization, taxation, rituals, education, biographies of famous officials and martyrs, and a host of other matters. It seems to be unknown to Chinese bibliographers but is undoubtedly a very valuable work for all students of Chinese political and social organization of China during the Ming dynasty. It is in 42 books bound in 20 volumes. The preface is dated 1579 A. D.

Another Ming dynasty historical work of unusual interest is the *Ch'u chi*, by Liao Tao-nan, in 60 books, bound in 48 volumes. The preface is dated 1546 A. D.

This work is placed by the Imperial Catalogue in the miscellaneous histories class and is a record of every event and every person of importance in any way related to the old State of Ch'u, then the Hukuang Province, now divided into Hupeh and Hunan Provinces. The

author took the chin shih degree of the old examination system in 1510 and was further honored by an appointment to the Hanlin College. After his retirement from office he wrote the Ch'u chi in honor of the Emperor Chia Ching (1522 to 1567 A. D.). The work is divided into 15 sections—royal family, geography, biography of eminent subjects, biography of high officials, philosophy, men of letters, treatises and advice, advisors, martyrs, loyalty, general biographies, Taoist and Buddhist biographies, heroes, political works, and a biography of the author.

Perhaps because of the wide diversity of subjects covered, the Imperial Catalogue condemns the work as being too much of a mixture and having little or nothing of value. Just such works are, however, often found to contain a large fund of important information regarding the inventions and discoveries of the Chinese people not considered important enough to notice in more orthodox works.

Besides the Ming historical works briefly noted above there are a number of others acquired at the same time that contain much historical matter though they are not classed as historical works. Some of these Ming works are noticed in other parts of this report, in particular under gazetteers and geographical works and under ts'ung shu. A goodly number of the Ming works secured for the Library during the past year have not yet been carefully enough examined to warrant giving them a notice here.

The Library of Congress has already a noteworthy collection of Taoist philosophic texts and as mentioned elsewhere in this report is now receiving the photolithographic reprint of the great Taoist canon containing over 1,400 separate works on all phases of Taoism.

Taoism.

Several other important Taoist works were acquired during the past year; chief among them are two companion works Lao tze t'ung i and the Chuang tze t'ung i, both commented on by Chu Tê-chih and published during the Chia Ching period of the Ming dynasty in 1565 A. D.

Tu Pei-hsin's commentary, itself a compilation of 13 previous commentaries on Chuang tze, is also given. The Lao tze t'ung i occupies 2 books, the Chuang tze t'ung i 10 books; each book is bound as a separate volume. In reality the two works are entirely distinct, although both were edited by Chu Tê-chih and both were published in the same style by the same printer. Both are first editions and superb examples of the best style of the printer's art.

Ming texts of Taoist philosophic works are much superior to those published later during the Ch'ing or Manchu dynasty, as some of the characters, rendered tabu by being a part of the Emperors' personal names, are very important in Taoist doctrines and texts in which other characters, substituted for the tabued characters, are almost impossible to understand. The character hsüan, the ninety-fifth radical of Chinese lexicographers, meaning somber, profound, abstruse, etc., was made tabu in 1662, as it was a part of the Emperor K'ang Hsi's personal name. Taoist editors therefore substituted, not the amputated form of hsüan now in common use in China (and Japan as well) but an entirely different character yüan, meaning first, origin, etc.; as Père L. Wieger points out, the confusion thereby caused is so great as to render many passages unintelligible. For this reason well-edited and well-printed Ming texts of Taoistic works are very valuable.

These two companion works give excellently printed and presumably well-edited texts of the extant works of the two greatest Taoist sages of antiquity. Lao tzu is well known to the western world, as his immortal treatise, the Tao tê ching has been translated into western languages more often than any other Chinese philosophic work. Lao tzu, or Lao Chün, or Li Tan, born B. C. 604, was a contemporary of Confucius and the founder of philosophic Taoism. Chuang tsu, or Chuang Chou, who lived during the fourth and third centuries B. C., devoted his life to a glorification of the doctrines of Lao tzu.

Besides the work just noted, the Library acquired this year another commentary on the works of Chuang tzu under the title "Nan hua chên ching fu mo," in eight

books, by Lu Hsi-hsing, published in 1578 A. D. The Imperial Catalogue states that the author attempted to unite Taoism as exemplified by the Tao tê ching of Lao tzu with Buddhism as expressed in the Pu erh f'a mên dogma into one philosophic doctrine. Chiao Hung, in writing his famous work *Chuang tzu i*, or *Helps in reading Chuang tzu*, quotes very many of the comments of Lu Hsi-hsing. Chiao Hung was born in 1541, took his first degree in 1564, and passed first in the palace examinations and was appointed to the Hanlin College in 1599. The present work, issued in 1578, came out during the period of Chiao Hung's greatest activity in scholarship and before he became a public official. The Library of Congress is fortunate in securing what is probably the original edition of this work of Lu Hsi-hsing, given so much importance by being quoted in the *Chuang tzu i* and by a favorable notice by the compilers of the Imperial Catalogue.

The *Lo wên chung kung tsou i* is a collection of the memorials, reports, and other State papers of Lo Ping-chang. The work consists of 30 books, bound in 28 volumes. The author was one of the great leaders brought into prominence by the T'ai-ping rebellion that ravaged central China from 1851 to 1865.

According to L. Giles's Chinese biographical dictionary, A Chinese self-made scholar. Lo Ping-chang, who was born in 1798 and who died in 1867, was originally a cook (some say a slave) of a Chinese gentleman in whose household he listened to the tutor instructing the children. Soon he composed an essay that was so good that his master gave him an education and finally one of his daughters in marriage.

Lo Ping-chang progressed rapidly, and after attaining the chin shih degree, the highest in the old Chinese examination system, he was appointed to the Hanlin Academy. He rose rapidly to distinction during the T'ai-ping rebellion and was Governor of Honan from 1850 to 1860, and finally captured the rebel Shih Ta-k'ai, in 1861 in Szechwan, of which province he was then governor.

The great general Tsen Kuo-fan began his career as one of Lo Ping-chang's subordinates.

Lo Ping-chang gave close attention to the young men who worked for him, and many of them rose to high places. Giles goes on to say: "Incorruptible in his official capacity, in private life he was simple and unostentatious."

Lo Ping-chang is a good representative of the true democracy of the old Chinese civilization; born in humble circumstances, he rose because of his talents to positions of the highest power and influence.

*Kuei ku tzu,
the Chinese Soc-
rates.*

Last year, while examining the supposed Ming edition copy of the *Kuei ku tzu*, noted in last year's report of the Librarian, Mr. Michael J. Hagerty found in the Kiang family library, now the property of the University of California, another remarkable edition issued in the tenth year of the Chia Ch'ing period (1805 A. D.) from the famous Shih yen chai press and most carefully edited by Ch'in En-fu. The Ch'in family had a few years before, in 1789, put out from this same press an edition based on the one contained in the Taoist canon published during the latter part of the Ming dynasty. This 1789 edition was good enough to be selected to be reproduced in facsimile in the great Ssu pu ts'ung k'an collection of reprints noticed in last year's report. Ch'in En-fu, in the preface to the 1805 edition, states that the study of a manuscript edition from the Shu ku t'ang library of Ch'ien Tsêng and the comments of his friend Lu Paoching on the 1789 edition convinced him that "the errors contained in the Taoist canon edition were not few."

Ch'in En-fu accordingly published the remarkable edition found in the Kiang family library of the University of California, which is evidently the result of a lifetime of study of all available sources. It not only compares the best available texts of the *Kuei ku tzu* but gives an elaborate bibliographical history of the work extracted from Chinese historical source works and then in an appendix gives a detailed account of the quotations from this work to be found in standard Chinese works. Some of these quotations are not to be found in the work in its present form, but these may be from two chapters that have been lost. This is doubtless the best text now extant and indispensable to any critical study of the work.

Through Mr. Hagerty, arrangements were made to exchange a photographic facsimile copy of the rare old edition in the Library of Congress for a similar copy of the fine modern edition in the library of the University of California.

The copy of the 1805 Ch'in family edition in the Kiang family library is in excellent condition except for the postface, from which one or more folios are missing. Efforts are being made to have these missing folios copied in China. The work is beautifully printed in the best style of a Chinese family press of high repute. It gives the text of the Kuei ku tzu with the elaborate commentary by Tao Hung-ching of the Liang dynasty, the only ancient commentary that has come down to us.

The Library of Congress received last year the facsimile reprint of the 1789 Ch'in family edition in the Ssu pu ts'ung k'an. During the past year a reprint of the second Ch'in edition of the Kuei ku tzu, the same as this one brought to light by Mr. Hagerty and noted above, was received in the Hu pei hsien chêng i shu noted above. There is also an old manuscript copy of a very similar edition of the Kuei ku tzu reproduced by photolithography in the Ku shu ts'ung k'an received this year. There is also a modern reprint of the text alone in the Tzu shu po chia, a ts'ung shu printed in Hupeh province in 1875, which has been in the Library for some time.

Two years ago the Library contained only this last-named text, of little value for textual criticism; now, thanks to a series of lucky finds, it contains five of the Kuei ku tzu editions of capital importance, besides the one of minor importance it had in 1922. Next year the Library should receive the part of the Taoist canon noted before that will contain a photolithographic reprint of the best old text of the Kuei ku tzu known to Chinese bibliographers. Doubtless with the growing realization of the value of early Chinese philosophic writings and the appreciation of the fact that textual criticism is as needful here as in western research, some scholar will soon make good use of the excellent material in the Library for the study of the treatise that founded politi-

cal science in China ages ago. It is worthy of note that more careful textual criticism has been applied to the Kuei ku tzu by modern Chinese scholars than to any other early philosophical treatise.

*Ts'ai Hsiang's
Treatise on the
Lychee.*

*The first scientific monograph in
agriculture.*

The Li chih p'u, or Monograph on Lychee, by Ts'ai Hsiang was written in late summer, 1059 A. D., and copied in caligraphic script in the spring of the following year by the author, who was a famous calligrapher as well as a scholar of renown and a notably able and energetic public official. This copy was then engraved on wooden blocks from which rubbings could be taken. This modest treatise in one book of seven chapters constitutes a landmark in the history of civilization, as it is the first scientific monograph on any fruit tree ever published in any country. In the last report of the Librarian an account was given of a somewhat similar treatise on the Citrus fruits of Wenchow, by Han Yen-chih, published more than a century later, in 1178 A. D. These two treatises were the worthy precursors of a whole group of monographs on the fruits, vegetables, field crops and other products of China, and are the true incunabula of agricultural literature.

Mr. Michael J. Hagerty, whose translation of the Chü lu of Han Yen-chih was noticed in the last report, has been for some months making a very careful translation of Ts'ai Hsiang's monograph on the Lychee and has had much trouble to find accurate texts of this work. The Library of Congress Chinese collection was drawn upon for four different reprints, in seven different impressions, or three different rubbings of this work. Although it is contained in the sumptuously printed Imperial Encyclopedia that was prepared by order of the Emperor K'ang Hsi, this particular text was unusually defective and in fact all available texts contain obvious errors that could not possibly have been made by a scholar of the attainments of Ts'ai Hsiang. The effort of Mr. Hagerty to secure a correct reading of the corrupt passages in the existing texts has led him little by little into a comparative study of all available material and has shown that textual criticism, common

enough in the study of Greek and Latin works, is just as necessary in case of the older Chinese works.

It is a matter of congratulation that just at the time when it was most needed by Mr. Hagerty the Library was fortunate enough to receive from Prof. G. Weidman Groff, dean and director of the College of Agriculture of the Canton Christian College at Canton, China, a photographic copy of a very fine manuscript copy of the Li chih p'u of Ts'ai Hsiang, written beautifully on silk. This manuscript, the first page of which is reproduced photographically in Professor Groff's book, *The Lychee and Lungan* (New York, 1921), had been in the possession of a Chinese family for at least five generations and gives a few variant readings of the disputed passages that are not found in any other text as yet secured, and which may prove important in determining the most probable reading.

This study of the earliest scientific agricultural work in the world has shown the advantages of having a number of different reprints or editions of Chinese works, since almost every one of the different texts of the Li chih p'u has thrown light on some one or more disputed readings.

So far as is known, no other Chinese library even in the Far East possesses so many texts of this important work as are now to be found in the Library of Congress.

Among the interesting gifts received from Chinese authors last year is the Hsiao chi tsih i hsüan su, by Yao Ming-hui (Yao Min-whay), professor of Chinese literature at the Chi-nan Institute, Nanking, China. It is a small volume of studies on education, chiefly a discussion of the doctrines of 25 Chinese scholars on the subject; 22 of them of the Sung dynasty, and 3 of them of previous dynasties. Accompanying the volume as received at the Library is a multigraphed sheet with the following notice by Prof. John Dewey:

Old Chinese educational ideas in new bottles.

When new currents are moving in education, it is fortunate that there exists in Chinese classic literature a brief treatise in which many of the ideas that are regarded as distinctively modern are expressed. In a period of transition it is desirable that the breach of continuity with the past should be as gentle as possible. It

seems to me therefore that grateful appreciation is due Prof. Yao Min-whay for the pains which he has taken to edit these notes on teaching and the various commentators on them. For it will enable teachers and others to understand that many of the new tendencies, especially those which emphasize the intellectual self-activity of students, the social aim of education in promoting reforms, the cooperative relation of teacher and student, are universal, not peculiarly western, and that in welcoming these ideas, China of the present day is only returning to the best thought of its own past, not abandoning its own culture to adopt foreign ideas. Accordingly, I regard it as a privilege to have the opportunity to respond to the kind invitation of Prof. Yao Min-whay with a few words of introduction to his timely and scholarly work.

Another gift from an old style Chinese scholar is the Tien su ko ts'ung k'an, second series of writings by Hsü Ko (tzu Chung-k'o), a distinguished public official, of late working with a great Chinese publishing house in Shanghai. A true encyclopedist in the breadth of his interests, Hsü Chung-k'o treats in this series of works of subjects as diverse as the history of Chinese capital punishment, biographies of Ming rebels, the cabinet system in the T'ang dynasty and perhaps the most interesting of all, a treatise called K'o yen, a study of the changes in customs and manners in China during the past 20 years. This work has a preface by Ts'ai Yüan-pei, the learned chancellor of the Peking National University. Mr. S. Y. Li's comment on the work is as follows: "The author has combined in himself the merits of the scholar of the old régime and the understanding of the new intellectual currents of present day China as seen from the standpoint of Western civilization. . . . He has given not merely the facts of social changes, but has always tried to understand, appreciate, and interpret justly such changes, even of the most commonplace nature. Sometimes he goes back to the old Chinese classics and histories in order to explain the reason for the usages of the past, and this makes his paper a scholarly reference work."

The first bibliography of Chinese agriculture.

A third gift, this time from a young Chinese student now studying in an American university, is the bibliography of Chinese literature on Agriculture (Chung Kuo nung shu mu lu hui pien) compiled by Mao Yung (the

donor), being publication No. 1 of the Library of the University of Nanking, and issued by the library in June, 1924. The work is a small volume, printed in western style, of 226 octavo pages, with an introduction by Han Kwoh-chuin, civil governor of Kiangsu province, a preface, in English and Chinese, by Prof. Harry Clemons, whose work in the Library of Congress was noted in the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1921-22. This bibliography lists on 214 pages of 14 columns each all Chinese works having any connection with agriculture. These works are listed under 21 main heads and 9 sub-heads. The titles were secured by actual inspection of the books in the libraries of Nanking and neighboring cities, and from 73 Chinese bibliographies and library catalogues, among them the catalogue of the Chinese books in the Library of Congress.

It is a matter for congratulation that after 18 months of research some titles could not be located in any Chinese catalogue or bibliography and were quoted from the catalogue of the Chinese collection of the Library of Congress.

Among them is the Hui t'u Pên ts'ao kang mu hui yen, an illustrated commentary on the famous herbal of Li Shih-chên by I Ch'un-yü, with a preface dated Tien Chi 4 (1624 A. D.) and printed in Shun Chih 2 (1646 A. D.) in 20 books.

This bibliography includes about 2,700 titles, but as there is some duplication, the same general works being cited sometimes under several headings, it is probable that there are not more than 2,000 different titles in the work. Even so, this indicates how voluminous a literature exists in China on this basic industry.

The copy of this valuable bibliography presented to the Library of Congress by the author contains a manuscript note in Chinese on how the work was started and how it was carried on to completion, signed by the author, and a typewritten memorandum in English giving the English translation of the classes and subclasses under which the books are classed, and also a translation of the explanatory chapter that follows the preface.

*Pictographic
manuscripts of the
Moso Tribes of
West China.*

A notable acquisition was the purchase from Dr. Joseph F. Rock of a large collection of Moso manuscripts secured by him in Yunnan while he was traveling in the territories still held by these primitive people over whom the Chinese exercise in many regions only a nominal authority.

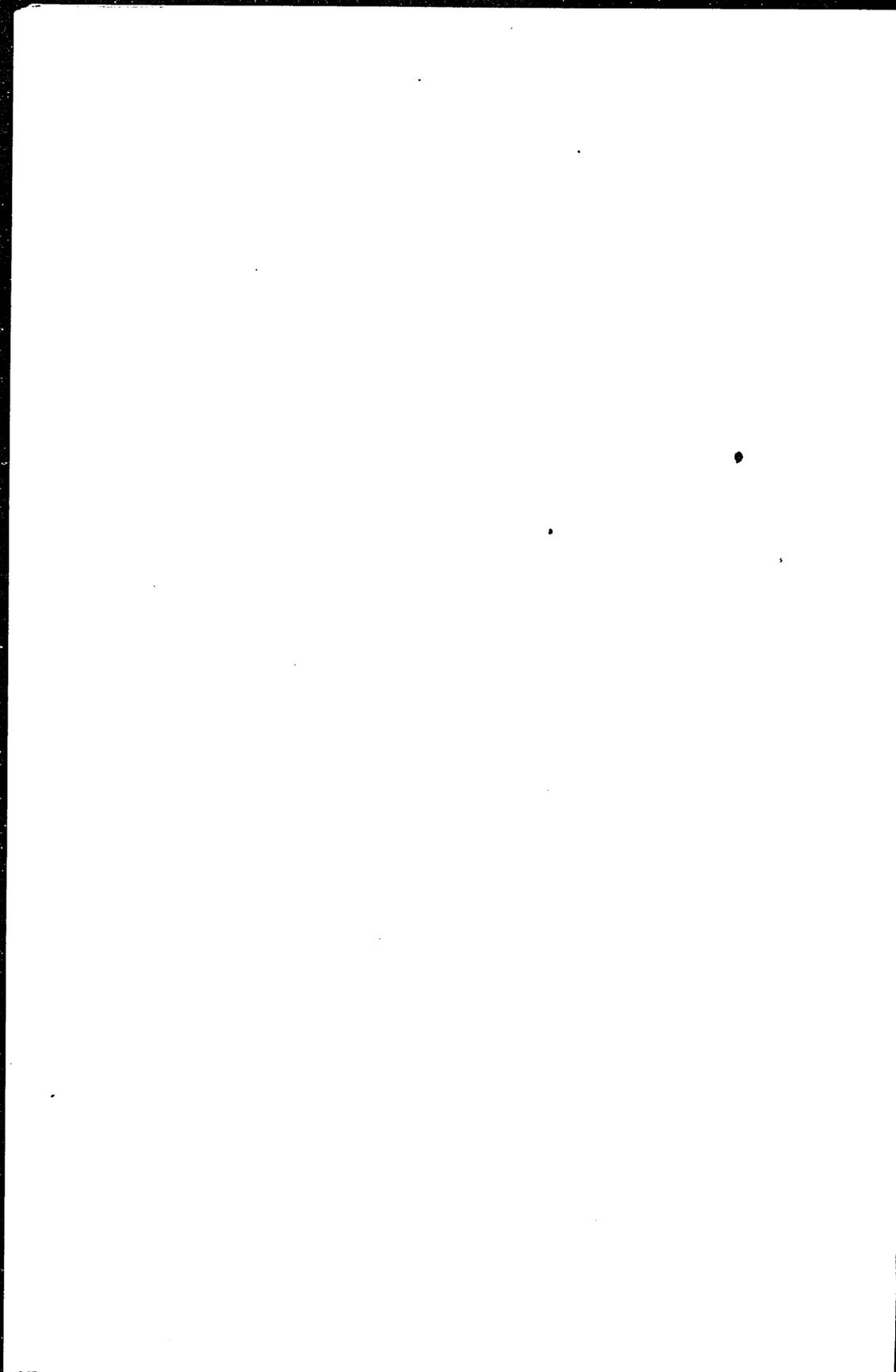
Moso manuscripts have been brought to Europe and America before and have been made the subject of attentive study by scholars, but up to date barely a dozen manuscripts all told have reached western countries. Doctor Rock secured no fewer than 69 manuscripts, by far the largest collection ever brought together outside of the Moso country. These manuscripts show the two methods of writing used by the Mosos; most of them are plainly pictographic, but some are written in a syllabic script. Some of the manuscripts combine both systems of writing.

The gem of the collection is a pictographic story of creation that Doctor Rock was able with the help of a Chinese interpreter to transcribe in Moso sounds and also translate in full. Without doubt this Moso creation myth will become an important document not only in the study of the Moso language and literature, but also to students of the folklore of the aboriginal tribes of West China.

Doctor Rock also secured with great difficulty a single manuscript from a Chung-chia priest who promptly regretted the sale and followed him all day in a vain endeavor to persuade him to sell it back. No Chung-chia manuscripts are reported as yet in western libraries and museums, and little is known about the language and practically nothing about the method of writing it. It is not even clear that the Chung-chia priests can read the books they use in their shamanistic ceremonies. It can not be doubted that the volume now in the Library of Congress will be of great interest to all students of the languages, literature, and folklore of the semi-independent tribes of west China.

Doctor Rock also secured a collection of Tibetan manuscripts in western Yunnan that prove to be written in a primitive and little-known script. In all, eight bundles

of these manuscripts were secured, each bundle bound between two wooden boards held in place by cords. The bundles prove upon examination to contain in every case a number of different manuscripts, often of very different sizes, written in very diverse manners. A careful study of these manuscripts should be undertaken by an expert in Tibetan language and literature. Fortunately, the Library of Congress has already a good beginning of a Tibetan library to which these unusual manuscripts came as a welcome addition.



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