

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

U. S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30
1932



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1932

257A



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1932

1932

FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

A. Of material:

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

B. Of endowments:

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

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

C. Of money for immediate application:

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

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

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

Ex officio:

OGDEN L. MILLS, *Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman.*

SENATOR SIMEON D. FESS, *Chairman of Joint Committee on the Library.*

HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian of Congress, Secretary.*

Appointive:

JOHN BARTON PAYNE, Esq., Washington, D. C. (Term expires March, 1933.)

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

LIST OF OFFICERS

1932-33

LIBRARIANS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIBRARY

1802-1807—John Beckley, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian.

1807-1815—Patrick Magruder, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian.

1815-1829—George Watterston.

1829-1861—John Silva Meehan.

1861-1864—John G. Stephenson.

1864-1897 (June 30)—Ainsworth Rand Spofford.

1897 (July 1)—January 17, 1899—John Russell Young.

1899 (April 5)—Herbert Putnam.

LIBRARY STAFF

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

HERBERT PUTNAM—Librarian of Congress.

FREDERICK WILLIAM ASHLEY—Chief Assistant Librarian.

Allen Richards Boyd—Executive Assistant.

Jessica Louise Farnum—Secretary.

DIVISIONS

Reading Rooms—Martin Arnold Roberts, superintendent. David Chambers Mcarns, chief assistant. Representatives' reading room—Hugh Alexander Morrison, George Heron Milne, custodians. Library station at the Capitol—Harold S. Lincoln, custodian. Service for the blind—Maude G. Nichols, in charge.

Rare Book Room—V. Valta Parma, custodian.

Division of Accessions—Linn R. Blanchard, chief.

Division of Aeronautics—Albert Francis Zahm, chief.

Division of Bibliography—Florence S. Hellman, acting chief.

Binding Division—George W. Morgan, in charge.

Card Division—Charles Harris Hastings, chief.

Catalogue Division—James B. Childs, chief.

Catalogue, Classification, and Bibliography—Charles Martel, consultant.

Classification Division—Clarence W. Perley, chief.

Division of Documents—David Judson Haykin, chief.

Division of Fine Arts—Leicester B. Holland, chief; Elizabeth Robins Pennell, honorary curator, Pennell-Whistler collections.

Legislative Reference—Herman H. B. Meyer, director.

Mail and Delivery—Samuel M. Croft, chief.

Division of Manuscripts—J. Franklin Jameson, chief.

Division of Maps—Lawrence Martin, chief.

Division of Music—Carl Engel, chief.

Division of Periodicals—Henry S. Parsons, chief.

Division of Orientalia—Arthur W. Hummel, chief.

Division of Semitic Literature—Israel Schapiro, chief.

Division of Slavic Literature—Nicholas R. Rodionoff, chief.

Smithsonian Division—Frederick E. Brasch, chief; William Lee Corbin, custodian (office at Smithsonian Institution).

List of Officers

Law Library—John T. Vance, jr., law librarian.
European Representative—Worthington C. Ford.

CONSULTANTS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

Consultant in Bibliography and Research—Ernest Cushing Richardson.
Consultant in Cataloguing—James Christian Meinich Hanson.
Consultant in Church History—William H. Allison.
Consultant in Economics—Victor Selden Clark.
Consultant in European History—Henry Eldridge Bourne.
Consultant in Hispanic Literature—David Rubio.
Consultant in Philosophy—William Alexander Hammond.
Consultant in Sociology—Joseph Mayer.
Project C—Seymour de Ricci, compiler and editor; William J. Wilson, executive secretary.
Union Catalogue—Ernest Kletsch, curator.
Honorary Consultant in Military History—Brig. Gen. John McAuley Palmer (U. S. A., retired).
Honorary Consultant in Chinese History and Culture—Kiang Kang-hu.
Honorary Consultant in Classical Literature—Harold North Fowler.
Honorary Consultant in Paleography—Elias Avery Lowe (Oxford).
Honorary Consultant in Roman Law—Francesco Lardone.
Honorary Consultant in Science—Harry Walter Tyler.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

William Lincoln Brown—Acting Register of Copyrights.

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

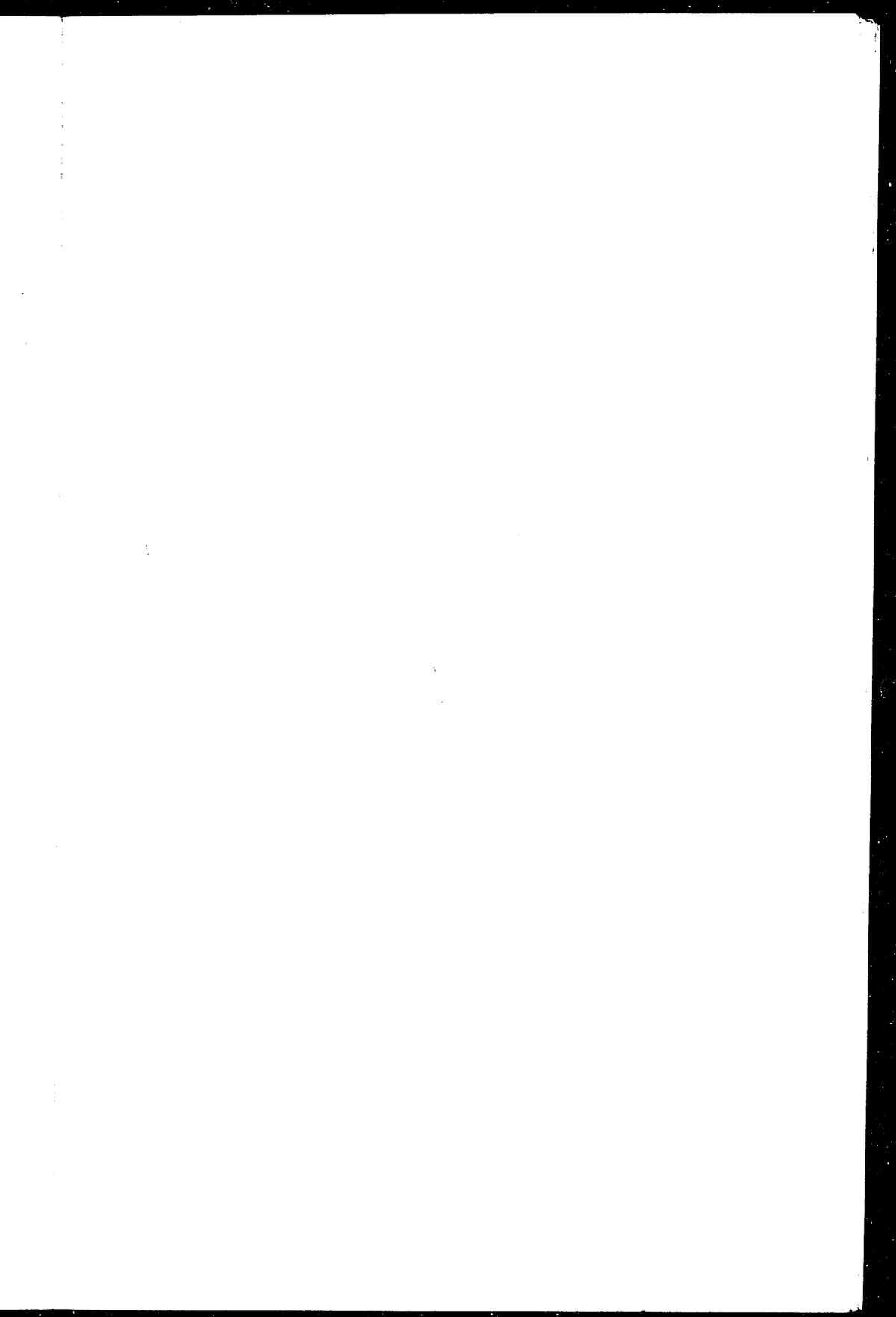
William C. Bond—Superintendent.
 Charles E. Ray—Chief Engineer.
 Damon Warren Harding—Electrician.
 G. N. Courtade—Captain of the guard.

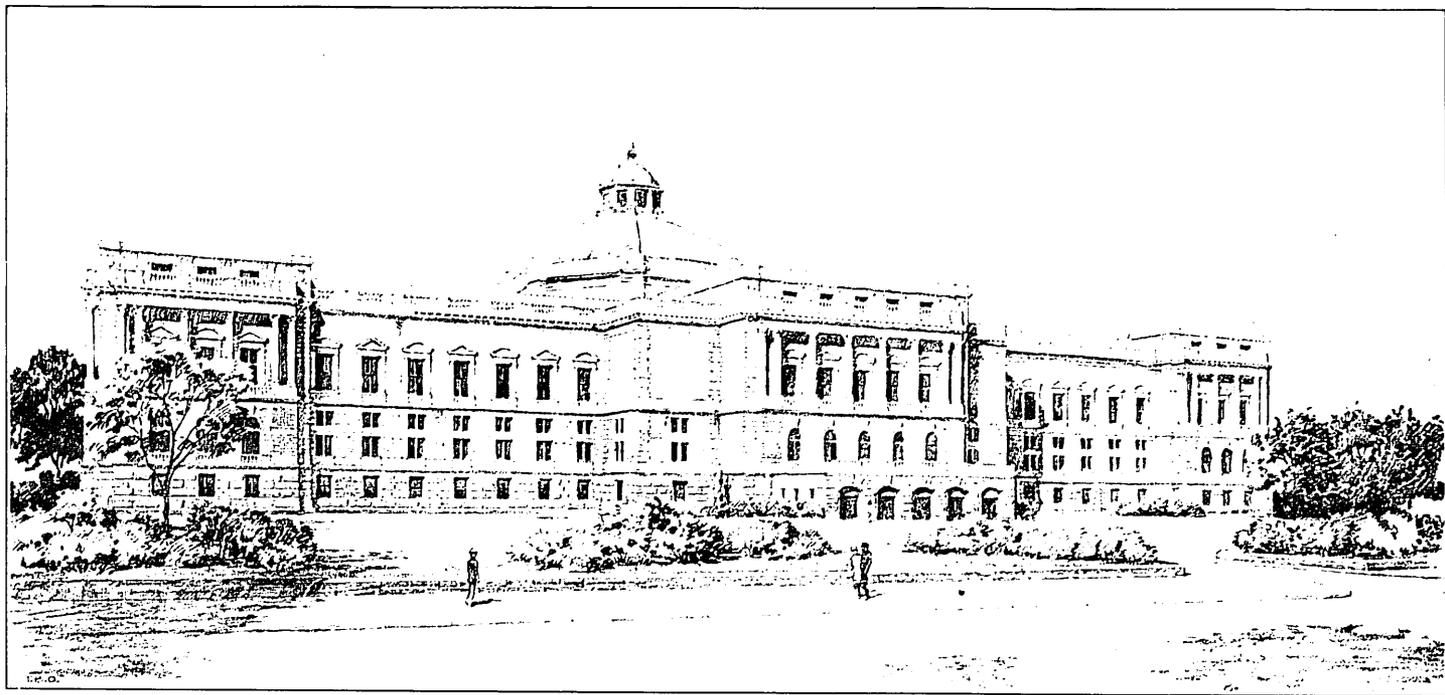
DISBURSING OFFICE—LIBRARY AND BOTANIC GARDEN

Wade H. Rabbitt—Disbursing officer.

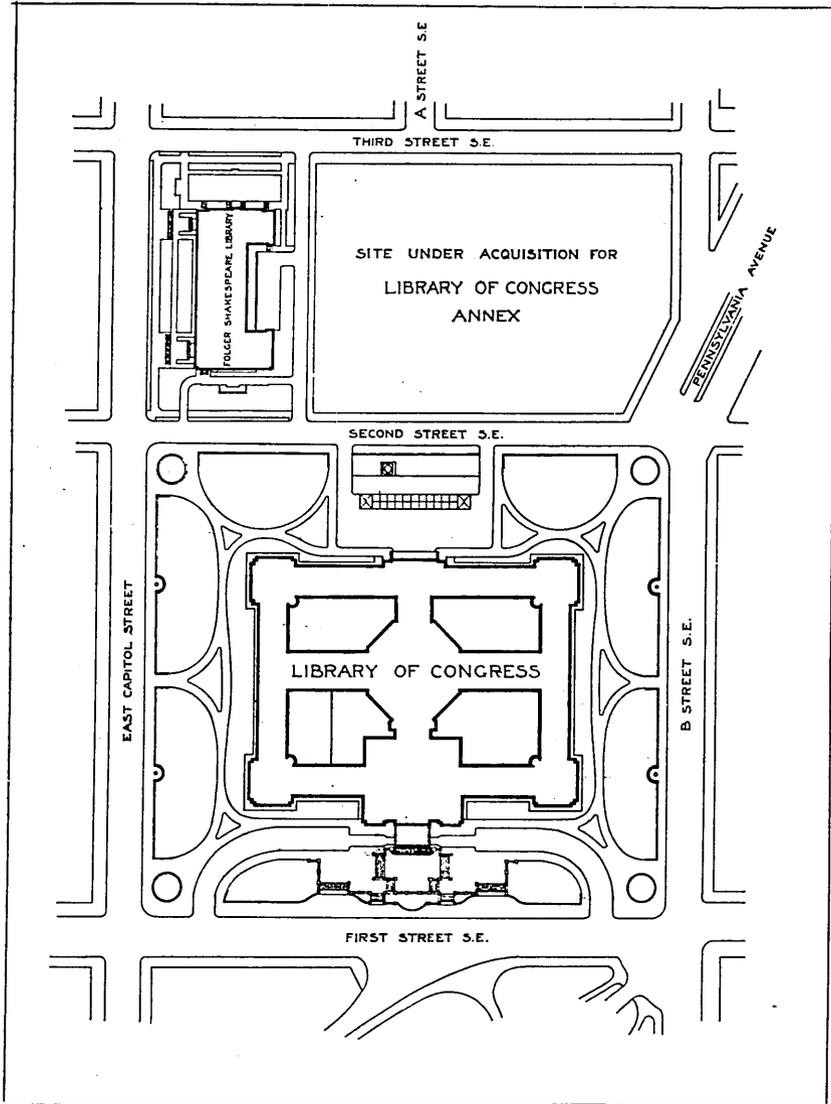
LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Printing—John Henry Williams, foreman.
Binding—George R. Erler, foreman.

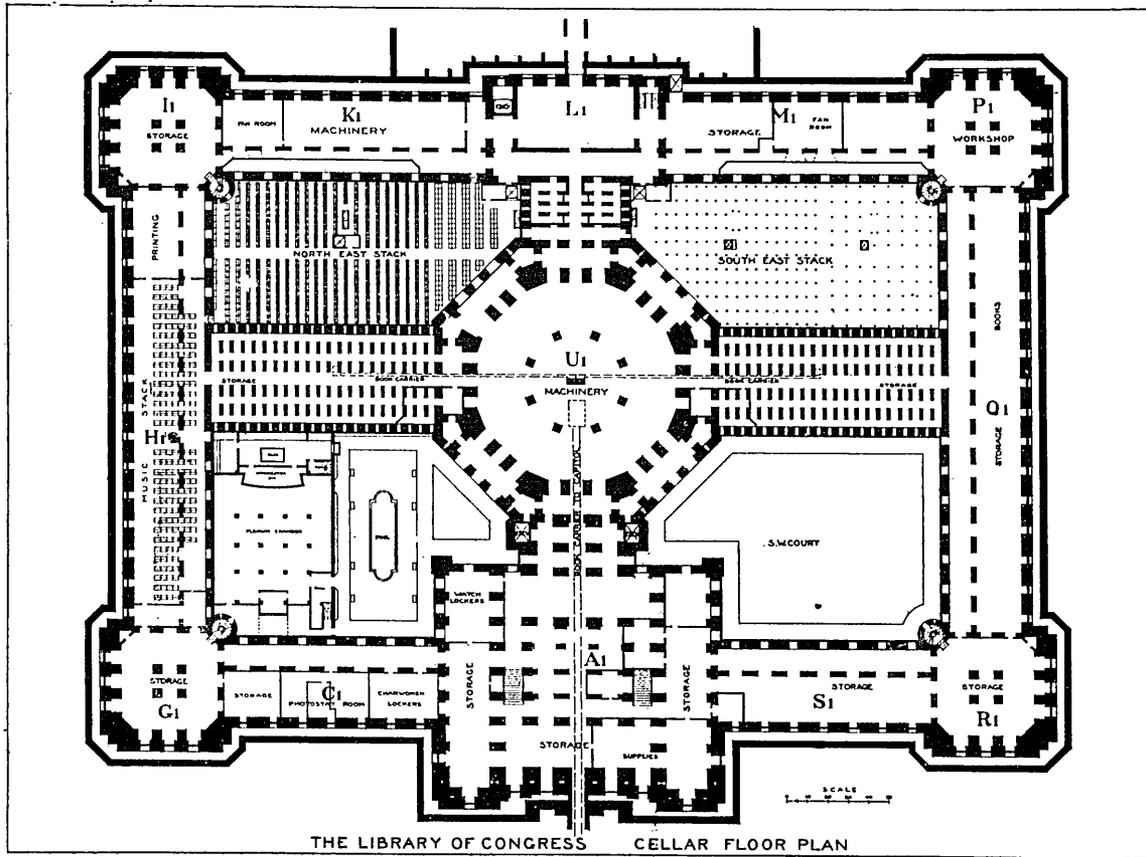




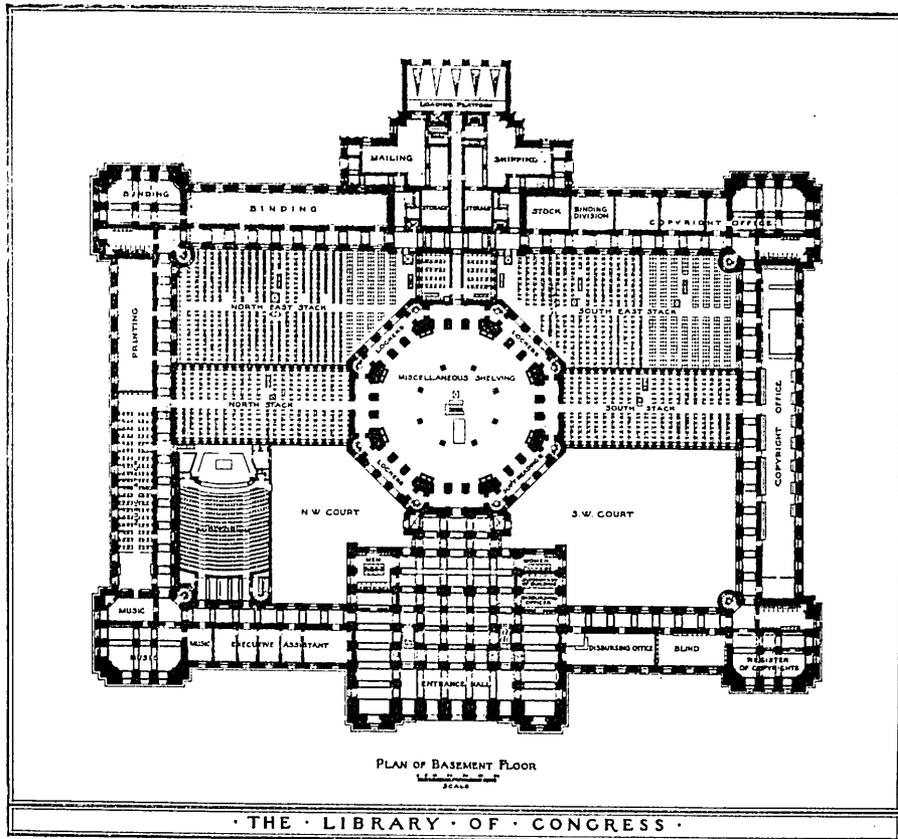
EAST FRONT SHOWING PROPOSED ADDITION

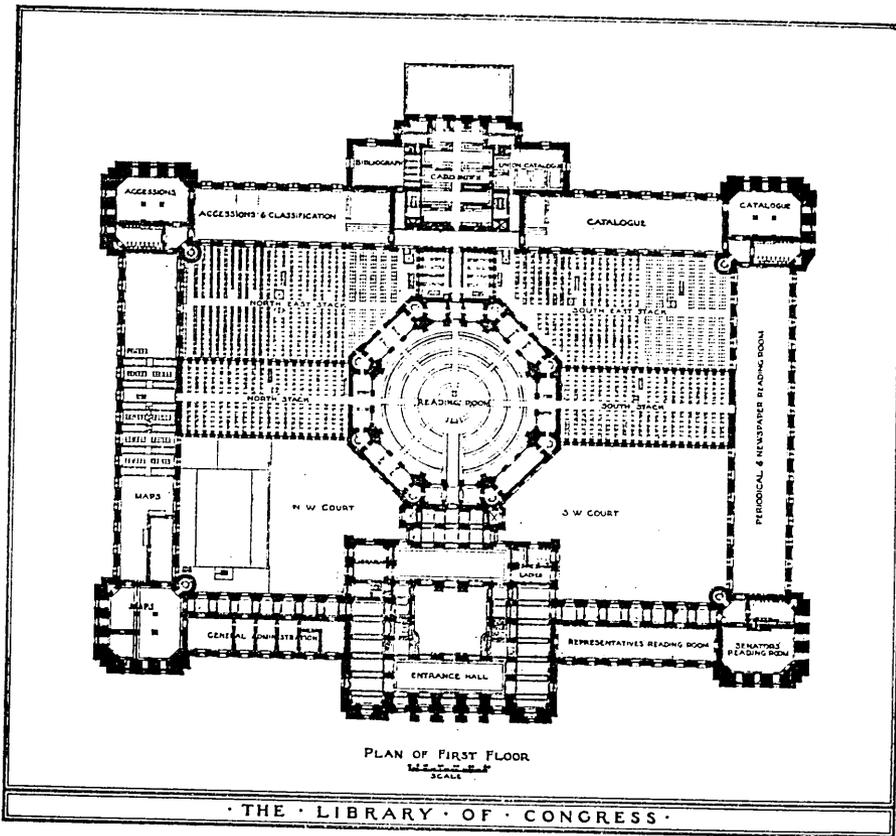


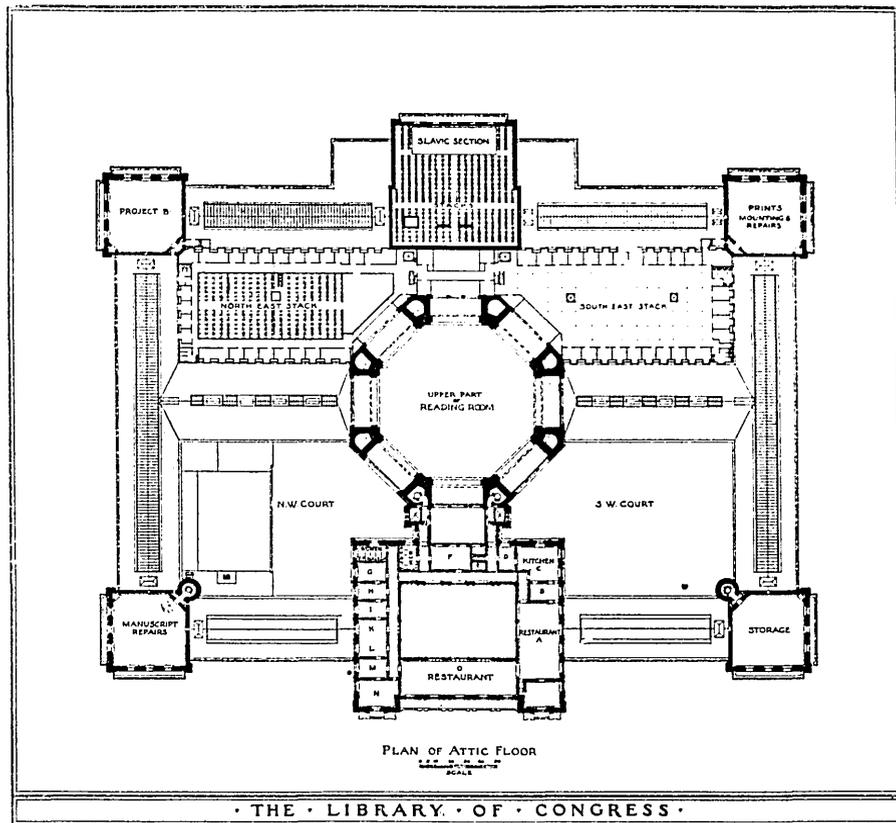
Library Grounds with squares 760 and 761

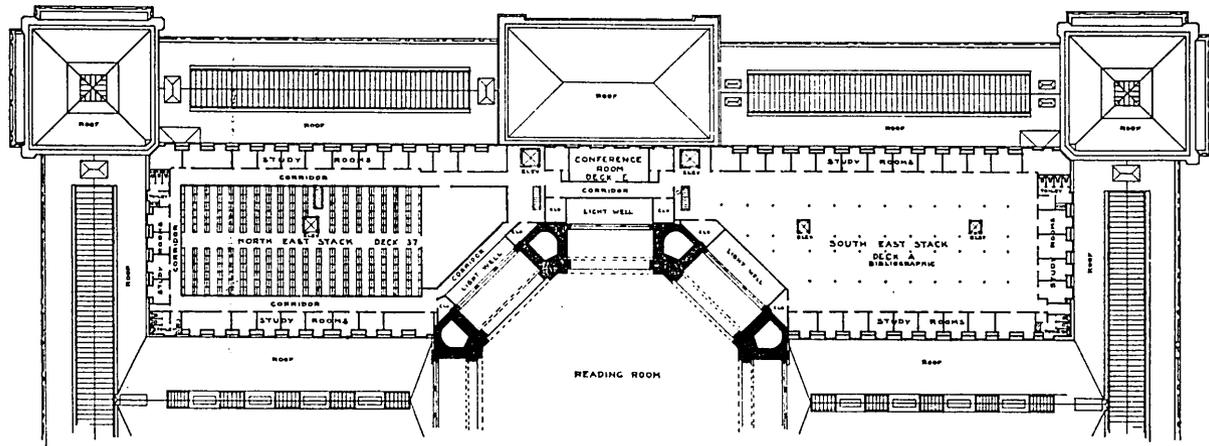


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CELLAR FLOOR PLAN

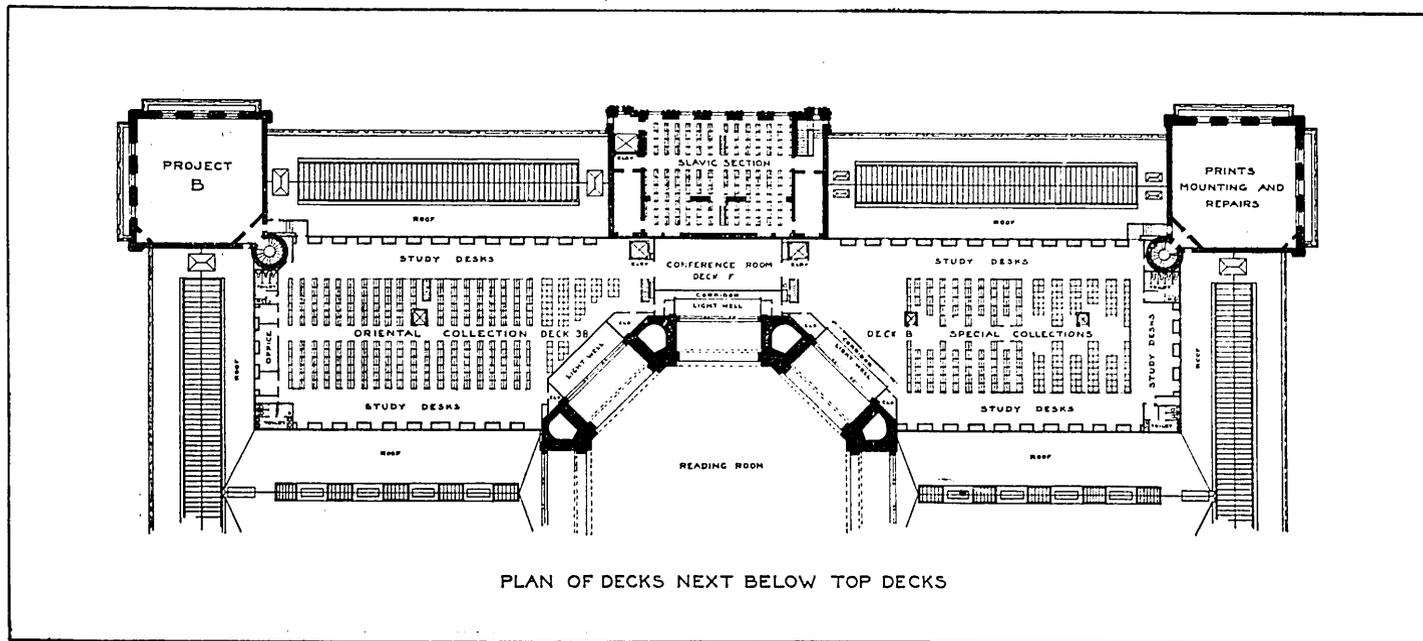








PLAN OF TOP DECKS



PLAN OF DECKS NEXT BELOW TOP DECKS

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1932.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1932. That portion of it which deals with the care of the physical establishment (excepting such matters as now come within the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol) appears in the statement of the superintendent of the building, William C. Bond, and of the disbursing officer, Wade H. Rabbitt, beginning at page 293, the latter submitting the usual analysis of expenditures, including also receipts and expenditures from trust funds. The report of the Acting Register of Copyrights is published separately.

The "economy" measures enacted at the last session of Congress did not take effect upon the routine of the Government establishments until July 1, 1932. They did not therefore contract or impair the operations detailed in this report for the period concluding on June 30.

The effect of them upon the activities of the present fiscal year—save as the suspension of promotions, and of the annual leave, and the reduction in pay incident to the furlough have inevitably diminished the enthusiasm of the employees—will be chiefly in the limitation of the expenditures for the increase of the collections (the general appropriation for the purpose being cut from \$130,000 to \$100,000, and for law books from \$50,000 to \$25,000). Any diminished enthusiasm has not, however, been evident in the morale of the staff; fortunately not, since the demands upon it have been greater during the "depression," and from Congress, during the past two years, than ever before.

Among the items that failed in the past session was one of \$2,500,000 to start construction upon the Annex. There was appropriated, however, the \$321,201.94 (supplemental to the original \$600,000) for the acquisition of the land; and \$150,000 (supplemental to the \$1,000,000 already available) to cover the contract for the extension on the east front of the main building, which will include much apparatus designed ultimately to serve the Annex also. The contract for this extension was on March 31, 1932, let to the Jacobson Company of Chicago, and the work itself is now well under way, with a prospect of completion in the spring.

The plant

The 5-year period for which the grants from John D. Rockefeller, jr., were available for Project A (acquisition of source material for American History) and Project B (enlargement of our bibliographic apparatus) came to an end August 31 (1932). The extraordinary accomplishments under each grant are summarized in later pages of this report.

Grants and endowments

They do not, of course, conclude the effort desirable. There still remain, especially in England (at the Record Office), in Paris (especially in the Archives), and in Spain (particularly at Seville) huge masses of important documents of which copies should be procured; and the development of our Union Catalogues must be a continuing process.

A representation to Congress that the latter undertaking should now properly be a task for the Government, was fortunately successful to the extent that \$20,000 has been appropriated for it for the present year (as against the \$24,000 requested), and the operations under the other grant will not have to be discontinued entirely, for we shall dedicate to them a fraction of our appropriation for the general increase of our collections, together with the income available from the fund, for such purposes, provided (in 1925) by the late James B. Wilbur and held as an endowment by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board. During the present year, however, the efforts abroad will be concentrated at the Record Office in London, the general archives at Paris, and the Archives of the Indies at Seville, the miscellaneous localities in Europe (except Russia) having already been fairly covered.

The death of Mr. Wilbur (on April 28, 1929) left to be interpreted and executed an instrument—an indenture of trust with the Bankers Trust Company of New York—which provided for the disposition of the bulk of his estate.

Wilbur bequests

Among its provisions was one which specified the delivery to our Trust Fund Board of securities or cash to the amount of \$100,000, for the endowment of a "chair" (or, if no further "chairs" were needed, for such other purpose as the Board might determine); and another which named the Board as a sort of contingent remainderman in case certain trusts failed because of the inability of the beneficiary to take advantage of them.

The beneficiary named was the Trustees of the University of Vermont, to whom the bulk of the estate (after certain annuities) was in effect bequeathed, but only upon condition that the number of students attending the university should be limited to 1,000 in any one year.

A question at once arose as to whether the institution intended was the entire group (including the agricultural, engineering, and medical schools) generally known as the "university," or merely the

College of Arts and Sciences which constituted the "university" as originally chartered.

There being other questions also as to which the Bankers Trust Company felt dubious—including one as to whether earlier indentures by Mr. Wilbur still had vitality—it was decided to secure a judicial interpretation of the entire instrument. By arrangement with the tax authorities in the State of Vermont a proceeding was instituted in the Chancery Court there (Washington County), in the form of a suit by the State of Vermont against the trust company, to assess transfer taxes against the property. Through the Department of Justice, the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board intervened in this proceeding, being represented by the United States District Attorney and special counsel from the Department.

The cause came on for hearing in July, 1932. On September 2 the chancellor rendered a finding of facts which, among other conclusions, upheld the claims of the university (1) that by "University of Vermont" Mr. Wilbur must have intended only the College of Arts and Sciences, and (2) that as respects that unit the trustees of the university had sufficiently complied with the condition.

A decree in accordance with the findings was entered on September 19, 1932. It provides, of course, that should the university at any future time cease to comply with the condition (which is a continuing one) the cause may be "brought forward" by the Trust Fund Board for a further hearing; and it supports without question the particular bequest of the sum of \$100,000 to the Board.

That sum plus interest at the rate of 2.68475 per cent per annum from April 28, 1929, but less \$5,000 transfer tax with interest due to the State of Vermont, and certain commissions to the trustee, will therefore be payable to the Board as an endowment for the purpose stated.

In my report of last year (pp. 5-6) I mentioned a suit instituted (in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia) by the executors under the will of Mrs. John Boyd Thacher, and by Colonel Treadwell (one of the executors) as residuary legatee, for the surrender of the collection bequeathed to the Library by Mrs. Thacher, on the ground that the conditions prescribed in the will had not been complied with. In form, the suit was against me personally. As, however, it related solely to my acts in an official capacity, the defense of it was undertaken by the office of the United States District Attorney, and was conducted, with zeal and ability, by two members of his staff, Messrs. John W. Fihelly and John J. Wilson.

It came to trial before Mr. Justice Adkins and a jury on December 14, 1931. After the introduction of considerable testimony, mostly by the plaintiff, the case was taken from the jury on December 22,

The John Boyd Thacher
collection

and the court rendered findings of both fact and law, all, save on one point, favorable to the defendant, and directed a verdict for the defendant. Judgment was entered accordingly. As a convenience in reference, the findings of the court are printed in Appendix V. An appeal taken by the plaintiffs has not yet come to a hearing.

Except for the appointment (effective last January) of David J. Haykin as Chief of the Division of Documents, there has been no change in the higher staff positions, except as the

The service

“economy” legislation of the last session forced the retirement of certain employees of long standing. Among these latter were, however, two whose character and the fidelity of whose service rendered their severance particularly regrettable. One of these, Walter R. Whittlesey, had been in our Music Division for almost thirty-five years—in part as its chief and otherwise as the chief assistant; the other, Arthur R. Kimball, had for thirty-one years past been in conduct of the Binding Section. A third, George T. Ritchie, after long service with the Catalogue Division, had for twenty-two years been a highly valued assistant in the Card Division.

Five other employees who had reached the statutory age were retained under the authority of an Executive Order which recognized that they were holding key positions in which their services were indispensable, or were performing tasks for which their peculiar qualifications could not be spared without serious detriment.

The reduction in the available grant from the General Education Board has necessitated the relinquishment from the group, for the present year, of Dr. Harold N. Fowler (Consultant in Classical Literature and Archaeology)

The consultants

and Dr. Harry W. Tyler (Consultant in Science). Both, however, express the willingness to continue their counsel to us in an honorary capacity.

The outstanding need of the institution—in the interest of its collections and of its service to scholarship—is still an endowment which will amplify this group to its desirable dimension and assure its permanence. A fund of \$750,000 yielding \$37,500 per annum would assure the 15 specialists needed.

FINANCE

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

Object of appropriations	Appropriations, 1931	Appropriations, 1932	Expenditures, 1932	Appropriations, 1933
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries ¹ —				
General service.....	\$778,665.00	\$834,165.00	\$833,581.98	\$842,045.00
Special service.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,974.02	3,000.00
Sunday service ²	18,000.00	18,000.00	17,839.50	18,000.00
Distribution of card indexes ³	159,791.33	173,102.85	172,476.96	170,000.00
Legislative reference service.....	71,410.00	73,990.00	73,944.09	67,500.00
Copyright Office ⁴	233,140.00	247,940.00	247,440.50	249,380.00
Index to State legislation ⁵	38,280.00	33,460.00	33,460.00	25,000.00
Index to Federal statutes ⁶		50,000.00	50,000.00	
Union catalogues.....				20,000.00
Increase of Library ⁶	180,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	125,000.00
Books for adult blind ⁷		100,000.00	100,000.00	90,000.00
Vollbeh collection of incunabula.....	1,500,000.00			
Contingent expenses ⁷	14,684.25	15,300.79	13,869.00	14,000.00
Printing and binding ⁸	380,379.15	427,515.51	427,515.51	360,000.00
Total Library and Copyright Office.....	3,377,349.73	2,156,474.15	2,153,101.56	1,953,925.00
Library Building:				
Care and maintenance (salaries) ⁹	151,243.00	161,422.00	159,009.28	161,822.00
Sunday service.....	4,700.00	4,700.00	4,678.85	4,500.00
Special and temporary service.....	500.00	500.00	226.00	500.00
Custody and maintenance ¹⁰	8,900.00	7,000.00	6,764.40	8,900.00
Total Library Building.....	165,343.00	173,622.00	170,678.53	175,722.00
Expenses trust fund board.....	500.00	500.00		
Total, Library of Congress, exclusive of Architect of the Capitol.....	3,543,192.73	2,330,596.15	2,323,780.09	2,159,647.00

¹ Appropriation includes amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1931, \$43,256.67; for 1932, \$46,072.63; for 1933, amount not yet determined. Also expenditures, 1932, include retirement deductions. Appropriations for 1931 include amounts appropriated under the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1931 (Brookhart Act), as follows: General service, \$1,620; distribution of card indexes, \$500; legislative reference service, \$460; Copyright Office, \$1,260.

² No deduction for retirement fund.

³ Appropriation includes credits on account of sales of card indexes to governmental institutions: For 1931, \$2,050 credited and \$1.33 yet to be credited; for 1932, \$2,499.72 credited and \$103.13 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1932 (\$172,476.96), offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury (\$244,456.91).

⁴ Expenditures, 1932 (\$247,440.50), offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$280,964.90).

⁵ Expenditures, 1932, include outstanding indebtedness.

⁶ Any unexpended balance for purchase of books will be available for the succeeding year. Appropriations do not include \$2,500 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body. Expenditures, 1932, include outstanding indebtedness.

⁷ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of photoduplications to governmental institutions: For 1931, \$1,684.25; for 1932, \$1,300.79. Expenditures, 1932, include outstanding indebtedness.

⁸ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions: For 1931, \$878.58 credited and \$0.57 yet to be credited; for 1932, \$1,071.24 credited and \$44.27 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1932, include outstanding indebtedness.

⁹ Appropriation includes amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1931, \$5,253.46; for 1932, \$5,494.83; for 1933, amount not yet determined. Also expenditures, 1932, include retirement deductions. Appropriation for 1931 includes \$2,996 appropriated under the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1931 (Brookhart Act). Appropriation and expenditures for 1932 include \$2,000 available in 1931.

¹⁰ Appropriations, 1931 and 1933, include \$1,900 for uniforms for guards.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations, 1931	Appropriations, 1932	Expenditures, 1932	Appropriations, 1933
Mechanical and structural operations, repairs and equipment (under the Architect of the Capitol):				
Building and grounds—				
Salaries ¹¹	\$45,280.00	\$46,960.00	\$46,833.22	\$46,960.00
Trees, shrubs, etc.....	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,464.36	1,000.00
Repairs and supplies ¹²	62,000.00	94,675.00	82,195.62	13,500.00
Furniture ¹³	42,500.00	14,000.00	13,950.29	10,000.00
Alteration to east and southeast stacks ¹⁴	387,000.00			
Acquisition of a site for additional buildings for the Library of Congress ¹⁵		921,201.94	906,301.94	
Care, maintenance, and repair of property now on the site to be acquired for the annex building ¹⁶	10,000.00	10,000.00		
Preliminary plans, models, and estimates in connection with the annex building, tunnel, and addition to Library Building.....	10,000.00			
To provide for the construction and equipment of annex building ¹⁷		1,000,000.00	176,083.49	150,000.00
To provide for the removal of buildings and structures on the site acquired for the annex building ¹⁸		20,000.00		
Total building and grounds.....	557,780.00	2,108,336.94	1,226,828.92	221,460.00
Grand total.....	4,100,972.73	4,438,933.09	3,550,609.01	2,381,107.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account) ¹⁹	5,473.52	5,970.19	2,215.83	4,554.36

¹¹ Appropriation for 1932 includes \$1,680 for additional position of painter.

¹² Appropriation, 1931, includes \$25,000 for copper roof, dome, and skylight repairs, and \$15,000 for reconstruction of hot-water heaters. Also includes \$4,000 appropriated under the first deficiency act for 1931. Appropriation, 1932, includes \$40,000 for continuation of copper roof, dome, and skylight repairs and \$36,675 for installation of high-pressure water pipes.

¹³ Appropriation, 1931, includes \$28,500 for completion of shelving for northeast stack.

¹⁴ Appropriation available for fiscal years 1929, 1930, and 1931.

¹⁵ Includes \$600,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1930 to continue available until expended. Also includes \$321,201.94 appropriated under the first deficiency act, fiscal year, 1932, to continue available until expended. Expenditures 1932, include \$50,947.94 expended during the fiscal year, 1931.

¹⁶ Appropriations for 1931 and 1932 not expended.

¹⁷ In addition to appropriation for the fiscal year 1932 the Architect of the Capitol is authorized to enter into contract or contracts for not to exceed \$5,500,000. Appropriation, 1933, to continue available until expended.

¹⁸ Appropriated under the first deficiency act fiscal year, 1932, to remain available until June 30, 1933.

¹⁹ Appropriations include balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

The appropriations for 1931-32 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Salaries—Library proper.—Appropriation increased from \$778,665 to \$834,165.

Copyright office.—Appropriation increased from \$233,140 to \$247,940.

Legislative reference service.—Appropriation increased from \$71,410 to \$73,990.

Card indexes.—Appropriation increased from \$157,740 to \$170,500, including appropriation for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour, increased from \$44,110 to \$56,510.

Index to State legislation.—Appropriation decreased from \$38,280 to \$33,460, and the item made to read:

* * * and in addition the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1931 is reappropriated for the fiscal year 1932.

Printing and binding.—Appropriation for the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office increased from \$50,000 to \$55,000. Appropriation for the printing of catalogue cards increased from \$122,500 to \$129,400, and the following additional item included:

For the publication (1) of the remaining unpublished volumes of the Journals of the Continental Congress (volumes 30, 31, 32, and 33); and (2) the fourth, and final, volume of the Records of the Virginia Company; and (3) in connection with the Bicentenary of the Birth of George Washington, the rebinding, in full morocco, of the Papers of George Washington, three hundred and two volumes, \$35,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Contingent expenses.—Appropriation for paper, chemicals, and miscellaneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photoduplicating machines of the Library increased from \$4,000 to \$5,000.

Library Building.—Appropriation for salaries increased from \$151,243 to \$161,422, and the item made to read:

* * * in accordance with the classification act of 1923 as amended, \$161,422, of which sum \$2,000 shall be immediately available.

Appropriation for custody and maintenance of the Library building decreased from \$8,900 to \$7,000 and the item made to read:

* * * and other special clothing for workmen * * *.

The following additional item included in a joint resolution making an appropriation to provide books for the adult blind, approved March 4, 1931, fiscal year 1932:

That to enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide books for the adult blind," approved March 3, 1931, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year 1932, the sum of \$100,000.

Library Building and Grounds (under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol).—Appropriation for salaries increased from \$45,280 to \$46,960, and the item made to read:

For chief engineer and all personal services at rates of pay provided by law.

Appropriation for trees, shrubs, etc., increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500.

Appropriation for necessary expenditures for Library Building increased from \$62,000 to \$94,675.

Appropriation for furniture decreased from \$42,500 to \$14,000.

The following additional item included:

Toward carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction and equipment of an annex to the Library of Congress," approved June 13, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 583), \$1,000,000, to be immediately available; and in addition thereto the Architect of the Capitol is authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for such purposes for not to exceed \$5,500,000.

Also the following additional items included in the first deficiency act, fiscal year, 1932:

Library Building and grounds.—For an additional amount for the acquisition of a site for additional buildings for the Library of Congress, as authorized in the act approved May 21, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 622), notwithstanding the limit of cost for site named in that act, but in pursuance of condemnation awards, \$321,201.94.

To enable the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the removal of buildings and structures in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the acquisition of certain property in the District of Columbia for the Library of Congress, and for other purposes," approved May 21, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 622), \$20,000, to remain available until June 30, 1933.

The appropriations for 1932-33 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Salaries—Library proper.—Appropriation increased from \$834,165 to \$842,045.

Copyright Office.—Appropriation increased, from \$247,940 to \$249,380.

Legislative reference service.—Appropriation decreased from \$73,990 to \$67,500.

Distribution of card indexes.—Appropriation decreased from \$170,500 to \$170,000. The item for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour, included in the above appropriation, increased from \$56,510 to \$58,500 and the following additional phraseology included:

* * * and for extra special services of regular employees * * *

Index to State legislation.—Appropriation decreased from \$33,460 to \$25,000.

Index to Federal Statutes.—The item made to read:
* * * the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose in the legislative appropriation act for the fiscal year 1932 is continued available for the fiscal year 1933.

The following additional item included:

Union Catalogues.—To continue the development and maintenance of the Union Catalogues, including personal services within and without the District of Columbia (and not to exceed \$1,400 for special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary material and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and incidentals, \$20,000.

Increase of the Library.—Appropriation for books decreased from \$130,000 to \$100,000, and appropriation for law books decreased from \$50,000 to \$25,000.

Books for the adult blind.—Appropriation decreased from \$100,000 to \$90,000, and the item made to read:

To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide books for the adult blind," approved March 3, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 2, sec. 135a).

Printing and binding.—Appropriation for miscellaneous printing and binding decreased from \$207,000 to \$190,000. The item for completing certain publications (Journals of the Continental Congress and Records of the Virginia Company; and for the binding of The Papers of George Washington) made to read:

* * * the unexpended balance in the appropriation for this purpose in the legislative appropriation act for the fiscal year 1932 is continued available for the fiscal year 1933.

Appropriation for the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office decreased from \$55,000 to \$50,000. Appropriation for printing of catalogue cards decreased from \$129,400 to \$120,000.

Library Building.—Appropriation for salaries increased from \$161,422 to \$161,822. Appropriation for Sunday opening decreased from \$4,700 to \$4,500. Appropriation for custody and maintenance increased from \$7,000 to \$8,900.

The appropriation for expenses of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board omitted for the fiscal year 1933.

Library Building and Grounds (under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol).—Appropriation for salaries includes the following additional provision:

Provided, That the Architect of the Capitol may continue the employment under his jurisdiction of Damon W. Harding, but not beyond June 30, 1934, notwithstanding any provision of the act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920, and any amendment thereof, prohibiting extension of service for more than four years after the age of retirement.

Appropriation for trees, shrubs, etc., decreased from \$1,500 to \$1,000. Appropriation for necessary expenditures for Library Building decreased from \$94,675 to \$13,500.

Appropriation for furniture, etc., decreased from \$14,000 to \$10,000.

The following additional item included:

To continue carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction and equipment of an annex to the Library of Congress," approved June 13, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 583), \$150,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

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

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

Fees received and applied, fiscal year 1931-32

Registrations for published works (at \$2).....	\$236, 730. 00
Registrations for unpublished works (at \$1).....	25, 751. 00
Registrations (at \$1), photographs, no certificates.....	1, 731. 00

Registrations (at \$1), renewals.....	\$5, 888. 00
For copies of record.....	1, 263. 00
For assignments and copies of same.....	8, 500. 00
For notices of user.....	304. 00
For indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	302. 90
For searches.....	495. 00
Total.....	280, 964. 90

Total number of registrations.....	151, 735
Total communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits noted above.....	204, 215
Total communications sent out (including letters written).....	198, 313

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

RECEIPTS

Fees covered in during the fiscal year 1931-32 as above.....	\$280, 964. 90
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EXPENSES

Salaries, including retirement fund, as stated.....	\$247, 440. 50
Stationery and sundries.....	1, 225. 12
	<u>248, 665. 62</u>

Net cash earnings.....	32, 299. 28
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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 242,689 such articles were received. The value of those drawn up into the collections of the Library far exceeded the amount of the net cash earnings.

On July 6, 1932, the books of the Copyright Office were balanced for June, the accounts for the year closed, and the financial statements completed for the Treasury Department, showing that all earned fees to June 30 had been paid into the Treasury.

Current copyright
accounts

During the past 35 years the business done by the office was as follows:

Total number of entries.....	4, 467, 350
Total number of articles deposited (about).....	7, 658, 645
Total amount of fees received and applied.....	\$4, 642, 805. 30
Total expenditure for service.....	\$3, 839, 066. 55
Net receipts above expenses for service.....	\$803, 738. 75

During the 62 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 5,348,206.

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the copyright act of 1909, 39,720 volumes have been transferred to the Library from the deposits in the Copyright Office during the fiscal year, 6,622 books have been deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 87,986 articles have been returned to copyright claimants.

Elimination of
copyright deposit

CATALOGUE OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES

The Catalogue of Copyright Entries has always been printed and published to make up calendar-year volumes for the different classes of works catalogued. For the calendar year 1931 all parts of the catalogue have been printed except the annual index for Part 1, Group 1.

ACCESSIONS, PRINTED MATERIAL ¹

(From the report of the chief of the division of accessions, Mr. BLANCHARD)

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

Description	Contents of the Library		
	1931	1932	Gain
Printed books and pamphlets.....	4, 292, 288	4, 477, 431	185, 143
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....			
Maps and views ^a	1, 206, 408	1, 265, 146	58, 708
Music (volumes and pieces).....	^b 1, 074, 714	1, 087, 607	12, 893
Prints (pieces).....	512, 046	520, 828	8, 782

Description	Net accessions	
	1931	1932
Printed books and pamphlets.....	188, 352	185, 143
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....		
Maps and views ^a	44, 930	58, 708
Music (volumes and pieces).....	^c 12, 666	12, 893
Prints (pieces).....	^d 13, 331	8, 782

^a Including deposits.

^b After deducting 686 volumes and pieces withdrawn from the records, 1927-1931, and not previously recorded.

^c After deducting 540 volumes and pieces withdrawn in 1931.

^d Including 8,891 photographs presented by Underwood & Underwood, of Washington, D. C., and 498 wood engravings presented by Mrs. Alexander W. Drake, of Stockbridge, Mass.

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

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

How acquired	1931	1932
By purchase:		
Government appropriation for the increase of the Library.....	1 32,298	2 34,534
Government appropriation for the increase of the law library.....	3 21,735	4 12,133
Special Government appropriation for the acquisition of the Vollbehr collection of incunabula.....	3,017	-----
Guggenheim gift fund.....	237	398
Huntington endowment fund.....	1,951	1,992
By gift (from individuals and other unofficial sources).....	5 20,237	6 22,453
By transfer from United States Government libraries.....	14,440	17,465
From the Public Printer by virtue of law.....	7,799	9,550
From the American Printing House for the Blind (volumes and pieces of music)....	236	255
From Project: Books for the blind.....	-----	1,067
By international exchange (from foreign governments).....	33,450	33,569
Gifts from the United States Government in all its branches.....	3,345	7,489
Gifts from State governments.....	16,004	21,184
Gifts from local governments.....	7,178	8,029
Gifts from official corporations and associations.....	191	138
By copyright.....	7 30,732	8 30,763
From Smithsonian Institution:		
Regular deposit.....	9 7,019	10 5,755
Langley Aeronautical Library deposit.....	255	11 82
By exchange (piece for piece).....	3,075	4,344
By priced exchange.....	444	619
Library of Congress publications catalogued and added to the collections.....	-----	12 480
Library of Congress publications specially bound (Librarian's reports and Monthly Check-Lists of State Publications).....	65	39
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals uncounted in their original form.....	8,665	9,025
Total added—books and pamphlets.....	212,373	221,363
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidations in binding.....	1,958	5,778
By transfer of duplicates to other United States Government libraries.....	771	2,425
Duplicates sent to other libraries on piece for piece exchange.....	16,051	11,000
Duplicates sent to other libraries on priced exchange.....	1,171	2,010
Books withdrawn (worn out, imperfect, superseded, etc.).....	4,070	13 15,007
Total deductions.....	24,021	36,220
Net accessions.....	188,352	185,143

¹ Including a portion of the Winter Palace Library of the late Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia (1,733 v.); the Niessen collection of books relating to the theater (752 v.); and a portion of the Portuguese collection purchased 1929-30 (5,000 v.).

² Including the second portion of the Winter Palace Library of the late Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia (775 v., excluding law); the Cotarelo collection of books on the fine arts (1,158 v.); and the Krebs collection of books on linguistics (5,106 v.).

³ Including the Krüger collection of Roman law (4,691 v.).

⁴ Including 130 volumes of legal items in the second portion of the Winter Palace Library.

⁵ Including 886 bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers received as gifts from publishers from 1926-27 to 1929-30 and not previously counted.

⁶ Including 603 bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers received as gifts from 263 publishers.

⁷ Including 1,070 volumes added to the reserve collections, 619 volumes sent to the Archive of American folk-song, and 264 volumes copyrighted prior to 1909.

⁸ Including 653 volumes added to the reserve collections.

⁹ Including 4,565 foreign dissertations.

¹⁰ Including 3,436 foreign dissertations. In addition 11,712 parts of volumes and 180 charts were received from this source.

¹¹ In addition 623 parts of volumes were received from this source.

¹² Including 366 volumes catalogued 1927-28 to 1930-31 and not previously counted.

¹³ Including 14,250 college catalogues discarded 1921-22 to 1931-32 and not previously deducted.

In March, 1932, we were notified that in the will of the late Hon. Ernest R. Ackerman, of Plainfield, N. J., who died October 18, 1931,

BEQUESTS
Hon. Ernest R. Ackerman

he had bequeathed to the Library of Congress his large and valuable collection of proofs of United States stamps. At the time of his death Mr. Ackerman was a member of the United States House of Representatives, representing the Fifth Congressional District of New Jersey. The executors, Mr. Ackerman's widow, Mrs. Mora L. Ackerman, and his brother, Marion S. Ackerman, both of Plainfield, N. J., employed experts to arrange the proofs, so that it was not until July that the collection, beautifully mounted, engrossed, and bound in three volumes, was formally transferred to the Library. The title-page of the first volume reads: "Proofs of United States stamps, owned by Ernest R. Ackerman, Plainfield, New Jersey, and bequeathed by him, October 18th, 1931, to the Library of Congress of the United States of America." The proofs cover the period from 1847 to 1893, both inclusive.

Books and pamphlets received by gift during the year from individuals and other unofficial sources totaled 22,453, as compared with

GIFTS
20,237 received last year, an increase of 2,216.

In singling out a few of these gifts for individual mention the statement made in previous reports that any selection must be more or less arbitrary should be repeated, and further that many gifts of equal or even greater importance must of necessity be omitted, owing to limitations of space.

Gifts in special fields will be found described more in detail in the reports of the several divisions directly concerned with their care.

A Dutch Bible (Te Gorinchem, by Nicolaas Goetzee, 1748) was presented by Mrs. Herbert van den Boogert, of this city. Two Armenian Bibles (1892 and 1903, respectively), a New Testament in Armenian (1915) and a New Testament in Turkish (1920), were received as gifts from Dr. W. W. Willard, of Rochester, Wis.

Bibles

Christmas greetings came to us from Walter Scott, of New York City, in the form of a miniature book (3¾ inches in height) that he had just published. This is an anthology of verse and prose selections on the subject of "Christmas," and forms a volume in the series "The Thistle Library."

Miniature books

Through reading an article on our miniature book collection by Seymour Robb, of the Library Staff, Miss Elizabeth A. Lathrop, of this city, became interested in the collection and presented the Library with a copy of Shakespeare's "As You Like It [carefully edited and compared with the best texts by J. Talfourd Blair]." Edinburgh, Andersons (Ltd.), n. d. (2½ inches in height).

From Miss Vera I. Arlett, of Worthing, England, we have received copies of three of her own works: "Poems . . ." London, Elkin Mathews & Marrot (Ltd.), 1927; "Permanence [and other poems . . .]," London, Alston Rivers (Ltd.) [1929], and "The visitor, a play in one act . . ." London, Gowans & Gray (Ltd.), 1929. The first work mentioned above is the volume to which John Drinkwater awarded the medal offered for the best unpublished volume of verse at the Festival of Arts and Letters organized by the Panton Arts Club in the summer of 1926. In 1931 Miss Arlett received from the Senate of the University of Liverpool the award for lyrical poetry offered by that university.

"The Mountain angels; trials of the mountaineers of the Blue Ridge and Shenandoah Valley, by Richard Edward Beaty," Front Royal, Va., R. E. Beaty [1928] came to us as a gift from the author.

To Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok, of Philadelphia, Pa., the owner of the Wagner-Pusinelli correspondence, we are indebted for a copy of the first edition of ". . . The letters of Richard Wagner to Anton Pusinelli," New York, A. A. Knopf, 1932, translated and edited, with critical notes, by Elbert Lenrow. This copy is No. 9 of 200 copies printed on special paper and signed by the translator.

A copy of "Early freemasonry in Pennsylvania, by Henry S. Borneman . . ." Philadelphia, The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, 1931, was a gift from the author, of Philadelphia, Pa.

An interesting gift from P. Burke, of Philadelphia, Pa., was a photostatic reproduction of "The Poughkeepsie Journal" for December 31, 1799, the original of which is in Mr. Burke's possession. This issue contains an account of the death and funeral of Gen. George Washington and was one of the first northern papers to carry the news, preceding by several days the nationally famous Ulster County Gazette for January 4, 1800. Every column of this 4-page paper has mourning borders, one of the earliest examples of a paper entirely draped in mourning.

As in past years the Library has been favored with many gifts from the Carnegie Institution of Washington. From this source alone we received during the year a total of 1,171 volumes, 1,046 pamphlets, 514 numbers, and 103 photostat sheets. A group of 310 volumes that was presented will be used by the Library in forming a collected set of the publications of the institution.

Two copies of Ernest Wood's work, "An Englishman defends Mother India, a complete constructive reply to 'Mother India' [2d ed., rev.]" Madras, Ganesh & Co. [1930] were presented by J. Harry Carnes, of this city.

To our collection of books on church history has been added a copy of "A history of the presbytery of Westminster and its antecedents, 1732-1924 . . ." [Chicago, The Regan Printing & Publishing Co.], 1924. This was a gift from the compiler, Rev. Robert L. Clark, D. D., of New Park, Pa., the edition being limited to 450 copies.

Rev. Robert L. Clark

An important addition to our genealogical collections was a comprehensive genealogy of the Conger family in America, comprising eight loose-leaf binders of typewritten records, a gift from the compiler, Charles L. Conger, of Crookston, Minn.

Charles L. Conger

Although the limited funds at the disposal of the Library of Congress do not justify the purchase of histories of European families, they are always welcomed as gifts. Notable among such gifts received this year is a copy of a work by Louis Bergasse, "Une famille de commerçants Marseillais: Les Cousinéry (1540-1920) . . ." Marseille, Imprimerie du "Sémaphore" Barlatier, 1921. This was a gift from M. E. de Cousinéry, of Marseille, France, and is No. 49 of a limited edition of 100 copies.

E. de Cousinéry

A copy of Jean Paul Alaux's biography, "Vasco de Gama; ov, l'Épopée des Portvgais avx Indes . . . Illvstré d'aqvarelles de Gvstave Alavx, peintre de la marine, et de docvments anciens," Paris, Éditions Dvchartre [1931] was presented by William Adams Delano, of New York City. It is No. 334 of 1,000 copies printed.

William Adams Delano

From the Right Honourable, the Earl of Derby, we have received a copy of the diary kept by his grandfather during a tour of the United States: "Journal of a tour in America, 1824-1825 [by] Hon. E. Stanley, afterwards 14th Earl of Derby" [London] Privately printed, 1930. It is beautifully bound in red morocco and is No. 32 of a limited edition of only 50 copies.

The Right Honourable,
the Earl of Derby

An important contribution to Georgia bibliography, covering the period from 1700 to 1929, is the "Catalogue of the Wymberley Jones De Renne Georgia library at Wormsloe, Isle of Hope, near Savannah, Georgia . . ." [Comp. by Azalea Clizbee from catalogue cards prepared under the supervision of Leonard L. Mackall, librarian, 1916 to 1918]." Wormsloe, Privately printed, 1931. 3 v. It is No. 32 of a limited edition of only 300 copies and was received through Stanley Howland, of Asheville, N. C., as a gift from the heirs of Wymberley Jones De Renne.

Wymberley Jones De
Renne, Heirs of

From the private library of the late Hon. Edward Nelson Dingley we have acquired 337 miscellaneous volumes, presented by Mrs.

Mrs.
Edward Nelson Dingley

Dingley as a memorial to her husband. Of this collection 126 volumes were received shortly after the beginning of the current fiscal year through Edward Nelson Dingley, jr., of Bloomfield, N. J.

"History of Perquimans County [North Carolina] as compiled from records found there and elsewhere . . . by Mrs. Watson Winslow," Raleigh, Edwards & Broughton Co., 1931, is the title of a work presented by Mrs.

Mrs. M. H. Evans

M. H. Evans, of Joplin, Mo.

A welcome gift from Mrs. Henry C. Folger, of Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y., was a copy of "1795-1895. One hundred years of

Mrs. Henry C. Folger

American commerce, consisting of one hundred original articles on commercial topics [by various authors] . . . Ed. by Chauncey M. Depew . . ." New York, D. O. Haynes & Co., 1895. This is No. 31 of "the authors' edition," which was limited to 100 copies. It is sumptuously bound in black morocco and was printed for H. C. Folger, jr., who contributed the article, "Petroleum: its production and products." At the same time Mrs. Folger presented a copy of "Edward Fitzgerald's *Rubāiyāt* of Omar Khayyām, with a Persian text, a transliteration and a close prose and verse translation, by Eben Francis Thompson," [Worcester, Mass.] Privately printed, 1907. This was a presentation copy from the editor to Mr. Folger and is one of 275 copies printed on Japan paper. Also included in the gift were 10 miscellaneous volumes which formerly belonged to Edward Everett. Several are limited editions and a few were authors' presentation copies.

From Andrew J. Frame, of Waukesha, Wis., we have received a copy of "Andrew J. Frame, a sketch of his life, with some of his

Andrew J. Frame

public addresses and writings . . . [Comp. by his wife, Emma Richardson Frame] n. p. Privately printed, 1931.

In the annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, the extensive collection of papers of President James A. Garfield was referred to as a gift from his sons, Hon. James

Papers of President
James A. Garfield

R. Garfield and Dr. Harry A. Garfield. It has been brought to our attention that two other sons and a daughter of President Garfield were equally responsible for the gift, which is now entered in our records as a joint gift from Hon. James R. Garfield, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Irvin McDowell Garfield, Abram Garfield, and Mrs. Joseph Stanley-Brown.

Shortly before concluding his brief visit to the United States in November, 1931, His Excellency, Dino Grandi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy, presented the Library of Congress with a copy of a monumental work, recently published by the Municipality of Genoa, which ably supports the contention that Christopher Columbus was a native of Genoa. It bears the title, "Città di Genova. Cristoforo Colombo; documenti & prove della sua appartenenza a Genova" [Bergamo, Officine dell' Istituto Italiano d'Arti Grafiche], M.CM.XXXI, anno X.E.F. This folio volume of nearly 300 pages has been elaborately conceived and executed by a special commission headed by Senatore Eugenio Broccardi and is an impressive array of documentary evidence. Facsimiles of manuscripts and documents relating to Columbus and facsimiles of pages from early printed works where his name is mentioned are permitted to tell their own story, for there is very little consecutive text, the text being limited largely to translations of the manuscripts and documents and to brief explanatory notes. The arduous task of compilation was the work of Prof. Giovanni Monleone, assisted by Dott. Giuseppe Pessagno, both of whom were members of the commission.

It is a remarkable achievement in assuring permanence and general publicity to these documents which constitute so precious a record for history, and the graceful act of His Excellency in bringing the volume with him for presentation to the National Library was highly appreciated.

A group of 22 volumes and pamphlets relating to Jeanne d'Arc, none of which were previously represented in our collections, was donated by Rev. Acton Griscom, of New York City. It included five plays and several more or less ephemeral pamphlets that are now very difficult to secure.

We are indebted to Capt. E. E. Hagler, of this city, for an edition of "The Anatomy of melancholy," by Robert Burton: "The Anatomy of melancholy . . . by Democritus Junior [pseud.] . . . The 4th ed., corrected and augmented by the author . . ." Oxford, Printed [by John Lichfield] for Henry Cripps, 1632.

The youthful romance of Abraham Lincoln has found new expression in the Library of Congress in the form of the very copy of Samuel Kirkham's "English Grammar," which Lincoln mastered and then gave to his sweetheart, Ann Rutledge. Through the efforts of Miss Jane E. Hamand, of Schaller, Iowa, the volume was secured from the surviving Rutledges about 10 years ago and through her foresight and vision it has now found a permanent abiding place in the Library of Congress.

It appears that in 1831, Lincoln, then 22 years old, coming back to the village of New Salem, Ill., from his early trip to New Orleans, began clerking in Denton Offutt's little general store. Incidentally, this New Salem, located in what is now Menard County, no longer exists and should not be confused with the present town of the same name in Pike County. In their "Abraham Lincoln, a History," published in 1890, Nicolay and Hay say:

"While working with Offutt . . . [Lincoln's] mind was turned in the direction of English grammar. . . . Consulting with Menton Graham, the schoolmaster, in regard to it, and learning the whereabouts of a vagrant 'Kirkham's Grammar,' he set off at once and soon returned from a walk of a dozen miles with the coveted prize. He devoted himself to the new study with that peculiar intensity of application which always remained his most valuable faculty, and soon knew all that can be known about it, from the rules."

That knowledge was gained at night before an open fire by the light of burning pine, and by day in the store while waiting for customers. While Lincoln was struggling with the intricacies of Kirkham, practically committing the book to memory, he boarded at the village tavern kept by James Rutledge, one of the famous South Carolina Rutledges, the father of nine children. Third among these nine was Ann, a girl of unusual attractiveness, then in her nineteenth year, the help of her mother in the work of the four-room tavern. Ann was preparing to enter the girls' academy at Jacksonville, and was also studying with Menton Graham. She and Lincoln doubtless shared their books and when the contents of the grammar were mastered, Lincoln presented the treasured volume to Ann. With a whimsical sense of humor he wrote on the title-page, "Ann M. Rutledge is now learning grammar."

Miss Jane Hamand, to whom the Library of Congress is indebted for the copy of Kirkham's Grammar, was for years a resident of Decatur, Ill. Deeply interested in everything relating to Lincoln she built up a considerable collection of Lincoln relics, and gave it to the Decatur Public Library. It was in building up this collection that she conceived the idea of tracing Ann Rutledge's family to Iowa, a field apparently somewhat neglected by Lincoln's biographers. By November, 1921, she had progressed so far in this quest that she could prepare for the Decatur Lincoln Memorial Collection a compilation of "Memories of the Rutledge family of New Salem, Illinois, after their removal to Iowa, with personal letters from Mrs. Sarah Rutledge Saunders (youngest sister of Ann Rutledge . . .) now in her ninety-third year, and interesting documents from other living descendents." This compilation, which exists only as a typewritten manuscript, was lent to the Library of Congress this year by Miss Hamand so that a photostatic reproduction might be made of it.

But Miss Hamand wondered, as others had before her, what had become of the copy of Kirkham's Grammar that had been given to Ann Rutledge by Lincoln. She naturally assumed that it would have been treasured by the Rutledges and there was a tradition that it had been in the possession of Robert Rutledge, brother of Ann, who had also used it, and whom Lincoln made a provost marshal during the Civil War.

In December, 1921, Miss Hamand, after a long search and much labor, secured the names and addresses of the three surviving sons of Robert Rutledge, and wrote to them all, asking about the grammar. The reply came from William Rutledge of Milton, Mont., a son of Robert, saying that he had the book. With what she called "sublime audacity," Miss Hamand wrote to Mr. Rutledge asking the loan of the volume for the newly established collection in Decatur. Miss Hamand says:

"After learning that people came from all parts of the country to see it, he finally wrote me that we could keep it for all time. I wrote him that while appreciating his magnanimity, I felt there was but one place in America where it should be kept 'for all time,' and that was in the Congressional Library in Washington, D. C."

So it came and it is now enshrined in the case that contains Abraham Lincoln's family Bible in which he inscribed with his own hand the records of his marriage and the births of his children.

The new firm of Harrison, of Paris, founded primarily to publish limited editions in English, presented its first nine publications to the Library of Congress. Its first publication was a de luxe edition of Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis."

Harrison, of
Paris

A miscellaneous collection of 237 volumes and pamphlets was a welcome gift from Miss Frances S. Hay, of this city.

Miss Frances S. Hay

Mr. Emanuel Hertz, of New York City, has added to his previous gifts of Lincolniana by sending us the typewritten manuscript of volume 1 of his recently published work, "Abraham Lincoln, a new portrait," together with the proof sheets and illustrations of both volumes of the same work. He also presented photostatic reproductions of 99 letters and documents, most of which are papers of Abraham Lincoln. Other gifts from Mr. Hertz included a scrapbook of papers by Robert B. Roosevelt and drafts of about 20 undated addresses of Schuyler Colfax, in addition to one of Colfax's early compositions, dated May 11, 1843, and bearing the title, "Friendship, Love, and Truth."

Emanuel Hertz

Hon. Isaac R. Hitt and
Mrs. Hitt

Two miscellaneous groups of books (totaling 566 volumes) came to us as joint gifts from Hon. Isaac R. Hitt, Judge of the District of Columbia Police Court, and Mrs. Hitt.

A collection of 116 volumes, of which 49 are by Eugene Field, James Whitcomb Riley, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Frank R. Stockton, respectively, was presented by Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Jeffers and Mrs. L. O. Jeffers, of this city.

To Mrs. Emily Cooper Johnson, of Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, we are indebted for a copy of her biography of Mrs. Elizabeth Powell Bond, entitled, "Dean Bond of Swarthmore, a Quaker humanist . . ." Philadelphia, Press of J. B. Lippincott Co. [1927].

From Rev. Hubert Rex Johnson, D.D., of this city, we have received a bound copy of his work entitled, "The Pythagorean theorem, a collection of original and copied proofs . . ." Washington, 1930. This is a typewritten manuscript covering 226 pages and is the result of the author's researches extending through many years.

Among other gifts from William Vail Kellen, of Boston, Mass., we have received four recent publications of the Selden Society, London.

Frau Elinor von Le Coq, of Berlin, Germany, sent us a copy of a philological work by her late husband, Prof. Dr. Albert von Le Coq, well known through the archæological researches that he made during various expeditions to East Turkestan: "Kurdische texte; gesammelt und hrsg. von A. v. Le Coq . . ." Berlin, Gedruckt in der Reichsdruckerei, 1903, 2v.

A copy of "Aucassin and Nicolette, in English by Andrew Lang" [Praha, Státní Tiskárna, 1931?] was accepted as a gift from the Limited Editions Club (Inc.), of New York City. It was designed and illustrated by Vojtěch Preissig and printed in a limited edition of 1,500 copies for members of the club.

To Edward Crawford Long, Mrs. Eugenia Long Harper, and Miss Emma M. Long we are indebted for 76 manuscript documents (affidavits, letters, and professional papers) evidencing the first use of ether as an anesthetic in surgical cases by their father, Dr. Crawford Williamson Long (1815-1878), of Jefferson, Ga., as early as 1842. Also included in the gift were 14 photographs and 4 half-tone cuts, a framed silhouette of Doctor Long, a pamphlet by Hugh H. Young entitled "Long, the discoverer of anesthesia," and a copy of a biography of Doctor Long by his daughter, Mrs. Frances Long Taylor, "Crawford W. Long & the discovery of ether anesthesia . . ." New York, Paul B. Hoeber (Inc.), 1928.

Even though one of the largest collections of Shakespeareana in the world is housed in the magnificent new building of the Folger Shakespeare Library, just across the street from us, this field of acquisition will by no means be neglected by the Library of Congress, since the collections of these two entirely separate institutions will complement and supplement each other.

Dr. Mary G. McEwen

It is obvious that the Library of Congress will no longer attempt to purchase rare items of Shakespeareana but other purchases will be made, as occasion demands, and gifts will always be welcomed. Such a gift was that received by us this year from Dr. Mary G. McEwen, of Evanston, Ill., who donated the collection of 424 volumes of Shakespeareana gathered together, over a period of many years, by her husband, the late Dr. Ernest Lewis McEwen. At the time of his death in 1930 Doctor McEwen was Associate Clinical Professor of Dermatology in the Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago. In the intervals of a busy life he had devoted himself to the study of Shakespeare. His collection that we have acquired is made up almost entirely of secondary sources. Only 17 volumes of editions of Shakespeare are included and all of these are either modern editions or modern reprints. Whether or not Doctor McEwen was a convert to the Baconian theory we do not know, but judging from the fact that 191 volumes (nearly half of the entire collection) are devoted either to the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, to books by or about Bacon, or to the general question of the authorship of the plays, it is clear that he was intensely interested in the subject.

A welcome gift of 49 volumes, comprising grammars, dictionaries, classical texts, and miscellanea came to us from James McKirdy, of this city. In consulting the Union List of Serials, James McKirdy—R. S. Ould R. S. Ould, of this city, noticed that no library in the United States appeared to have a file of "Stamp Trade News" (later called "Marking Devices") and he decided to advertise for it. A dealer in the Middle West offered him a set which Mr. Ould at once purchased for presentation to the Library of Congress. It lacks the first number but is otherwise complete from volume 1, no. 2 (September, 1908) through volume 24, no. 4 (November, 1931), with the exception of one other number that is lacking in the middle of the set. With volume 22, no. 10 (May, 1930) the title changed from "Stamp Trade News" to "Marking Devices" and the place of publication changed from Washington, D. C., to Chicago, Ill. This periodical is devoted to the interests of the stamp and seal industry including rubber stamps, stencils, numbering machines, steel seals and stamps, such as notary and corporate seals, and various related devices.

The Library accepted with satisfaction gifts of two collections of books from Hon. Robert L. Owen, formerly United States Senator from Oklahoma, but now practicing law in this city. The books came from his private library and comprised 524 volumes and pamphlets, 21 numbers, and 4 manuscripts. As would be expected, considering Mr. Owen's interest in the Federal Reserve Act and the Farm Loan Act in the Senate, both collections included many volumes on banking and currency.

Hon. Robert L. Owen

Among other gifts from V. Valta Parma, Curator of our Rare Book Collection, was a copy of "Prayers in Scripture expressions; for the use of families, to which are annexed a number of prayers in other language, upon most occasions, by the Rev. Matthew Henry . . ." Wilmington, Printed by James Adams, 1786.

V. Valta Parma

A volume of pressed grasses, bound in red morocco, came to us as a gift from Israel Perlstein, of New York City, "Herbarium der für land- und forstwirthschaft wichtigsten gräser, von Heinrich Keller . . ." Darmstadt, J. C. Herbert'sche Hof-buchdruckerei, 1871. Each specimen is accompanied by printed illustrations (enlarged) either of the ear, the blossom, or the seed, with printed descriptions in French, German, and English. This copy takes on an added interest because of its previous ownership, having been presented by the author to Maria Alexandrovna, Empress Consort of Alexander II, Emperor of Russia. There is a special presentation page and the cover bears the monogram of the Empress in raised gold.

Israel Perlstein

The late Dr. Robert B. Pusey, of Elizabethtown, Ky., is the subject of a biography written by his son, Dr. William Allen Pusey, of Chicago, Ill., under the title: "A doctor of the 1870's and 80's . . ." Baltimore, Charles C. Thomas, 1932. A copy of this work was presented to the Library by the author.

Dr. William Allen Pusey

From the estate of Miss Ruth Putnam we were privileged to receive a miscellaneous collection of 784 volumes, 82 pamphlets, 83 prints, 8 maps, 42 lantern slides of medals illustrating Dutch history, and a collection of plaster casts and wax impressions of seals. To this was added an original manuscript by Oliver Wendell Holmes, the elder, a poem "To Corinna," written in honor of Miss Putnam's aunt, Mrs. Corinna Haven Bishop.

Estate of
Miss Ruth Putnam

The Roxburghe Club of San Francisco was founded in 1928 to further a common interest in typography and the art of the book. A copy of "The Roxburghe Club of San Francisco; the first three years," San Francisco, Calif., 1931, was presented to us with the compliments of the club.

The Roxburghe Club of
San Francisco

A collection of material on social and economic subjects, bearing principally on population and birth control, was a gift from Mrs. Margaret Sanger of Fishkill, N. Y. The collection comprised 7 volumes, 125 pamphlets, 2 numbers, and 6 sheets.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger

Margaret Sanger, of Fishkill, N. Y. The collection comprised 7 volumes, 125 pamphlets, 2

"An account of the family of Slacke or Slack, of Brownside, Co. Derby, by F. A. Slacke, C. S. I.," was a gift from the compiler, of Budleigh Salterton, Devon, England. This is a large bound volume of 447 typewritten pages, including many folded genealogical tables and a detailed index covering 33 pages.

F. A. Slacke

Budleigh Salterton, Devon, England. This is a large bound volume of 447 typewritten pages,

including many folded genealogical tables and a detailed index covering 33 pages.

Robert M. Snyder, jr., of Kansas City, Mo., sent us a copy of his work, "Hahatonka in the Ozarks; historical and bibliographical notes . . ." Kansas City, Mo., 1931. Only 125 copies were printed.

Robert M. Snyder, jr.

Kansas City, Mo., 1931. Only 125 copies were printed.

The name of Dr. Elmer Ambrose Sperry (1860-1930) as engineer, inventor and philanthropist is widely known, his most conspicuous achievement doubtless being his invention of the gyrocompass and various other instruments using the principle of the gyroscope. At the time of his death he was said to have taken out 332 American patents. The esteem in which he was held is evidenced by a memorial volume, recently published, which bears the title "Dr. Sperry as we knew him" [Yokohama, The Nichi-Bei Press, 1931]. The volume was prepared by a special "Memorial Book Committee," of which Hideo Takeda was chairman. The 34 contributors were, with six exceptions, native Japanese friends of Doctor Sperry so that the full text is in Japanese, with a section of English translations and summaries by Russell L. Durgin. The volume was presented to the Library by Edward G. Sperry, of New York City.

Edward G. Sperry

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the principle of the gyroscope. At the time of his death he was said to have taken out 332 American patents. The esteem in which he was held is evidenced by a memorial volume, recently published, which bears the title "Dr. Sperry as we knew him" [Yokohama, The Nichi-Bei Press, 1931]. The volume was prepared by a special "Memorial Book Committee," of which Hideo Takeda was chairman. The 34 contributors were, with six exceptions, native Japanese friends of Doctor Sperry so that the full text is in Japanese, with a section of English translations and summaries by Russell L. Durgin. The volume was presented to the Library by Edward G. Sperry, of New York City.

Among the numerous gifts from Frank L. Stickney, of this city, special mention should be made of a scrapbook of clippings, manuscripts, and typewritten material, largely made up of inspirational and religious articles and verse written by George Klinge [pseud. of Mrs. Georgiana (Klinge) Holmes] of Summit, N. J. From Mr. Stickney we also received two manuscript boxes containing letters written by Mrs. Holmes from 1913 to 1931. The gift was made with Mrs. Holmes' knowledge and consent.

Frank L. Stickney

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A comprehensive genealogy of the Tillman-Tilghman family, 1638-1932, compiled by Stephen F. Tillman, of this city, was an especially important addition to our genealogical collections since it was prepared solely for the Library of Congress. It is a typewritten manuscript of 570 pages and will not be published.

Stephen F. Tillman

especially important addition to our genealogical collections since it was prepared solely

for the Library of Congress. It is a typewritten manuscript of 570 pages and will not be published.

As a memorial to her mother, Mrs. John A. Logan, we received from Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, of this city, the gift of a group of 23 albums containing 1,571 photographs, most of which were taken in Egypt and in various European countries. The photographs, which are arranged by subject, were selected by Mrs. Logan on her visits to these countries and were later mounted by her. One of the albums contains 16 photographs of the ceremonies attending the unveiling of Augustus St. Gaudens' statute of Gen. John A. Logan in Chicago, Ill., on July 22, 1897.

A copy of the "Manual of instructions for branch librarians [of the Los Angeles County Free Library]" 1932, was an interesting addition to our collection on library science. This was received from Miss Helen E. Vogleson, County Librarian, and is a publication of over 100 leaves, about equally divided between instructions and samples.

From D. Everett Waid, of New York City, we received a collection of almanacs which he has presented to the Library in memory of his wife. This collection comprises 535 physical volumes and pamphlets (103 volumes and 432 pamphlets), but since it includes several composite volumes there are actually 681 different almanacs in the group. American and English almanacs naturally predominate. Of the 510 American almanacs 63 were published before 1800 and 155 between 1800 and 1850, while 28 of the 128 English almanacs were published before 1700. Historical, genealogical, literary, comic, political, statistical, religious, agricultural, medical, phrenological, astrological, masonic, antimasonic, and illustrated almanacs are represented, some of the latter having illustrations by such well-known artists as George Cruikshank, Thomas Nast, and Kate Greenaway. In the light of later events the following horoscope of Wilhelm II, Emperor of Germany, in the "Antares Almanac for 1913," an English publication, is of considerable interest: "The Kaiser's Star Courses in 1913 and 1914 are brooding. They are a menace to both his health and fortunes, but chiefly to his fortunes. Such aspects as these will, we fear, impel him to declare war either against England or France in 1913 or 1914, and these aspects threaten him with heavy money loss. Disaster, therefore, will attend his military operations. . . . Our King's Star Courses are propitious and indicate success, whilst the Kaiser's indicate unmitigated disaster. We regard 1913 and 1914 as the most critical and perilous years of the Kaiser's life both for his health and fortunes . . ."

A set of "Select British Classics," in 39 volumes, was presented by Mrs. Hugh C. Wallace, of this city. This set belonged to Mrs. Wallace's father, Hon. Melville Weston Fuller (1833-1910), Chief Justice of the United States, who had received it in turn from his grandfather, Hon. Nathan Weston (1782-1872), Chief Justice of Maine.

Mrs. Hugh C. Wallace
Gabriel Wells
Holograph scores of two composers were noteworthy gifts from Gabriel Wells, of New York City. The first was the manuscript of "Whittington's feast" by Thomas Augustine Arne (1710-1778), bound in full levant morocco, and the second the original score of "Lalla Rookh," a cantata by Frederic Clay (1838-1889), bound in half vellum. This is the only holograph by Clay in the collections of the Library.

A collection of autograph letters and documents, photographs, tracts, pamphlets, posters and cartoons relating to the Civil War and slavery, was also a gift from Mr. Wells. This material was originally assembled through the efforts of Rev. William Oland Bourne, chaplain at Central Park Hospital, New York City, during the war, and editor of "The Soldier's Friend." The autograph letters and manuscripts alone number 834 pieces, of which 267 are manuscripts submitted in a unique contest arranged by Rev. Mr. Bourne. He announced in "The Soldier's Friend" for June, 1865, that four prizes of \$200, \$150, \$100, and \$50 each would be awarded for the best specimens of left-hand writing, as an inducement to the many soldiers and sailors who had lost or injured their right arms to make every effort to fit themselves for lucrative and honorable positions. Additional prizes were later provided through a gift of \$500 from the United States Sanitary Commission. It was stipulated that in all cases the competitor must give his name, company, regiment and rank, a list of the battles in which he was engaged, the place where he lost his arm, with the date, and his present post-office address. No conditions were laid down as to the literary part of the work but it was stated that narratives of the writer's experience in the service of his country and incidents or sketches of the war would be preferred. The 267 manuscripts submitted in this contest, quite apart from their sentimental interest, form an unusually vivid survey of the activities of the Union Army, since they represent the varied points of view of those who had only recently been in active service.

A curious work, not previously represented in the Library of Congress by any edition, came to us as a gift from Ernest J. Wessen, of Mansfield, Ohio. It bears the title: "The art of tying the cravat, demonstrated in sixteen lessons, including thirty-two different styles, forming a pocket manual, and . . . preceded by a history of the cravat, from its origin to the present time . . . By H. Le Blanc . . . From the 11th London edition," New York, Printed & published by S. & D. A. Forbes, 1829.

Ernest J. Wessen

A group of 13 books, some in Armenian, others in Turkish, was a gift to the Library from Dr. W. W. Willard, of Rochester, Wis. These books formerly belonged to his sister, Miss Charlotte R. Willard, who was a resident of the Turkish Empire for over 30 years in the employ of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The collection includes two Armenian hymnals, two editions of the Bible in Armenian, and two editions of the New Testament, one of which is in Armenian, the other in Turkish.

Dr. W. W. Willard

Gifts from publishers, including gifts of various imported books and other noncopyrighted books, but excluding periodicals, numbered during the year 309 volumes, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items. This material came to us, as in past years, on the basis of the printing of catalogue cards. For each of these books and pamphlets donated a catalogue card is printed for use in our regular catalogues and in the catalogues of the many subscribing libraries using our printed-card service. Mention should also be made here of the continued cooperation of publishers of periodicals and newspapers in replacing current issues with bound sets. During the year we received from this source alone a total of 608 bound volumes from 263 publishers.

Gifts from publishers

Although comparatively few genealogies were purchased during the year our collections were enriched by the addition of numerous presentation copies, among them being histories of the

Genealogies

following families: Adams, Adamson, Addams, Barber, Barckley, Barton, Bass, Bates, Beach, Belfield, Bengier, Bennett, Billings, Boone, Bosworth, Bowman, Brayne, Breed, Bronson, Brownson, Brunson, Bullard, Bunker, Caldwell, Campbell, Carver, Chase, Cochran, de Cousinéry, Cox, Dallam, Danner, Daugherty, Dayton, Dickinson, Dougherty, Eddy, Epperson, Fender, Freeman, French, Garrett, Gibson, Glendonwyn, Grady, Graham, Halley, Hammond, Hatch, Heinemann, Henckel, Heriot, Higgins, Hildreth, Hirsch, Hollyday, Houghton, Howe, Iselin, Johnson, Kidwell, Kirkpatrick, Lantz, Leffel, Lincoln, Luckey, McAdams, MacBryde, McConnico, McFarland, McNary, MacPike, Maule, Morse, Nell, Nichols, Parker, Pike, Puckett, Pyke, Reynolds, Rogers, Sabin, Sandford, Schaus, Seamore, Seymour, Shedd, Shimer, Shouse, Sinclair, Skilton, Slack, Stanley, Staples, Stoever, Stoney, Streeter, Sweetser, Teall, Thornbury, Tilghman, Tillman, Tomson, Torrey, Townsend, Townshend, Treadway, Tredway, Underhill, Van Pelt, Vidito, Waterhouse, Welch, and Williams.

During the year 41 new deposits were accepted by the Library, additions were made to 8 deposits already in our collections, 11 were withdrawn, and the status of one deposit was changed to a gift. Among the new deposits, which contained a large number of separate pieces, the following were of special interest:

DEPOSITS

(a) A collection of 245 engravings, etchings, and lithographs by contemporary American artists, deposited, for exhibition purposes, by the American Federation of Arts, of this city.

(b) Papers of the Riggs family, deposited by E. Francis Riggs, Green Hill, Riggs Road, Md.

(c) Papers of Hon. Eli T. Sheppard, deposited by Mrs. Louise K. Hilbert, of this city.

(d) A collection of the papers of the late Senator Robert M. La Follette, deposited by his son, Hon. Robert M. La Follette, jr.

(e) A Washington map quilt, deposited by Dr. Ephraim Hackett, of Kennebunk, Me., for exhibition purposes. Its distinctive feature is the last version of the L'Enfant plan of Washington, D. C., printed on cloth at some time after 1792, and repeated in seven squares of the quilt, which was made about 100 years ago by Mrs Mary Woodman, of Skowhegan, Me.

(f) The bound manuscript journal of Samuel Vaughan, of London, describing a tour made in America in 1787. This was deposited by Miss Bertha Vaughan, of Cambridge, Mass.

(g) A collection of 25 volumes borrowed from the Washington collection of the Boston Athenaeum. These books at one time formed part of the private library of George Washington and were quite appropriately exhibited by the Library of Congress during the George Washington Bicentennial.

For the fiscal year just ended, the general book appropriation was \$130,000, and the appropriation for the purchase of books and periodicals for the law library was \$50,000, a repetition of the appropriations of last year.

PURCHASES

A few large collections were acquired by purchase, as described below, but any extensive description of the individual items that were secured is purposely omitted. Brief mention of a few outstanding titles will be given here, but the reports of the several divisions should be consulted for a detailed survey of the accessions in special fields.

Although the Cotarelo collection of books on the fine arts was received in June, 1931, it came too late in the fiscal year to be included in last year's report. This notable collection

Cotarelo collection
(Fine arts)

relates principally to the fine arts of Spain and comprises 1,158 volumes and pamphlets from the private library of Señor Don Emilio Cotarelo y Mori, the distinguished critic and literary historian. Señor Cotarelo is not only

the accepted authority on the history and development of the Spanish drama but is considered the greatest living authority on Lope de Vega. A member of the Academia Española, which has thrice decorated him, he was for a time the librarian of that institution and is now its perpetual secretary. He is also one of the charter members and cofounders of the Hispanic Society of America.

In disposing of his collection of books on the fine arts, Señor Cotarelo singled out an undated edition of Francisco de Goya's "Los Caprichos," as being the gem of the collection acquired by the Library of Congress. Another unusual item is a set of the proceedings of the Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando: "Distribución de los premios concedidos por el rey nuestro señor a los discipulos de las tres nobles artes, hecha por la Real Academia de San Fernando, en la Junta publica, 1753-1832," Madrid, 1754-1832, 21 volumes in 20. Complete sets of these proceedings are considered invaluable as source material for the study of Spanish art, but are seldom to be found.

The late George W. Dearborn (1855-1930), of Lowell, Mass., was an enthusiastic devotee of the game of checkers and had brought together a representative group of books bearing on the literature of the subject. In a short sketch of Mr. Dearborn in the North American Checker Board for April 1, 1898, the editor referred to him as "one of the foremost players of the world, and there are a great many who think he is the best." From Mrs. Dearborn we have purchased that portion of her husband's collection (91 volumes and pamphlets) that was not already represented on our shelves. All of the books are in English and all of them are devoted exclusively to checkers. The collection includes guides, descriptions of games played at checker tournaments, and books explaining various methods of opening the game, together with several files of periodicals, such as the American Checker Review, the Checker World, the Draughts Players' Quarterly Review, the Draughts Players' Weekly Bulletin, the Draughts World, the International Draughts Magazine, the New England Checker Player, the North American Checker Board, the Scottish Draughts Quarterly, and the Weekly Checker Journal.

George W. Dearborn
checker collection

A noteworthy purchase of the year was the Krebs collection of books on linguistics. This collection was formed by Herr Emil Krebs (d. 1930) and was purchased from his widow. The London Times for April 5, 1930, gives the following brief biographical sketch of Herr Krebs:

Krebs collection
(Linguistics)

Herr Emil Krebs, of the German Foreign Office, whose death at the age of 63 is announced in an exchange message from Berlin, is said to have been able to speak 45 languages fluently and to have understood 20 more. By the age of 25

he knew all living European languages and thereafter specialized in Asiatic tongues. While he was dragoman to the German Legation in Peking, a letter was received by the Chinese Government from a rebellious Mongolian tribe. Nobody in Peking could be found able to decipher it, until it was handed to Herr Krebs, who at once translated it. On another occasion, the Wilhelmstrasse received a letter in Icelandic, which Herr Krebs had not learned up to that time, but he set to work and in three weeks had mastered the language. He will be greatly missed in the Wilhelmstrasse, where, it is stated, he took the place of 30 specialists.

The collection comprises a comprehensive group of dictionaries, grammars, chrestomathies, colloquial guides and literature in about 120 languages and dialects, with the Asiatic languages predominating. Nearly 700 titles are devoted to the Chinese, Manchurian, and Mongolian languages and to books on Chinese history and culture, while the Japanese language is represented by about 120 titles. The type-written catalogue accompanying the collection listed 2,874 titles but as 67 were not received the total number of titles acquired was 2,807, representing 5,106 volumes and pamphlets and approximately 530 numbers of periodicals and newspapers.

In last year's report of the acquisition from a New York dealer of a portion of the Winter Palace Library of Nicholas II, the late Emperor of Russia, mention was made of the fact that a second portion of this private library had been secured by the same dealer and that it was on its way to the United States. Upon its arrival it was sent to the Library of Congress for inspection and was eventually purchased. This second portion comprises 409 titles, representing 905 volumes. Of these titles 35, representing 130 volumes, are legal items and 82, representing 368 volumes, are official Russian documents. The remaining 292 titles, in 407 volumes, are Russian texts of a miscellaneous nature, with history, literature, biography, science, religion, and military art and science predominating. Only 91 titles, or 148 volumes, duplicated texts already in the collections of the Library but even these were not exact duplicates since they were all intended as presentation copies, most of them being sumptuously bound and printed on extra fine paper, as compared with the cheap paper of the trade editions. The uniform opinion of those who have compared the volumes from the Winter Palace Library that were purchased this year with those acquired last year is that the second portion is more noteworthy from the point of view of subject matter.

The Huntington fund, established by Archer M. Huntington, of New York City, provides for the purchase of books relating only to Spanish, Portuguese, and South American arts, crafts, literature, and history which have been published not more than 10 years previous to the date of purchase. With the income from this fund we purchased 1,622 titles, representing

Winter Palace Library of
Nicholas II

Huntington fund

1,992 volumes, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932. Orders were placed for 2,330 titles during this same period, but some of the titles ordered proved to be out of print and have not as yet been secured by our agents, while others were ordered so near the end of the fiscal year that they had not been received at the time this report was written. Since March 16, 1928, the Huntington fund has provided 6,217 titles, representing 7,523 volumes, at a total cost of \$14,359.25. Probably the outstanding feature of the year was the purchase of several hundred books in Catalan, including many works of art.

Only two titles of incunabula were purchased this year: Volume 1 of Johann de Bromyard's "Summa praedicantium," [Basiliae, Johann de Amerbach, 148-?], *Hain* *3993, and Parts 1, 2, and 3 of the work by Joannes Duns Scotus known as "Scriptum in quatuor libros Sententiarum," [Impressum Venetijs ope ac impēsa Ioannis de Colonia: Nicolai Ienson, 1481] 3 v. in 2. *Hain* *6418. These purchases enabled us to complete two incomplete sets in the Vollbehr collection.

A few sixteenth and seventeenth century imprints, acquired by purchase, are mentioned below:

Books of the sixteenth and
seventeenth centuries

"Der Ursprung gemeynner bereckrecht . . ." [Strassburg, Gedruckt durch Johan Knoubloch, 1520?].

"Statvta vrbis Ferrariae nyper reformata . . ." [Ferrariae, Excudebat Franciscus Rubeus de Valentia, 1566]. Title-page reads 1567.

"Librorvm prohibitorvm index, ex mandato regiae catholicae Maiestatis, & illustriss. ducis Albani, consillique Regij decreto confectus & editus," Antverpiae, Ex officina Christophori Plantini, 1569. Miniature book (3¼ inches high).

"Cosmographia vniversale, distribvta in sei libri . . . Raccolta in vn volume da diuersi è approbati autori per Sebastian Mvnstero." In Venetia, Appresso Gio. Francisco Thomasini [ca. 1575].

"The first [-second] part[s] of symboleography, which may bee termed the art, or description, of instruments and presidents, lately perused and amended by William West . . ." At London, Printed by Thomas Wight and Bonham, 1598-1601. 2 v. in 1. Titles and imprints vary.

"Istoria e dimostrazioni intorno alle macchie solari e loro accidenti, comprese in tre lettere scritte all' illvstrissimo Signor Marco Velseri . . . dal Signor Galileo Galilei . . ." In Roma, Appresso Giacomo Mascardi, 1613.

"Littletons tenvres in English, lately perused and amended," London, Printed for the Companie of stationers, 1616.

"Pharonnida: A Heroick Poem, by William Chamberlayne . . ." London, Printed for Robert Clavell, 1659.

"Thom. Campanella De monarchia hispanica, editio novissima, aucta & emendata, ut praefatio ad lectorem indicat," Francof. ad Viadrum, Impensis Jeremiae Schrey & Henr. Joh. Meyers, literis Christophori Zeitleri, 1686.

"Castella & praetoria nobilium Brabantiae, coenobiaque celebriora ad vivum delineata, in quatuor partes divisa . . . Ex museo Jacobi baronis Le Roy . . ." Lugduni Batavorum, E typographia Petri vander Aa, 1699. (With this is bound his L'érection de toutes les terres, seigneuries & familles titrees du Brabant.[1699].)

Although by far the greater number of the titles purchased through the Guggenheim fund this year have naturally been drawn from the current literature of aeronautics, the needs of the antiquarian have by no means been neglected. A few of these rare works are mentioned below as being of possible interest:

Aeronautica

"Curieuse gedanken von der kunst zu fliegen, krafft welche ein jeder mensch, ohn gefahr, und leichter denn ein vogel wohin es ihn beliebt, sich selber durch die luft schwingen kan . . . Ins teutsche übersetzt," Franckfurt und Leipzig, anno 1737. [This is made up of a German translation of three speeches delivered in 1627 at the University of Tübingen, the principal one being by Friedrich Hermann Flayder, librarian of the University. The Latin original, published under the title, "De arte volandi," Tübingen, 1627, was the first work devoted entirely to aeronautics.]

"Bernardi Zamagna . . . Navis aëria. Ad exemplar romanum edidit, præfatus est, appendicesque adiecit Michael Paintner . . ." Viennæ, Ex typographia Bauneisteriana, 1784. [An extensive survey of the literature of aeronautics.]

"Beschreibung einer neuen flugmaschine, von Jakob Degen . . . Mit einer kupfertafel," Wien, Degensche buchhandlung, 1808. [One of two books that were purchased relating to the flying experiments of the watchmaker, Jakob Degen, of Vienna.]

"Memorias del fisico aeronauta D. Adolfo Theodore," Méjico, Mariano Arevalo, 1833. [Probably the first book on aeronautics published in Mexico.]

The usual routine exchanges with other libraries have been carried on this year, the records showing a total of 13,010 volumes of duplicates disposed of by the Library on piece for piece or priced exchange, as compared with 4,963 volumes received.

EXCHANGES

A typewritten list of our duplicate American eighteenth century newspapers was prepared by the chief of the division of periodicals as a by-product of the new edition of his Check List of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers in the Library of Congress. This Check List, completed during the early part of the fiscal year, has not yet been published owing to lack of funds, but the list of 9,558 duplicates has been sent to two libraries for purposes of checking. The University of Chicago Library, the first library to check the list, had no duplicate American eighteenth century newspapers to offer in exchange but purchased 4,801 issues of our duplicates. Negotiations have not yet been completed with the second library, but it is expected that an exchange can be arranged.

During the year the Library received a total of 17,465 volumes and pamphlets by transfer from other United States Government libraries and transferred 2,425 of its own duplicates to these same libraries. But the largest accession received by transfer is not included in the above statistics. This was a collection of 28,418 maps and charts published for various United

TRANSFERS

States Government departments by the Government Printing Office and transferred to the Library by the Superintendent of Documents. Of these maps and charts 9,401 were already duplicated in our collections; but 19,017 daily weather maps of the United States, covering the period from January, 1895, to March, 1931, were new to the Library.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS A total of 30,763 copyrighted books was added to the permanent collections of the Library during the year, as compared with 30,732 added last year.

Surplus copyright deposits, amounting to 6,225 volumes and 110 photographs, were transferred to 14 Government libraries of the District of Columbia during the year. In addition 607 volumes of copyright deposits were sent on exchange to another library. The volumes chosen by the beneficiary libraries are not included in our statistical statements because they had never been considered as a part of the permanent collections.

COPYRIGHT TRANSFERS

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

(From the report of the chief, Doctor JAMESON)

As regards accessions of original manuscripts (always the prime matter of any annual report from this division) the year has been less fruitful than its immediate predecessors. In respect of gifts, it is only natural and to be expected that, in a year of great economic difficulty, possessors of manuscripts, however friendly to the Library, should feel less impulse toward giving away their treasures than in years of greater prosperity. In respect of purchases, the necessity of making one large and expensive purchase, requisite for the completion of one of our standard presidential collections, has inevitably diminished the number of lesser or more miscellaneous groups of manuscripts that could be bought. Nevertheless, some interesting and significant acquisitions have been made. The more important of them are here described, in substantially the same order that has been followed in previous annual reports.

A chance discovery makes available Rhode Island General Assembly Minutes, 1720-1747. Of much importance in the study of economic and social life in tide-water Virginia during the middle of the eighteenth century, is the Joseph Ball letter book, 1743-1780, deposited by Miss Emma Mertins Thom, of Washington. Students of George Washington will find much of interest relating to Mary Ball, mother of Washington, and the early life of her illustrious son.

D. W. F. Wagner, of this city, gave the Library a photograph of a single page autograph letter of J. Logan to Conrad Weiser, dated July 10, 1742. By the kindness of Mrs. Gay Montague Moore (Mrs. Charles Beatty Moore), through William B. McGroarty, both of Alexandria, Va., the Library was permitted to make a photostat copy of the Proceedings of the Board of Trustees of that town, 1749-1867. The original manuscripts are owned by the municipality.

A group of 86 letters and business documents of or pertaining to Charles Carroll, father of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, was acquired by purchase. The most important items comprise correspondence of Carroll with his counsel Daniel Dulany the elder, the leading lawyer of Maryland, 1734-1768, concerning land and other business. Various deeds and accounts complete the group, which dates from 1661 to 1771.

One of the most interesting and illuminating accounts of French aid in the American Revolution was received as a gift from M.

REVOLUTION
French aid

Edmond Scherdlin, President of the Criminal Court of Cassation of France, Paris, France. It consists of Baron Gaspard-Gabriel de Gallatin's narrative and journal of French operations from Newport, R. I., to Yorktown, 1780-1781.

Closely connected in point of time with Baron Gallatin's account is the Washington-Rochambeau-Barras correspondence, photostat copies of which were obtained through Project A; and a letter of James McHenry, aide-de-camp of Lafayette, written during the Yorktown campaign.

The collection of Lafayette material has been enlarged and enriched through the kindness of Stuart W. Jackson, of New York City, who permitted the Library to make photostat copies of his collection, which included Lafayette's letters to Thomas Clarkson, the British abolitionist, 1786-1829, and a charming Lafayette family correspondence with Antoine Laurent Thomas Vandoyer, 1800-1815.

Lafayette

Through the kindness of Dr. Henry Pleasants, jr., of West Chester, Pa., the Library was permitted to photostat some of the papers of

Mason—Morris

Capt. Thomas Mason, including correspondence with Robert Morris, and some pieces by William Penn. Mason was engaged in the maritime transportation of supplies during the Revolution.

Photostat copies of documents relating to John Paul Jones's career in Russia, 1788-1789, with an historical note and a translation in English, have come from the papers of the late Prof. F. A. Golder, of Leland Stanford Junior University, Calif. The commercial position of Scotland after the American Revolution and the attitude of certain commercial classes to America is interestingly reflected in four letters (1785-1791) from Patrick Colquhoun, of Glasgow, to Henry Dundas, afterward Viscount Melville. Colquhoun wished to secure the position of Consul General in the United States.

J. P. Jones—Colquhoun

An accession of considerable interest to the history of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 is a version, in the handwriting of

Constitutional
Convention

Luther Martin, of a portion, unreported by Madison, of a speech delivered by Martin in the convention. Photostat copies of all the amendments to the Constitution have been provided by the kindness of David Hunter Miller, of the Department of State.

Continuing the endeavor made in the preceding years to acquire photostats of the letters of Washington held by other institutions or in private hands, the division has increased its collection by about 750 sheets from holders of large possessions. From the Connecticut State Library, 22 negatives; from Judge Edward Ambler Armstrong, of Princeton, N. J., and from Princeton University Library, 380 positives; from the Henry E. Huntington Library, 115 positives and negatives; from the Boston Public Library, 36 negatives. In addition to these large acquisitions, about 45 additional letters have come one by one, or in numbers less than a dozen, from persons in all parts of our country who hold small quantities of the cherished writings. One of these came from the Territory of Hawaii. Eleven letters to Comte de Rochambeau came from Château de Rochambeau, in France. A single letter came from a gentleman in Chertsey, England. Among the curious pieces relating to George Washington is the photostat of a letter from G. W. P. Custis to Congressman Charles Fenton Mercer, February 17, [1832], giving consent to the removal of Washington's body to the Capitol and extolling Mercer for his zeal in getting an act for this purpose passed through the Congress.

The collection of letters of Martha Washington was amplified by a gift of two letters from Miss Lucy Eugenia Osborne, Chapin Library, Williamstown, Mass. By the kind permission of Walter G. Peter, of Washington, D. C., photostat copies of some of Martha Washington's accounts have been secured. The originals are in his possession.

Additions to Thomas Jefferson material consist of a letter to James Dinsmore, December 1, 1802 (copy by the kindness of T. J. Holland), relating to the building of additions to Monticello; and one to Colonel Peyton, May 13, 1824 (copy by the kindness of Forest G. Sweet), regarding a fountain pen with a gold point. A considerable number of Thomas Jefferson letters is to be found in the Isaac Briggs papers and in the new acquisition of Andrew Jackson material described below.

From the United States Military Academy, West Point, have been received photostat copies of 15 and typewritten copies of 2 letters by James Monroe. The subjects are various. A letter of 1817 contains comments on architectural features of the Capitol; several letters of 1822 reflect financial needs; some relate to the work of the President, and some are personal. Two letters of 1829 and 1830 have reference to affairs of the University of Virginia.

General Jackson, always intensely solicitous for the defense of his record, preserved his papers with much care, and the main mass of them, preserved by Francis P. Blair and presented by his grandsons, has long been in the Library of Congress; but the General's efforts to secure an adequate biography, based on his papers, met with varied misfortune. The first attempt, made before his first open candidacy for the presidential office, was intrusted to Maj. John Reid, one of his aides in the Creek and New Orleans campaigns. Reid died after writing several chapters. The completion of the task was then confided to Maj. John H. Eaton, who produced what in later times would have been called the "campaign biography" of Jackson. In his last years, when the Presidency and whole life called for survey, Jackson engaged his henchman Amos Kendall to write a more complete biography. With the aid of a nephew of Kendall, who came to the Hermitage for the purpose, he made a selection of the papers he deemed most important to the biographer, and these were sent to Kendall. Kendall published several "parts" of his book, and then produced no more. Jackson enjoined that the materials in Kendall's possession should be turned over to Blair and that Blair should write the life. Kendall never turned over the papers intrusted to him (unless one small part of them), and Blair never wrote the book. It has long been understood that the papers retained by Kendall passed into the possession of his daughter and were burned in the burning of a warehouse in Washington some sixty-odd years ago. Now, however, there comes to light a collection of nearly 1,200 Jackson letters and documents that plainly constitutes this missing fragment of the Jackson manuscripts, and it was plainly necessary to acquire them in order to complete a series which is constantly regarded as one of the most valuable and useful in the Library.

The collection is certainly one of great importance, embracing many significant items. It includes 171 letters (or drafts) by Jackson himself, 205 by Major Reid, 5 by President Jefferson, 16 by President Monroe, 11 by President Polk, 41 by Gov. William Carroll, 35 by John H. Eaton, 25 by Amos Kendall, 22 by Edward Livingston, 18 by Samuel Houston, 15 by W. C. C. Claiborne, 16 from Thomas H. Benton, etc. That it is especially abundant in illustration of the earlier part of Jackson's career may be seen from the fact that nearly two-thirds of the letters bear dates prior to 1820, and 54 of them dates prior to 1800.

Photostat copies of four letters of Jackson, dated 1796, 1803, and 1818, were presented by Thomas F. Madigan, of New York.

Tyler G. Tyler has presented a letter by Richard T. Brown to John Tyler, dated April 27, 1833, defending Maj. Henry Lee, whose appointment as Consul General to Algiers in 1830 was rejected by the Senate.

The Franklin Pierce collection was appreciably enlarged by Prof. Roy F. Nichols, of the University of Pennsylvania, who gave approximately 150 pages of photostat negatives, consisting chiefly of letters by Franklin Pierce to Asa Fowler, 1838-1845, and 7 letters by H. H. Carroll, 2 by George Barstow, and 1 by Messrs. Wells and Rix.

Pierce

Emanuel Hertz has added to his numerous gifts of former years photostats of about a hundred pieces consisting of letters and documents to and from Lincoln and others dating 1849 to 1865 as well as manuscript and proof sheets with illustrations of his recent work, *Biography of Abraham Lincoln* (1932); also gifts of other valued material mentioned elsewhere in this report.

Lincoln

Through the kindness of David R. Barbee, the library has received a typewritten copy of a letter from Jeannie Gourley Struthers to Eloysius A. Mudd dated May 1, 1910, relating to the assassination of Lincoln. The original is in the Mudd portion of the Anton Heitmuller collection of *Lincolniana*. For many years a persistently recurring myth of an expression by Lincoln regarding the rise of capitalism has tried the patience of reference librarians. Consequently David C. Mearns, Chief Assistant in the Reading Room, has made it the subject of a special memorandum, the manuscript of which is filed in this division.

To the Cleveland collection Prof. R. M. McElroy, of Oxford University, has added one autograph letter of Cleveland; copies of correspondence between Cleveland and Andrew Carnegie prepared for Professor McElroy by direction of Mrs. Carnegie; newspaper clippings, the manuscript of five chapters of McElroy's biography of Cleveland, which includes footnotes omitted in the printed text, and some original manuscripts.

Cleveland

Dr. John H. Finley, of the *New York Times*, has given 11 letters by President Cleveland to John J. Valentine, 2 by Mrs. Cleveland to Valentine, and 5 from the latter to President Cleveland, the dates ranging from 1890 to 1897.

Mrs. William Howard Taft has deposited a series of 41 volumes of addresses, articles, and messages, 1901 to 1920, numbered 1 to 42 (No. 31 missing), as an addition to the collection of papers of the late President Taft; and Dr. Charles Moore has given 6 letters by Chief Justice Taft and 1 by Mrs. Taft (1927-1929).

Taft

From the papers of the late Judge James Hay, through the kindness of Mrs. Hay, have come 17 letters of a correspondence between President Wilson, Secretary Garrison, and others with reference to bringing the Army up to war strength; also, an article by Judge Hay, who was chairman of the House

Wilson

Committee on Military Affairs, entitled "Woodrow Wilson and Preparedness," which embraces other correspondence with the President. From Hon. Breckinridge Long, in a gift of miscellaneous material described below, was received a number of letters by the late President.

By the kindness of Dr. Charles Moore and Mrs. Heber H. Votaw, a sister of the late President Harding, the following have been deposited:

Harding

Two letters by Mrs. Harding to Mrs. Votaw (1919-20); a signed copy of President Harding's address at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, November 11, 1921; and his address at the opening of the Conference for the Limitation of Armament, November 12, 1921.

Interesting groups of materials for the history of social events at the White House have come from Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A., and Mrs. H. S. Owen, of Washington, D. C. These consist of record books, invitations, programs, photographs, badges, newspaper clippings, etc., and cover the period from 1891 to 1925.

White House

The purchase of a miscellaneous collection of manuscript from an Ohio gentleman brought to the Library several letters by Alexander Hamilton, Tench Coxe, Oliver Wolcott, John Steele, Joseph Hall, and Samuel Meredith, the dates running from 1789 to 1829.

CABINET OFFICERS
Hamilton

A considerable amount of Timothy Pickering correspondence came in a gift from Mrs. Albert J. Beveridge, described below.

Pickering

A surviving remnant of the papers of George W. Campbell of Tennessee (1769-1848; M. C., 1803-1809; Senator, 1811-1814, 1815-1818; Secretary of the Treasury, 1814; Minister to Russia, 1818-1820), was acquired by purchase.

Campbell

The collection embraces more than 70 letters, and a long report made to the Department of State, while Mr. Campbell was commissioner under the Convention of 1831 with France. With one exception the dates of the letters run from 1806 to 1823, but are most numerous for the years of Campbell's service in the Senate and as Envoy to Russia. Four are drafts of letters sent. The rest, letters received, are from various correspondents conspicuous in American public life, including Secretary John Armstrong, John Jacob Astor, Secretary W. H. Crawford, Secretary John H. Eaton, G. W. Erving, Alexander H. Everett, Gen. E. P. Gaines, Walter Jones, Vice President William R. King, Commodore Thomas Macdonough, President Madison, William Pinkney, Richard Rush, Jonathan Russell, James Trimble, Speaker Varnum, and John Whiteside. The letters written in America are full of the politics of the time. Those written in Europe are interesting and useful communications from envoy to envoy, the eight letters of Richard Rush from London to his colleague in St. Petersburg being especially interesting.

Fourteen autograph letters by John C. Calhoun to Littleton W. Tazewell have been purchased. Of these, six, written 1826-1829, praise Andrew Jackson and indicate active support of the Democratic Party, and five, 1834-1836, criticise and denounce Jackson and the administration. Some materials relating to Amos Kendall have been received from Frank L. Stickney, of Washington, D. C., who has given liberally from his family papers, including some Civil War correspondence between relatives in Washington and Richmond. To the papers of Thomas Ewing has been added by the kindness of Thomas Ewing, of New York, a letter by M. A. Daugherty, May 31, 1871, against the payment of the public debt in gold.

As an addition to a previous gift, 29 papers, chiefly letters received from various people by Mr. and Mrs. George Bancroft and by Col. Alexander Bliss, have come from Miss Elizabeth Bliss, of Washington, D. C. Most of those to the Bancrofts were written in 1848 and 1849; those to Colonel Bliss, in 1868; but several are undated.

A fragment of the William R. Cannon papers, consisting chiefly of material relating to Jefferson Davis, and including two Jefferson Davis letters (1853, 1863), was acquired by purchase. Cannon was a Mississippi politician and an enthusiastic Davis supporter.

Through the generosity of Mrs. H. B. Learned, the Library has acquired the notes which were left by the late Professor Learned, her husband, on William L. Marcy and Gideon Welles.

The collection of the papers of John Sherman has been notably increased through the interested efforts of Dr. Jeanette Patterson Nichols, by gifts from P. Tecumseh Sherman, of New York City, including a volume of letters (mainly correspondence between John Sherman and his mother, Mary Sherman, 1837-1848, and 1851), and two portfolios of correspondence (mainly copies of letters sent), speeches, etc., 1860-1875.

Otto Gresham, of Chicago, has supplemented his gift of last year, the papers of Walter Q. Gresham, by sending here the correspondence of his father as Postmaster General, 1883-1884, amounting to three volumes of letter-press copies and 11 portfolios of letters received.

From Miss Antoinette M. Straw, on behalf of the estate of Richard Olney, has come the major part of the late Secretary Olney's correspondence (letters written and received), additional to that which had already been sent here. More specifically, the new material consists of 13 letter copy books which carry the record of letters sent from about 1902 to 1917;

47 folio boxes of letters received from 1892 to 1925; and various memoranda, drafts, etc., relating to public questions and the subject matter of the correspondence.

Breckinridge Long has added to valued gifts mentioned in earlier reports of this division 20 letters from President Woodrow Wilson, 1917-1923, and a portfolio of miscellaneous manuscripts, including letters by Samuel, John, and John Quincy Adams; Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, Lafayette, Noah Webster, Henry Clay, and Aaron Burr; also an interesting group by members of the Breckinridge family, and some letters from Francis Preston Blair and James and Montgomery Blair before and during the Civil War to Gideon Welles, General Schofield, and others.

A manuscript of high interest, the memoirs of the first Sir Edward Thornton, handsomely bound, has been given to the Library of Congress by his granddaughter, Miss Frances Thornton, and his greatgrandson, Edward Thornton, "and in memory of his son the Right Honorable Sir Edward Thornton, G. C. B., Hon. LL. D., Harvard University, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, 1867-1881." The writer of these memoirs was secretary to the British legation at Philadelphia from 1791, and later at Washington, and was chargé d'affaires at the latter city during the absence of a British minister, 1800-1803. Two-thirds of the volume, which contains 177 pages, deals directly with American affairs and gives interesting descriptions and judgments of public men, including George Washington and his Cabinet.

Valued additions to John Marshall material have come very appropriately from the papers of the late Senator Albert J. Beveridge, through the kindness of Mrs. Beveridge. They consist of copies of about 165 letters of the period 1785-1835, chiefly copies of letters of Chief Justice Marshall, but there are other related materials and about 35 copies of letters to and from Timothy Pickering mentioned above, besides those from and to John Marshall. By the kindness of the Harvard College Library, photostat copies of five John Marshall letters in the Jared Sparks papers have been secured.

Three bound volumes of correspondence of the noted engineer, Andrew Ellicott, kept by him during the period 1797-1800, when he was occupied in running the boundary line between the United States and the Spanish possessions in Florida and Louisiana, in accordance with the treaty of San Lorenzo (Pinckney's treaty) of 1795, were acquired by purchase. The running of this boundary line was an important episode in our history—not the mere ordinary surveying expedition, but one inter-

mixed with politics, because of the difficult international situation in those years. The volumes, which are in a good state of preservation, embrace about 400 letters, 130 or 140 in each. The third is occupied with Ellicott's drafts or copies of his own letters throughout the entire period. The first two contain letters of the greatest interest, from a wide variety of prominent figures on both sides of the line; on our side, 19 from Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State, relating to the Blount conspiracy and other international affairs; 11 from General James Wilkinson, 9 from General Benjamin Hawkins, the chief of Indian agents, 7 from John Pitchlynn, leader of the Choctaws; 6 from Winthrop Sargent, governor of the Mississippi territory; and about 20 from Bryan Bruyn; on the other side: 30 from Gayoso de Lemos, commandant at Natchez and then governor of Louisiana; 15 from Stephen Minor, his successor; 13 from Sir William Dunbar; 17 from Daniel Clark the elder, and 11 from Daniel Clark the younger, at New Orleans; 4 from William Panton, 1 from William Augustus Bowles, and many others.

Another collection of similar significance came in the deposit by H. B. Stable, of Washington, D. C., of a large scrapbook volume of the papers of Isaac Briggs, who was surveyor-general of the Southwestern Department during Jefferson's administration. It contains much correspondence with the President regarding surveys for a road to New Orleans; also depositions and papers regarding Gen. James Wilkinson's part in the Burr conspiracy and other material running to 1850.

Miss Sarah Lee, of Washington, D. C., has kindly permitted the library to secure photostat copies of some of the papers of the family of Thomas Sim Lee (1745-1819), who was twice Governor of Maryland (1779-1782, 1792-1794), a delegate to the Continental Congress (1783, 1784), and later a leader of the Federalist party. In this selection are copies of 47 letters by James McHenry, 1781-1795, and of 17 letters by Daniel Carroll, William Fitzhugh, John Henry, jr., Reverdy Johnson, John Lee, and James Russell, dated variously, 1769-1848.

A letter book, 1817-1818, and an account book, 1825-1830, kept by John Murray Forbes (1771-1831), diplomat, have been acquired by purchase.

A most interesting and important figure in the history of the political abolitionist movement which led to the formation of the Republican party was James G. Birney, candidate of the Liberty party for president in 1840 and 1844. The entire period of his first candidacy was spent in Great Britain and Ireland where he interested many people in the American antislavery movement. This movement was not without its relations to Richard Cobden and the Anti-Corn Law League which embraced in its councils and membership many antislavery leaders and

sympathizers, particularly Joseph Sturge. As the beginning of a James G. Birney collection in the Library of Congress, Dion S. Birney, of Washington, D. C., has deposited Birney's diaries of 1830, 1834, 1840-1842, and of 1845; also a diary kept by some unidentified person, 1850, a notebook, and 14 autograph letters by James G. Birney to Theodore D. Weld and Gerrit Smith, 1834-1835.

The papers of Col. James A. Bourland, an officer of the Republic of Texas, beginning about 1837, and of the State of Texas and the Confederate States in later years on the Red River frontier of Texas, were acquired by purchase.

Bourland

The collection, consisting of more than 300 pages, illustrates (in fragmentary fashion) relations between the peoples and governments of the Republic of Texas and the United States, the Indian Territory (now a part of Oklahoma), and between Confederates and Unionists during the Civil War. It is a complement of the materials on Indian relations in the papers of General Sheridan.

Dame Una Pope-Hennessy, who recently published a portion of the letters of Mrs. Margaret Hall, wife of Capt. Basil Hall, mentioned in last year's report, has very kindly given her typewritten transcripts of Mrs. Hall's letters. The manuscript material which came to the Library last year in the George Wallis collection (see Report for 1931, p. 33) is now in this division. It consists of Wallis's journal and lectures on a tour of the United States, 1853-1854.

Mrs. Hall-Wallis

From Mrs. Agatha B. E. Chandler, wife of Rear Admiral Lloyd H. Chandler, has come an interesting collection of the papers of her grandfather, Charles Buford, sr., of Kentucky and Illinois, chiefly family correspondence of the mid-nineteenth century, but including letters from T. H. Bradford, John C. Breckinridge, James F. Buckner, and others.

Buford

An unusual and interesting correspondence between Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, and Lieut. Henry A. Wise, of the United States Navy, stationed for a time during the fifties at Boston, Mass., was given by Col. Jennings C. Wise, of Washington, D. C.

Wise

Drafts of 20 addresses by Schuyler Colfax and some miscellaneous materials from the papers of Robert Barnwell Roosevelt, uncle of the late President Roosevelt, have been received as gifts from Emanuel Hertz, of New York. Among the latter are 10 letters written by Robert B. Roosevelt, who was a Democrat, to his wife, June 4-July 1, 1862.

Colfax

Mrs. Adelbert Ames has added to the Benjamin F. Butler collection, described in last year's report, a number of early family papers and a photograph album.

Butler

A portion of the papers of the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll has been given by Mrs. C. P. Farrell (Colonel Ingersoll's sister-in-law), of Rye, N. Y. It consists of 40 pieces of manuscript, 34 volumes of newspaper clippings, some photographs, and various cartoons, books, and pamphlets. Among the manuscripts are drafts of speeches and typescripts of articles intended for the press.

Ingersoll

Through the interested efforts of Dr. Worthington C. Ford, European representative of the Library of Congress, the papers of the late Manton Marble have been received "as a free gift without restrictions," made jointly by Miss Delia Marble (daughter), of Bedford, N. Y., and by Lady Conway (stepdaughter), of Allington Castle, Kent, England. No adequate sketch or book on the life of Manton Marble has been written, but histories of his time teem with references to his work as editor of the *New York World* (until 1876) and as a prominent figure in the Democratic party from Civil War days through Cleveland's last administration. Historians and elder statesmen will easily recall Mr. Marble's special mission in 1885 to Great Britain, France, and Germany with reference to bimetalism. The collection consists of 87 pamphlet cases of letters (in alphabetical order), drafts of articles and letters sent, some printed material of a fugitive character, and some unusual and highly valued items, as a letter by John Marshall and two printed volumes bearing the signature of Albert Gallatin. As Dr. Ford justly remarks, "It is very rare for a working journalist to preserve his papers, and this adds to the interest of the Manton Marble collection."

Manton Marble

To the James R. Doolittle collection, given last year, Duane Mowry has added approximately 40 pieces, chiefly newspaper clippings of printed letters, 1903-4, but some of earlier dates, including one from Henry J. Raymond, April 30, 1864. Miss Anna L. Dawes has made a further addition of two large boxes of papers to the collection of her father, the late Senator Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts.

Doolittle-Dawes

A portion of the papers of Hon. Eli T. Sheppard, relating chiefly to consular affairs in China, 1872-1879, and including a number of letters from S. Wells Williams, 1874-1876, has been given by Mrs. Louise K. Hilbert, of Washington, D. C., but it is closed to investigators pending the publication of a book now in progress.

Sheppard

The acquisition of the papers of the late Wharton Barker, financier and publicist, of Philadelphia, was effected early in the current fiscal year through the generosity of Rodman Barker, of Philadelphia. The collection consists of 27 portfolios of correspondence and papers (1878-1920), 6 letter books (1879-1888), and 1 album of photographs from China. Mr. Barker

Barker

became interested in Russia as early as 1878, and later his interest in that part of the world was extended to China.

The Duchess of Sutherland has very graciously given, at the instance of Dr. Worthington C. Ford, 56 letters written to her by Mr. George W. Smalley (1833-1916), the noted correspondent of the New York Tribune, during the years 1895-1902.

Smalley

Dr. William Dudley Foulke, the gift of the major part of whose collection was reported last year, has given some additional letters; among them 2 by "Stepniak" (1888), 8 by George Kennan (1887-1923), 5 by Lucy Stone (1885-1893), and 1 by James Ford Rhodes (1920).

Foulke

Some correspondence between the late Senator J. B. Foraker and John D. Archbold, 1902, and a carbon copy of a letter by Senator Foraker to J. L. Rogers have been added by Mrs. Foraker to the earlier gift of a volume of her husband's papers.

Foraker

Mrs. Alexander J. McKelway has added much interesting material to the deposit of her husband's papers, reported last year; that is to say, two portfolios of correspondence, including family papers as early in date as 1860; Doctor McKelway's notes and drafts of chapters for a life of his uncle, St. Clair McKelway, of the Brooklyn Eagle; and many clippings of St. Clair McKelway's editorial writings, 1878-1905.

McKelway

Through Courtenay Dinwiddie, its general secretary, the National Child Labor Committee has very kindly deposited its correspondence with Doctor McKelway (1905, 1910-1912); also, six photographs and a print relating to the work of the committee.

Francis Burton Harrison continues to send valued additions to his collection here, which relates mainly to his service as Governor General of the Philippines, the additions this year amounting to over one hundred pieces. Some of these, however, are of very recent date and reflect Mr. Harrison's continuing interest in Philippine affairs.

Francis Burton Harrison

The People's Legislative Service, of Washington, D. C., has placed here a collection relating to the Progressive movement, 1924-1925.

LaFollette-Wheeler
campaign

Much of it relates to the LaFollette-Wheeler campaign and the Conferences for Progressive Political Action, but at least one series of leaflets, *The People's Business*, extends to 1931. An interesting volume is a copy of Minutes of the National Executive Committee.

The orderly book of Capt. Jeremiah Marston, kept while he was stationed at Crown Point, June-November, 1762, was deposited here by Charles F. Clark, of Washington, D. C.

MILITARY
Marston

A selection of the correspondence of Dr. James Thacher, of Plymouth, Mass., a surgeon in the Continental Armies and later a local historian of note, was photostatted by the kind permission of Richard W. Hale, of Boston.

Thacher

The manuscripts, owned by Mrs. J. S. Harrison, are in the Boston Medical Library. The selection consists of 32 pieces, 1780-1842, being letters by Dr. William Eustis (1782), afterward Secretary of War under Madison; Dr. Hosack, Benjamin Russell, and Jared Sparks, regarding Major André; Gen. William North, Baron von Steuben's aide-de-camp; and four letters by Doctor Thacher to members of his family.

To Emanuel Hertz, the Library is indebted for a scrapbook containing a number of papers by Robert B. Roosevelt, including besides interesting letters a narrative, *The Second Expedition of the Seventy-first Regiment to Washington*.

From Mrs. A. J. Ellis, through the kindness of Mr. David R. Barbee, the Library has received two interesting accounts of Civil War operations by Col. Fred A. Olds, entitled "How Sherman's Army Entered Raleigh, 1865," and "Story of the Surrender of General Johnston's Army."

Col. Fred A. Olds

The papers of the late Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals, famous for his work in the Panama Canal Zone, have been deposited by Col. George R. Goethals, of New York City. In common with other collections of recent origin, the use of this collection is restricted, and special permission is necessary.

Goethals

To the collection of diaries and journals has been added by purchase the diary of Josiah Ripley, of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment, kept from May 16 to August 21, 1862. Through the kindness of Hon. Thomas Ewing, of New York, the Library has received from Vernon Dorsey, of Washington, D. C., the manuscript of E. Paul Reichhelm's journal of operations on the Mississippi River before and during the Vicksburg campaign. (Reichhelm was a sergeant major in the Third Infantry, Missouri Volunteers.) Also, Mr. Ewing has given his own carefully made typewritten transcript of the manuscript, together with a useful introduction.

Josiah Ripley diary

A volume which served as letter book and account book for the office of the commissary of the United States forces at Folly Island, S. C., 1863, owned by Henry K. English, of Indianapolis, Ind., was sent here through the kind offices of Miss Mildred C. Stoler, of the Indiana State Library.

The papers of Gen. Jubal A. Early which remained at his death and which include those returned to him unpublished by the compilers of the "War of the Rebellion Record," partly because they might affect men then living, have been purchased. The collection, which ranges from the end of the eighteenth century to near the end of the nineteenth, embraces some early family correspondence, 1799-1836, which is not without interest and value; correspondence and papers belonging to Jubal A. Early's West Point days, subsequent military service, and later law practice in southwest Virginia, 1833-1860; and his political correspondence of 1860-1861; but the most important part is naturally that of the Civil War period—his military correspondence and papers, including copies and drafts of battle reports, letters by Generals Johnston, Beauregard, D. H. Hill, and Lee, Colonel Mosby, and others. A diary of the flight to Texas and of a voyage on a vessel toward Cuba is interesting and illuminating; as is also subsequent correspondence from Canada and Missouri, where General Early resided before returning to Virginia in 1866. The correspondence and papers of the later years relate to the activities of the Southern Historical Society, of which General Early became president in 1874, to the various business activities in which he engaged, including the Louisiana lottery, and to the aid he gave to certain families of the Confederacy, the most notable being that of Jefferson Davis.

Jubal A. Early

From Gabriel Wells, of New York City, have come the papers of the Rev. William O. Bourne, who was chaplain to the Central Park Hospital and editor of *The Soldier's Friend*. The collection consists chiefly of letters received from disabled soldiers who were encouraged to write long and detailed accounts of their military service. Thirty of the letters were written before 1865, but most of them in that year and during the years immediately following. Notable items are a letter of Duff Green, of February 1, 1857; one of U. S. Grant of 1866; two letters by O. O. Howard, 1866; two by W. T. Sherman, 1867; one by John W. Geary, 1867; and two by James A. Garfield, 1879-1880. There are also about one hundred broadsides and some clippings from magazines and newspapers.

William O. Bourne
collection of
soldiers' letters

The United States Army War College has placed here the nucleus of a collection on Indian wars, consisting chiefly of photographs illustrating the campaign against Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, in Montana, January 1877. It is hoped that private parties possessing old diaries, journals, letters, pictures, etc., will from time to time send additions to this collection in the national library.

Indian wars

Jacob H. Wood, of Beverly Hills, Calif., at the instance of Hermann Hagedorn, has very kindly deposited a collection of the papers and a diary of Dr. and Mrs. Charles J. Wood, parents of Gen. Leonard Wood; a diary of Jacob Wood, his brother, and some letters from Gen.

Charles J. and Leonard
Wood

Leonard Wood to his mother.

The Navy Department has kindly sent mimeographed copies of various installments of Maj. Edwin N. McClellan's History of the United States Marine Corps.

NAVAL
Marine Corps

A group of about 150 letters by Lieut. Henry Eld, U. S. N., to his parents, 1831-1849, has been purchased. A number were written on board the sloop *Peacock*, which was in Commodore Wilkes's squadron during its explorations in the Pacific, and illustrate the Antarctic discoveries in which Lieutenant Eld had a conspicuous part.

Lieut. Henry Eld

A considerable body of Porter family papers which were left for many years in storage after the death of Admiral David Dixon Porter have been acquired by purchase. This embraces, besides the Admiral's papers which will presently be described, some of the papers of his father, Commodore David Porter, consisting of a record book of 83 pages into which he had copied essential documents, and a moderate number of letters, personal and interesting, mainly concerning his service in the Mexican navy.

Commodore David Porter

Of Admiral Porter's papers, this Library already had some minor collections; and at the Navy Department there are, besides what would inevitably be there, a number of bound volumes of his correspondence turned over to the department by him during his lifetime. The collection now under discussion does in some degree duplicate what is at the Navy Department, but it is mainly an additional or independent collection and is the principal one extant. There are about 1,300 loose pieces, letters and orders, drafts of the outgoing, copies of the incoming letters, also some letter books. The material runs from 1851 to 1891. There is little before 1861. During the period of the Civil War there is interesting correspondence with Secretary Welles, with Assistant Secretary Fox (mostly of 1862), with Farragut (42 letters), and with General Sherman, 1865-1877 (about 100 letters), interesting on both sides, and relating to their respective published memoirs and points therein. There is correspondence with later Secretaries of the Navy, a small number of documents of the period when Porter was Superintendent of the Naval Academy, a letter book kept as Admiral, 1877-1878, and later correspondence with publishers and friends. There are also 30 packages relating to his service to the

Admiral David D. Porter

Commission on Reclamations arising from damages to French citizens at New Orleans and elsewhere during the Civil War.

A small collection of the letters and papers of William H. Cushman, chief engineer of the *Kearsarge*, which sank the *Alabama* off Cherbourg, have been purchased.

William H. Cushman

They relate to that episode.

Of early material on economic history, the Library has received a manuscript in German containing two laws on the minting of money. The first, by the Elector Moritz of Saxony, is dated March 27, 1549; the second, by the Emperor Charles V, July 24, 1550.

Economic and business
history

A letter book kept by Huie Reid & Co., at Dumfries, Va., 1788-1791, makes a useful addition to the economic and social history of the later eighteenth century.

Students of the history of transportation will like to know that the papers relating to the construction of the Cumberland Road, and its maintenance, 1806-1864, have been transferred from the Adjutant General's Office of the War Department to the Library of Congress; also, that other materials—quarterly returns from various ports, records from the Office of Western River Improvements, and reports of topographical engineers—have likewise come from the same source.

Cumberland Road

To the Riggs papers, previously mentioned and described by this division, E. Francis Riggs, of Greenhill, Md., has added the deposit of early Riggs business account books, letters, and papers, including materials left by members of the Samuel Riggs family who had been eminently successful merchants at Baltimore, Alexandria, Va., Georgetown and Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, and New York, particularly Elisha Riggs (1779-1853), and Romulus Riggs (1782-1867). Their houses on this side of the Atlantic had foreign correspondence, particularly with houses in London and Paris, but it is not voluminous. Elisha Riggs was the father of George W. Riggs (1813-1881), of Corcoran and Riggs, noted bankers of Washington, D. C. There is also a scrapbook which yields interesting bits of information about John Agg, an important but little known journalist of John Quincy Adams's time in Washington.

Riggs papers

Miss S. P. Gibbes, of Charleston, S. C., has added to the papers of Lewis R. Gibbes, biologist, 59 pieces of correspondence, including some letters by noted scientists.

SCIENTIFIC
Gibbes

A most interesting set of papers (affidavits, letters, etc.), relating to the first use of ether as an anæsthetic in surgery (1842) was received, just at the end of the year, from members of the family of the late Dr. Crawford Williamson Long, of Georgia. The dates range from 1837 to recent

Long

years. The papers, though not unknown, are a precious possession of the National Library.

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, of New York City, has very kindly given here a considerable quantity of material (12 volumes) for the history of the woman suffrage movement, 1908–1915; but it will not be open to investigators, without Mrs. Blatch's permission, until a pending publication has been completed.

Woman suffrage

During the past year Dr. Charles Moore, former chief of this division, has made generous additions to his gifts of material on the history of the fine arts. These include about 75 letters received, 1887–1924, from Daniel Chester French, sculptor, creator of the Lincoln Memorial in this city; and a large collection (about 13 portfolios) of the papers of Charles Follen McKim, 1894–1928, relating chiefly to the American Academy in Rome.

ART
French—McKim

From Prof. J. H. Cornyn, of the Department of Aztec Language and Literature in the University of Mexico, has come an unusual gift in the form of typewritten transcripts and translations of the two Aztec dramas, "The Merchant" (*Yn Pochtecatl*) and "The Sacrifice of Isaac" (*Hual Quizaz Abraham Ihuan Inamic Sara*). These, Professor Cornyn prefaced with his own scholarly, analytical introductions. Manuscripts of these dramas are in the Library of Congress, and photostat copies of them were supplied to Professor Cornyn for his work.

LITERARY
Aztec dramas

Dr. J. Christian Bay, librarian of the John Crerar Library of Chicago, has given a translation of "Nathan the Squatter, or the First American in Texas," written by Karl Postl under the pseudonym of Charles Sealfield.

Two pieces by Oliver Wendell Holmes have been received. (1) A poem, "To Corinna" (Mrs. Corinna Haven Bishop), from the estate of Miss Ruth Putnam, niece of Mrs. Bishop; and (2) "Anniversary Hymn" (photostat of clipping from the Evening Transcript, Boston, June 1, 1893), given by Cass Gilbert, of New York.

Holmes

Through the kindness of David R. Barbee, of Washington, D. C., the Library was able to make photostat copies of some of the interesting letters received by Albert T. Bledsoe, the Southern publicist; also, some received by his daughter, Mrs. Sophia Bledsoe Herrick. Among them are letters by L. Q. C. Lamar, James Russell Lowell, Charles Darwin, and Tyndall.

Bledsoe

"The Holy Laws of Zion," dated May 7, 1840, at New Lebanon, forms an interesting addition to the collection of Shaker material.

RELIGIOUS
Eddy

Two letters by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy to W. M. Goodwin, of Atlanta, Ga., dated June 8 and August 16, 1905, have been received from

Mr. Goodwin.

By transfer, this division has received nine manuscript vocabularies of languages of the Pacific Islands; namely, (1) Abrym, New Hebrides,

LINGUISTIC

collected by Rev. W. B. Murray, 1885; (2) Bau dialect of Viti Levu, Fiji Islands, collected by Walter S. Carew, April 5, 1882; (3) Gilbert Islands, collected by Hiram Bingham, undated; (4) Havannah Harbor, collected by D. Macdonald, 1885; (5) Marean dialect, collected by J. Jones, 1885; (6) Ponape dialect, collected by F. T. Doane, undated; (7) Rarotongan dialect, collected by Rev. William Wyatt Gill, 1887; (8) Rotuman dialect, collected by Rev. William Allen, 1886; (9) Soloira dialect of Viti Levu, Fiji Islands, collected by Walter S. Carew, 1882.

Kirkor Minassian has given an interesting Bulgarian (or Church Slavonic) manuscript written by John, exarch of Bulgaria, prominent theologian of the tenth century. The document purports to be an interpretation of the first six chapters of Genesis.

Oriental

In the Tissandier collection, mentioned last year, have been discovered several Benjamin Franklin letters relating to certain "aerostatic" experiments performed in Paris, together with Tissandier's correspondence relating to these letters. All this material has been transferred to the Manuscript Division.

Aeronautics

The manuscripts found in the great Portuguese collection (see general description in the report of last year) are being gradually segregated and classified for use in this division, but no catalogue has yet been prepared.

Portuguese

From the estate of the late Alexis V. Babine, chief of the Slavonic Division, have come his papers and notes. Most of them are of a literary character, but students of the Russian Revolution will be glad to know that Mr. Babine kept some notes and accounts of his experiences and reflections at the time of that great upheaval.

Russian

Señor Rafael López, chief of the Archivo General in Mexico City, has very kindly presented to this Library four volumes of its Boletín, issued during the period September, 1930-April, 1931.

Mexican

G. R. G. Conway, of Mexico City, has increased this Library's great indebtedness to him by the gift of nine volumes of transcripts and translations comprising the following materials: Trial of Thomas Treviño de Sobremonte (4 vols.); documents concerning Don Rodrigo

de Vivero (2 vols.); Rodrigo de Vivero's travels in Japan (2 vols.); and diaries of Padres de la Sierra and de la Campa (1 vol.).

Of a considerable number of broadsides acquired in various ways, some by transfer from the Copyright Division, during the past year, the following may be noted: A letter by Veit Eifel and Caspar Vogel, of Bonhomme Bottom, Mo., to Dr. J. G. Flügel, United States consul in Leipzig, undated; photostat copies of some rare political broadsides of Connecticut, given by Miss G. Goddard, of Baltimore; and two illustrating the religious struggle in Mexico, in 1926, received by exchange from the Stanford University Library of Palo Alto, Calif.

The collection of rotographic reproductions of medieval or early modern manuscripts (or in a few cases rare early printed books), which has been made under the direction of the Modern Language Association of America, for the use of students of the vernacular literatures of Europe, has increased in number during the year from 182 to 237, and the borrowing and use of them by the method of interlibrary loans has increased correspondingly. A new set of circulars, printed by the association and listing the rotographs, with the reference numbers of the original manuscripts and the like details, will before long be available. The nature of the acquisitions made during the last year may be briefly and partially indicated as follows: Various texts of Bede's Commentaries on Acts and the Apocalypse, from manuscripts in the libraries of Munich, Trier, Stuttgart, and three from Karlsruhe; two additional manuscripts of Abbot Williram, from the Vatican Library, Pal. 73 and Vat. 5096; two manuscripts of the "Mistere de la Vengeance de Nostre Seigneur," one from Paris, the other from Arras, MS. 697 (Eustache Mercade); "Le Roman de Tristan," Bibl. Nat. Paris, MSS. Fr. 99, 193, and 334; two reproductions of "La Histoire du Bon Roy Alixandre," Bibl. Nat. Ancien Fonds Fr. 1419 and Ancien Supplément Fr. 9342; a collection of seven of the grammatical works of John of Garland, from Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Lincoln Cathedral, the British Museum, and Bruges; 13 items of the Latin writings of Richard Rolle, facsimiled in the course of Miss Hope Allen's well known researches; the Ancren Riwle, Corpus Christi College MS. 402; Trevisa's translation of Higden's "Polychronicon," B. M. Cottonian Tiberius D7; homilies, from the British Museum, the Bodleian, and Kremsmünster; and two manuscripts of lives and legends of the saints, St. John's College Cambridge MS. 28 and B. M. Harl. 2277. Of later manuscripts there are reproductions of three academic plays, "Absalom," B. M. Stowe 957, "Sapientia Salomonis," B. M. Add. 20061, and "Byrsa Basilica," Bodl. Tanner MS. 207; of six manuscripts of Augustin Moreto, five from the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid and

one from the British Museum; of two manuscripts of Friedrich von Spee's "Trutznachtigall," from Trier and Strasbourg, and another, from Paris, of material by him; of an additional Voltaire manuscript (Sottisier 240), from the Library of Leningrad; and of others. The association's rotographs of rare printed books include, from the British Museum, "Syr Degore" (undated), "N. Carri de Scriptorum Brit. Paucitate Oratio" (1576), "Elizabetheis" (1589), "J. Brun-suerdi Progymnasmata quaedam Poetica" (1590), and Flaminio Scala, "Il Teatro delle favole Rappresentative" (Venice, 1611).

The Harkness Collection of Spanish Manuscripts relating to the first two centuries of Spanish American history came to the Library in 1929 as a gift from Edward S. Harkness, through the friendly suggestion of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach. As soon as they arrived, the work of calendaring them was begun and the publication of the resulting calendars was foreshadowed in the Annual Report. The first publication in the projected series—the Calendar of Spanish Manuscripts concerning Peru (1531–1651), copy for which went to the printer last year—is now off the press. The year's work on this has included corrections of galley and page proofs, and the making of an index of the 3,000 and odd persons mentioned in the calendar, as well as a register, which it was thought advisable to add, of the persons mentioned in the minutes of the two books of the cabildos of frontier towns, which were not included in the calendar because of the impossibility of suitable condensation.

The second publication—to present in full text and translation some hundred pieces originating with or relating to the Pizarros and Almagros—is in an advanced stage of preparation, all the documents having been transcribed and about half the work of translation and editing completed.

In 1900 the Library published two quarto volumes entitled "Records of the Virginia Company," edited, with an elaborate introduction, by Miss Susan M. Kingsbury, professor in Bryn Mawr College. They presented in print the text of two precious folio volumes containing the official minutes of the meetings of the company and its board of directors, from 1619 to 1624, transcribed under the eye of its secretary, brought to Virginia in the seventeenth century, preserved there, latterly by President Jefferson, and transferred from his estate to the Library of Congress more than a hundred years ago. The importance and value of this publication has been widely recognized. After a long interval, two additional volumes are to be now brought out, edited by Miss Kingsbury with great pains and accuracy, and embracing several hundred auxiliary documents of the period 1607–1624, illustrative of all portions and aspects of the company's life and business. They will be entitled

"Records of the Virginia Company, Volumes III and IV," though the documents are in few cases records of that corporation in the same strict sense as the minutes printed in the first two volumes. Miss Kingsbury has brought them together by a wide and careful search, from Jefferson's volumes of early manuscripts of the Virginian colony, now in the Library of Congress, from the British Museum, from the London Public Record Office, from other repositories in England, and from the New York Public Library. Volume III, containing 273 of these documents, and extending from 1607 to the end of the year 1622, was in page proof at the beginning of the year now reported upon. During the year the editor has prepared the index, introduction, and table of contents and, with front matter and index in the printer's hands in the early part of the new fiscal year, it may be confidently expected that the volume will be issued during the earlier portion of that year. Meanwhile progress has been made at the Library in the final revision of the text of Volume IV, containing the documents of the years 1623-1626. It is speaking with moderation to say that the two volumes, mainly consisting of material not heretofore printed, will cast a flood of new light upon the early history of our oldest colony.

By the end of the year, the index to Volumes XXVIII and XXIX of the Journals of the Continental Congress, covering the proceedings of the Congress during the year 1785, was practically completed, and the way was thus cleared toward the printing of those volumes, page proofs having been prepared and corrected in the early part of the year. Meanwhile Volumes XXX and XXXI, embodying the transactions of the year 1786, have been read in galley proof. These volumes, like those immediately preceding, were prepared for publication by Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick.

At the rate at which the accessions of manuscripts come in, the division's one regular cataloguer can do no more than to catalogue current accessions.

The repair shop, conducted under the authority of the Public Printer, has maintained its high reputation for efficient work, though on account of the George Washington Bicentennial it has had to meet many new demands. Preparations for rebinding the George Washington papers, which run to more than 300 volumes, have called for painstaking lay-outs and plans. The first 50 of the newly bound volumes were shelved before the end of the current fiscal year now reported upon, and the work is now proceeding rapidly. As to other work of the repair division: About 52,000 new pieces were put in process, over 50,000 trimmed, over 31,000 folded for binding, 45,600 mounted, over 60,000 guarded, nearly 24,000 repaired. The repair

Journals of the
Continental Congress

Repair and binding of
manuscripts

work ranges from the simplest mending to the most delicate inlaying and crêpelining, and other institutions have sent staff members here to observe it. The number of volumes made up for binding reached 545, and of these, besides those of George Washington papers mentioned above, 190 were of Breckinridge papers, 67 of Taylor papers, 57 of Cleveland papers, 50 of Morrill papers, and 46 of Chandler papers. In each case the mounting and binding of a set of papers is continued until it is completed.

The division is increasingly resorted to by historical scholars in pursuit of the most varied inquiries. Evidently its position as the principal repository of manuscript materials for American history is becoming more widely known and more fully appreciated. At times the space available for readers is severely taxed. Large use is made of the transcripts and photostats of materials in European archives, especially the British, and, of the British, during the past year, especially the diplomatic materials and those obtained from the offices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. These reproductions can, under suitable conditions, be sent for the use of scholars to other libraries under the usual procedure for interlibrary loans. Much such lending has occurred during the past year.

The correspondence of the division continues to increase. The members of its staff take pleasure in answering inquiries. If these are such as will require an amount of time which in justice to other claims they can not thus devote, inquirers are referred to qualified searchers, not members of the staff, whose time is available at reasonable rates. Much of the correspondence of the division is concerned with the furnishing of copies, usually by photostat, of papers in its custody. In such cases it is customary to furnish estimates of cost to the inquirer, and the practice of the Library requires payment to accompany any order thereupon given.

The past year, like the four preceding years, has been marked by an extraordinary accession of photocopies from other countries, reproductions of manuscript materials for American history preserved in foreign archives and libraries. This has been due to the munificent gift made for that purpose by John D. Rockefeller, jr., to be used during the period of five years ending August 31, 1932. Details of operations in Europe under that fund are to be found in the annexed report by Dr. Worthington C. Ford, the Library's representative in Europe. (See p. 60.) It is to be borne in mind, however, that his report relates to the fiscal year of the Rockefeller grant, running from September 1, 1931, to August 31, 1932, while the present report relates to the Government's fiscal year, ending with the end of June, and therefore the statements

and figures presented in the one will not be found to be in close agreement with those contained in the other.

The ending of this notable period of five years may give just occasion for some general remarks, surveying the Library's total activities in the matter of reproductions from foreign repositories of manuscripts. There are three reasons why manuscript material for the history of our country is to be found in European archives and libraries, three varieties of such material. In the first place, the fact that the various portions of our area were once in colonial dependence upon Great Britain, France, Spain, the Dutch Republic, and Sweden has brought it about that the national archives of those countries contain great masses of official correspondence and like material that passed between the administrators of colonies and their associates and subordinates, on the one hand, and their superiors and other officials in the mother countries. Not infrequently, too, large quantities of such material, which modern systems of government would rigidly require to be retained in official archives, are now to be found in the manuscript departments of European libraries, because, under the looser practice of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, secretaries of state and the like officials frequently, on retiring from office, took with them into private custody the official papers of their administrations, and from private custody those papers have often passed into that of public libraries.

In the second place, from the time when the United States assumed the status of an independent nation and its Government entered into relations with the governments of other countries, it followed inevitably that great masses of papers illustrative of those relations, diplomatic or military, should be accumulated in the archives of those lands. The maxim *audi alteram partem*, the doctrine that the history of such relations can never be rightly understood by sole reliance on the papers of one party, have now received the universal acceptance of historians, and, now that European archives are so freely thrown open to foreign investigators, their distance from the American scholar's study is his only excuse if he continues in one-sided study of American diplomacy or warfare from the published or unpublished papers of his own Government. The sources thus indicated are not, like those bearing on our colonial period, to be found only in the archives and libraries of the colonial powers named above, but also in those of a number of other European states, of Canada, of Mexico, and of American governments whose relations with ours have been less extensive.

Thirdly, unprinted materials for the earlier cultural history of America exist in considerable quantities in the chief European countries, though more largely in the manuscript sections of their libraries than in their national archives.

The history of the Library's efforts to meet this situation falls into three periods. From 1902 to 1928 it obtained each year a considerable number of transcripts from England, and later from France and Spain and Mexico amounting in the whole to many thousands of pages, handwritten in the case of England and France, typewritten in that of Spain and Mexico. Partial lists of these transcripts have been printed, and summary descriptions of those received before 1918 are to be found in the "Handbook of Manuscripts." The English material received during this period, and most of the rest, belonged to the colonial period of our history, and falls in the first and third of the categories described above.

The second period is that which comes to an end on August 31, 1932, the 5-year period of Mr. Rockefeller's subsidy, a subsidy so generous that it has revolutionized the whole procedure and supplied the Library with nearly two million pages of additional material, to the enormous and lasting benefit of American historical scholarship. The operations of this period, so far as Europe is concerned, conducted at first by Professor Bemis, afterward by Doctor Ford, have differed from those of the preceding years not only in magnitude, but also in geographical extent and in character. They have embraced not only the national archives and some important libraries of England, France, and Spain, but also those of the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Canada, and Mexico, and less extensively those of Switzerland and Russia. In the outward quality of the product a radical difference has been made by the substitution of photographic processes for those of manual copying, with great advantage to the investigator from the superior accuracy of photostats or photofilms over any copies made by hand. Of the material copied, a considerable portion has been colonial in character, and some, especially from the libraries, has belonged in the category of cultural history, but the main stress throughout these five years and in most of the countries named has fallen on papers contributing to the history of their diplomatic (or in some cases military and naval) contacts and relations with the United States. It is not too much to say that, despite the enormous importance of the archives of the Department of State, the value of Washington as a place for the study of American diplomatic history has been doubled by these accessions.

In the third period of these operations, the period presently to begin, it is planned that they shall be confined to England, France, and Spain, the most essential materials in other countries having now been secured, while the almost inexhaustible masses of American material in the London Public Record Office, the archives of the Indies at Seville, and the French archives have, after all, been only partially exploited. The operations must be conducted with much

less amplitude of expenditure than in the period of the Rockefeller grant, yet the Library will be able, from its own resources, especially from the income of the Wilbur fund, to devote very considerable sums to the continuance of the work. As to character or class of material to be dealt with, it is expected that, while certain diplomatic, military, and naval series will be carried on to later dates or their natural conclusion, the chief emphasis, especially in England and Spain, will be laid on papers of the colonial period.

The total number of pages received from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, including photostats, photofilms supplied with enlarged prints, and photofilms not enlarged, was 365,971. Enlargements from films, Spanish and German, previously received were made at the Library to the number of 15,675. Enlargements by outside parties from films previously received from Madrid, Stockholm, and the Vatican archives and library, were procured to the number of 107,194 pages.

Of the new material received, 98,900 pages came from England, partly from the Public Record Office, partly from the manuscript department of the British Museum. What came

From England

from the Public Record Office was almost wholly diplomatic material, being the official correspondence that passed between successive ministers of Great Britain in Washington and the Secretaries of State in London to whom they were responsible. This correspondence is now in the Library to the end of the year 1861. It is expected that it will be continued at least to the end of the year 1865. The most important material from the British Museum consisted in reproductions of those portions of the papers of Col. Henry Bouquet, Gen. Frederick Haldimand, and Lord Hawkesbury (the second Lord Liverpool), which were of value for the history of the Colonies and of the United States. With these accessions last named (of which the Liverpool papers only recently came into the possession of the museum), it may be said that the Library now has copies of practically all useful American manuscripts in the British Museum. In that establishment and in the Public Record Office the Library's work has been done by means of two photostatic machines presented for that purpose at the beginning of the operations by the late James B. Wilbur. In accordance with the agreement made at its installation, the machine used at the British Museum has now been turned over to that institution.

The material received from Paris during the year has amounted to 79,501 pages. The diplomatic material from the archives of

From France

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has given us the documents from "Correspondance Politique, États-Unis," for the years from 1793 to 1803. The colonial material, relating chiefly to Louisiana, has run to 1746. That from the

Marine has consisted of papers of the year 1782, illustrating the latter period of the French participation in the War of American Independence. Large amounts of miscellaneous material have also come from the Bibliothèque de l'Institut and the Bibliothèque du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle.

The diplomatic material from Madrid and Simancas has carried to 1832, and in some cases somewhat later, the illustration of the relations between the United States and Spain, and has supplemented previous receipts over the whole range from 1784 to that date. From the Archives of the Indies in Seville there have come reproductions of 74 *legajos* from the series called "Papeles de Cuba" (old files of the captain general of Cuba, chiefly concerning Louisiana and Florida), earlier Florida material from the section called Patronato, and a number of *legajos* copied from the Audiencia de Mexico. The total amount received from Spain was 56,624 pages.

Of the 84,104 pages received from Germany, a considerable fraction consisted of material from the archives of Bavaria, Hesse, and other South German states, supplementing that received in previous years from the various Prussian and other North German repositories. Another large mass, and one of especial interest, was derived from the American portion of the archives of the Brüder-Unität at Herrnhut, covering with much fullness the years from 1733 to 1789 and in some instances running later. Another contribution to the religious history of America in the eighteenth century came from the Missionsbibliothek of the Waisenhaus at Halle. The archives of the former Prince of Solms-Braunfels, 1842-1861, made an important contribution to the Library's materials for the history of Texas.

The Austrian material received, 17,123 pages in all, was diplomatic in character, embracing the reports respecting the United States which came to the Austrian chancery from its representatives in France, 1779-1824, in the Netherlands, 1767-1806, in Portugal, 1765-1803, and in other countries.

From the Public Archives at Ottawa there have been received five volumes completing the main series of what in those archives illustrated the War of 1812. The material chiefly desired from Ottawa, however, has been the correspondence that passed, from 1791 to as late a date as possible, between the successive envoys of Great Britain to the United States and the governors general and provincial governors of Canada. This correspondence is not to be found in one series or section of the Public Archives of Canada, but is widely scattered through various sections not otherwise needed for our purposes. Therefore, it is not expedient

to follow the course which has been pursued in all other cases, namely, to preserve in the reproductions the same order of arrangement as that which the originals have had in the archives in which they are preserved, but when all the letters have been found and photographed the copies will be given a rational and chronological arrangement of their own, necessary to the uses of students, to whom a collocation like that of the originals would be in the highest degree inconvenient. The number of such dispatches filmed and put into enlarged prints at Ottawa is very great, but the final processes of arrangement were not completed on June 30.

The material received from Mexico numbers 18,256 pages. It has come mostly from the Archivo General y Público in Mexico, and, in
From Mexico that repository, from the sections named Marina and Viajes y Descubrimientos, or those devoted to California and Louisiana, preference being given to papers which illustrate diplomatic, military, or commercial relations between the two republics. The range in dates has been, substantially, from 1758 to 1820.

It remains to express, and with additional emphasis now that the notable 5-year period is completed, the heavy obligations under which the Library has been placed by the authorities of European establishments in which Doctor Ford's work has been so signally helped, by the chief of the Archivo General in Mexico, Señor Rafael López, and by Dr. Arthur G. Doughty, C. M. G., director of the Public Archives of Canada; and to render the Library's thanks to those who, in Europe under Doctor Ford's supervision or in America, have acted as regional directors of the work during the past year: Miss Ruth A. Fisher in London, Abel Doysié in Paris, Charles C. Griffin in Madrid, Miss Elizabeth Howard West in Seville, Prof. G. A. Rein in Germany, Dr. Adolf Bihl in Vienna, Miss Maysie S. MacSporran in Ottawa, and Vernon Tate in Mexico.

In addition to what has been obtained from Europe, and from Canada and Mexico, several notable accessions have been made from materials in the United States. In pursuance of a plan of bringing together in one place the extant minutes of the various vice-admiralty courts which exercised jurisdiction in the colonial period, photostats of those preserved at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia had been procured in previous years. In the year just past, similar reproductions have been obtained from the six volumes of the records of the vice-admiralty court which sat at Charleston, and from the four volumes of that which sat in North Carolina. For permission to procure the former, the Library is indebted to Hon. Ernest F. Cockran, judge of the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina, and the clerk of that court; for the latter, to the North Carolina Historical Commission and Dr. A. R. Newsome, its secretary.

By the kindness of William S. Mason, of Evanston, Ill., permission was obtained to photostat three valuable manuscript volumes in which the French legation in the United States had kept its minutes from 1777 to 1796. The photostatting of McHenry papers (see pp. 60, 61 of last year's report) has been completed, and additional letters of Washington in private possession have, as noted above, by the kindness of their owners, notably Judge Edward A. Armstrong, of Princeton, N. J., been reproduced for the benefit of the Library and of the Bicentennial Edition of Washington's writings.

Photostat copies of any of the Library's photostats, or enlargements from its films, can be obtained at prescribed rates. Request for them or for interlibrary loan of photostats or enlargements will be facilitated by observing the fact that these reproductions are kept in the same order in which the originals are kept, and are marked with the same reference numbers or other designations which the originals bear in the archives or libraries where those originals are preserved. While it is not practicable to put forth in print any really satisfactory guide to the collection until the project has been completed, a descriptive inventory list and a journal of the accessions have been prepared and will be kept currently as means by which it is hoped the needs of investigators may in the meantime be measurably satisfied.

PROJECT A—ACQUISITION OF SOURCE MATERIAL FOR AMERICAN
HISTORY IN EUROPEAN ARCHIVES

(From the report of the director of the European mission of the Library of Congress, Doctor FORD)

The English field has continued to give rich historical material and in increased quantity. It was apparent early in the year that the American manuscripts in the British Museum not as yet photographed would occupy the photostat for only a part of the year. The various collections listed in the Andrews and Davenport Guide had been covered and a number of collections received by the museum after that guide had been published, or become accessible to the investigator, were examined and the selection of documents proper to the object of the mission was taken. Such, for example, was the large Peel collection, recently catalogued and bound by the museum, which yielded, however, nothing of importance in American relations. The photostat installed in the museum ran to capacity from the beginning of the mission year, September 1, 1931, through the first week in May, 1932. It was then transferred to the British Museum according to the stipulation made in 1927, under which the museum permitted it to be placed in its building, a concession, novel at the time, that has proved of great convenience and service to the mission in its work. In the five years of operation no difficulty has been raised by

the museum in the relations of the mission with the museum and every request for material to be photographed has been granted without question. It is a pleasure to call particular attention to such a generous and courteous policy in giving every facility to accomplish the object of the mission and contribute to its successful fulfilment. This policy, originating with Sir Frederick Kenyon, director of the museum, was continued under his successor in office. Should occasion arise, such as the acquisition of new American collections, the Library of Congress will still be able to have use of the photostat.

The material photographed at the museum in the past year was taken from 68 volumes of the Haldimand papers, five volumes of the Liverpool papers, Capt. Thomas Nairne's journal, 1708, and one map. There were also taken more than five hundred pages of letters from America in the Royal Society, London. Acknowledgment is made of the permission freely given by the Royal Society to examine its possessions of manuscript communications. There were found series of letters from Paul Dudley (1719-1736), John Winthrop the second (1668-1673) and Wait Winthrop (1671), Cotton Mather (1712-1724), and Isaac Greenwood (1727-1730). All of these writers were of Massachusetts. Among the names of correspondents from other colonies are: Hugh Jones, of Maryland; James Logan, of Pennsylvania, founder of the Logonian Library; Governor Nicholson, who served in a number of the Colonies; and Alexander Garden of South Carolina, but their communications rarely go beyond a single letter or paper. How far this material, coming in part from trained observers and in part from untrained or speculative observers, has been utilized in print remains to be tested, but the titles of some of the accounts are of a nature to whet the curiosity of those interested in the standing of scientific knowledge in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

In the Public Record Office the photostat has been fully occupied throughout the year. Miss Fisher reports that the entire correspondence between the Foreign Office and the various British ministers in Washington has been completed through May 30, 1862. The period of the Civil War in America has thus been entered and progress will be made as the records are made available. The full importance of this statement becomes apparent when it is understood that the entire available correspondence between the Foreign Office and its diplomatic representatives in the United States, from the first agents to and including a part of the mission of Lord Lyons, from a date soon after the War for Independence to the beginning of the War of Secession, has been photographed and is now to be consulted in the Library of Congress, an achievement that would a few years ago have seemed out of the question. Since August, 1931, and to the end of August, 1932, the drafts of letters from the Foreign Office to the following ministers

have been taken: R. Pakenham (1844-1847), J. F. Crampton (1847-1856), Sir H. L. Bulwer (1850-1851), Lord Napier (1857-1859), and Lord Lyons (1859-1862), and also Lord Lyons's correspondence January, 1859-May, 1862. From the Colonial Office were taken West Florida Commissions, 1763-1782, and a map of Carolina.

Thanks to well-directed search on the part of Miss Fisher, an autobiographical narrative by Sir Edward Thornton, secretary of the British Legation and chargé d'affaires in Washington from 1800 to 1803, was located in the possession of his granddaughter, Miss Frances Thornton, and permission was obtained to photostat it for the Library of Congress. Later Miss Thornton, after having the original manuscript bound, generously presented it to the Library of Congress.

The officials of the Public Record Office have for the five years extended to the mission every facility for its work and a full recognition of its public utility. To the deputy keeper of the public records, Alfred Edward Stamp, particular thanks are due. Connected with the Public Record Office since 1893, and entirely familiar with its possessions, he has shown a personal interest to the mission that has proved of great service.

It is only just to mention the operators of the photostat machines at the Museum and Public Record Office who were connected with the missions at its close: E. A. Thomson, H. R. Cole, Thomas Harding, and H. J. Pellatt. In both institutions the attendants loaned to the mission, necessary aids in caring for the material demanded, gave faithful performance of their duty and in a cheerful spirit that has made for pleasant associations.

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher, for nearly five years in charge of the mission's operations in London, has given many proofs of ability and capacity for meeting the many conditions and questions that have arisen. By her intelligent direction and tactful handling the mission was able to establish and hold a position that has given the very satisfactory results shown in each year's return.

In the past year the number of prints made at the British Museum was 15,410 and at the Public Record Office 33,193, or a total of 48,603. This was 17,425 prints more than were made in the previous year, a notable increase in production.

What has been done in the French archives can best be indicated by the figures of production. The number of photostats made was 63,485, taken from 238 volumes, and of photofilm enlargements from the French archives, 27,810, taken from 42 volumes—a total of 91,295 prints. This compares very favorably with the output of the previous year, showing an increase of 16,211 photostats, a reduction of 1,547 in photofilm enlargements, or an increase in the total of 14,644. In addition, there were made 128,935 enlargements from Spanish films and 698 from Swiss, a total of 129,636. The inconvenience of using a

photofilm by means of projectors is also accompanied by the danger of the film being marked by scratches in inexperienced hands. It is almost necessary to enlarge and reproduce them on photostat paper to make them available for general use. The requests made by students for the photofilms made the enlargement advisable, and that could be better done in Paris than elsewhere.

The photostats have been made from a number of sources, the largest number coming from the class "Colonies" in the Archives Nationales. More specifically the documents were letters and memoirs sent to the ministers and council of the navy, 1717-1747, containing papers from Vaudreuil, Ramezay, Lotbinière, Longueuil, Beauharnais, the Bishop of Quebec, and many others; and documents respecting the Indians, forts and garrisons, religious orders and missionary ventures, navy and shipbuilding, war against the English and their commercial activities and rivalry, and the western country, a good part of which later became territory forming part of the United States. Of a later period were the ordinances respecting Canada, with letters of the various governors and agents—Bigot, Lévis, Burlamaqui, Maurepas, Montcalm, and Vaudreuil—journals of Rigaud de Vaudreuil (1746-47) and of De Villiers (1754), accounts of military operations, 1754-1760, trade between the United States and the French West Indies, letters of Moreau de Saint-Méry during a stay in Philadelphia, 1793-1796, and many other matters of historical interest. From the naval records come the record of the court-martial on De Grasse's defeat at Les Saintes, 1782, the log books of his squadron, accounts by officers in the fleet and other testimony taken; also letters addressed to Castries in 1784 by naval officers stationed in the West Indies and North America, together with accounts of operation in India, 1783-84. From still another series were obtained valuable records on the church and religious orders in Canada and Louisiana in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The second source in importance was the Correspondance Politique in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the diplomatic papers of the mission in America. Twenty-seven volumes were covered, for the period 1796-1814, and the range of subjects dealt with is wide and varied: Debates in the Congress at Washington, neutrality, treaties and conventions on commerce, Louisiana, the Floridas, the continental blockade, prizes and prisoners of war, Citizen Genêt and Aaron Burr—to name a few of them. The writers of the papers include a number of Americans, such as Washington, Monroe, Marshall, Joel Barlow, and John Armstrong, and an equal number of French notables, such as Napoleon, Adet, Fauchet, Rochambeau, Champagny, and Bernadotte. From the Hydrographic Service of the Navy were drawn many pieces bearing on the geography of the French possessions in America, from Bellin's notes on the construction of maps of America

and astronomical observations in North America and the West Indies, to papers on the North West Passage, the Scots' settlement in Darien, Spanish navigation to California in the eighteenth century, and naval contests in American waters. The Ministry of War gave materials on the French operations against the English in Canada and various journals and relations of military expeditions.

From the Institute of France were obtained some letters on science in America, memoirs on the geography, products, and nature, on the Spanish possessions, and maps and plans of ships. It may be assumed that the 8,485 prints included all that was of value on American matters—a far larger number than came from the Royal Society, London. The scientific material was supplemented by an even larger number of prints made in the library of the Museum of Natural History, of a more limited interest, but containing much unpublished on the fauna and flora of North America registered by French observers in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Through the courteous intervention of Warrington Dawson, attaché of the Embassy of the United States in France, an opportunity was afforded by the descendants of Rochambeau to photograph such of the letters of Washington to Rochambeau, retained in the family, of which no drafts were in the Washington Papers in the Library of Congress or which had been written by Washington himself and of which the drafts were in Washington. As changes of language or additions were frequently made in the letter actually sent it was thought advisable to take advantage of this opportunity.

The mission had completed its labors in the Bibliothèque Nationale and only a few pages of manuscript and two early maps were taken in the last year. In the various public offices and collections where the mission has been working every facility and assistance have been freely given and in the five years of operation the relations between the mission and the depositories of manuscripts have been close and harmonious, and full acknowledgement for courteous and efficient aid from the officials concerned is here made. Special mention must be accorded to Monsieur C. W. Rimez who has served throughout the entire life of the mission as vigilator in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

The immediate direction of the mission's operations in France has been under Abel Doysié. He had lived for some time in Washington, D. C., and had aided Dr. Waldo G. Leland in the preparation of the latter's Guide to American Material in the Archives of France and that to the history of the Mississippi Valley as shown in the French records. That experience gave him an interest in and general knowledge of American history and equipped him for the larger undertaking. Mr. Doysié has shown zeal and great industry in attaining the objects of the mission and, working in many collections,

public and private, he has won the confidence of the custodians and covered a field of operations, as large as it was varied, with eminent success. Under his supervision have been almost from the beginning a number of assistants who developed in the service an efficiency that made possible the large output. These aids were: Mmes. Alice Moreau, Jeanne Delhom, Louise Desormonts, and Sarah Halpern, and for a short period M. André Moreau.

In Spain the mission continued in active operation during the year and in three places: Madrid, Simancas, and Seville.

In Madrid and Simancas Charles C. Griffin has been in charge and has made to the director a report fully describing what he has accomplished, and from which the following paragraphs are extracted:

Work has been continued steadily at the Archivo Histórico Nacional throughout the year, except for three weeks in August, 1931, during which the photographer was granted a vacation, two weeks during the autumn of 1931, during which the Archivo Histórico was closed for repairs to the building, and a few days, totaling less than a week, on which sick leave was given to the photographer. A statement of the work done at this archive will be found in a later paragraph of this report.

At Simancas photographing was continued until March 31, 1932. It was suspended on that date owing to the difficulty of maintaining production on the desired scale. No further material except of a scattered nature was available at that time and it was decided to suspend until a proper amount of work could be laid out in advance. Soon after the work of the mission in Simancas was definitively closed by order of the director of the mission.

Shortly before a suspension of work at Simancas seemed to be imminent, attempts were continued to obtain permission to photograph material in the archive of the Ministerio de Estado. The United States embassy forwarded an official request for this permission, but a rearrangement of that ministry's earlier noncurrent papers produced so much physical difficulty in getting access to the papers that the application was not pushed further for the time.

During the late spring of 1932, the writer obtained permission to consult the archive of the new Naval Museum in Madrid. This museum possesses the well-known Navarrete transcripts dealing with Spanish discovery and exploration (chiefly of documents in the Archive of the Indies), the archive of the Depósito Hidrográfico including numerous maps, the Vargas collection dealing with the history of the Spanish navy, the Vasquez-Figueroa papers (dealing with the years 1815-1818 and 1833), papers of the Minister of the Navy. As it had been decided that no further photography could, in the short time available, be begun in Spain nothing has been taken in this museum, but the writer has made note of documents relating to American history in this archive in so far as shown by the card catalogue which has recently been installed. These notes will be submitted to the Library separately. They do not claim to be complete, but it is hoped that they may be of some value to scholars.

In order to leave a formal record of an incident that, it is hoped, has had no permanent ill effect, but which proved embarrassing at the time, mention is made of the following:

In the summer of 1931, certain of the people then carrying on investigation at Simancas sent a petition to the Minister of Public Instruction requesting the transfer of the Archive of Simancas to Valladolid, or to some other more accessible spot. The writer had absolutely nothing to do with this petition. He

refused to sign it, considering that in his official capacity he had no liberty to take part in any such action. Unfortunately, however, in a press report of the matter his name was included as one of the signatories. Investigation failed to discover who was responsible for this. It was found that no forgery had taken place and that the assistant's name only appeared in the press report and not on the petition itself. As soon as the facts were ascertained the writer denied to all the archival authorities with whom he came in contact, that he had any connection with the petition. He considered that that denial was sufficient. Regrettably, however, as no denial was sent to the press, a certain person interested in the archive of Simancas, also a foreigner, considering the press report as true, severely criticized what was considered an indecorous act. Before that person found out the actual facts I understand that some ill will was spread among those not directly concerned or in authority. I believe I am justified in saying that the authorities were never deceived, and that any criticism made has since been rectified by the person responsible for spreading it.

As to subjects covered, the list would be long and need only be summarized:

In the *Archivo Histórico Nacional*:

Legajos, Estado, 5556-5589 inclusive, continuing the chronological series of Expedientes relating to the United States. While the dates run from 1760 to 1860, most of the papers pertain to the period 1812-1850.

Legajos, Estado, 61 bundles and 9 volumes, from which selected material was taken, and in which the following agencies or questions were found: Reports of the Council of State; such parts of the Aranda correspondence as had not been found elsewhere; war between Spain and England (1779-1783); despatches of Bernardo del Campo, Spanish minister in London, 1783-1795; as well as earlier references to America in the correspondence of the ministers in London, 1775-1779; the Nootka Sound controversy; Louisiana, retrocession and sale to the United States; and the emigration of Acadians—a wide range of topics and well completing the takings of the previous years.

The figures of production for the year were in the *Archivo Histórico Nacional*, United States series, 24,967 prints, and from other series 18,433, or a total of 43,400; at Simancas, in the *Sección Guerra Moderna* and the *Sección de Estado*, 15,288 prints. For Madrid and Simancas the total was thus 58,688 prints, as against a reported total of 35,789 in the previous year.

In Seville, where Miss Elizabeth Howard West has continued to be in charge, the photographing was nearly confined to the important series of *Papeles de Cuba*. Of what was done she reports:

The extreme dates of the material are 1768 and 1821; the greater part, however, is after 1783.

Generally speaking, the attempt has been to round out and bring as near to completion as possible the correspondence of the governors and intendants of Louisiana and the Floridas with the captain general of Cuba and the Spanish home government. There is also some correspondence of these officials with colonial subordinates, civil and military; a little, too, with officials in Mexico, and,

incidentally, with English and American officials; and with Spanish diplomats and consuls in the United States.

A small contribution has been made to the period of Spanish occupation of Louisiana in the period between the French and Indian War and the American Revolution; somewhat more to the Spanish part in the Revolution; and a great deal to the Spanish régime in Louisiana and the Floridas from 1783 to the close of the Spanish occupation.

The Spanish conquest of Mobile and Pensacola, the evacuation of East Florida by the English, the demarcation of limits, the transfer of Louisiana and the Floridas to the United States, frontier relations with the United States and the Indians, dissensions of colonial officials, trade, the right of deposit and of the navigation of the Mississippi, public health, military hospital management, are a few of the topics upon which these papers, reproduced in the course of the year, throw especial light.

The production at Seville for the year was 53,239 prints.

The political situation in Spain has not affected the work of the mission. Both at Madrid and at Seville the authorities have shown every wish to give the mission free play within the general rules laid down for consulting and photographing. The fifth year thus finds the mission recognized and encouraged, and the difficulties encountered in the earlier years, difficulties arising from no act of the mission, but antedating its inception, have been largely overcome. In reaching this desired end special credit is due to Roscoe R. Hill, who entered into service at a time when the conditions were far from favorable, and to Miss West and Mr. Griffin. By a strict observance of the conditions laid down by the authorities, by well directed suggestion of privilege due from one nation to another, and by a devotion to what concerned the mission and its work, our representatives have established and maintained a position that is creditable to their tact and certain to be useful in the future approach of American investigators in Spanish archives.

For Germany the statement prepared by Dr. G. A. Rein, who has been in charge since 1929, is so complete as to be worthy of record:

A. THE WORK IN THE PREUSSISCHES GEHEIMES STAATSARCHIV IN BERLIN-DAHLEM

The work in Berlin-Dahlem has been carried out in accordance with existing agreements with the administration of the archives from September 1, 1931, till July 31, 1932, with Doctor Smolka in charge.

In this period 29,191 photocopies were produced. The majority of these takings came from two private church archives: The archive of the (Moravian) Brotherhood in Herrnhut and the Mission Library of the Franke'sche Stiftungen in Halle. Entire collections of documents have been photographed of the very rich material in Herrnhut, dealing with communities in Georgia, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. The greater part are business documents, letters, and diaries from the eighteenth century (Zinzendorf, Spangenberg, and others). The correspondence from the nineteenth century was not taken, but, carefully noted, was listed as a supplement to what was published in Learned's *Guide*. It was necessary to take detailed note of what manuscript material Allison noted as already to be found in the United States, whether in original or copy, and there-

fore not needing to be photocopied. It was also necessary to consider what had already been published of that material.

From the Herrnhut material were also photocopied document collections bearing on the history of the Red Indian missions. The rich material dealing with the West Indies, Greenland, and Alaska (correspondence, diaries, religious papers) was omitted, but a series of photocopies was made from the material concerning missions in Labrador in the eighteenth century.

As it was not possible to exhaust even approximately the archives by photographic takings, Doctor Smolka has compiled a special index (91 pages) of "Americana" in the archives of the Herrnhut brotherhood, to give a general survey of the total of the material there. This index is annexed to the "Supplements, Corrections, etc., to Learned's Guide," on which special remarks will be found at the end of this report.

From the material in the mission library of the Franke'sche Stiftungen (Orphanage) in Halle, voluminous documents were taken concerning the settlement and progress of the Salzburg emigrants in Georgia from 1732 to the end of the eighteenth century. Furthermore, a large part of the documents on the German Lutherans in Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century was photocopied; the diaries of the Lutheran pastors were not taken, as the greater part probably already exists in North America. The Halle documents present an interest not only for investigation of church and local history, but as a source of cultural history of the first rank. To supplement the material mentioned above, numerous letters left by A. H. Franke, in so far as they dealt with North America or were written from America, were taken. The collection last named is in the Preussische Staatsbibliothek in Berlin.

Besides these main lines, smaller collections from the Braunfels Archive (Texas matters), from the Bundes-Archiv in Frankfurt a. M., and from the Preussisches Staatsarchiv in Dahlem, were worked over.

B. THE WORK IN THE BAVARIAN HAUPTSTAATSARCHIV IN MUNICH

The work in Munich, concentrated on the South German archives, comprises the period from September 1, 1931, to March 30, 1932 (Doctor Weidmann). Here photofilms were taken, and the work was carried on in a studio installed by the mission.

The Bavarian district archives have been taken in turn: Amberg, Bamberg, Coburg, Landshut, Neuburg, Nürnberg, Speyer, and Würzburg, and also the Hessian Staatsarchiv in Darmstadt. In the archive of the Historical Association in Bayreuth two war diaries on the War of Independence were found, with material on the Hessian troops. Outside of other documents throwing light on the history of the Ansbach-Bayreuth soldiers in the American War of Independence and a few diplomatic documents from Bavarian archives, the material photofilmed in this period has chiefly been south German emigration documents. In view of the large bulk of this material it was not always easy to make a selection. Above all, the emigration in the eighteenth century and early emigration in the nineteenth century were aimed at—documents which throw light on the causes of the emigration and the methods of emigration, as well as the activity of the agents. In this case, too, it was important to produce exact lists of the documents, in order to have a survey of the total material existing in the archives on the history of emigration to North America.

When the document material began to cease to offer new types the work in Munich was interrupted in the beginning of February, 1932. Doctor Weidmann continued work till the end of March on the new lists of "Americana" in the south German archives. This work has, however, not been finished. Württem-

berg and Baden could no longer be worked on. From these two countries the most important documents for the history of the old emigration (eighteenth century) according to Learned's Guide have been photofilmed. The total production in Munich amounted to 26,437 prints.

C. LISTS OF AMERICANA IN THE GERMAN ARCHIVES

As the end of the work in Germany approached, it was thought advisable to compile all the material which had been found in the archives with a view to complete and correct Learned's Guide to Manuscript Materials relating to American History in German State Archives (Washington, 1912). As the work progressed it had appeared that the lists in the Guide, compiled prior to 1912, had in many ways become obsolete, partly through alterations in classification or numbering in the archives, and partly through voluminous additions to the archives. It soon became evident that it would not be sufficient to enter corrections and additions in a copy of Learned's Guide. In many cases it was more to the purpose to compile entirely new lists based on the inventories of the archives. In this way a compilation of a new revised guide has been brought about. Unfortunately it has not been possible to complete this compilation. The archives worked on during the first year of the mission in Germany were not examined with the view of producing a new complete list of Americana (Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, Oldenburg, Hannover, etc.); and in view of the relatively large number of archives in northwest Germany and south Germany, Doctor Weidmann was not able to finish this task. The taking of photocopies had always to be considered first. Only a small number of corrections and additions could be entered in the copy of Learned; and these manuscript entries are not always easily comprehended or used by an investigator, but in a few cases one who wants to use the German material in the Library of Congress will be able to avail himself of these entries.

As annex 1 to this report two typewritten volumes have been prepared entitled "Supplements, Corrections, and New Inventory Lists to be added to M. D. Learned's Guide to the Manuscript Materials Relating to American History in the German State Archives, Washington, 1912."¹ Some of the most valuable lists of the new compilation are those made by Doctor Smolka concerning private archives, which are not mentioned by Learned, such as the Solms-Braunfels archive in Braunfels (Texas documents, pp. 26), archives of the Franke'sche Stiftungen in Halle (pp. 26), archive of the Brotherhood in Herrnhut (pp. 91), and others.

Doctor Smolka's list from the Prussian Staatsarchiv in Marburg has considerably enriched the Americana already listed by Learned; the same is the case with the list from the Prussian Geheimes Staatsarchiv in Berlin-Dahlem, which has acquired a great deal of new material. I further refer to Coblenz (pp. 130), Breslau, Frankfurt a.M., Cologne, Wiesbaden. Among the lists supplied by Dr. Weidmann Dresden (pp. 18), Düsseldorf (pp. 15) and Osnabrück (pp. 28) show particularly rich results.

In the period 1929-1932, 40 archives were investigated in detail, namely: Berlin-Dahlem, Breslau, Coblenz, Danzig, Düsseldorf, Hannover, Königsberg, Marburg, Münster, Osnabrück, (Schleswig) Kiel, Wiesbaden, three state archives in Munich, Amberg, Bamberg, Landshut, Neuburg, Nürnberg, Speyer, Würzburg, Bremen, Braunschweig, Hamburg, Darmstadt, Lübeck, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Neustrelitz, Oldenburg, Coburg, Dresden, the city-archive in Cologne, city-archive Frankfurt a.M., church archive in Herrnhut, archives of

¹ These two typewritten volumes now form part of the reference collection in the Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress.

the Princes of Neuwied and Braunfels, church archive in Halle, Historical Association in Bayreuth, Commerce Library in Hamburg, Chamber of Commerce in Bremen, and Federal archive in Frankfurt a.M.

The following 12 archives have been partly examined: State archives in Magdeburg, Stettin, Karlsruhe, Greiz, Gotha, Weimar, Rudolstadt, Stuttgart; city archive at Mannheim, State library in Berlin, archives of the business associations in Hanau and Bayreuth.

The following archives have not been examined, but on account of their comparatively small importance left till a later time. Some of them are no longer within German territory. State archives in Posen, Sigmaringen, Wetzlar, Alsace-Lorraine, Anhalt-Zerbst, Lippe-Detmold, Gera, Altenburg, Meiningen, Bückeburg, Sondershausen, Waldeck, city archive in Karlsruhe.

Maps have been taken from the following libraries: Ducal Library at Gotha, University Library at Munich, State Library at Kassel, State and University Library at Königsberg, State Library at Berlin, University Library at Würzburg, State Library at Dresden, Palace Library at Harff a. Erft, Library of Duke August at Wolfenbüttel.

No material has been found in the archives of Husum and Tönning.

The total production in Germany, 1928-1932, was 389,325 prints.

The mission has been fortunate in its research aids in Germany. Dr. G. A. Rein, of the University of Hamburg, who was in charge, had written and published volumes of merit and weight on certain periods of American history. His assistants, Dr. Georg Smolka, at Berlin-Dahlem, and Dr. Paul Weidmann, at Hamburg and Munich, have ably carried into effect the plans of the mission, and the list of collections examined is proof of their industry and enthusiasm in the work. It would be too long a list to express the appreciation of the mission for privileges accorded to it in the various archives, privileges that seemed to be without restriction, so freely were the requests granted and the material sent to Hamburg, Berlin-Dahlem, or Munich for photographing; but special mention is due to the courtesies of the following officials: Professor Dr. Brackmann, Ministry of the Interior, Berlin, chief of all Prussian archives; Geheimrat Dr. Klinkenberg, director, and Dr. Ernst Posner, councillor (Staatsarchivrat) of the Preussisches Geheimes Staatsarchiv, Berlin-Dahlem; Generaldirektor Dr. Otto Riedner, Bayerisches Hauptstaatsarchiv, Munich.

The mission continued in Austria to February, 1932, when it was seen that the material proper to be taken had come to an end. The number of prints to the end of the term was 5,178, together with some maps and illustrations. Dr. Adolf Bihl completed his survey of the various collections in Vienna, and it was not thought expedient to begin further search in other Austrian cities, because there was no promise that fitting material would be found either in quality or in quantity to justify the cost. Doctor Bihl has served the mission well and has fully satisfied the requirements of his searches under conditions involving wide and intensive examination of documents. A list of the archives examined will best indicate the extent of his operations: Haus-, Hof-, und Staatsarchiv, Kriegsarchiv, Hofkammerarchiv,

Staatsarchiv des Innern und der Justiz, Archiv des Bundesministeriums für Finanzen, and Nationalbibliothek, all in Vienna. Special recognition for assistance is due to Ministerialrat Dr. Ludwig Bittner and Professor Dr. Lothar Gross, director and vice director, respectively, of the Haus-, Hof-, und Staatsarchiv, and to Dr. Ottokar Smital, head of the Nationalbibliothek, as well as to the responsible officials in charge of the other departments. Mention should also be made of Direktor Franz Leipelt, of the Oesterreichische Lichtbildstelle—a State bureau—who charged himself with taking the photostats of all the material selected by the mission.

The figures of production for the year 1931–32 are as follows:

Great Britain.....	48, 603
France.....	91, 295
Germany.....	55, 628
Spain:	
Madrid.....	58, 628
Seville.....	53, 239
Austria.....	5, 178
Spanish films enlarged.....	128, 938

Project A, under which the mission has been operating, was established in 1927, by a grant of \$450,000 from John D. Rockefeller, jr., to be used within five years for the acquisition of source material for American history. Operations were promptly initiated under the direction of Dr. Samuel F. Bemis, of George Washington University. For two years Doctor Bemis was at the head of the mission and the results acclaim the able and energetic plan which he set in motion and the judicious selection of agents in the various countries covered by the mission. Each year's report since 1928 has shown what has been accomplished and the research agents employed. At the close of the five years a summary may be made, excluding what was done under the project in countries outside of Europe.

Research assistants for selecting the material and for superintending the photographing were appointed in Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Austria, the Netherlands, and Denmark. Documents have also been photographed in Russia, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia. A visit was made to Portugal to see if there was anything offered of value. Thus, the possibilities of all Europe in American material have been sounded and, so far as could be done within the limit of time, have been utilized. Large quantities of records are still to be had in Great Britain, France, and Spain and, to a less degree, in Germany; for the other countries all has been taken that required attention. In the more than 1,600,000 prints from Europe now in the Library of Congress, as a result of the five years, is to be found a great store of the raw material of American history and particularly of American foreign relations such as could not have

been imagined possible a few years ago. Mr. Rockefeller's grant has thus proved fruitful and gives advantages difficult to measure to students of history.

For the distinct advantages of the project have become more obvious as it has developed. No longer is the investigator obliged to study the material in foreign lands, at great cost of time and money and under conditions that made it difficult to utilize the time and money to the best purpose. No longer is he obliged to depend upon his own hurried notes or the long-hand transcripts of records made by his direction, with all the chances of error, misreadings and confusion of unfamiliar names. No longer is he obliged, in case of a doubtful date, reading, or name, to correspond at a distance of 3,000 miles with an official but slightly interested in undertaking the labor of necessary correction. He is spared the toil of poring over notes and transcripts which are deprived of all personal interest and fail to allow him to study with the needed care a draft of a letter or despatch, a committee report, or a State paper in the rough, and to determine by the various interlined or added words or phrases, by the various writings shown by the original manuscript, the part contributed by each writer and the reasons for altering a word or a phrase. He has at hand a photograph of the original in which is shown every detail, every dotted *i* and crossed *t*, and even the different shades of ink used, and by comparison and a constant recurrence to the record he can develop his theses and confirm his speculations based on the material aspect of the record. He has not the original document, but he has the nearest approach to it that the ingenuity of man using the forces of nature can devise. He has an instrument to work on or with that has hitherto been denied him. This will not wholly obviate the need of further investigations in foreign archives and of a personal visit, for having laid the foundations in Washington the student will be encouraged to carry on his work in the collateral records that his study has shown to be essential to his purpose and that exist in such large quantities in European collections. He will have been saved the cost of making his first studies abroad and will thus be more free to engage in the supplementary investigations in foreign archives. In no other country has such a general undertaking been made to provide a center of source material obtained from foreign lands, and in this unique feature together with the results in reproductions will be found a full justification of the project.

In taking leave of most of those who have been for three years in close official relations with me, I wish to express my sense of obligation to my assistants in every field for their labors and services in assuring the success of the mission, and to the custodians of manuscript records in the many countries where the mission has been represented.

PROJECT C—UNION CATALOGUE OF MEDIEVAL MANUSCRIPTS

(From the report of the executive secretary and associate editor, Doctor Wilson)

The year 1932, in which it had been hoped to complete the publication of the Catalogue of Classical and Medieval Manuscripts in the United States and Canada, has brought to the enterprise a serious setback in the illness of the editor, M. Seymour de Ricci. In the fall of 1931 he spent about a month in the examination of manuscripts in New England, including the extensive and valuable collections at the Harvard College library and the Harvard Law School, and with a side trip to Montreal. In January of 1932 he carried through an arduous tour of inspection through western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, but then succumbed to an illness of such a sort that it was deemed imperative for him to return to Paris.

This illness of the editor made necessary some readjustments in the conduct of the enterprise. It had been his ambition to see personally every manuscript to be recorded, but it now seemed unlikely that he could continue to do this. The secretary of the project, W. J. Wilson, was therefore drafted for such service as he could render, and has examined and listed the various manuscripts that have continued to come in on loan to the Library of Congress. For all doubtful or peculiar items or features, photostatic copies are made and forwarded to the editor along with the tentative entries. This seems to be the best substitute which can be devised for that direct personal inspection which he so much desired.

In January all of the editor's entries were left at the Library of Congress for photostating as a matter of record and precaution. Meticulous examination of the individual records showed a considerable number of details missing, most frequently such mechanical matters as the size of the page or the number of leaves in the manuscript. Correspondence with the owners regarding these deficiencies could manifestly be carried on from Washington more advantageously than from Paris, and the work has accordingly been done in this office. The same was true, though in a lesser degree, regarding incomplete bibliographical references to printed discussions of the manuscripts. These were often more likely to be available in America, and especially at the Library of Congress, than elsewhere, and so far as possible such references have been completed. On the other hand, almost no effort has been made here to trace the manuscripts through the hands of successive dealers, since the editor's proficiency in that field is greater and his Paris collection of sales catalogues is more extensive than anything that could readily be found in this country.

A beginning has also been made toward the examination of collections that remained undescribed at the time of the editor's illness.

Those in and around Baltimore are finished. In July the secretary of the project made an extensive tour as far west as Baldwin, Kans., inspecting the important Cistercian collection in the Trappist Monastery, at Trappist, Ky., the large accumulation of historical manuscripts at the University of Illinois, and other groups that for one reason or another were still undone. Carrying a Leica camera and reproducing outfit, he has taken copies of all unusual or doubtful pages and forwarded them to Paris. By this means the absent editor has been enabled to examine vicariously, as it were, some three or four hundred items. But there are a few collections, small yet of some interest, which are so far away that the expense of travel has seemed prohibitive—particularly in northern California, in Portland, Oreg., in Winter Park, Fla., and in Halifax, Nova Scotia. As far as possible these have been dealt with by correspondence, but it is regretfully recognized that the results are not wholly satisfactory.

Meanwhile the editor has made an apparently complete recovery of his health and sends the welcome news that he is planning to return to America in September. There are probably four or five hundred manuscripts still awaiting his inspection in and around New York and Philadelphia, while some three or four hundred remain in Washington, notably in the Folger Shakespeare Library. With two persons at work on the task, the material can perhaps be finished by the end of September, 1932, or not much later. The catalogue is to be printed in Paris under the direct supervision of the editor, who prefers, however, to designate it by the more modest term of "census." He is endeavoring to include all significant items to the end of the sixteenth century, and even some of the seventeenth century that seem of genuine importance. The title of the finished work will therefore probably be: *A Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada*. The undertaking continues to enjoy the generous cooperation of librarians and owners, only two having preferred for special reasons that their manuscripts should not be entered—one is a group of Greek New Testaments in the Middle West, the other a collection of Spanish documents in the East.

PROJECT B—INCREASE OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC APPARATUS—1

(From the report of the general director, Doctor RICHARDSON)

As general director of Project B, I have the honor to report that the project was brought to completion August 31, and was turned over to the regular staff as arranged by the Librarian.

The material turned over consists in round numbers of nearly fourteen million (13,878,127) items. Of this total, 1,960,000 cards constituted the original Library of Congress Union Catalogue as received in 1927. The remainder is "enlargement" or "amplification."

The main group is the Union Catalogue of Printed Books. This catalogue locates nearly 9,000,000 copies (16,000,000 volumes) of more than 7,000,000 different works. Some 8,344,256 of these copies of 6,775,936 works are located in American libraries. The volumes located in American libraries amount to nearly 15,000,000. Of these perhaps 3,000,000 are found in more than one library. This leaves a cooperative library of 12,000,000 volumes, exclusive of duplicates, formed and served by this repertory.

The union catalogue as it now stands consists of a Union Catalogue of the Collections of the Library of Congress containing 2,324,432 cards or titles (4,477,431 volumes) of Library of Congress books. Into this are filed twice as many more titles of books in other libraries. It trebles, in short, the number of books which the research worker at the Library of Congress can locate for use automatically by a single act.

Auxiliary groups to this main repertory include three lists of located books and manuscripts and half a dozen partly organized collections of material gathered for various bibliographical purposes.

The main auxiliary record is the Union List of Special Collections. This includes a thoroughly revised and winnowed list of 4,884 collections in American libraries with two card indexes, one of locations and one of subjects. It includes also, a vertical file unit with folders of correspondence and pamphlet material on the individual libraries (2,500 items) and an important card index to the vertical file material with the very abundant material in the Library of Congress collections giving further information as to the special collections enumerated. In all, there are perhaps 20,000 cards and folders on the American special collections. Beside this, there are collectanea for a list of foreign special collections compiled from various sources but not edited. Altogether the repertory covers not far from 10,000 collections with 25,000 index cards and folders.

It is to the exceptional executive aptitudes of Mr. Kletsch, the curator of the Union Catalogue, that the considerable excess of results over expectations held out is chiefly due.

Mr. Kletsch concurs with the general director in making special mention of the administrative work of G. A. Schwegmann, exhibited in and developed by this project, and particularly on the main auxiliary repertory which was assigned to him by the curator with special executive responsibility.

In view of the completion of the project a short restatement of its service purpose, as stated by the Librarian at the beginning, will serve to show the fundamental character and wide scope of the service provided for research scholarship, through the generosity of Mr. Rockefeller and the foresight of the Librarian.

The project has been operated on a grant of \$50,000 per year, for five years, from September 1, 1927, provided by John D. Rockefeller, jr., for the "enlargement of the bibliographical apparatus of the Library of Congress."

The general objective of the undertaking was clearly stated by the Librarian in his report for 1927. It is for "the development of the bibliographical apparatus which forms the basis of our service in the aid of research," or the "enlargement of the bibliographic apparatus."

"This apparatus," the Librarian goes on to say, "is not the ordinary catalogues of our own collection, which is a part of the routine. It is a body of records, auxiliary to these which may aid us to inform . . . (1) as to what material (literature) exists, (2) as to where, especially within the United States . . . a copy or copies of it may be had. The main such record will be a union catalogue on cards of the contents of other American libraries possessing material important to research . . . the reorganization and amplification of it into a selective 'repertorium' of the research libraries of the United States will be the aim. Then, auxiliary to it, several particular records, including (1) description of the special collections . . . existing in American libraries."

Among other "particular records" then in mind, and for the most part already existing in embryo, but beyond the scope of Government appropriations and looking to private means and cooperative methods for development or enlargement, were, in the first line, the extension of the locations of printed books and special collections in American libraries to include foreign libraries and a Union Catalogue of early volume manuscripts.

Further in the background were several collections on cards of purely bibliographical material; that is, material, as the Librarian says, "showing what literature exists," as distinguished from information where copies of these works may be had. These, too, needed "reorganization and amplification."

Operations have kept very closely to the definition and policy here outlined by the Librarian of concentrating on the main line of essential service—the location list of individual printed books in American libraries and the main lines of secondary service, in the order of their direct serviceability, beginning with special collections.

It has not been practicable to apply project funds much beyond this main record and the main auxiliary record, but through by-products and cooperative contributions some others of the auxiliary records have been considerably enlarged in their material and more or less organized, ready for development, if and when means are available. Several units of this secondary or by-product service can, however, already be used profitably for various service needs, as they stand without further organization or development.

The chief units of the material, as now turned over, are as follows:

1. The Union Catalogue of printed books in American libraries.
2. A supplementary union catalogue of books in foreign libraries.
3. A union finding list of special collections in American libraries.
4. A supplementary union finding list of special collections in foreign libraries.
5. A Union Catalogue of world manuscripts.

All of these are location lists "showing the scholar where" a given book can be found.

Among the chief units intended to show also "what literature there is," are the following:

1. A group of published card bibliographies.
2. Unorganized material for a union subject catalogue.
3. Bibliographical clippings.

The material as now organized for operation is in four sections.

1. Union Catalogues of printed books;
2. Union list of special collections;
3. Union lists of manuscripts,
- 4; Bibliographies.

The net results in the two chief matters handled have been summarized above.

In the matter of a Union Catalogue of World Manuscripts, no attempt was made to enlarge the inconsiderable collections of the Library of Congress in this field on the Project B grant. All of the grant was needed for the two main factors. Nevertheless, the course of events produced considerable enlargement from by-product and contributed sources as well as a notable unit from Project C.

Project C under the direction of M. de Ricci has produced, in fuller method than the simple finding form of the Library of Congress plan, one of the bits of apparatus most needed for research work in certain fields by American scholars: A Union Catalogue of early western manuscripts in American libraries. It does not, however, cover even the field of American located manuscripts. Oriental manuscripts, ancient folded documents, and rolls are still to be provided for. And it is limited to American libraries. It does not, therefore, cover the field of the Union Catalogue of manuscripts as planned for the Library of Congress collection and approved by the Council of the American Library Association. The American Library Association Committee has, therefore, under an understanding with the Librarian of Congress that its results may be turned over to the Library of Congress Union Catalogue of manuscripts for conservation and operation, produced, as demonstration experiment, a certain number of cards covering a group of Spanish libraries and a few other scattered European libraries offering various types. It has also prepared experimental titles for a number of Oriental manuscripts and ancient folded documents illustrating several kinds of manuscripts which call for early indexing. Altogether the net enlargement of apparatus by the American Library

Association Committee or by the general director of Project B, personally, in this field, amounts to about 31,450 cards of about 7,500 volumes, exclusive of Project C, whose results are reported elsewhere.

The bibliographical records include 1. Card bibliographies, 1,224,800 cards; 2. Subject catalogue material, 2,322,206 cards; 3. Bibliographical clippings, 940,000—a total of 4,487,006.

These are for the most part only slightly organized, and in the case of the material for a Union Subject Catalogue quite unorganized material, received from the Library or contributed during the five years. The curator has been rigid in giving only minimum attention to these groups but has, nevertheless, gathered, grouped, and ordered in various ways the material, so that much of it is in part serviceable and what is more important, is in position to be enlarged and carried to greater effectiveness if and when means are available by grant or by appropriation. It is a real and considerable by-product of Project B toward the enlargement of apparatus of the Library of Congress in the field of pure bibliography.

In conclusion it should be repeated, in order to put this finished project in its perspective, that it is at all points strictly an enlargement of the superb apparatus, already existing in the Library of Congress, where Project B was initiated, which forms the basis of the Library of Congress information service. This includes very unusual collections of catalogues of printed books, catalogues of manuscripts, library reports, and printed bibliographies.

The increment is, however, of such nature as to very greatly strengthen service efficiency, and to put, therefore, all American scholars deeply in debt to Mr. Rockefeller for furnishing the means for it.

PROJECT B—INCREASE OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC APPARATUS—2

(From the report of Dr. ERNEST KLETSCH, Curator of the Union Catalogues)

In addition to the foregoing report of the general director, there are submitted herewith—

(A) A volume giving an historical record in typewritten form illustrating the work of Project B in respect to activities of contributing libraries, the frequency of contribution, and record of their attitude toward cooperation with the Union Catalogue. Statistical tables give in detail the work of the project, a list of contributing libraries forms an index to the work, and several photographs depicting the location and physical property of Union Catalogues are included.

(B) A volume made up of title pages of book catalogues or lists which have been incorporated in the Union Catalogue, either by checking, clipping and pasting, or photostatting of the catalogue in question. The total number of catalogues so treated is 118.

The collection of title pages suggested itself as most of the catalogues so treated were cut and pasted. They are:

- American antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass. Library.
A catalogue of books in the library . . . Worcester, [1836]-37. v. p.
- American antiquarian society, Worcester, Mass. Library.
A list of early American imprints . . . Worcester, 1896. 80 p.
- American oriental society. Library.
Catalogue of the library of the American oriental society . . . New Haven, Conn., 1930. 308 p. In Yale University library.
- Bartlett, Henrietta Collins.
A census of Shakespeare's plays in quarto . . . New Haven, 1916. 153 p.
- Bartlett, Henrietta Collins.
Mr. William Shakespeare, original and early editions . . . New Haven, 1922. 217 p.
- Bender, Harold Stauffer.
Two centuries of American Mennonite literature . . . Goshen, Ind., 1929. 181 p.
- Benton, Josiah Henry.
The Book of common prayer . . . 2d ed . . . Boston, 1914. 142 p.
- Boston. Public library. Barton collection.
Catalogue of the works of William Shakespeare . . . [Boston] 1880. 227 p.
- Boston athenæum.
A catalogue of the Washington collection . . . [Camb.] 1897. 566 p.
- Boston athenæum.
Confederate literature; a list of books and newspapers . . . [Boston] 1917. 213 p.
- Bowdoin college. Library.
A catalogue of the library of Bowdoin college . . . Brunswick [Me.] 1863. 832 p.
- Brown university. Library.
The Anthony memorial. A catalogue of the Harris collection . . . Providence, 1886. 320 p.
- Brown university. Library.
A catalogue of the Napoleon collection . . . Providence, 1922. 77 p.
- Brown university. John Carter Brown library.
Bibliotheca americana. Catalogue of the John Carter Brown library . . . Providence, 1919-1931. 3 v.
- Brown university. John Carter Brown library.
Books printed in Lima, 1585-1800. [1908] 4 p.
- California. University. Library.
Spain and Spanish America in the libraries of the University of California . . . Berkeley, 1928-30. 2 v.
- California. University. Library. Weinhold library.
. . . A list of first editions and other rare books . . . Berkeley, 1907. 143 p.
- Cambridge, Mass. Public library.
List of books in the Cambridge public library relating to the Pilgrim fathers . . . [Camb., 1920] 16 p.

- Catholic university of America. Library.
The Michael Jenkins collection of works on the history of Maryland. Washington, D. C., 1913. 28 p.
- Columbia university. Library.
Material by and about Edgar Allan Poe to be found in the Library of Columbia university . . . [New York] 1909. 18 p.
- Columbia University. Library. Montgomery library of accountancy.
. . . A second check list of books, printed before 1850 . . . library of accountancy . . . New York, 1930. 32 p.
- Cornell university. Library.
. . . Catalogue of Runic literature, forming a part of the Icelandic collection . . . London, New York, etc., 1918. 105 p.
- Cornell university. Library.
. . . Catalogue of the Dante collection presented by Willard Fiske . . . Ithaca, N. Y., 1898-1900.
— Additions, 1898-1920 . . . Ithaca, N. Y., 1921. 152 p.
- Cornell university. Library.
. . . Catalogue of the Icelandic collection . . . Ithaca, N. Y., [Norwood, Mass.] 1914. 755 p.
- Cornell university. Library.
. . . Catalogue of the Petrarch collection . . . London, New York, [etc.] 1916. 547 p.
- Cornell university. Library.
. . . Catalogue of the Rhaeto-Romanic collection presented to the library . . . Ithaca, N. Y., 1894. 32 p.
- Cornell university. Library.
The Schuyler collection. [*In*: Cornell univ. Library. Libr. bull., Ithaca, 1886. p. 301-315.]
- Cornell university. Library.
Works relating to mathematics . . . [*In*: its Libr. bull. Ithaca, 1886.]
- Cornell university. Library. President White library.
. . . Catalogue of the historical library . . . Ithaca, N. Y., 1889-94. 2 v. in 1.
- Cross, Wilbur Lucius.
The history of Henry Fielding . . . New Haven, 1918. Bibl. v. 3.
- Dover, N. H. Public library.
. . . A list of books and pamphlets in the Dover public library . . . Dover, N. H., 1903. 172 p.
- Essex institute, Salem, Mass.
Oriental numismatics; a catalogue . . . Salem, Mass., 1913. 102 p.
- Essex institute, Salem, Mass. Library.
Catalogue of books on China in the Essex institute . . . Salem, Mass., 1926. 392 p.
- Field museum of natural history, Chicago. E. E. Ayer Ornith. libr.
. . . Catalogue of the . . . library . . . Chicago, 1926. 2 v.
- Gerould, James Thayer.
. . . Sources of English history of the seventeenth century . . . Minneapolis, 1921. 565 p.
- Grand Rapids. Public library.
. . . List of books on furniture . . . [Grand Rapids] 1927. 142 p.

Grosvenor library, Buffalo, N. Y.

Catalogue of poetry in the English language, in the Grosvenor library.
[Buffalo] 1902. 123 p.

Guild, Edward Chipman.

. . . A classified list of the German dialect collection . . . Brunswick, Me.,
1898. [329]-348 p. In Bowdoin college library.

Harvard University. Library.

Catalogue de la bibliothèque de M. Fernando Palha. Lisbonne, 1896.
4 v.

Harvard university bulletin. Ed. by Justin Winsor; v. 1-7, no. 1-58; 1875-94.
Cambridge, 1879-94. 7 v.

Hellersberg, firm, booksellers, Berlin.

Hegel und die Hegelianer; eine bibliothek. Charlottenburg, [1927?] 39 p.
In New York univ. Washington Square library.

Henry E. Huntington library and art gallery, San Marino, Calif.

Confederate imprints in the Henry E. Huntington library . . . Chicago,
1930. 18-109 p.

Henry E. Huntington library and art gallery, San Marino, Calif.

Incunabula medica in the Huntington library . . . [Cambridge, 1931] p.
[107]-151.

Hispanic society of America. Library.

List of books printed before 1601 in the library of the Hispanic society of
America . . . New York, 1929. 274 p.

Hispanic society of America. Library.

List of printed books in the library of the Hispanic society of America.
New York, 1910. 20 v.

Holland society of New York. Library.

Catalogue of the works of Grotius and of books relating to him . . . [New
York, 1890?] 7-28 p.

Hough, Franklin Benjamin.

Bibliographical list of books and pamphlets containing eulogies . . . Albany,
1865. 59 p.

Humphrey, Constance Helen.

Check-list of New Jersey imprints . . . [In: The Papers of the Bibl. Soc.
of Amer. . . . Chicago, [1931]].

Illinois. State library, Springfield.

Dictionary catalogue of the Illinois state library . . . Danville, Ill., 1912.
814 p.

Indiana. University. Library.

List of titles in the university library on C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus.
Typewritten, Dec., 1930.

Indiana. University. Library.

List of titles in the university library on Titus Livius. Typewritten, Dec.,
1930.

Jaggard, William.

Shakespeare bibliography . . . Stratford-on-Avon, 1911. 729 p.

John Crerar library, Chicago.

. . . A list of books, pamphlets, and articles on cremation . . . Chicago,
1918. 52 p.

- John Crerar library, Chicago.
 . . . A selected list of books on military medicine and surgery . . . Chicago, 1917. 58 p.
- Lawson McGhee library, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Calvin Morgan McClung historical collection of books . . . Knoxville, Tenn., 1921. 192 p.
- Leland Stanford junior university. Library.
 Australiana in Leland Stanford junior university . . . [Stanford University, 1901?] 172 p.
- Leland Stanford junior university. Library.
 Finely printed books presented to the Library . . . Stanford University, 1927. 3-33 p.
- Leland Stanford junior university. Library. Hoover war library.
 Accessions of general interest added to the . . . library. (A mimeographed list issued monthly.)
- Leland Stanford junior university. Library. Hoover war library.
 . . . A catalogue of Paris peace conference delegation propaganda . . . Stanford University, 1926. 96 p.
- McConnell, Winona.
 California Indians. (Annotated list . . .) [Sacramento, 1915] [485]-523 p.
- McMurtrie, Douglas Crawford.
 The beginnings of printing in Utah . . . Chicago, 1931. 9-31 p.
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- Early printing in Michigan . . . Chicago, 1931. 351 p.
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- Early printing in New Orleans . . . New Orleans, 1929. 11-151 p.
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- Early printing in Wisconsin . . . Seattle, Wash., 1931. 220 p.
-
- The history of early printing in New Mexico . . . [*In*: New Mexico Hist. Rev., 1929. v. 4, no. 4, p. 384-410].
-
- Jotham Meeker, pioneer printer of Kansas . . . Chicago, 1930. 9-169 p.
- Massachusetts horticultural society. Library.
 Catalogue of the library of the Massachusetts horticultural society . . . Cambridge, 1918-20. 372 p.
- Michigan. University. Library.
 . . . A catalogue of the Dr. S. A. Jones Carlyle collection . . . Ann Arbor, 1919. 119 p.
- Michigan. University. William Clements library.
 Uncommon, scarce, and rare books relating to American history . . . [n. p.] 1914. 41 p.
- Morrison, Hugh Alexander.
 . . . Preliminary check list of American almanacs, 1639-1800 . . . Washington, 1907. 160 p.
- Mott, Frank Luther.
 Literature of pioneer life in Iowa . . . Iowa City, 1923. 89 p.

- New Bedford, Mass. Free public library.
The William L. Sayer collection of books and pamphlets . . . New Bedford, Mass., 1914-20. 2 v.
- New Hampshire. State library, Concord.
Author list of the New Hampshire state library . . . Manchester, N. H., 1904. 2 v.
- New York. Public library.
Washington eulogies; a checklist of eulogies and funeral orations . . . [New York] 1916. 68 p.
- New York. Public library. Astor library.
Catalogue or alphabetical index of the Astor library . . . New York, 1857-66. 5 v.
- New York. Public library. Astor library.
Catalogue of the Astor library (continuation). Authors and books . . . Cambridge [Mass.] 1886-88. 4 v.
- New York state library, Albany. Law library.
Some rare and interesting law books in the New York state library . . . Albany, 1922. p. 82-103.
- New York. Union theological seminary. Library.
. . . Catalogue of the McAlpin collection of British history and theology . . . New York, 1927-30. 5 v.
- Newberry library, Chicago.
Check list of American revolutionary war pamphlets . . . Chicago, 1922. 115 p.
- Newberry library, Chicago.
. . . Check list of books printed in English before 1641 . . . Chicago, 1923 198 p.
- Newberry library, Chicago.
. . . Philosophy; metaphysics, psychology, ethics. Chicago, [1922]. 258 p.
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 [In: Flor. Libr. bull., v. 2, no. 2, 1930]
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 Louis, 1903. p. 233-316.
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 Author list of Caroliniana in the University of South Carolina . . . Colum-
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 Catalogue of the library of Jared Sparks . . . Cambridge, 1871. 230 p.
- Texas. University. Library. John Henry Wrenn library.
 A catalogue of the library of the late John Henry Wrenn . . . Austin,
 1920. 5 v.
- Transylvania college, Lexington, Ky. Library.
 . . . The Transylvania library, founded in 1784. Lexington, Ky. [1919]
 51 p.
- Tulane University of Louisiana. New Orleans. Dept. of Middle American
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 . . . Rare Americana . . . New Orleans, 1932. 25 p.
- A Union catalogue of photo facsimiles in North American libraries, material so
 far received by the Library of Congress . . . Yardley, Pa., 1929. 51
 numb. 1.
- U. S. Library of Congress. Copyright office.
 . . . Dramatic compositions copyrighted in the United States, 1870 to
 1916 . . . Washington, 1918. 2 v.
- U. S. Library of Congress. Division of maps.
 . . . A list of geographical atlases in the Library of Congress . . . Wash-
 ington, 1909-20. 4 v.
- U. S. Library of Congress. John Boyd Thacher collection.
 The collection of John Boyd Thacher in the Library of Congress . . .
 Washington, 1931. 3 v.
- U. S. Military academy, West Point. Library.
 Catalogue of the library U. S. Military academy, West Point, N. Y., 1873
 . . . Newburgh, N. Y., 1876. 723 p.

- U. S. Surgeon-general's office. Library.
Index-catalogue of the library of the Surgeon-general's office . . . Wash-
ington, 1880-95. 16 v.
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A list of rare books, manuscripts, and autographs in Vassar college library . . .
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. . . A bibliography of Virginia . . . Richmond, 1916-
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Monthly lists, mimeographed.
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1914. 45 p.
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A catalogue of early and rare editions of English poetry . . . Boston and
New York, 1923. 613 p.
- Wellesley college. Library. Plimpton collection.
Catalogue of the Frances Taylor Pearsons Plimpton collection . . . Cam-
bridge, 1929. 434 p.
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List of Southern and Georgia material . . . August, 1931. Typewritten
list.
- Wymerley Jones De Renne Georgia Library. Wormsloe.
Catalogue of the . . . library, at Wormsloe . . . Wormsloe, 1931. 3 v.
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The book of the Yale Elizabethan club, MDCCCCXII. [New Haven,
1912]. 46 p.
- Yale university. Library.
A catalogue of the Altschul collection of George Meredith . . . [Boston]
1931. 195 p.
- Zion research library.
Catalogue of the Zion research library, Brookline, Mass. Boston, 1930.
169 p.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

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

The collection of material.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, the accessions to the Library through the division of documents were as follows:

How acquired	Volumes	Pamphlets	Total
Received by virtue of law.....	4, 216	5, 334	9, 550
Gifts of the Government of the United States in all its branches.....	977	6, 512	7, 489
Gifts of State governments.....	4, 640	16, 544	21, 184
International exchange.....	14, 605	18, 964	33, 569
Gifts of local governments.....	2, 249	5, 780	8, 029
Gifts of corporations and associations.....	82	56	138
By transfer.....	1, 922	2, 143	4, 065
Total received.....	28, 601	55, 333	84, 024
By purchase, exchange, deposit, and transfer (counted in accessions division).....	3, 643	3, 070	6, 713
By binding periodicals ¹	2, 348	-----	2, 348
Total handled.....	34, 682	58, 403	93, 085
Maps and charts.....	6, 036	-----	6, 036

¹ A total of 5,383 volumes were sent to the bindery, and 3,381 pamphlets were bound into covers.

The above figures are evidence of substantial growth in the work of the division toward the increase of the Library. The total number of volumes and pamphlets is the largest acquired in any one year since the division was organized. The increase over the preceding year amounts to over 18 per cent. It was especially marked in the groups of gifts of the Government in all its branches and of the State governments. There was a decrease in the number of gifts received from corporations and associations, which is never very large, and of over 9 per cent in the number of maps, due in part at least to the diminished requests from the division of maps.

Exchange relations have been carried on with 111 foreign countries, of which 61 received full sets of the publications of our government and 50 received so-called "partial" sets. The return from these governments amounted to 33,569 pieces.²

The year's accessions included numerous gifts and purchases. It is possible to refer only to the outstanding items. Due to the kindness of the librarian of the Finnish parliament the Library has received a collection of Finnish parliamentary publications numbering 322 volumes. Many lacunæ in the Library's collection of them have thus been filled, making available to members of Con-

IMPORTANT
ACCESSIONS
Finland

² This, of course, does not include separate issues of official gazettes and periodicals.

gress and to investigators a relatively complete and up-to-date collection.

From the French Ministry of the Merchant Marine came the gift of its Bulletin officiel for the years 1927-30, a complete run (with the exception of the year 1924) of its Annuaire, covering the years 1918-31, and its Statistique des pêches maritimes for 1924-29. To our request to fill some gaps in our collection of its publications, the French Ministry of Public Works responded with the gift of 23 volumes, including its Statistique de la navigation intérieure for the years 1906-12 and 1926-28. French colonial publications were received either from the Ministry of Colonies or directly from the colonial governors. Among them are documents of the colonial administrations of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the coast of Newfoundland, from Morocco, Senegal, Tunis, Madagascar, the mandated territory of Togoland, the mandated territory of Lattakia (formerly the Alaouites) in the Lebanon, and French Indo-China.

Included in the gift from the governor-general of Indo-China is the Bulletin officiel for the years 1889-90 and 1893-1913, the Rapport au Conseil de gouvernement covering the years 1913-29, the Discours of the governor-general for 1904-5, 1913, 1916-17, 1920-23, and 1925-29, as well as 12 volumes of the general collection of laws applicable to Indo-China.

The year's accessions in the field of German documents of the Reich, the states, and local, including municipal, governments, have been unusually rich. Dr. Adolf Jürgens, Geschäftsführer of the German exchange office, deserves the deepest appreciation of the Library for his successful efforts in adding so substantially to our collection of German official publications. Through him we received the very valuable set of the proceedings of the Bundesrat. Under the provisions of the constitution adopted on April 17, 1867, by the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, the Bundesrat, or Federal Council, of the German states, exercised important legislative and administrative functions. It passed on federal legislation and had the power of veto over changes in the constitution of the Reich by a vote of 14 out of a total of 43. It remained a powerful government organ until the German Revolution. The two series of its publications acquired by the Library are the

Protokolle über die verhandlungen des Bundesraths des Deutschen Reichs, covering the years 1869-1910, and the Drucksachen zu den verhandlungen des Bundesraths des Deutschen Reichs, for the same period.

In addition to these, there came to the Library through the efforts of Doctor Jürgens 78 volumes of the Amtsblätter of Arnsberg, Aachen

(Aix-la-Chapelle), Bonn, Frankfort on the Main, Cologne, Trier (Trèves), and Wiesbaden; state insurance reports for various political divisions of Germany to the number of 240 volumes; the astounding number of 545 volumes of German municipal budget reports; and 23 volumes of reports of chambers of commerce.

A second collection of Russian books from the Winter Palace library of the Czar was purchased by the Library. It contained in addition to books of general interest and on law a total of 334 volumes of Russian public documents. Many of the items in this collection are handsomely and luxuriously bound. A substantial number of them contain the personal ex libris of Nicholas II, Alexander III, Alexander II, and other notables. Of the 334 volumes of documents, 167 are royal proclamations, manifestoes, and ceremonial decrees, which marked the beginning of epochal events in the life of Russia during the nineteenth and the early part of the twentieth centuries. Besides the above 167 volumes, a few of the more interesting and important may be mentioned here.

Russia
Svod vysochaishkikh otmëtok po vsepoddannëishim otchetam gubernatorov, voennykh gubernatorov i gradonachal'nikov (Collection of His Majesty's notes and decisions on the reports of the governors, military governors, and city prefects), for 1899.

Svod vysochaishkikh otmëtok po vsepoddannëishim otchetam za 1885 [-89] g. gubernatorov, nachal'nikov oblastei i gradonachal'nikov (Collection of His Majesty's notes and decisions on the reports for 1855 [-89] of the governors, regional governors, and city prefects).

Svod vysochaishkikh otmëtok po vsepoddannëishim otchetam general-gubernatorov (Collection of His Majesty's notes and decisions on the reports of the governors-general), for 1898-99 and 1902.

The above are rare administrative documents of a semi-confidential nature of special interest in the study of Russian political history during the reigns of Alexander III and Nicholas II.

İspano-amerikanskafâ voïna (The Spanish-American War). The confidential report of the special military observer with the Spanish forces in Cuba, Colonel Zhilinskii, issued by the Military scientific committee of the General staff (Voenno-nauchnyiï komitet Glavnago shtaba).

İspano-amerikanskafâ voïna (The Spanish-American War). The confidential report of the special military observer with the American forces in Cuba, Colonel Ermolov.

Zhurnal gen. ad. grafa Tol'fa o dekabrskikh sobytiïakh 1825 g. (The journal of adjutant general Count Tol' on the events of December, 1825). An account of the so-called December uprising published by the Military scientific committee of the General staff (Voenno-nauchnyiï komitet Glavnago shtaba).

Trudy vysochaishhe uchrezhdennoiï kommissii dlïa izslëdovaniïa zhelëznodorozhnago dïela v Rossii (Transactions of the Royal commission for the study of the Russian railroads). 1879.

Sbornik dogovorov Rossii s Kitaem, 1689-1881 (Collection of Russo-Chinese treaties). 1889. Published by the Ministry of foreign affairs (Ministerstvo

vnĕshnikh dĕl). The text of the treaties is given in Russian, Mongolian, and Chinese.

Voenno-statisticheskoe obozrenie Rossiĭskoi Imperii (Military statistical survey of the Russian Empire). 1848-53. Issued by order of His Majesty by the First division of the General staff (Pervoe otdĕlenie General'nago shtaba). Forty-two volumes of the survey by governments (guberniĭa) of the military resources of Russia carried out just before the Crimean war.

Atlas Chernago morĕa (Atlas of the Black Sea). 1841. A large folio containing 25 maps and 17 plates drawn by order of His Majesty in St. Petersburg on the basis of surveys made between 1825 and 1836 and published by the Black Sea hydrographic station (Gidrograficheskoe Chernomorskoe depo).

From Israel Perlstein, through whom the collections from the Czar's library were acquired, came the gift of an unusual and extremely important confidential document:

Vsepoddannĭshii doklad ministra finansov. O neobkhodimosti ustanovit' i zatĕm neprelozhno prĕderzhivat'sĭa opredelennoi programmy torgovo-promyshlennoi politiki Imperii (Report of the minister of finance to His Majesty. On the necessity of formulating and thereafter steadfastly adhering to a definite program of a commercial and industrial policy of the Empire). 1899.

In this report Sergĕiĭ Iŭlievĭch Vitte (Witte), the outstanding Russian statesman of the period preceding the World War, surveys the state of Russian commerce and industry and points to the desirability of achieving for Russia a state of "industrial maturity such as the United States of North America have already attained." He presents what is virtually a "Five-Year Plan," suggesting a lowering of the tariff, the granting of concessions to foreign industrial enterprises and a review of the policy at the end of the 5-year trial period (1899-1904) to determine the advisability of its continuance, modification, or repeal. He closes the report meekly: ". . . and if this program does not meet with His Majesty's approval, then pray tell me, what program am I to pursue? . . ."

To these Russian accessions should be added 108 volumes of the laws of Imperial Russia received from the Communist Academy in Moscow. The exchange with Russia has, furthermore, brought the Library Russian public documents in number exceeding those from any other country.

In response to requests sent out last year to the podestĕa of Italian cities, there came the gifts of 170 volumes of municipal documents

Italy: Rome, Bologna,
Turin

from Rome and a total of 154 volumes and 51 pamphlets from Bologna and Turin.

Among the major purchases of European public documents is the long run of the proceedings (Compte rendu des sĕances) of the

Luxemburg

Chamber of Deputies of the grand-duchy of Luxembourg. The 124 volumes cover the years

1841 through 1926 with the sole exception of 1853. It is interesting to note in this connection that this range of years includes the whole period of the membership of Luxemburg in the German Zollverein,

the period of German occupation during the World War, and the first four years of the economic union with Belgium.

Gifts of foreign government publications, too numerous to mention, were secured with the generous assistance of the Department of State and its diplomatic and consular agents. For this service the Department of State deserves the Library's deepest appreciation and gratitude. The outstanding gift secured for the Library by the Department of State through the embassy in Madrid is perhaps the set of Spanish

Spain

Documentos presentados a las Cortes por el ministro de estado, for the years 1865-67, 1881-82, 1885 (2 vol.), 1887-89, 1892-94, 1898 (3 vol.), 1900, 1906-07/08, and 1911.

Of these collections of documents (most of which are diplomatic and some of which are actually called "documentos diplomáticos" on the title-page) those for 1898 and 1900 bear immediately upon the relations between the United States and Spain during the period of the Spanish-American War. They have the following special titles:

Negociaciones generales con los Estados Unidos desde 10 de abril de 1896 hasta la declaración de guerra.

Negociaciones diplomáticas desde el principio de la guerra con los Estados Unidos hasta la firma del protocolo de Washington y gestiones practicadas para su cumplimiento.

Conferencia de París y tratado de paz de 10 de diciembre de 1898.

Negociaciones de un tratado de cesión a los Estados Unidos de las islas de Sibutú y Caguaúán de Jolo. (In the Documentos for 1900.)

The growth of interest in Latin-American affairs makes the acquisitions in this field increasingly important. The division of documents

Latin-American
countries

has in consequence taken special pains to fill lacunæ in the Library's collection of Latin-American documents.

A request addressed to the librarian of the National Congress of Bolivia brought a generous response in the form of 33 volumes of memorias of the several departments of the government for the period between 1874 and 1910.

Bolivia

From the general director of the National Library of Brazil came the gift of 27 volumes of Brazilian authors and works about Brazil.

Brazil

Beginning with 1928 the National Library of Brazil has presented to each of the important libraries in North, Central, and South America a collection of about 300 volumes of Brazilian literature with a view to increasing mutual good will and understanding among the peoples of the Americas.

By exchange with the Central Library of the state of Mexico at Toluca was acquired a valuable collection of 118 pieces of documents of the state of Mexico, including the following items of special interest:

Mexico (State)

- Actas del Congreso constituyente. t. 5-9, 1826-29.
 Actas del primer Congreso constitucional. t. 2-5, 1827-29.
 Actas del segundo Congreso constitucional. t. 1, 1829.

Among the other accessions of Latin-American documents the following are worthy of mention:

Argentina. Diario de las sesiones de la Cámara de diputados, 1859-61, and Diario de las sesiones de la Cámara de senadores, 1856-62, 1884, both acquired by purchase.

Brazil. Mensajem apresentado ao Congresso nacional, 1890-1931, a gift from the Brazilian embassy. From the National Library in Rio de Janeiro came the gift of a handsome volume on the new city plan of Rio de Janeiro: . . . Cidade do Rio de Janeiro, extensão, remodelação, embelezamento. Organizações projectadas pela administração, Antonio Prado Junior. Sob a direção geral de Alfred Agache . . . Paris, Foyer brésilien [1930].

Columbia—Antioquia. Through the Department of State—Gaceta departamental, 1880-84, 1896-97, 1901-02, 1906, 1909, 1910, 1912-21, 1923-26, 1930-31; Anales de la Asamblea, 1912-13, 1915-17, 1919-27, 1929-31; Informe de la Secretaría de gobierno, 1924-28; Informe de la Secretaría de hacienda, 1911-12, 1917-18; Informe de la Dirección general de instrucción pública, 1910-11, 1913, 1926-27; Boletín estadística, nos. 1-23, 25-27.

Columbia—Norte de Santander. Also through the Department of State—Gaceta departamental, January-November, 1931; Anales de la Asamblea, 9 volumes; Informe del secretario de gobierno, 1928-30; Informe del secretario de hacienda, 1928; Informe del contralor general del departamento, July 1, 1928 and June 30, 1930; and Resumen de las labores del Consejo de San José de Cúcuta.

Guatemala. From the Minister from Guatemala, Señor Don Adrian Recinos—Memoria de la Secretaría de gobernación y justicia, 1912, 1915, 1917.

Peru. Through the Department of State—Circular de la Estación experimental agrícola, no 1; Estadística de la industria triguera, 1928; Memoria del director del Cuerpo de ingenieros civiles, November 1, 1918-June 30, 1919; Informe sobre ferrocarriles, 1917/18-1919/20; Memoria de defensa de infancia, 1925-27.

Of documents from countries of the eastern hemisphere and their colonies, the following deserve mention:

Baroda, India. From the Oriental Institute, Baroda—The Gaekwar's oriental series, nos. xxxviii, xlvi, and l.

British Guiana. Minutes of the annual session of the Combined court, 1927, and of the first and second sessions of the Legislative council, 1928/29-29/30 were received from the Colonial Secretary. The Legislative council superseded the Combined court in 1928.

China. From the National Construction Commission of Nanking—The National construction commission of the National government of China, 1930; A brief description of the mining and metallurgical industries undertaken by the National construction commission, 1930; Electrification of the Lower Yangtze area, 1930; A statistical investigation of electric power plants in China, 1929; An economic study of international and domestic radio communications in China, by C. C. Wang and C. Yun, 1931; Report on the date and plans in

connection with the Hwai River conservancy by the National construction commission, 1929; Construction quarterly, nos. 1-12, October, 1928-September, 1931; The economic condition of the districts of Ling-Hai, Tsing-Tien, Sung-Yang, Fu-Yang, Yung-Wu, and Chien-Teh, all of Chekiang province, China, 6 volumes constituting nos. 1-6 of the Serial of the Commission; The rural conditions in the district of Lin-An, Chekiang province, China, 1931; and The straw-hats industry along the coast district of the Chekiang province, China, 1931.

Czechoslovakia. Naš parlament, by Dr. Vladimír Záděra. From the Czechoslovakian legation.

Fiji. Debates of the Legislative council, February, 1928-October, 1930. From the Colonial Secretary.

Netherlands. By exchange from the Royal Library at the Hague, a large collection of Dutch eighteenth and nineteenth century newspapers and a file of official gazettes. The official gazettes form a succession beginning in September 4, 1805, with the Bataafsche staatscourant. The file received from the Royal Library includes the Koninklijke courant for 1807-10; the Moniteur van Amsterdam for July 14-19, 1810 (lacking only the number for July 20), the Courier van Amsterdam for 1810-11, and the Nederlandsche staatscourant for 1814-62.

Rumania. From the Rumanian Legation—Colectiune de legi, regulamente, decrete [etc.], volumes I-VI, August 14, 1916-March 28, 1923; Colectiune de legi si regulamente, volumes I-VIII, March 29, 1923-December 31, 1930. Volumes I-III were published by the Ministry of Justice; volumes IV-VIII, by the Legislative Council. Volumes IV and VI are in two parts each, one containing laws and the other regulations. Volumes VII and VIII are in three parts each, two being devoted to laws and the third to regulations.

Sweden. From the Royal Library in Stockholm, through the courtesy of the chief librarian, Dr. Isak Collijn: Aktstycken utgivna av Kungl. utrikesdepartementet, 1920-26; Ålandsfrågan, 1920, 1921, 3 vols.; Årsbok för de nordiska interparlamentariska grupperna, 1918, 1920-29.

Vatican. Atti della Pontificia accademia delle scienze "Nuovi Lincei", 85th year, 2d and 3d sessions, January and February, 1932; Scientiarum nunciarius radio-phoniceus, nos. 8-9; Orientalia christiana, no. 75-76; Rivista di archeologia cristiana, years 1-8, 1924-31; and Studi di antichità cristiana, vol. 1-4. These came directly from the Vatican.

Yugoslavia. From the Yugoslav legation through the courtesy of Dr. Leonide Pitamic, the Minister from Yugoslavia—Glasnik Ministarstva narodnog zdravlja, 1928; Godišnjij izveštaj inspekcije rada, 1921; Statistički pregled spoljne trgovine, nos. 3-8; Statistički pregled spoljne trgovine, for the first half of 1928; Statistika spoljne trgovine, for 1920-26 and 1928-30; Finansijcka služba, for 1924-26 and 1930, as well as for 1927-29 in incomplete form; Ekspoze o predlogu budžeta, 1920/21-23/24, 1926/27, 1928/29, and 1931/32; Budžet državnih rashoda i prihoda, 1924/25, 1926/27-29/30.

The effort of the division toward building up as nearly a complete collection as possible of the documents of the first 14 Congresses was continued with no small measure of success.

Federal documents
State documents

One collection of 164 pieces was received by exchange from the Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., and another of 46 pieces from the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. These 210 pieces are being checked against the record of holdings of the Library found in an annotated copy of Greely's Index (Public documents of the first 14 Congresses 1789-

V O T E S

A N D

P R O C E E D I N G S

O F T H E

House of Representatives

O F T H E

PROVINCE of *PENNSYLVANIA*,

Met at PHILADELPHIA, on the Fourteenth of *October*, *Anno*
Domini 1754, and continued by Adjournments.



PHILADELPHIA:

Printed and Sold by B. FRANKLIN, at the *New-Printing-Office*,
near the Market. MDCCLV.

1817. Papers relating to early Congressional documents, by A. W. Greely). Items duplicating those already in the Library are to be returned to their owners. The checking, being a painstaking task done at odd moments, will extend over a period of some months, but there is already sufficient basis for the belief that our collection of these early Congressional documents will be substantially enriched by the items in these two lots.

The outstanding single volume acquired by purchase this year is probably the

Votes and proceedings of the House of Representatives of the province of Pennsylvania, met at Philadelphia, on the fourteenth of October, anno Domini 1754, and continued by adjournments. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by B. Franklin, at the new-printing-office, near the market. MDCCLV.

In addition to its intrinsic value as a document of colonial Pennsylvania and its rarity, the volume derives its importance and value from its being a product of the press of Benjamin Franklin. At the time of its printing, and for some years before, Franklin was printer to the province of Pennsylvania and in that very year his presses produced other volumes of legislative proceedings, bills, and laws. It is to be expected for that reason, that the public documents of Pennsylvania for that period would bear the imprint of Benjamin Franklin. Nevertheless, since all books printed by him are in demand by book collectors, it becomes a notable acquisition by that very fact.

Among the other State legislative journals acquired, the following should be mentioned:

Journals of the first session of the General assembly of the State of Arkansas, begun and held at the city of Little Rock, in said State, on the twelfth day of September, in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the sixty-second. Little Rock: Printed by Woodruff & Pew, printers to the State, 1837.

Votes and proceedings of the General assembly of the State of Maryland. An extra session, held in June one thousand eight hundred and twelve. Annapolis: Printed by John Chandler, printer to the State. 1812.

Journal of the Senate of the State of New York, at their twelfth session, begun and holden at the city of Albany, the eleventh day of December, 1788. Albany: Printed by Samuel and John Loudon, printers to the State, M,DCC,LXXXVIII.

Journal of the Senate of the State of New York. The second meeting of the thirteenth session. New York: Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, printers to the State. 1790.

Journal of the Senate of the State of Alabama, begun and held at the town of Tuscaloosa, on the third Monday in November, 1828, being the tenth annual session, of the General assembly of said State. Tuscaloosa: Printed by M'Guire, Henry and M'Guire, State printers, MDCCCXXXIX.

Journal of the House of representatives of the State of Alabama, begun and held at the town of Tuscaloosa, on the third Monday in November, 1828, being the tenth annual session, of the General assembly of said State. Tuscaloosa: Printed by M'Guire, Henry and M'Guire, state printers. MDCCCXXXIX.

Journal of the General assembly of the State of South Carolina, for the year 1835.

[Title-page wanting.]

A number of photostat copies of State legislative journals were secured, among them the Journal of the House of Burgesses of Virginia for 1771 and the Votes and proceedings of the House of Representatives of Delaware ("The Government of the counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex upon Delaware") for 1765.

The accessions of current State documents reached a total for the year of 21,184 pieces, showing an increase of over 32 per cent. This increase was reflected in the size and number of entries of the Monthly Check-List of State Publications, volume 22, which covers the calendar year 1931, contains 1,047 pages with a total of 8,576 entries. This growth is particularly gratifying because it obviously means that little by little the Check-List is approaching the scope of a comprehensive bibliography of State publications. Since, in view of the economic depression, it is unlikely that the publishing activities of the States have undergone a sudden expansion, the increase in the number of entries can only mean that an increasingly larger proportion of the State publications is finding its way into the Check-List. This highly desirable situation is doubtless due in large measure to the enactment of laws by the States providing for the deposit of their publications in the Library of Congress. The States of Iowa, Louisiana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin have passed laws of this sort which are fairly comprehensive in scope, that is, require or authorize deposit by gift or through copyright of practically all State publications. Most States have such laws covering only certain classes of publications, such as codes, session laws, supreme court reports, legislative journals and manuals, and departmental reports.

The effort begun last year to enlarge the collection of municipal documents has been continued this year. Municipalities, and in several instances interested citizens, have been generous in their gifts. The largest group numerically came to the Library through the efforts of Harrison J. Conant, librarian of the Vermont State Library at Montpelier. It consisted of 1,283 Vermont town and city publications.

In addition to checking the holdings of the Library against the List of Serial Publications of Foreign Governments, 1815-1931, edited by Miss Winifred Gregory, the division of documents undertook to compile the whole Russian section of the list. This arduous task was carried to completion before the end of the year and the list, it is hoped, will be off the press by the end of August, 1932. The Russian section lists about 3,500 serial publications of the succession of Russian Governments which have appeared between 1815 and 1931. The number of titles in the section is particularly significant when one bears in mind that it represents only

Municipal documents

List of serial publications
of foreign governments
1815-1931; Russian
section

those to be found in American libraries and that the most inclusive list of Russian serials generally (not merely those published by the Government) lists altogether about 2,000 titles.³ It should be noted here that the Library's holdings extend to no less than 85 per cent of the titles in the Russian section.

The limitations of the scope of the list should be noted here. Only the serial publications of the national governments were listed. None that were not serial in character were included, the term "serial" being used broadly, however, to include publications surveying governmental or national activities over an extended period as well as publications with periodic supplements. In the main, only official editions were considered as coming within the scope of the list. Publications of regional or local governments were omitted.

The preparation of the list was beset by many difficulties. In the first place, there is no bibliography of Russian public documents. A variety of sources had to be resorted to in order to secure necessary bibliographic data. In some instances, the only available source of information was the publication itself on the shelves of the Library. Since over 60 per cent of the titles were uncatalogued, the entry had to be prepared from the publications themselves. Where the Library's holdings of a given title were incomplete, the necessary information had to be pieced together from many sources. The Russian section presented a further difficulty in the frequent reorganizations of Soviet governmental machinery, e. g., those following the "trials of the specialists" and the adoption of the "Five-Year Plan." Because practically all publishing enterprise in Russia since the revolution is carried on under government auspices, it was necessary to adopt a criterion for Soviet Russian official publications. Under this criterion those Soviet publications were deemed official which corresponded in source or subject matter to public documents in Western Europe or the United States. The entries in the Russian section are given in Russian characters, in transliteration and translated into English. This form of entry, peculiar to the Russian section, involved much additional labor.

The Russian section was compiled by Vladimir V. Gsovski (assigned to the division of documents for the purpose) with the collaboration of George Novossiltzeff, a permanent member of the division: Nicholas R. Rodionoff, chief of the Slavic division, aided substantially in the work of revision and proofreading, giving to it much of his own time as well as that of his staff. D. Tunceff, then of the Slavic division, did the preparatory work on the part devoted to Imperial Russia. A sheaf catalogue of Russian serials put at the

³ The List is: Lisovskii, N. M. *Bibliografiā russkoi periodicheskoi pečati 1703-1900*. Petrograd, 1915.

disposal of the compilers by Mrs. Henriette Derman, of Moscow, a former member of the staff of the Library, and a preliminary list on cards compiled by Mrs. Gabrielle Malikoff, editor of the supplements to the general Union List of Serials, were used to great advantage by the compilers of the Russian section.

LAW LIBRARY

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

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

How acquired	1930-31		1931-32	
	Main library	Conference library	Main library	Conference library
By copyright.....	2,000		2,099	
By gift and transfer.....	771	151	583	237
By purchase.....	15,526	498	12,414	455
Through division of documents.....	1,124		1,189	
Total.....	19,421	649	16,285	692
Total accessions.....	20,070		16,977	
Total contents of law library ¹	259,558		276,535	

¹ Exclusive of law material classified in the general library.

A marked decrease in the number of accessions as compared with the preceding fiscal year is explained by the fact that during the preceding fiscal year several thousand copies of the State reports, session laws, bar association reports, and similar material, consisting of unusually good straight runs needed to fill in extra sets, were purchased *en bloc* at a very low figure per volume. Further acquisitions in lots of this kind would not be necessary even though the opportunity were afforded. Purchases during the fiscal year just closed were still confined largely to filling in extra sets of Federal and State material in accordance with the program as set forth hereinafter. It would seem to be the general impression that the prices of law books have been deflated to the same extent as the cost of living, but a casual glance at the current catalogues and publishers' announcements will demonstrate that it is not the case. American current publications, including statutes, reports, digests, and treatises are as high as they have ever been, and while the market for excessively rare items may be temporarily unsteady, ordinary scarce, out-of-print material is commanding about the same prices as before the depression. The cost of foreign material, except where the exchange is advantageous, as, *e. g.*, in England and Spain, has shown no downward tendency.

In devoting the funds principally to a systematic plan of completing the sets of American Federal and State material necessary for the use of the Government at Washington, and providing the secondary source material of foreign countries, together with a limited

selection of important doctrinal publications, little if anything remains for the purchase of rarities. Unfortunately, no patron or society of friends is at hand to supply this class of accessions and none can be reported this year. However, a few items of unusual legal Americana and a number of seventeenth and eighteenth century English law books were put on the market and found places reserved for them on the shelves of the law library.

Among the important Americana were the following:

Georgia.

Colonial laws, 1755-1770 (facsimile reprint).

Iowa (Territory).

Reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Iowa, from the organization of the territory in July, 1838, to December, 1839, inclusive. Published by order of the Legislature. By Wm. J. A. Bradford . . . Galena, Printed by Wm. C. Taylor, 1840.

Reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the territory of Iowa. Cases argued and decided at the July term, 1841. Printed for the use of the Legislature. By Wm. J. A. Bradford . . . Iowa City, Printed by Van Antwerp & Hughes, 1841.

New York.

The Laws, of Her Majesties Colony of New-York, As they were Enacted by the Governour, Council and General Assembly, for the time being, in divers Sessions, the first of which began April the 9th, Anno; Dom. 1691. New York, Printed by William Bradford, 1713.

Acts passed by the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, in October, 1713. New York, Bradford, 1713.

First supplement.

Acts passed by the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York in June and July, 1714. New York, Bradford, 1714.

Second supplement.

Acts passed by the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York in July, 1715. New York, Bradford, 1715.

Third supplement.

Acts passed by the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York in June, 1716. New York, Bradford, 1716.

Fourth supplement.

An Act passed by the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York the Fourth Day of September, 1714. New York, Bradford, 1715.

An Ordinance for Regulating & Establishing Fees. New York, Bradford, 1710.

An Ordinance For Altering the Times of sitting of the Supream Court of Judicature in the City of New-York. New York, Bradford, 1715.

(Facsimile reprints.)

An Ordinance for the establishing Courts of judicature. New York, May 15, 1699.

An Ordinance of Edward Viscount Cornbury establishing fees in Courts of Chancery. Fort Anne, Nov. 7, 1704.

An Ordinance for the further establishing the Supream Court of judicature. Fort Anne, April 3, 1704. New York, Bradford, 1704.

Instructions to our Trusty and well-beloved Coll. Vetch, to be observed in his negotiations with the governors of several of our colonies in America. Given at our court at St. James's, the 28th of February, 1708.
Bradford's Laws 1710.

(Several other facsimile reprints of colonial acts and laws have been purchased.)

Orleans (Territory).

An exposition of the criminal laws of the Territory of Orleans . . . Published in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature . . . passed May 4th 1805. By order of government. By Lewis Kerr . . . New Orleans: Printed by John Mowry, 1806.

Vermont.

An act regulating and governing the militia of Vermont, passed Nov. 10, 1818. Published by order of the Legislature. Middlebury, Vt., 1819.

Wisconsin.

An Act to provide for the government of the several towns in this Territory, and for the revision of county government. Enacted at Madison, by the Legislative Assembly, at its annual session of 1840 & '41 . . . Madison, W. T., Printed by Charles C. Sholes, 1841.

United States.

The several Acts relative to the stamp duties, passed at the late and present sessions of Congress, and which will become payable from and after the first day of July, 1798 . . . Washington (K.). From the press of Hunter & Beaumont, June 19th, 1798.

Trials.

A remarkable narrative of Whiting Sweeting; who was executed at Albany . . . for murder. 2d Exeter ed. Printed at Exeter [N. H.] by Henry Ranlet, 1794.

The life, trial, condemnation, and dying address of the three Thayers!! who were executed for the murder of John Love, at Buffalo, N. Y. June 17, 1825. Buffalo, Printed for the publisher.

Three facsimile reprints of Georgian colonial laws, which were lacking in our original volume, were donated by Imri L. McCloud, to whom the law library is also indebted for courteous assistance from time to time concerning the bibliography of American session laws, he having succeeded T. L. Cole in that particular. Thanks to this gift, the law library now has either in the original or facsimile reprint every known copy of the acts of the General Assembly of Georgia, 1755-1770.

During the year, a tabulated survey of our State court reports has been commenced, which shows the volumes in the Library as well as the number needed to complete our schedule; 3 sets from 1800-1875; 5 sets from 1876 to date; 2 sets being shelved with our collection at the Capitol. The following States have been covered: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York (in part), North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee,

Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. In connection with our efforts to secure the material lacking, 3,188 volumes have been received through purchase, and about 3,500 would yet remain to be bought for the States surveyed, if our usual schedule were followed. Owing to the decrease in appropriation for the purchase of law books, however, it is necessary to reduce our schedule to 3 sets from 1800-1900; 4 sets from 1901-1920; 5 sets from 1920 to date. Of current State court reports, 338 volumes have been purchased during the year.

Especial attention was given toward making our District of Columbia collection as complete as possible. To this end, purchase has been made of the "Acts of Congress affecting the District of Columbia," January 16, 1877, Forty-fourth Congress, to March 4, 1931, Seventy-first Congress (3d sess.), also of one complete set of the District of Columbia court reports, 1800 to date.

It is the aim of the law library to maintain two sets of the State Bar Association Proceedings, and the generous response of the Secretaries of the Associations is highly appreciated, since the greater number of the 372 volumes of Proceedings, received during the year, has come from them as a gift.

The State session laws are well represented in the law library and while a complete survey may be made at some future time, we are at present, aside from the purchase of current extra copies, depending upon the offers of dealers for special items which are lacking in our collections.

It is our intention during the coming months to make a survey of the Reports of the State Attorneys General in order to fill gaps and complete two sets, either through exchange or purchase.

Great Britain.

No opportunity is overlooked to complete our collections of British material, including the colonial. Primarily important in the development of the common law, the far-flung commonwealth of nations interprets more varieties of the civil, customary, and tribal law than any other political entity.

The more notable items received during the year were:

Public General Statutes. Original folio ed.:

41 Geo. III.	1801.
45 Geo. III.	1805.
53 Geo. III.	1813. 2 v.
54 Geo. III.	1814. 2 v.
55 Geo. III.	1815. v. 2.
56 Geo. III.	1816. 2 v.
58 Geo. III.	1818.

Statuta bonū publicum concernentia edita in parlamento tento apud westm̄.
xvi. die Januarij. Anno regni . . . Henrici octavi. xxij. . . . [*Colophon:*
¶ God saue the kynge. ¶ Thomas Berthelet regius impressor excudebat.
Cum priuilegio] fo. xxiiii.

Anno. XXV. Henrici VIII. Actis made in the session of this present parli-
ment holden vppon prorogation at Westmynster, the. xv. daye of Januarie,
in the. xxv. yere of the reigne of . . . kynge Henry the. viii. . . .
Londini in ædibvs Thomæ Bertheleti regii impressoris. Cvm privilegio a
rege indvltō. xli l.

Scotland.

Acts of sederunt of the lords of Council and Session. Edinburgh. 1628-
1740, 1682-1691, 1739-1762.

Acts and Orders of the meeting of the estates of the Kingdom of Scotland,
from 14th March 1689, being the Acts of King William's first Parliament
to 25th March 1707, containing the Acts of Queen Anne, 1702-1707.
Edinburgh, 1690-1707.

Session laws. original quarto. 1600-09, 1612-17, 1633, 1640-41, 1644,
1645-46, 1646-47, 1648, 1649, 1662, 1663, 1669, 1672.

Lambard, William.

ΑΡΧΑΙΟΝΟΜΙΑ, sive de priseis anglorum legibus libri . . . Gulielmo Lambardo
interprete. Londini, ex officina Joannis Daij, 1568.

Eirenarcha: or of The office of the Iustices of Peace, in two bookes: gathered
1579. and now reuised, and first published . . . London, Imprinted by Ra.
Newbery, and H. Bynneman, by the ass. of R. Tot. and Chr. Bar., 1582.

Littleton, Sir Thomas.

Littletons Tenvres in English . . . London, Printed for the Companie of
Stationers, 1616.

Stanford, Sir William.

Les plees del coron . . . [London] In ædibus Richardi Tottelli [1567]

An exposition of the kinges prerogatiue . . . [London, Rycharde Tottel] 1568.

West, William.

Symboleography. London, 1st part printed by Thomas Wight and Bonham
Norton, 1598; 2d part printed by Thomas Wight, 1601.

The development of the Latin American collection showed progress during the year, particularly in Mexicana. A number of scarce pamphlets including court briefs and legal miscellany were acquired through the courtesy of a Mexican friend of long standing, Mr. José Romero, Mexican Secretary of the General and Special Claims Commissions—United States and Mexico.

Among the more interesting Latin American items (some of which fill gaps in the collections) are the following:

Argentine Republic.

Buenos Aires. Universidad nacional. Facultad de derecho y ciencias sociales. Anales. 1902-19. 20 v.

Brazil.

Actos do governo provisório dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, 1930-32. 56 parts.

Dominican Republic.

Código penal para la República Dominicana. Ed. oficial. Santo Domingo, 1867.

Código penal militar de la República Dominicana. Santo Domingo, Impr. de García hnos., 1867.

Colección de leyes, decretos y resoluciones emanados de los poderes legislativo y ejecutivo de la República. Ed. oficial. 1844-1929. Santo Domingo, 1927-30. 36 v.

Haiti.

Bulletin des lois et actes. Nos. 6-8 and 10-13, 1875-77, 1879-82.

Code pénal d'Haiti. Port-au-Prince, 1826.

Mexico.

Circular sobre presentación y venta de animales barranqueños, sobre corridas de ganados vacuno y caballar, y sobre persecución de ladrones de bestias y de pieles de res. Monterey, Impr. del gobierno, 1874.

Código de procedimientos penales para el estado libre y soberano de Nuevo-Leon. Monterey, Impr. del gobierno en palacio, 1881.

Discurso jurídico que propugna, e informa el derecho que á la propiedad del mayorazgo, que fundaron Juan Guerrero de Luna, y Doña Beatriz Gomes Davila, su muger, le asiste a Doña Maria Josepha Guerrero Davila, marquesa de el Villar de la Aguila, poseedora del dicho mayorazgo, en el pleito, que sigue con Don Juan Diego de la Cueva, y Don Joseph Moctezuma, sobre dicha propiedad; para que esta Real audiencia se sirva de declarar pertenecerle; . . . México, F. Rodriguez Lupercio, 1710.

Discursos sobre la propiedad de los bienes del clero pronunciados en la Asamblea nacional francesa en 1789. México, Impr. de Vicente G. Torres, 1856.

Diversos documentos, relativos al interdicto de alcanzar la posesión de las aguas de la presa de Calabazas, promovido por la Señora Doña Eloisa San Martin de Jimenez, por sí y por sus menores hijas, las niñas María y Manuela Jimenez y San Martin. Durango, Impr. de la Mariposa, 1877.

Documentos relativos a las contestaciones entre el supremo gobierno y el escmo. Ayuntamiento, sobre el ejercicio esclusivo de las prerogativas de este cuerpo, y motivos por los que ha cesado en sus funciones. México, Impreso por I. Cumplido, 1843.

Documentos relativos al ingreso y a la separación de la Primera secretaría de estado de la República mexicana, de José María Gutiérrez de Estrada . . . 2. ed. México, Impreso por Ignacio Cumplido, 1835.

Curso de derecho fiscal, escrito en lecciones diarias para los alumnos juristas del Instituto de Oaxaca, por el director del colegio, Lic. D. Manuel Dublan. Oaxaca, Impreso por Ignacio Candiani, 1865.

Informe en derecho ante la exma. segunda sala del Tribunal superior del Distrito, por el Lic. D. Rafael Dondé, en el negocio seguido por D. Gustavo Desfontaines y D. Pablo S. Berges. Sobre devolución de usuras. México, Impr. de Vicente Segura, 1856.

Los males públicos ecsijen la variación de la actual forma de gobierno. México, Impreso por Ignacio Cumplido, 1837.

Manual de práctica arreglado a la forma forense de la República Mexicana, ó sean adiciones a la obra que sobre las instituciones del derecho real de Castilla y de Indias escribió el Dr. D. José María Alvarez. México, Impr. de Galvan, 1828.

Observaciones del Cabildo metropolitano de México sobre el dictamen que las comisiones reunidas presentaron a la Cámara de senadores en 28 de febrero de 1826, para las instrucciones del ministro enviado por la república mexicana á su santidad el pontífice romano. México, Impr. del Aguila, 1827.

Documento comprobativo de la justicia que asiste a la Señora Arce Rosales, en el pleito que sigue debidamente contra los Señores Arriagas, Ortiz y Saracho. [Signed: Ldo. Francisco Robles] Monterey, 1836.

Paraguay.

Registro oficial. Años 1922-30. 16 v.

Uruguay.

Compilación de leyes y decretos. 1825-1930. Montevideo, 1930. 58 v.

During the month of September, while on a vacation trip to the Haitian and Dominican Republics, the writer took occasion to describe the Library to some of the intelligentsia and to stress the importance of having their literature well represented therein, especially in view of the fact that it distributes its printed catalogue cards to over 5,000 libraries throughout the world, and is therefore one of the best mediums of announcing their works to the reading public. He also made a brief trip to San Juan, Puerto Rico, visiting the Carnegie and University Libraries there.

Haiti, Santo Domingo,
and Puerto Rico

On September 17, at the University of Santo Domingo, he delivered a stereopticon lecture on the Library before a representative audience of Dominican citizens, both official and private. He paid calls, through the cooperation of the American diplomatic and consular representatives, on the leading officials of the Haitian and Dominican Governments, in an endeavor to emphasize the need of sending their official documents to the Library of Congress; and as a result considerable documentary material was transmitted to Washington, and the ordinary channels have been freshened to the extent that the regular accessions from thenceforward have shown a substantial increase. Such book-hunting expeditions, though made incidentally, serve to demonstrate the immense value of personal contacts in the pursuit of foreign material, even with our own representatives, who naturally will take more interest in their national library when a member of its staff will lay its particular needs before them. Special courtesies were shown the writer by more persons, both official and private, than space will permit to be here recorded, but it would be ungracious not to mention the assistance of the following:

In Haiti.

Mr. Joseph F. McGurk, First Secretary, Chargé d'affaires, American Legation, Port-au-Prince, and staff.

Col. Jeter R. Horton, U. S. M. C., Quartier-Maitre Général de la Garde d'Haiti.

In Dominican Republic.

Mr. Maurice L. Stafford, Second Secretary, Chargé d'affaires, American Legation, and staff.

Dr. Max Henríquez Ureña, Secretary of Foreign Relations.

Dr. Federico Henríquez y Carvajal, Rector of the University of Santo Domingo.

Mr. Ernesto B. Freitas.

Licentiate Julio Ortega Frier.

Professor Osvaldo Baez Soler, Superintendent of Schools.

In Puerto Rico.

- Dr. José Padín, Acting Governor.
 Mr. Luis O'Neill, Librarian, Carnegie Library, San Juan.
 Mr. Dubois Mitchell, Librarian, University of Puerto Rico.
 Mr. Harwood Hull, Publisher, Puerto Rico Progress.

Among the important continental European items acquired during the year are the following:

Austria.

- Landesgesetz - und Verordnungsblatt für das Königreich Galizien und Lodomerien. 1899-1910.
 Provinzial gesetzsammlung für das Herzogthum Steyermark. 1839-49, year 1845 missing.

Belgium.

- Jurisprudence de la Cour d'appel de Liège et de son ressort. Liège, 1888-1930.

Bulgaria.

Through the kind assistance of Professor C. D. Kojouharoff, of the National University Law School faculty, we fortunately acquired a collection of 137 items (over 250 volumes) covering not only all of the laws of Bulgaria since its creation as a national state in 1878, but also the most representative works in Bulgarian legal literature, *e. g.*, annotated editions of laws, court decisions, legal periodicals, and treatises.

France.

Among the French law books should be noted the first edition of the Maritime Code of 1681, the noted "Chef d'oeuvre législatif de Louis XIV," in the language of Boistel, Valin and Desjardins, and according to Émérigon, the "lumière du Midi," which became the foundation of all European legislation on maritime law:

- Ordonnance de Louis XIV. Roy de France et de Navarre. Donnée à Fontainebleau au mois d'aoust 1681. Touchant la marine. Paris, Thierry et Ballard, 1681.
 Editions of 1715 and 1786 also acquired.

To the collection of sources of the French customary laws were added an early edition of the most important code of the customary laws of Normandy, and the edition giving the best modern research in this field, as follows:

- Le grand coutumier du pays & duche de Normendie tresutile & profitable a tous praticiens . . . Rouen, Nicolas Le Roux, 1539.
 Title printed in black and red with ornamental woodcut border.
 Tardif, J. Coutumiers de Normandie. Paris; Picard, 1887-96. 2 v.

Currency, and the regulation of commerce and industry in France in the sixteenth century are treated in the following acquisitions:

Ordonnance du roy, et de la Court des monnoyes, sur le descry des Angelotz neufz, Ducatz à la marionnette, que de certaines especes d'or & d'argent estrangeres. Lyon, Ambroise du Rosne, 1565.

(Woodcut vignettes and reproductions of various coins.)

Ordonnance du roy, contenant le poix et pris des especes d'or & d'argent, ausuelles ledit seigneur a permis auoir cours & mise en son Royaume, païs, terres & seigneuries de son obeissance. Lyon, Ambroise du Rosne, 1565.

(With woodcut reproductions of coins.)

Ordonnance du roy, svr le faict de la police generale de son royaume . . . Lyon, M. Ioue, & I. Pillehotte, 1578. (Ordinance regulating trade and industries.)

Royal coat of arms on the title page.

France, Colonies.

The collection of laws relating to French colonies was considerably amplified by the acquisition of a number of items, among them official original editions of French laws and ordinances applicable to Santo Domingo, Isle de Bourbon, Algeria, Cambodia, Pondichéry, Indo-China, Martinique, French Guiana, and also commentaries on native laws of these colonies.

Santo Domingo.

The items on Santo Domingo are of special interest in giving important data on the legal history of that island and also a striking picture of the French civilization which preceded the foundation of the present Republic of Haiti, as distinguished from the Spanish régime established in the eastern portion by Columbus.

This is a collection of six pamphlets in their original condition, containing royal decrees, privileges, etc., relating to the colonization of the island in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, and officially printed contemporaneously. Only one of them, the *Statuts et Reglemens*, is to be found in the general catalogue of the British Museum, but even there it is without the *Lettres patentes du Roy* which put it into effect. Neither the photographic copy of the catalogue of the Bibliothèque Nationale nor the records of the Union catalogue mention any of these items. Only the later period of Santo Domingo's history, *i. e.*, from the French revolution on, seems to be represented in public collections (*e. g.*, British Museum, Cornell Library), whereas this collection embraces the laws of the period from 1698 to 1720. These items are as follows:

Lettres patentes pour l'établissement de la Compagnie Royale de Saint Domingue. [Paris, 1698.]

Statuts et reglemens. Faits par la Compagnie Royale de Saint Domingue, en execution de l'article XXIII. des Lettres patentes de son établissement du mois de septembre 1698. pour la regie, police & conduite de ses habitations & de son commerce dans l'étendue de sa colonie. Donnez à Paris le 25. juin 1716. A Paris, chez la veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault. [1716.]

- Lettres patentes du roy, portant authorisation des Statuts & reglement faits par la Compagnie Royale de Saint Domingue. Données à Paris au mois de juillet 1716. A Paris, chez la veuve Saugrain & Pierre Prault. [1716.]
- Declaration du roy, qui attribue la connoissance des affaires de la Compagnie de Saint Domingue aux officiers de L'Amirauté generale de France au Siege de la Table de marbre à Paris. Donnée à Paris le 22. juin 1717. A Paris, chez la veuve de François Muguet, Hubert Muguet, & Louïs Denis de la Tour, 1717.
- Lettres patentes en forme d'edit, portant revocation de la Compagnie de Saint Domingue. A Paris au mois d'avril 1720. A Paris, de l'Imprimerie royale, 1720.
- Arrest du Conseil d'estat du Roy, qui subroge la Compagnie des Indes aux droits & pretentions appartenant à la compagnie de Saint Domingue, tant en France qu'à l'Amérique & autres lieux, avec le privilege exclusif de fournir à l'Isle de Saint Domingue trente mille negres tirez de l'estranger. Du 10. Septembre 1720. A Paris, de l'Imprimerie royale, 1720.

Some interesting data from these documents are perhaps worth mentioning here. The first of these documents providing for the colony, granted a concession for 50 years to the *Compagnie Royale* established on December 1, 1698. The company was obliged to settle during the first five years at least 1,500 whites and 2,500 blacks, adding every succeeding year 100 whites and 200 blacks. This proportion seemed to have been modified by the company which in its *Statuts et reglemens* of 1716 compelled the inhabitants of the colony to employ one white for every 10 blacks "pour la sûreté desdits habitans" and "pour gouverner & contenir les Noirs" under a fine of 50 *écus* for each white who was lacking. The *Compagnie Royale* was dissolved in April, 1720, prior to the expiration of its concession. Its privileges were transferred in September, 1720, for 15 years, to the newly created *Compagnie des Indes* with exclusive right to import 30,000 blacks during this period.

It is interesting also to note that according to the above-mentioned *Statuts* the *Coutume de Paris* was to be followed in the matters of land tenure and inheritance.

Germany.

An interesting treatise on early mining law is given by the following:

Der vrsprung gemeynlicher bereckrecht, wie die lange zeit von den alten erhalten wordē, darausz die künigklichen vñ fürstlichen bergcks ordnungen vber alle bergrecht geflossen. . . [Strassburg, Gedruckt durch Johan Knoubloch, 1520 ?] illus.

A number of current annotated editions of laws were acquired and sets of periodicals completed. Among the new acquisitions worthy of mention is:

Mitteilungen vom Verband deutscher patentanwälte. Berlin, 1901-28. 28 v.

After many years' effort to complete our collection of German state laws we succeeded in acquiring fairly complete sets of the periodical

collections of current laws (Gesetzsammlung, Regierungsblatt) for the following states: Kurhessen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Reuss Älterer Linie.

Our collection of German court decisions was likewise considerably augmented by the following items:

German Reich:

Archiv für die strafrechtlichen entscheidungen der obersten Gerichtshöfe. 1854-59.

Archiv für rechtsfälle. 1856-80.

Handelsrechtliche rechtsprechung. 1900-20.

Jahrbuch der entscheidungen des Krankenversicherungsrechts. 1915 to date.

Rechtsprechung aus dem gebiete des öffentlichen rechts. 1897-1913.

Rechtsprechung in reichssteuersachen. From 1920 to date.

Rechtsprechung in aufwertungssachen. From the beginning, 1926, to date.

Rechtsprechung in miet- und wohnungsfragen. From beginning, 1925, to date.

Reichsfinanzhof. Neueste rechtssätze. From beginning in 1925 to date.

Reichsgericht. Annalen, 1880-84; Sammlung der erkenntnisse, 1874 to date.

Praxis in civilsachen, 1886-1901; Rechtsprechung in strafsachen, 1879-88; Rechtsprechung zum arbeitsrecht, 1926.

Reichs-oberhandelsgericht. Rechtsgrundsätze. 1873-80.

Reichsversicherungsamt. Entscheidungen. 1912 to date.

Staatsgericht. Ausgewählte entscheidungen. 1930 to date.

Individual states:

Baden (Oberhofgericht, 1824-54).

Bavaria (Handelsappellationsgericht, 1868-70, Gerichtshof für competenz conflicte, 1800-1906, Oberlandesgericht, 1871-80, and from 1901 to date).

Hesse (Hessische rechtsprechung, 1901 to date: Cassationshof, 1852-66).

Hesse-Kassel (Ober-appellationsgericht. Kriminal Senat, 1845-53).

Hansa towns (Oberlandesgericht, 1842-66; Oberappellationsgericht in Frankfurt rechtssachen, 1854-62).

Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Oberappellationsgericht, 1855-79).

Prussia (Ober-Tribunal, 1837-79; Ehrengerichtshof für aerzte, 1908-14; Appellations-Gerichte. Jahrbuch. 1872-79; Kammergericht, Berlin, 1924-25).

Saxony (Civilrechtliche entscheidungen der Justizbehörde, 1874-90; Oberappellations-gericht; Annalen, 1860-79; Oberverwaltungsgericht, 1905-27).

Iceland.

The Codex Regius of Grágás Ms. No. 1157 fol. in the Old Royal Collection of the Royal Library, Copenhagen, with an Introduction by Páll Eggert Ólason. Copenhagen, Levin & Munksgaard, publishers, 1932.

This interesting item forms Volume III of the series Corpus Codicum Islandicorum medii aevi. Edition limited to 125 copies. It is a facsimile reproduction of the Ms. called Konungsbók (King's Book) which according to the Introduction was written about 1250 and has a wider scope than any of the three principal Mss. preserved of the

Law-book of the Icelandic Republic, which in later times was called Grágás (gray goose), the name possibly being derived from the chief Ms. having been wrapped in goose skin. Ólason claims that the Grágás was the largest and most comprehensive body of laws which any Teutonic nation has left behind in its own language. Of the several printed editions of the Grágás the law library is in possession of the following issued in Copenhagen: 1829, 1st ed., published by the Trustees of the Arnamagnæan Foundation; 1852-70; 1879; 1883.

Italy.

The law library has acquired a number of those very rare collections of laws which were issued in periodical form during the critical moments of the formation of modern Italy. The majority of them are in contemporary bindings or uncut.

The Napoleonic period is represented by the following items:

Bollettino delle leggi della Repubblica Italiana, 1802-1805; Bollettino delle leggi del Regno d'Italia. Milano, 1806-1814. 24 v. Complete collection of laws of this state, created by Napoleon in Northern Italy, beginning with its Constitution adopted by the convention in Lyons, Dec. 31, 1802. Bulletin des lois . . . Bollettino delle leggi, decreti imperiali e deliberazioni della Giunta di Toscana. Firenze, 1808-1809. 18 v. Complete collection. (In French and Italian.)

Bollettino delle leggi e decreti imperiali pubblicati dalla Consulta straordinaria negli Stati Romani. Roma, 1809-1810. 13 v. in 14.

The period next preceding the 1848 Revolution is represented by the following items of the various Italian states:

Raccolta delle leggi e disposizioni di Pubblica amministrazione nello Stato Pontificio. Roma, 1834-1846. 28 v. Complete set.

Collezione delle leggi e de' decreti reali del regno di Napoli e delle Due Sicilie. Napoli, 1806-1844.

The revolutionary legislation of 1848-49 is expressed by the following:

Papal States. (Constitutional period of the so-called Governo Provisorio Pontificio, from March 14, 1848-February, 1849.)

Raccolta delle leggi e disposizioni del Governo Provisorio Pontificio che incominciò col 25 novembre 1848; ed ebbe termine il 9 febbrajo 1849. Roma, 1849.

The period of the Roman Republic, February 6-July 6, 1849, is covered by—

Bollettino delle leggi, proclami, circolari, regolamenti ed altre disposizioni della Repubblica Romana. Edizione ufficiale. Roma, 1849. No. 1-53.

Both of these periods and the time of the restoration of the Papal States are covered by—

Leggi, ordinanze, regolamenti e circolari d'interesse generale per lo Stato Pontificio. Roma, 1848-49. 3 v.

Milan. Raccolta dei decreti, avvisi, proclami, bullettini ec. ec. emanati dal Governo Provvisorio, dai diversi comitati e da altri . . . March 18–August 6, 1848. Milano. 2 v.

Sicily. Collezione ufficiale degli atti del Comitato generale di Sicilia nell'anno 1848. Palermo, 1848.

Venice. Bullettino ufficiale degli atti legislativi del Governo Provvisorio della Repubblica Veneta. Venezia, 1848–49. 3 v. Complete collection for the period from March 22, 1848, to May 28, 1849. Includes the acts published by the extraordinary commissioners of King Charles Albert, from August 7–11, 1848.

The heroic time of the creation of modern Italy is represented by—

Collezione delle leggi e de' decreti emanati nelle provincie continentali dell'Italia meridionale durante il periodo della dittatura. Napoli, 1860–61. 3 v. The first volume (in 14 nos.) covers the period of Garibaldi's dictatorship (September 7 to November 6, 1860). The second and third, the period transitory to the unification of Italy (Luogotenenza).

The period of consolidation of modern Italy is represented by the following:

Bollettino dei demani comunali delle Provincie meridionali continentali. Sentenze della commissione feudale, ordinanze, decreti . . . Nuova serie. Roma, 1911–16. 3 v.

Bullettino settimanale delle leggi e dei decreti del regno d'Italia. Napoli, 1893–1911. Year I–XIX in 12 v.

La legislazione italiana durante la guerra nazionale. Varese, 1915–20. 18 v.

Raccolta delle disposizioni legislative ed amministrative in materia ecclesiastica del regno d'Italia . . . Roma, 1883. 2 v.

Raccolta delle leggi e regolamenti dell'amministrazione generale dei dazj indiretti ed altri diritti concentrati nella medesima. Roma, 1883. 2 v.

. . . Raccolta periodica completa di tutte le sentenze civili e penali della Corte di Cassazione di Roma . . . Roma, 1876–1903. 28 v.

Rassegna bibliografica delle scienze giuridiche, sociali e politiche . . . Anno I–V, Napoli, 1926–30.

Problems of Fascist law are stressed in the following items:

Lo Monaco Aprile, Attilio. La legislazione assistenziale nel diritto fascista. Roma, 1928.

Costamagna, Carlo. Diritto costituzionale fascista. Milano, 1929.

The following acquisition is an interesting item of the *Risorgimento*:

Statvta vrbis Ferrariæ nuper reformata. Anno Domini. 1567. *Colophon*: Ferrariæ excedeabat Franciscus Rubeus de Valentia, 1566. Title within woodcut border.

Japan.

The following Japanese items were acquired through the cooperation of the Division of Orientalia:

Genko horei. (Compiled general laws of Japan.) Tokyo, 1931. 13 v. Gift of the Imperial Record Office.

- Waseda hogaku ronso. (Waseda law review.) 13 v., 1922-1932.
 Gaiko jiho. (Revue diplomatique.) 51 v., 1898-1929.
 Hosokai zasshi. (Journal of the Law Society.) 13 v., 1923-1929.
 Taishin-in hanketsu rei. (Report of the decisions of the Supreme Court.)
 18 v., 1921-1930.
 Hogaku ronso. (Law studies.) v. 1-25, 1918-1931.
 Hogaku shirin. (Revue des sciences juridiques.) v. 1-31, 1897-1929.
 Kokka gakkai zasshi. (Journal of the Association of political and social
 science.) v. 1-43, 1887-1929.
 Kokusai-ho gaiko zasshi. (Journal of International law and diplomacy.)
 v. 1-27, 1902-1929.
 Goseibai shikimoku. (Hojo code of judicature.) Gift of the Ikutoku
 Foundation. Photolithographic edition.
 Hozumi, Chinjyu. Gonin gumi. (Judicial system in the feudal society.)
 Tokyo, 1930.
 ——— Hosoya yawa. (Anecdotes of law.) Tokyo, 1927.
 ——— Sosen saishi to nihon horitsu. (Ancestor worship and Japanese
 law.) Tokyo, 1922.
 Hozumi, Jyuen. Fukushu to horitsu. (Law and revenge.) Tokyo, 1931.
 Makino, Eieichi. Minpo no kihon mondai. (Fundamental problems of civil
 law.) Tokyo, 1926. 3 v.
 Horitsu nenkan. (Law yearbook.) Tokyo, 1932.

An important treatise on the history of Chinese law is described in the report of the Chief of the Division of Orientalia.

Netherlands (Batavian Republic, 1795-1806).

Register der decreeten van de Vergadering van het Provinciaal bestuur van Holland. Haag, 1796-98. 11 v. in 4. Register op de Decreeten, 1803.

Netherlands.

Magazijn voor handelsrecht. Amsterdam, 1859-1922. 51 v., and index.

Russia.

The rechecking of our Russian holdings made in connection with the compilation of the Russian section of the List of the serial publications of foreign governments (see report of division of documents, *supra*) proved that the efforts spent during recent years to build up this collection were most satisfactory, inasmuch as we have ninety per cent of the legal titles in the list.

It was found that our collection of official editions of Russian laws (about 800 vols.) is the most nearly complete on this continent. Under the Imperial Government of Russia there were three different collections issued. The Complete Collection of Laws (Polnoe Sobranie zakonov) was a chronologically arranged body of all laws from 1649 to 1913. It consists of 270 volumes. The General Code of Laws (Svod Zakonov) was a codified body of laws in force, beginning with 1832. In order to keep it up to date there were issued three editions of the whole code, besides various Amendments (Prodolzheniia) and revised editions of individual parts of the Code. The law library has the Complete Collection, all three editions of the Code, all the Amendments, which amount to 119 volumes; and only three editions of minor laws are lacking out of the total number of

255. The current laws and decrees of the government have been issued in periodical form since 1863 (*Sobranie zakoneniĭ i rasporiázheniĭ Pravitel'stva*), and the law library lacks only the year 1863.

In addition to the books from the Imperial collection described in our last report, certain outstanding items in rich bindings and perfect condition were acquired from the same source.

The Library of Emperor Alexander II (1855-81) is represented by the following items connected with the greatest reforms of his reign, *i. e.*, the reorganization of the courts, and the establishment of local self-government. Our copies have the book-plates of the Emperor and are handsomely bound in full leather, with gilt edges.

Istoricheskaĭa zapiska o sodĭelstvii Vtorogo otdĕleniĭa Sobstvennoi Ego Imperatorskago Velichestva kantselĭarii razvitiĭu ŭridicheskikh nauk v Rossii. S.-Peterburg, 1876.

(Historical memorandum concerning the sponsoring of legal education in Russia by the Second Division of His Imperial Majesty's Personal Chancellery.)

Žhelĭznikov, V. A. Nastol'naiĭa knĭga dlĭa mirovykh sudeĭ. 3d ed. S.-Peterburg, 1869. (Handbook for Justices of the Peace.)

Sbornik pravitel'stvennykh rasporiázheniĭ po dĕlam do zemskikh uchrezhdeniĭ otnosĭshchimsĭa. Sanktpeterburg, 1868-1871. v. 1-3, covering 1861-69.

(Collection of government decrees concerning the local self-government institutions.)

Under this Emperor the Polish rebellion of 1863 took place. After its suppression the last remnants of autonomy of the Kingdom of Poland were abrogated and its laws began to be made uniform with those of other parts of Russia. This unification resulted also in the emancipation of Polish peasants and in the introduction into Poland of the other reforms above mentioned. While during this period some special provisions were issued, yet some of the old Polish laws remained in effect. None of these were included in the General Code of Laws (*Svod zakonov*), and they are therefore little known. The collected laws of this transitory period are in some instances the only available source for the knowledge of specific regulations of the Polish part of Russia. They represent a practical value for an American law library, since the emigrants from Russia who came to this country from about 1890 until 1914 were chiefly from that part of Russia, and the courts and lawyers of the United States occasionally find it necessary to consult these laws. During the last year the law library had occasion to reply to some inquiries of this kind. The following items of this group are from the Library of Emperor Alexander II with his book-plates:

Ustawy sadowe obowiĕzujĕce w gubernijach Królestwa Polskiego. S.-Peterburg, 1875. 3 v.

(Statutes on the judiciary in force in the Kingdom of Poland.) Title and text also in Russian.

Postanovleniâ Uchreditel'nago Komiteta TSarstva Pol'skago. Varshava, 1865-70. 20 v. v. 21 missing.

(Resolutions of the Constituent Committee of the Kingdom of Poland.

This Committee was established for effecting the emancipation of peasants.)

Zbiór przepisów administracyjnych Królestwa Polskiego. Varshava, 1865-69. (Collection of administrative acts of the Kingdom of Poland.)

Contains also the legislative acts. Title and text also in Russian.

Przepisy, odnoszące się do czynności rządów gubernialnych i naczelników powiatowych. Varshava, 1866-67. 20 v.

(Enactments relating to the activities of the provincial governments and county administrators.)

Title and text also in Russian. A very scarce set not listed in the catalogues of the libraries of the State Duma and State Council and not mentioned in the Polish bibliographies.—(Estreicher, Finkel.)

Books from the Anichkov palace, the dwelling of Emperor Alexander III (1881-94), while heir to the throne:

Ustímovich, P. Mysli i vospominaniâ pri chtenii zakonov o dvorfánstvî. Moskva, 1886.

(Thoughts and reminiscences provoked by reading of laws concerning the nobility.)

Nevolín, K. A. Polnoe sobranie sochínení. Sanktpeterburg, 1858-1859. 6 v. (Complete works.)

Book-plate of Alexander III, while heir to the throne, with his initials on the back of the cover.

Sbornik uzakonenii i rasporfázhenii o pensíâkh po víedomstvu uchrezhdenii Imperatrítsy Marii. S.-Peterburg, 1891.

(Collection of laws and decrees on pensions for employees of the institutions under the protection of Empress Mary.)

Vasilevskii, A. P. Sbornik uzakonenii i rasporfázhenii o krest'fanakh Êstlândskoi gubernii. v. 1. O pozemel'nom ustroístvî krest'fan. Revel', 1888.

(Collection of laws and decrees concerning the peasants of the Estonian province. v. 1. Concerning the peasants' land tenure.)

Sbornik mîstnykh v Bessarabii uzakonenii po predmetam grazhdanskago prava. Kishinev, 1869.

(Collection of local civil laws of Bessarabia.) Edited by A. N. Egunov.

Books from the library of the last Emperor, Nicholas II, prevail in number. Some of them have his personal book-plate in the form of a monogram surmounted by the Imperial crown within a circle; others have the book-plate of his library in the Winter Palace: Imperial eagle, with inscription: Sobstvennâ Ego Velichestva biblioteka. Zimnii Dvoretz (His Majesty's personal library. Winter Palace.)

The following are the official editions concerning laws or government activities under this Emperor:

Otchet po Kassatsionnym departamentam Pravitel'stvu úshchago senata. 2 v., 1912 and 1913.

(An account of the Cassation depts. of the Governing Senate.)

Original copies signed by the Presiding Senator and acting Procurator General. Pencil mark: "Kn. postuplenii N 500 iz komnat Ego Velichestva." (Register of the books received, no. 500, from His Majesty's rooms.)

Grazhdanskoe ulozhenie. Proekt Vysochašshe uchrezdennoi redaktsionnoi kommissii po sostavleniũ Grazhdanskago ulozheniã. S.-Peterburg, 1905.

(Civil Code. Project of the Commission established by H. M.'s order.)

On verso of the last end paper a pencil note: "kniga posptupl. N 6, 2 ãanvarfã 1906 g. iz komn. E. I. V." (Record of books received, No. 6, January 2, 1906, from the rooms of H. I. M.)

This project, later brought before the State Duma, was a result of many years' work of the best Russian specialists. Some parts of it were included in the Civil code promulgated by the Soviets.

Svod zaklũcheniũ gubernskikh sovãeshchaniũ po voprosam, odnosãshchimsã k peresmotru zakonodatel'stva o krest'ãanakh. S.-Peterburg, 1897. 4 v.

(Summary of the opinions of the provisional conferences held on the revision of legislation concerning the peasants.)

Povorinskiĩ, A. Sistematičeskii ukazatel' russkoĩ literatury po sudoustroĩstvu i sudoproizvodstvu, grazhdanskomu i ugolovnomu. S.-Peterburg, 1896.

(Systematic index to the Russian literature on the administration of justice and civil and criminal procedure.)

By the order of the President of the Committee on judiciary reform. The most complete bibliography of the time.

Ssylka v Sibir'. Očerk ešã istorii i sovremennago položeniiã. S.-Peterburg, 1900.

(Exile to Siberia. History and existing conditions.) Official report prepared in the Main bureau of prisons.

Sbornik zakonov odnosãshchikhsã do Ministerstva Īmperatorskago Dvora. S.-Peterburg, 1895.

(Collection of laws relating to the Ministry of the Imperial court.)

Sbornik uzakoneniũ i rasporiãžheniũ o prižrãeniũ voĩnskikh činov i ikh semeĩstv. Petrograd, 1916.

(Collection of laws and decrees providing for the welfare of the military personnel and their families.)

Sbornik materialov po sostavleniũ i peresmotru Ustava o voĩnskoĩ povĩnnosti v Finlãndii. S.-Peterburg, 1899.

(Material collected in connection with the compilation and revision of the Statute on military service in Finland.)

This statute is intended to settle one of the problems of the autonomy of Finland.

Ministerstvo Īstitsii za sto lãt. 1802-1902. S.-Peterburg, 1902.

(The Ministry of Justice during one hundred years.)

Other books printed during the reign of this Emperor, special copies with his bookplates are:

Foiniřskii, Ī. Īã. Na dosugã. Sbornik ĩuridicheskikh stateĩ i izslãdovanũ s 1870 goda. S.-Peterburg, 1898-1900. 2 v.

(At leisure. Collection of legal articles and researches from 1870.)

Florovskiĩ, A. V. Īz istorii ekaternĩninskoĩ zakonodatel'noi kommissii 1767 goda. Odessa, 1910.

(A study on the history of the Legislative Commission of Catharine the Great.)

Snegirev, L. F. Protšes o zloupotrebleniakh v khar'kovskikh zemel'nom i torgovom bankakh. Moskva, 1903.

(The trial for the mismanagement of the Kharkof land and commerce banks.)

Sudebnaia gazeta. God 23. 1903, weekly. No. 1, 1903; No. 2 of 1904. (Court gazette.)

Publications with the book-plate of Emperor Nicholas II, printed prior to his enthronement:

Andreevskii, I. Politsaiskoe pravo. Sanktpeterburg, 1871. 2 v.

(Administrative law.)

Naumov, A. A. Prava voennosluzhashchago kak voina i grazhdanina. S.-Peterburg, 1888.

(The rights of an enlisted man as a soldier and as a citizen.)

Bobrovskii, P. O. Voennye zakony Petra Velikago v rukopisnykh i pervopechatnykh izdaniakh. S.-Peterburg, 1887.

(Military laws of Peter the Great in manuscripts and early editions.)

Sobranie postanovlenii po chasti raskola. S.-Peterburg, 1875.

(Collection of provisions concerning the "Old Believers.")

Senatskii arkhiv. v. 1 only. S.-Peterburg, 1880.

(Senate archives.)

Sbornik rasporyazhenii grafa Mikhaïla Nikolaevicha Murav'eva po usmireniiu pol'skago miatezha v siverozapadnykh guberniakh, 1863-1864. VII'na, 1864.

(Collection of decrees issued by Count Michail Nicolaevich Muravyeff for the suppression of the Polish rebellion in Northern-Western provinces in 1863-64.)

Book-plates of Nicholas II and Prince Alexei Borisovich Lobanov-Rostovski, to whom the book is dedicated.

Ruchnoi slovar' ili kratkoe sodержanie pol'skikh i litovskikh zakonov, sluzhashchikh rukovodstvom v sudebnykh tsazhbakh vsiakago roda . . . Perevod s pol'skago. V Sanktpeterburgi, 1810.

(Hand lexicon or abridged contents of Polish and Lithuanian laws which serve as a guide in all kinds of court suits. Translated from Polish.)

With the book-plate of Prince Alexis, the last successor to the throne, are—

Dovgiallo, D. I. Istoriko-uridicheskie materialy izvlechennye iz aktovykh knig gubernii Vitebskoï i Mogilevskoï. No. 32. Vitebsk, 1906.

(Historical juridical material from the official records of the provinces of Vitebsk and Mogilev.)

Kazanskii, P. E. Vlast' vs Rossiiskago imperatora. Odessa, 1913.

(The power of the Russian Emperor.)

A number of treatises, commentaries, and legal magazines, important for the understanding of Russian law and for the study of Russian contributions to jurisprudence, were also acquired. More than 25 items on civil law, 11 on the history of Russian law, 46 on criminal law, 11 on constitutional law, jurisprudence and international law, 15 on church law, 17 miscellaneous. A complete set of the following magazines gives a picture of the development of legal sciences in Russia since 1860:

Voprosy prava (Problems of Law) and its continuation—*ĴŪridicheskiĭ vĕstnik*. (Law messenger.) 1910-17. 29 v.

Zhurnal grazhdanskago i ugovnago prava (Journal of civil and criminal law) with its continuations, *Zhurnal ĴŪridicheskago obshchestva* and *Vĕstnik prava*. 1871-1906. 217 v. in 101.

Spain.

Castillo de Bobadilla, Jeronimo. *Politica para corregidores y señores de vassallos, en tiempo de paz, y de guerra, y para perlados en lo espirital, y temporal entre legos, iuezes de comission, regidores, abogados, y otros oficiales publicos: y de las iuridiciones, preeminencias, residencias, y salarios dellos, y de lo tocante a las de ordenes, y caualleros dellas . . .* En Barcelona, Sebastian de Cormellas, 1624. 2 v.

Las leyes de Toro glosadas. *Utilis ꝛ aurea glosa domini Didaci Castelli . . . interpretis optimi super leges Tauri.* [Salmanticē, J. Junctē] 1544.

First published by Ferdinand in the city of Toro in 1505.

"These laws of Toro have been glossed many times: by Castillo, by Palacio Rubios, Gómez and others, increasing the confusion until in the edition of Medino del Campo of 1555, Miguel de Cifuentes has so swamped the text in commentaries that it is difficult to find it." *Madden*. *Political Theory and Law in Medieval Spain*, 1930.

Leyes del estilo. y declaraciones sobre las leyes del fuero. [Salamanca, Juan Gysser, 1502.]

Not in the British Museum, Salva, Heredia, or Panzer.

According to editors of *Códigos Españoles* (Madrid, 1847-51), these comprise the jurisprudence of the supreme tribunals of the state, formed immediately after the promulgation of the Fuero Real of Alfonso the Wise. The law library also has the Burgos edition of 1527.

Nueva recopilacion de los fver^s. *Privilegios buenos vsos y costumbres leyes y orden^s, de la muy N^o, y muy L^a, prouincia de Guipuzcoa.* Tolosa, Bernardo de Vgarte, 1696. [*Colophon*: 1697]

Very artistically copper-engraved title-page reproducing the coat-of-arms of this province surrounded with emblems and ornaments.

Sweden.

Utdrag utur alle ifrån den 7. Decemb. 1718-[1794] utkomne publice handlingar, placater, förordningar, resolutioner ock publicationer . . . Stockholm, 1742-1829. 15 v.

The most complete collection of current laws for this period during which the Swedish Constitution was actually created.

Mohammedan Law:

Attention was paid to the improvement of our collection dealing with nonoccidental systems of jurisprudence. Our collection of Mohammedan law was enlarged by the purchase of 14 items in French and Russian; among them, original sources with translation (the Van den Berg French edition of *Nawawī: Minhādĵ at-ṭālibīn*, *La Tohfāt d'Ebñ Acem*, *El Chārani*), and commentaries by Morand, *Īrñiĕi Georgiĕvich Nofal'*, *'Umar Lutĕi, bey*, *Gillotte*, *Tornau*, *Perreimond*, *Sautayra*, and *Mukhin*.

Other nonoccidental items were as follows:

Africa.

Post, Albert Hermann. *Afrikanische Jurisprudenz. Ethnologisch-juristische beiträge zur Kenntniss der einheimischen Rechte Afrikas.* Oldenburg und Leipzig, 1887. 2 v.

Egypt.

Jurisprudence des Tribunaux de la réforme en Égypte. 1875-1926.

Roman and Canon law.

Corpus iuris canonici emendatum et notis illustratum. Gregorii XIII. Pont. Max. ivssu editum. Indicibus variis, et novis, & appendice Pavli Lancelotti Perusini adactum . . . [Romae] 1650.

Edited by the author of *Institutiones iuris canonici.*

Marsigli, Ippolito. Averolda. *Practica causarum criminalium vna cum theoria & repertorio. do. Hippolytide Marsilijs . . .* [*Colophon:* Venetijs per Thomam de Pectenatis Vercellensem. Impensis vero Andree boschaine anno domini. 1529.]

Woodcut title-page illustrating various methods of criminal investigation of the time.

Wesenbeck, Matthäus. *Matthæi Wesembecii in Pandectas iuris ciuilib et Codicis Iustiniani libros viij. Commentarii: olim Paratitla dieti . . .* Lvgduni, apud Hugonem Gazeum, & Steph. Michaëlem, 1597. 2 v.

In this work of the scientist of the Netherland School was for the first time expressed the effort to combine the native law (in this case the Saxon law) with the Roman, for practical application, which later resulted in the development of the so-called German practical School. (Dernburg. *System des Römischen Rechts*, Berlin, 1911 (I, p. 24).)

Four hundred and one volumes and 184 pamphlets have been recorded as gifts during the year. Four hundred and fifty-three

Gifts volumes were supplied by the District of Columbia Bar Association, the collection consisting principally of old English reports. Charles Henry Butler, another patron of long standing, gave the law library a total of 223 volumes and 264 pamphlets, consisting of court reports, treatises and briefs and records of the Supreme Court, of which he was the reporter for so many years. F. Regis Noel, of the Washington Bar, supplied us from his rich library 204 volumes of court reports and 14 pamphlets. Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, of Washington, presented 25 books and pamphlets, a very welcome collection, relating to the government of the District of Columbia. None of the four collections above mentioned have been accessioned as yet, and therefore are not included in the annual total. Lack of space prevents listing the numerous gifts of particular items, for which however, the Library has made personal acknowledgment to the donors.

We are pleased to acknowledge visits to the law library from Dr. Jean Escarra, of the law school faculty of Paris, the most eminent occidental expert on Chinese law, and Dr. Spencer Vampré, of the São Paulo law school faculty, who is the author of many works on commercial law subjects.

In the report for last year the desirability was mentioned of having the law library made a depository of the Circuit Courts of Appeal in the matter of all briefs and records in cases heard and decided by them. A petition sent early in the year to the United States circuit judges requesting such action has had a generous reception and all of the current briefs and transcripts are now being deposited in Washington. Moreover, several of the circuit judges have found that they can supply the records in a number of cases of former years. Our thanks are due the Federal circuit judges for their prompt and courteous response and the clerks of the circuits for their friendly cooperation.

Briefs and records
Circuit Courts of Appeal

A considerable amount of work was spent by the staff of the law library in checking the foreign legal material to be included in the list which is in the press of the H. W. Wilson Co. This project is fully described in the report of the chief of the division of documents. Vladimir Gsovski, now of our staff, was detailed to that division for the compilation of the Russian section of the list.

Serial publications of
foreign governments

From November, 1931, through June, 1932, the services of Percy P. Powell, of the Legislative Reference Service, were lent to the law library and he was assigned to the task of surveying that portion of the international law and relations material of the Library of Congress (the JX class) relating to the Permanent Court of International Justice, and of recommending such treatises, texts, and documents as were necessary to complete the collections. The need for a survey of the whole field of international law and relations can not be overestimated, for, with the increasing importance of international intercourse and interest in the law of nations, the volumes on international affairs are among those that are the most frequently consulted, not only by members of Congress anxious to secure reliable information on such live issues as the World Court, territorial jurisdiction in marginal seas and responsibility of States, but also by scholars fascinated by the intricate questions of diplomacy and international law and desirous of contributing to the cause of international peace. It is also pertinent to point out that the diplomatic corps accredited to Washington makes extensive use of the volumes in question, as do the numerous arbitration tribunals that sit in this city; of which the Guatemala-Honduras Boundary tribunal is an example, much of the work of counsel having been actually done in the Library.

International law

In making the survey referred to, our method was to check the official bibliographies, publishers' catalogues and miscellaneous bibliographical lists against the existing records in the Library of Congress. A systematic classification of all international organizations—official, semiofficial and private, and their publications, many of which are

of cardinal importance—was also begun. Unquestioned progress has been made toward filling lacunae among the collections, but eight months is, unfortunately, all too short a time to do a task which should be performed currently. Moreover, an ever-expanding stream of new publications is constantly issuing from the printing presses of the world. From these a judicious choice should be made by one versed in the law and practice of nations, conversant with the more important languages of the Occident, and familiar with the bibliography of international law and relations, that the Library of Congress may not lack material of current interest.

In view of the importance of the subject, it would be most desirable to establish a chair of international law, as has been urged in former reports. If, however, this be impracticable at present, the least that should be done would be to provide for the continuation of the work already begun, and extend it to the entire field of international law and relations.

It is gratifying to note the reception accorded both at home and abroad to Dr. George W. Stumberg's "Guide to the law and legal literature of France." Among the foreign reviews carrying laudatory notices of this publication of the Library, are the *Zeitschrift für Ausländisches und Internationales Privatrecht* (vol. 6, p. 291-1932); the *Monatsschrift für Kriminalpsychologie und Strafrechtsreform* (vol. 22, p. 700-Nov. 1931); the *Revue du droit public et de la science politique* (vol. 48, p. 643-Juil.-Sept. 1931); the *Revue trimestrielle de droit civil* (vol. 30, p. 596-Juil.-Sept. 1931); the *Bulletin de statistique et de législation comparée* (vol. 110, p. 986-Nov. 1931); the *Irish Law Times and Solicitors Journal* (vol. 65, p. 207-Aug. 29, 1931) and the *Justice of the Peace* (vol. 95, p. 546-Aug. 29, 1931).

The American Bar Association meeting will be held in Washington from October 12 to 14 of this year. As a mark of respect to the bar, the Supreme Court will lay the cornerstone of the new Supreme Court building on October 13.

By a singular coincidence it happens that this year is the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the law library. Therefore, when the committee representing the various bar organizations of the District requested that an exhibition be made by the law library in honor of the visiting lawyers, it was decided to make the exhibition in honor of the bar and the court and at the same time celebrate the centennial of the law library. The material exhibited will consist of legal curiosa selected from the law library collections and other appropriate items from the Divisions of Manuscripts and Fine Arts of the Library. The Clerk of the Supreme Court, C. E. Copley, has also kindly agreed to cooperate in the matter.

Among the items to be exhibited will be a volume of holograph opinions harking back to the early days of the court, manuscript rules of the court and court minutes, copies of briefs filed with the court in epochal cases and the stipulation of counsel in the case of *Fletcher v. Peck*, in the precise, stilted hand of John Quincy Adams, attorney for the defendant.

Inasmuch as the Library had its genesis in the library of Thomas Jefferson, acquired by the United States in 1815, some of the legal items from that historical collection will be included in the exhibition.

To give some idea of the early peregrinations of the Supreme Court, it is planned to secure illustrations portraying its various residences. The members of the court, from the first to the last, will, of course, be represented by the portraits preserved in the collections of the Library.

In addition to the earliest legal Americana possessed by the law library, it is planned to exhibit a number of the legal monumenta of other countries whose laws dominated portions of the United States and its insular possessions or such as may be in force and subject to interpretation by the Supreme Court, as for example, the *Recopilación de las Indias* of Spain, the *Coutume de Paris*, the *Code of Christian V of Denmark*, etc.

In a brief article for the American Bar Association Journal of September, 1932, the writer called attention to the development of the law library, its aims and needs, and suggested the propriety of the national organization of the bar extending its patronage to the national law library. Having no society of friends as yet, it would seem that the law library of Congress, in view of its national character, might well be made the protégé of the American bar without prejudice to the local bar and university libraries, especially in the matter of providing some of the rare and unusual law book collections and legal manuscripts of a national character, or certain research equipment and personnel which perhaps Congress can not be asked to furnish out of the Treasury. It is believed that once the bar is aware of the fact that the United States Government possesses what is generally admitted to be the finest medical library in the world, a natural professional pride will find the means to raise the law library of the Government to first rank in that field, which in the language of the late Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, is "the bond and support of civil society, and which extends to and regulates every relation of one man to another in that society, and every transaction that takes place in it."

DIVISION OF MAPS

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

The division of maps acquired 10,610 more maps and atlases this year than last, an increase of 38 per cent. This takes no account of duplicates. Table A, below, gives the number of our accessions for the fiscal years 1930-31 and 1931-32 and specifies the manner in which they were acquired. Table B indicates the approximate number of printed maps, manuscript maps, views, atlases, and books and pamphlets in the division of maps.

Number and sources of
accessions

TABLE A.—Sources of accessions, July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, compared with those of the previous fiscal year

	1930-31	1931-32
Map sheets:		
Gift.....	1,890	325
Exchange.....	3,211	2,168
Transfer.....	4,419	23,275
Copyright.....	16,540	10,020
Purchase.....	933	1,122
Other sources.....	593	413
Deposit.....	3	119
Total map sheets.....	27,589	37,442
Manuscript maps:		
Gift.....	1	1
Transfer.....	16	185
Purchase.....	1	5
Deposit.....	0	2
Total manuscript maps.....	18	193
Views:		
Gift.....	6	10
Exchange.....	0	1
Transfer.....	0	1
Copyright.....	0	5
Purchase.....	24	1
Other sources.....	30	4
Deposit.....	7	680
Total views.....	67	702
Atlases:		
Gift.....	8	12
Exchange.....	9	11
Transfer.....	24	22
Copyright.....	50	67
Purchase.....	122	48
Total atlases.....	213	160
Grand total of accessions (except duplicates).....	27,887	38,497

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

Description	1930-31		1931-32		Gain	
	Maps and views	Atlases, books, etc.	Maps and views	Atlases, books, etc.	Maps and views	Atlases, books, etc.
Map sheets.....	715, 751	.....	753, 193	.....	37, 442	.....
Duplicate map sheets (not counted above).....	485, 336	.....	1 505, 696	.....	1 20, 360	.....
Manuscript maps.....	1, 713	.....	1, 906	.....	193	.....
Views.....	2, 352	.....	3, 054	.....	702	.....
Duplicate views (not counted above).....	1, 256	.....	1, 267	.....	11	.....
Atlases.....	.....	7, 237	.....	7, 397	.....	180
Duplicate atlases (not counted above).....	.....	1, 988	.....	1 2, 084	.....	1 96
Books in the division of maps.....	.....	2, 864	.....	2, 904	.....	40
Pamphlets in the division of maps.....	.....	1, 185	.....	1, 257	.....	72
Total of maps and views.....	1, 206, 408	.....	1, 265, 116	.....	58, 708	.....
Total of atlases, books, etc.....	.....	13, 274	.....	13, 642	.....	368
Grand total of contents of the division of maps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 278, 758

¹ Deducting duplicates exchanged or transferred.

A small number of outstanding items out of nearly 60,000 maps, charts, views, atlases, books, and pamphlets received by the division of maps of the Library of Congress during the last fiscal year, is commented upon in a general way upon subsequent pages of this report. In the near future an annotated list of all the noteworthy geographical materials acquired during 1931-32 is to be published separately as a pamphlet.

We are indebted to Miss Mary H. Stockton, of Princeton, N. J., for the gift of an exceedingly rare, large-scale map of Port Huron, Mich., in 1836. It represents not only the original plan of the city of Port Huron but also the location of Fort Gratiot. It is printed on the same sheet with a general map showing the projected railways from Lake Ontario to Lake Michigan and from Chicago to the Mississippi, as well as several projected canals. No other copy of this pair of maps has been identified except that in the Dominion Archives at Ottawa. This gift came to us through the good offices of William S. Conant, of Washington, D. C. It belonged originally to Commodore Robert Field Stockton, United States Navy.

The Packard Motor Car Co. presented the Library of Congress with the original oil painting of the geographer Mercator which was exhibited in the division of maps during the previous fiscal year. The painting was made by Harland Frazer of New York City. Its dimensions are about 32 by 44 inches. It represents Gerard Mercator, whose name was actually Gerhard Krämer or Gérard de Cremer, dressed in green. The other figures in the painting are one of Mer-

cator's sons, probably Rumold, dressed in red, an apprentice boy or one of Mercator's grandsons, dressed in brown, and a well-to-do patron or customer, in purple small clothes. The room in which these four figures are shown represents a Flemish workshop. The impedimenta of sixteenth century map-making appear to be drawn with fidelity.

Francis D. Shoemaker, of Washington, D. C., gave us a collection of 19 maps and 3 atlases. Among these was Abraham Bradley's "Map of the United States, Exhibiting the Post Roads, the Situations, Connexions and Distances of the Post Offices, Stage Roads, Counties and Principal Rivers." It was published in the District of Columbia in 1804, and is particularly prized because of its rarity and the fact that its author was the Assistant Postmaster General of the United States from 1800 to 1829. Another of the maps shows the roads in Washington County, D. C., in 1867, and is accompanied by the rules of order of the levy court of this county. Washington County, named for the first President six months before the city was so named, was then coextensive with the District of Columbia; Alexandria County had, by the time this map was published, been restored to the State of Virginia. The atlases acquired from Mr. Shoemaker included the fifth edition of W. C. Woodbridge's "Modern Atlas on a New Plan . . .," published at Hartford, Conn., in 1833.

Eugene Du Bois, of Harvard University, presented us with his unpublished analysis of two maps showing the California gold region in 1849.

Edward H. Droop, of Washington, D. C., presented 11 maps of the battle of Waterloo.

Miss Bertha H. Vaughan, of Cambridge, Mass., deposited temporarily in the division of maps, for exhibition, the manuscript diary of her distinguished ancestor, Samuel Vaughan. It covers the journey he took between June 18 and September 4, 1787, and includes maps of Fort Pitt, the road from that point to the Little Meadows, the "Youghogani Falls," near Ohiopyle, Pa., the location of Fort Cumberland, the baths and warm springs at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., St. Johns College at Annapolis, Md., the Mansion House grounds at Mount Vernon, the city of Warm Springs, Bath, or Berkeley Springs, W. Va., and part of Carlisle, Pa.

With this diary, opened at the page where Samuel Vaughan drew his map of the Mansion House grounds at Mount Vernon between August 10 and 16, 1787, we exhibited the large and different manuscript map of the same gardens, lawns, walks, and buildings, which now belongs to Walter G. Peter, of Washington, D. C., who deposited it in the division of maps last year. It was originally the property of George Washington. Samuel Vaughan drew it for him after they had progressed somewhat with their correspondence respecting the landscape gardening of the place.

Beside these two original manuscript maps by Samuel Vaughan, we thought it well to exhibit a facsimile of a third manuscript map by Vaughan, also made in 1787, and belonging to the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, an airplane photograph of the Mansion House grounds in 1932, and a rough facsimile of George Washington's own map of the same thing, probably made in or soon after 1784. The four maps are individual, differing in minor details and showing progressive stages in the development of the landscape gardening of Mount Vernon.

The Rutgers University at New Brunswick, N. J., generously deposited with us a large surveyor's compass which was the property of Simeon De Witt, a Rutgers alumnus, and one of the geographers of the army during the American Revolution. This compass is thought to have been presented to De Witt by George Washington.

Canon Anson Phelps Stokes, of the Washington Cathedral, was good enough to deposit for exhibition an original manuscript map drawn by George Washington while using the type of compass described above. It is a plat of the survey of 400 acres of land in Hampshire County, W. Va., which Washington made for John Ashbrook on April 17, 1751.

The Pierpont Morgan Library in New York City did us the great favor of depositing for exhibition a manuscript map used by Washington during certain of his Revolutionary War campaigns in New Jersey. It was made in 1777 by Robert Erskine, geographer to the Continental Army, and was especially "deliniated [!] for the use of His Exce^{ly} Gen^l Washington." While using it as a war map, Washington added to it in his own hand some 17 place-names, 4 symbols for unnamed localities, and a number of roads and streams.

Dr. Ephraim Hackett, of Kennebunk, Me., deposited for exhibition a bedquilt whose central portion consists of seven copies of the final version of the L'Enfant plan of Washington, D. C., printed on cloth, with a portrait of George Washington in one corner. The only other copies of this cloth edition of the L'Enfant plan which are known to be preserved are one in the Lancaster County Historical Society and two in the Library of Congress. The quilt was made a century ago by Mary Woodman, of Skowhegan, Me. The size is 7 by 6½ feet and each map in it is about 22 by 25 inches.

The American Geophysical Union, through its committee on glaciers, deposited upwards of 680 photographs of ice tongues and snow fields, including those taken by the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899.

The late William Gardner Reed, of Philadelphia, presented three maps which came from his family papers at Waldoboro, Me. They include Nathan Hale's map of the New England States, published at Boston in 1826, J. H. Colton's map of North America, published at

New York in 1856, and S. Augustus Mitchell's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia in 1857.

Gifts of George Washington items, appropriate to the bicentennial year, included the following 17: Alwin J. Scheuer, of New York, gave us a photostat copy of a manuscript map by George Washington showing the tract of 400 acres of land in Hampshire County, W. Va., which he surveyed on April 13, 1750, for Benjamin Phipps.

Mrs. Howard C. McNeil, of Elgin, Ill., sent a photostat copy of a manuscript warrant signed by G. W. Fairfax, authorizing George Washington to survey for James Hamilton certain lands in Hardy County, W. Va.

Joseph H. Alexander, of Chicago, donated a photostat copy of the printed map of Kentucky which John Filson made in 1784 and dedicated to George Washington. The original is annotated with the name of R. Hooe, and has subsequently come into the possession of the Filson Club, of Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, President of the National Geographic Society, presented "A Map of the Travels of George Washington, Compiled and Drawn in the Cartographic Section of the National Geographic Society for the National Geographic Magazine."

The General Drafting Co. (Inc.), of New York, sent us the map entitled "Principal Events in the Life of George Washington in those States that lie between the Hudson and Savannah."

Prof. Guy-Harold Smith, of the Department of Geography, Ohio State University, gave us a map, based upon his own original research, showing "Washington's Camp Sites along the Ohio River, 1770."

J. Alexis Shriver, of Bel Air, Md., presented a copy of a map, compiled by himself, entitled "Routes traveled by George Washington in Maryland." A simplified version of this map, from the Baltimore Sun of January 10, 1932, was sent us by Dr. J. G. McManaway, of Johns Hopkins University.

Canon Anson Phelps Stokes, of the Washington Cathedral, furnished "A Descriptive Map of the Region Within One Hundred Miles of the Capital of the United States . . . Commemorating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington."

Prof. John K. Lacock, of Boston, Mass., donated a copy of the map which he compiled in 1912 upon the basis of detailed field work and extensive historical research. It is entitled "Map of Braddock's Military Road from Cumberland, Md., to Braddock, Pa., 1755."

Dr. Willard Rouse Jillson, State Geologist of Kentucky, sent us a "Sketch Map, Lands of General George Washington in Grayson County, Kentucky," based upon his own investigations and those of several colleagues.

Clyde Potts, mayor of Morristown, N. J., supplied a map of that city showing George Washington's associations there from 1776 to 1781.

Dr. George S. Godard, State Librarian of Connecticut, gave us a map entitled "Journeys of George Washington in Connecticut."

Prof. Morley Jeffers Williams, of Harvard University, supplied a fine photograph of his detailed map of Mount Vernon. It was made in the summer of 1931, upon the basis of excavations and intensive historical research, under a grant from the Joseph H. Clark Bequest, of Harvard University. The map shows such things as the wall and gate in the bowling green which were built by George Washington in 1760 and removed by him some twenty-five years later. It also identifies the sites of various edifices, walks, hedges, trees planted by Washington, etc. It has contour intervals varying from two-tenths of a foot to five feet.

From the Vermont Historical Society we acquired a photostat of a manuscript map showing the so-called Bayley-Hazen Road between Wells River, Vt., and the Canadian boundary. The building of this highway in the year 1778 was authorized and directed by George Washington.

A. B. Hoen of Baltimore, Md., contributed a highway map of New Jersey, 1932, upon the back of which is a "Map of Part of New Jersey Showing Places Visited by George Washington, Together with Campaign Routes of 1776, 1777, 1778, and 1781."

Copies of "The George Washington Atlas," a collection of 85 maps on 50 plates, including facsimiles of 28 maps made by George Washington, 7 maps used and annotated by him, 8 made at his direction or for his use or otherwise directly associated with him, together with 42 new maps concerning Washington's activities in peace and war and his place in history, were supplied by the editor of the atlas. The volume also includes a list of 110 George Washington map items, indicating the present whereabouts of each map. This atlas was compiled in the division of maps, Library of Congress, under the provisions of section 2, paragraph 3, of the act of Congress approved February 21, 1930.

Still other maps made by, annotated by, or otherwise related to George Washington were acquired by exchange or by purchase, and it is hoped that a number may be transferred, later, by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

The number of atlases received as gifts increased from 8 in 1930-31 to 12 in 1931-32. Other maps, atlases, and books presented to the Library of Congress during the last fiscal year by generous donors included the following:

From Robert T. Aitchison, treasurer of the McCormick-Armstrong Co., Wichita, Kans., a chart of the history of printing in Europe, compiled in 1931.

From the American Title & Trust Co., of New York City, a blue-print map of Staten Island, showing the Colonial land patents from 1668 to 1712.

From the Appalachian Mountain Club, of Boston, Mass., 19 of its maps, showing trails, huts, and topography in portions of the White Mountains and adjacent areas in New England in 1930, 1931, and 1932.

- From Frederick W. Ashley, of Washington, D. C., a picture map of Spain.
- From the A. V. Babine estate, 26 maps including one of the United States showing the Burlington Route, a map of New York, one of Virginia, and one of the District of Columbia, as well as several topographic sheets of the United States Geological Survey.
- From Mrs. Henry Backus, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a map of the Northwest Territory at the time of its conquest by George Rogers Clark.
- From Miss Aldene Barrington, of Washington, D. C., a commercial map of the Republic of Colombia.
- From Dr. J. Christian Bay, of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill., a photostat copy of a map entitled "Islandia," by Olaus Magnus, 1548.
- From Horace Brown, of Springfield, Vt., a photograph of the map room in the Farnese Palace at Caprarola, Italy, with its walls decorated with elephant-sized maps.
- From Ralph M. Brown, of Blacksburg, Va., a plan of the town of Strassburg, and a political map of France.
- From Brig. Gen. William C. Brown, of Denver, Colo., a sketch of a portion of Capt. W. F. Reynolds' map of 1859-60, showing the Missouri and its tributaries to illustrate "Some Memories of a Soldier," by Gen. Hugh L. Scott.
- From F. I. Burnham, of Washington, D. C., two maps of the world indicating the European colonial system in 1823 and in 1931.
- From Charles H. Butler, of Washington, D. C., two maps of Europe showing the Western Front in 1917, and two maps of parts of Washington, D. C.
- From the University of Chicago Press, an outline map of the United States.
- From J. B. Childs, of Washington, D. C., a map of Connecticut showing the system of trunk line highways, and a map of the Yale University campus.
- From Dr. Victor S. Clark, of Washington, D. C., a manuscript map compiled to illustrate a lecture describing his journey from Cairo to the Cape in 1931, and a printed map showing the traffic flow on important Colorado highways.
- From the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., of Jersey City, N. J., a map showing the places of origin of fats and alkalis used in the manufacture of soap.
- From L. M. Cornwall, of Washington, D. C., seven maps, including two of the Island of Guam, two of Manila, P. I., two showing territorial expansion of the United States, and one railroad map of Ohio.
- From A. Cyril Crilley, of Panama City, Republic of Panama, a map showing the main business district of the city.
- From Curtis-Wright Flying Service, of New York City, a photostat copy of the index to their base maps and property line maps of Pennsylvania.
- From Mrs. Edward N. Dingley, of Washington, D. C., a copy of Rand McNally's Unrivalled Atlas, 1910.
- From Dr. W. Elmer Ekblaw, of Worcester, Mass., a map showing the agricultural regions of Asia.
- From the Fairchild Aerial Survey, of New York City, a photographic copy of the index of their property maps of New York.
- From C. S. Hammond & Co., of New York City, two copies of a 6-inch terrestrial globe.
- From Mrs. Dora Keen Handy, of New Hartford, Vt., a photostat of a topographic sketch map of the Harvard Glacier, Chugach Mountains, Prince William Sound, Alaska, made upon the basis of her own explorations in 1914.
- From the late Levin C. Handy, of Washington, D. C., Carey & Lea's "Complete Historical, Chronological, and Geographical American Atlas . . ." 1827.
- From Artemas C. Harmon, of Washington, D. C., three blue-print maps of portions of early Washington, D. C., and one of the District of Columbia showing roads and streams before the city was laid out.

From Fairfax Harrison, of Washington, D. C., two copies of his map of old Prince William County, Va.

From Miss Frances S. Hay, of Washington, D. C., an incomplete copy of a Rand McNally atlas.

From Miss Julia Duke Henning, of Louisville, Ky., a map showing the trails of the Wonalancet Out-Door Club, Wonalancet, N. H.

From George F. Herber, of New Orleans, La., two copies of a guide map to the New Orleans business district, 1929, and two copies of an official highway map of Louisiana, 1931.

From A. B. Hoen, of Baltimore, Md., 11 maps showing the cartographic development of the United States, one of Philadelphia, 1932, a geological map of Pennsylvania, 1931, a "Geomorphic Map of California and Nevada, with Portions of Oregon and Idaho," 1932, a modern map of Austria, a map showing the locations of meteorological stations in the United States, 1923, and a 1932 facsimile of "A Map Exhibiting all the Discoveries in the Interior Parts of North America . . .," originally published at London by A. Arrowsmith in 1795. The Arrowsmith map has additions to 1824, and a red overprint for districts in western Canada. With this map we also acquired a set of negatives from the original in England.

From Reuben K. Humbert, of Blacksburg, Va., recent maps of 15 counties in Virginia.

From Thomas Hunt, of Tivoli, N. Y., two Russian maps, one of St. Petersburg, and one of Moscow, 1881.

From the James Texts, Belleville, Ontario, Canada, 54 recent maps from their publications.

From Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson, of Boston, Mass., a map showing achievements and membership of the Permanent Court of International Justice, 1931.

From Cyrus Kehr, of Washington, D. C., a pocket map of Illinois, 1835, and several copies of the United States Geological Survey's Morristown and Knoxville, Tenn., topographic sheets, greatly enlarged.

From Russell LeGear, of Washington, D. C., a map of the city of Hamilton, Ontario, in 1927, scale 1 inch to 2,000 feet.

From David J. Lewis, of Washington, D. C., a railway and steamship tourist map of Europe and a guidebook to Europe, 1931.

From Dr. J. G. McManaway, of Baltimore, Md., a map and guide to Budapest, and a map showing the distribution of summer playgrounds in Baltimore, 1931.

From Maggs Brothers, of London, England, a photostat of a manuscript map of Hudson's Bay, executed in connection with Capt. Christopher Middleton's voyage in His Majesty's ship *Furnace* in 1743.

From Dr. R. N. Mayfield, of Seattle, Wash., a map of Birdsboro and Baumstown, Pa., settled in 1740.

From H. L. Mencken, of Baltimore, Md., a topographic map of Ontario.

From Clifford I. Millard, of Norfolk, Va., a map of the city of Norfolk and vicinity, 1889.

From Dr. Charles Moore, of Washington, D. C., a map of Middlesexshire, England, drawn in the last half of the eighteenth century.

From J. H. H. Muirhead, of New York City, two copies of a map showing the locations of Portland cement plants in the United States, 1929.

From the National Highways Association, of Washington, D. C., a map of New England showing part of a system of 250,000 miles of Federal highways advocated by the association.

From the National Wholesale Druggists Association, of New York City, a chemical map of North America, 1930.

From the New England Council, of Boston, Mass., a map of New England, showing the limits within which the total eclipse of the sun on August 31, 1932,

could be observed, together with a decorative map of eastern and northern New England, entitled "Recreationland."

From Tener B. Nye, of Harrisburg, Pa., a map of the Battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863, and one of the battlefields of Chattanooga, Tenn., 1864.

From Edgar W. O'Harow, of Shanghai, China, an illustrated historical map of Shanghai.

‡ From R. S. Ould, of Washington, D. C., a road map covering several counties in the State of New York, 1927.

From Mrs. H. S. Owen, of Stamford, Conn., seven aerial views of Washington, D. C., before 1920.

‡ From Richard J. Pahnke, of Washington, D. C., a map of Maryland showing its natural resources, a street map of Brussels, Belgium, and its environs about 1921, and an automobile map of the middle and lower Rhine regions.

From Dr. Albrecht Penek, of Berlin, Germany, an illustrated excerpt from *Die Weite Welt* for June 14, 1931, describing a gigantic atlas which is preserved in the *Preussische Staatsbibliothek*, entitled "Der Riesenatlas des Grossen Kurfürsten wird Repariert." The dimensions of this atlas are about 5½ by 3½ feet.

From the estate of Miss Ruth Putnam, two maps of France, a map of Holland, a map of Luxembourg, one of the Western Empire as divided at Verdun, and three copies of a map of New York from Brooklyn Heights, 1679.

From Señor Dr. Don Adrian Recinos, Minister of Guatemala, a map of the Guatemala-Honduras boundary, 1919.

From the management of the Regional Plan of New York and its Environs, 33 of their map sheets.

From L. B. Roberts, of Washington, D. C., 28 route maps made by the American Museum of Natural History and covering the traverse of its expedition from Kalgan westward in 1925.

From the Sanborn Map Co., of Pelham, N. Y., 22 sheets showing the Georgetown section of Washington, D. C.

From Albert Scholl, of Chillicothe, Ohio, a map of the Northwest Territory during the Revolution, 1775-1783, to 1783-1795.

From the Shepard Book Co., of Salt Lake City, Utah, an historical map of Utah, compiled by the Utah Historical Landmarks Association.

From J. Alexis Shriver, of Bel Air, Md., a map of the States of Maryland and Delaware, 1799, a map showing through routes of travel in Maryland before 1776, and photostats of four maps of Maryland, 1805, 1818, 1822, and 1838.

From Prof. Guy-Harold Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, a block diagram of the Killarney Mountains, Baraboo Range, Wis.

From Shih C. Y. Soo, of Shanghai, China, a map showing Japanese-Chinese warfare in Shanghai, Feb. 24, 1932.

From Miles Standish, of San Francisco, Calif., an incomplete copy of John Russell's "American Atlas," London, 1795.

From Foster Stearns, of Hancock, N. H., a photostat copy of a map of a farm, supposedly located near the present site of East One hundred and twenty-fifth Street, New York City, during the time of the Dutch settlement. The farm belonged to Mrs. Stearns' ancestors.

From Rev. Frank L. Stickney, of Washington, D. C., three railway maps, three maps of Washington, D. C., and one map of New York and adjacent Canada.

From the Ten Thousand Lakes of Minnesota Association, of St. Paul, Minn., two maps of Minnesota.

From John T. Vance, jr., of Washington, D. C., two cadastral maps of parts of the Dominican Republic.

From the Wellington Automobile Club, of Wellington, New Zealand, four road maps of North Island, New Zealand.

From Dr. F. C. Wieder, Noordwijk, Holland, a blue print of an Armenian world map, published in 1695 by Hadrianus and Petrus Damianus Schoonebeek. No other copy of this map is known, except that in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* at Paris.

From the Zionist Organization of America, of New York City, a bird's-eye view of Palestine, 1931, and three maps of Palestine issued under the Erez Israel Foundation Fund.

The Library of Congress received 2,180 maps and atlases by exchange with one or another of the individuals or institutions mentioned below. The State Library of Maine

Exchanges

received on piece-for-piece exchange some 17 of our duplicate maps of one part or another of the State of Maine. The dates of these maps ranged from 1826 to 1925. The State library had previously supplied us with an equivalent number of duplicate maps from its collection, including maps of various portions of the United States other than Maine.

In discharge of earlier obligations, the American Geographical Society of New York received 10 of our duplicate atlases of counties in New York State.

The New York Public Library received one of our duplicate copies of Böye's map of Virginia, 1826.

The William L. Clements Library received, on exchange, photostats of 22 of our catalogue cards of manuscript maps of Yorktown, Va.

The Chase National Bank of New York supplied four topographic maps of the Andes, eight of the Territorio de Rio Negro, and one of Patagonia.

From Brown University Library we received copies of Asher and Adams' New Statistical and Topographical Atlas of the United States, 1872, S. A. Mitchell's New General Atlas, 1860, and Stedman and Brown's National Atlas of the United States, 1886.

The University of Chicago Library supplied nine maps showing the counties of Boone, Ill., Clayton, Dickinson, and Jackson, Iowa; Ingham and Washtenaw, Mich., as well as road maps of the States of New Mexico and West Virginia.

To Fred W. Lockley, of Portland, Oreg., we furnished eight maps of western United States between 1812 and 1867, in partial completion of an earlier exchange.

J. Bennett Nolan, of Reading, Pa., received a photostat of "A Map Exhibiting the Different Stage Routes Between the Cities of New York, Baltimore, and Parts Adjacent," published at Philadelphia, by E. Savage, 1800, in exchange for a photograph of John Martin Will's "Grundriss von Philadelphia."

Upon the basis of these exchanges other libraries and individuals may see that the Library of Congress will welcome correspondence regarding exchanges from their duplicates, as well as from the maps in which they have no particular interest at present.

On international exchange we received 2,168 maps and 8 atlases from 66 map-issuing offices of foreign governments. From the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, 1,105 maps; from the Ordnance Survey of the Irish Free State, 142 maps; from the Geological Survey of Great Britain, 135 maps; from Germany and its several States, 128 maps; from Denmark, 100 maps; from the several map publishing bureaus of the Dominion of Canada, 80 maps; from the Netherlands and its possessions, 79 maps; from the Geographic Section of the General Staff of Great Britain, 61 maps; from the *Wojskowy Instytut Geograficzny* of Poland, 31 maps; from the *Direccao Geral dos Trabalhos Geodesicos e Topograficos* of Portugal, 30 maps; from the British Admiralty, 29 charts; from the Survey Department of Sierra Leone, 24 maps; from the *Departamento de Tierras y Colonization* of Chile, 23 maps; from the Survey of India, 16 maps; as well as large-scale maps and charts in groups of 15 or less from 26 other governments.

Upon authority of the provisions of the act of February 25, 1903, several legislative and executive departments and establishments

Transfers

continued to sort out maps and atlases no longer needed for their use and to make transfers to the Library of Congress. This year we received 23,483 maps, views, and atlases by transfer. Less than a fifth as many were transferred during the previous fiscal year when only 4,459 items were so acquired.

The Department of State transferred a copy of the second impression of the third English edition of John Mitchell's "Map of the British and French Possessions in North America . . ." published at London prior to 1775. With the receipt of this uncommon issue, we find ourselves possessed of 16 different printed copies of Mitchell's map on full scale. We have six of the seven English issues, one of the two Dutch issues, both of the Italian piracies, and all seven of the French issues. The first of these 16 maps was printed in 1755 and the last in 1791. We also have photostats of the two printed maps which we lack, and of two Spanish manuscript copies, to say nothing of certain important association copies which are annotated. In addition we are so fortunate as to own duplicate printed copies of several of the British, French, and Italian editions, and these are available for exchange. The division of maps in the Library of Congress now has in its custody a more comprehensive set of the editions of Mitchell's map than the Department of State of the United States, the British Public Record Office, the Colonial Office, the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, or any institution in Canada, Spain, Italy, or The Netherlands.

The Department of State also supplied by transfer a copy of the "Atlas du Voyage de La Perouse," 1797, and a photostat copy of W. Anson's "Map of Maine, Constructed from the Most Correct Sur-

veys . . . ” This map was made in 1836. S. H. Colesworthy republished it in a revised edition at Portland in 1840. This particular copy is important because it is related to the ratification of the Webster-Ashburton treaty. The Anson map is the one which Jared Sparks annotated with “a strong black line corresponding with the red one” which Benjamin Franklin drew upon a contemporary map and sent to the Count de Vergennes on December 6, 1782. Franklin annotated the original map at Vergennes’ request in order to show the boundary between Canada and the United States which had been agreed upon in the negotiations with Great Britain in November, 1782. Jared Sparks, then professor of history at Harvard College, sent the map to Daniel Webster, the Secretary of State, on February 15, 1842. It seems possible that the map originally annotated by Franklin was not one by d’Anville, as has been frequently stated, but a French or British edition of Mitchell’s map. The annotated Anson map is filed in the State Department’s “Miscellaneous Letters, January-February, 1842.”

The American Commissioner General to the International Colonial and Overseas Exposition at Paris supplied us with photographs or bromide enlargements of several of the maps which were especially prepared by us last year for the American exhibit. Among these is a copy of the seventh French issue of Mitchell’s map, entitled “*Amerique Septentrionale avec les Routes, Distances en miles, Villages et Etablissements François et Anglois.*” It was published in 1783, and may be based upon the copy referred to above as possibly having been annotated by Franklin. To this map we took the liberty of adding, beneath the notes, some extracts from the letter addressed to Robert R. Livingston, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Continental Congress, by Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, John Jay, and Henry Laurens on December 14, 1782. This letter transmitted the preliminary treaty of peace with Great Britain and asserted that “The Map used in the Course of our Negotiations, was Mitchells.”

The Office of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, transferred 196 maps, one view, and one atlas. One hundred and eighty-four of the maps are manuscript. They range in date from 1807 through the War of 1812 and the Civil War and in location from Portsmouth, N. H., to New Orleans, La., and Nee-ah Harbor, Wash. These maps include several plans of fortifications around New Orleans and Mobile, drawn by the engineer Barthelemi Lafon about 1813, and one by William Tatham of the defenses of the Annapolis Harbor taken from a sketch made by Gen. William Henry Winder, August 3, 1814. Among them are several early plans of the town and fort at Detroit. One map shows the condition of Fort Sumter, S. C., at the time of its recapture in February, 1865, and indicates the effectiveness of the bombardment from Morris Island. Several maps show Pea Patch Island in the Delaware River and the projected fortifications.

The forts around Washington, D. C., during the Civil War are represented on a number of maps, as are the fortifications on the Great Lakes and the tributaries of the Mississippi. One of the maps of Fort Henry on the Tennessee River and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland was made by Col. J. B. McPherson. The Office of the Chief of Engineers also furnished us with a photostat of John Farner's map showing the "United States road from Ohio to Detroit, 1824," and 20 blue prints of parts of Cuba in 1911. It also permitted us to photostat a manuscript map of the Isthmus of Darien in 1781, together with an S-page manuscript description.

Another division of the War Department transferred six maps of cities and harbors of The Netherlands between 1875 and 1881.

The United States Soldiers' Home Library transferred a map of the Philippine Islands, 1897, an atlas of the Orinoco-Essequibo region in South America, 1897, and an atlas of the battlefields of Chickamauga, Tenn., September 19 and 20, 1863.

The United States Army Engineer School Library sent a transportation map of France about 1879, and two modern world atlases.

The Office of the Superintendent of Documents at the Government Printing Office sent us its files of daily weather maps of the United States issued by the Weather Bureau between January, 1895, and March, 1931, numbering 19,017 maps; it also transferred 1,341 topographic sheets of the United States Geological Survey; 250 State post route maps of the United States Post Office Department; 2,590 United States Coast and Geodetic Survey charts; 3,371 United States Hydrographic Office charts; 1,495 pilot charts of the oceans, and 354 United States Lake Survey charts.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Department of Commerce transferred, in addition to 141 of its recently published charts, 132 French, 80 Italian, 78 Dutch, 69 British, 50 Japanese, 8 Danish, 6 Norwegian, and 5 Swedish hydrographic charts, as well as one each from Bulgaria, Germany, Mozambique, Portugal, and Spain. It also sent 105 maps issued by the Military Geographical Institute of Czechoslovakia, 18 maps of the Danish General Staff, 4 recent maps issued by other government bureaus, and a bromide copy of an unpublished version of the chart showing the condition in 1879 of Washington's birthplace at Wakefield.

Our collection of cadastral maps from the General Land Office in the Department of the Interior was enriched by the transfer of 1,267 township plats, bringing the total number to 14,065 plats, covering the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Ohio.

The United States Naval Observatory transferred three meteorological atlases of the world, Russia, and the Dutch East Indies, respectively, as well as 569 weather maps issued in 1929, 1930, and 1931,

by the *Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie* in Vienna, and 281 Russian meteorological maps of Eurasia for 1929 and 1930.

The Geological Survey transferred, in addition to copies of its current map publications, five maps, including one of the drainage channel from Chicago to Joliet, Ill., 1893, the sanitary district of Chicago in 1894, one of Monroe County, Ind., 1893, and two of Bedford, Ind.

The United States Reclamation Service supplied a map of the Panama Canal as recommended by the Isthmian Canal Commission of 1899-1902.

The Department of Agriculture transferred a geological map of Queensland in 1892, and a linguistic map of central Europe, 1921.

The Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture supplied us with four maps showing the principal roads in the United States in 1790, 1830, 1850, and 1932.

By transfer from the Toner collection in the Library of Congress, the division of maps received a copy of Mathew Carey's General Atlas, 1796, without the title-page.

The Bureau of Land Records in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania transferred a photostat map of Perry Township in Fayette County, showing George Washington's lands.

The number of other maps and atlases received by virtue of law decreased in 1931-32, the copyrighted items being 10,092 in number, as compared with 16,590 last year. On the other hand the group of maps transferred by the War Department this year included nearly 11 per cent as many manuscript maps as had been acquired during the whole previous history of the division of maps.

Under the Rockefeller fund for the acquisition of source material for American history, we continued to receive photostat copies of maps, chiefly manuscript maps, in foreign archives. The items copied included the following.

Photostats and
photographs purchased

From the *Universitätsbibliothek* at Wurzburg, an anonymous fifteenth century German world map; from the *Preussische Staatsbibliothek* at Berlin, a manuscript atlas of 1591 by Juan Martinez; from the *Bibliothèque Nationale* at Paris, six maps from "Les Premières Euvres de Jacques Devaulx," 1583, and a portolan chart of the Atlantic Ocean, made by Angelus in 1575; from the *Bibliothèque de l'Institut* at Paris, nine seventeenth and eighteenth century charts of the coasts of North and South America, and an eighteenth century map of the cordillera in Peru; and from the *Nationalbibliothek* at Vienna, Jean Guerard's atlas of North and South America, 1635, six maps relating to the western hemisphere from an atlas by Diego Homen, 1561, four maps from an anonymous sixteenth century Spanish portolan atlas, six maps from an anonymous Spanish portolan atlas of the first half of the seventeenth century, three maps from an anonymous sixteenth century portolan atlas believed to be by Battista

Agnese, five maps from an anonymous portolan atlas, and 15 maps from a Spanish manuscript by Alfonso de Santa Cruz entitled "Prologo sobre el yslario general de todas las yslas del mondo . . ."

The passing of the fifth and final year of special operations abroad under the princely grant of John D. Rockefeller, jr., makes it appropriate to summarize the cartographic materials of which we have become possessed under Project A. This project, as will be recalled, has been supported by the Rockefeller grant for the acquisition of source material for American history. It was made more than usually effectual through the generosity of the late James B. Wilbur, of Manchester, Vt., who paid for and arranged the installation of the up-to-date American photostat outfits in England to which the British Museum and the Public Record Office courteously assigned special rooms and unusual facilities.

Thanks to Mr. Rockefeller's wise and farseeing assistance, the Library of Congress has received not only rich increments of photostatted and filmed manuscripts of various sorts but also many important maps. Project A yielded photostat copies of 150 maps in 1927-28, 278 maps and 3 atlases in 1928-29, 949 maps and 9 atlases in 1929-30, 563 maps and 17 atlases in 1930-31, and 57 maps and 2 atlases in 1931-32, making a total of more than 2,000 geographical items, largely manuscript, which illuminate American history in many localities and periods.

Two great gains have been accomplished. We have obtained from England and various libraries and archives on the continent of Europe, as well as in Canada and Mexico, a great many maps which were previously either unknown, unfamiliar, or not easily available to American scholars. In the second place we can now supply, for a sum expressed in cents and in a time expressed in days, photostat copies of many a map which American investigators and authors could not have secured previously without expending several dollars and waiting for some weeks. The rich mine of important American maps in foreign archives, however, is by no means exhausted.

The admirable spirit of American libraries, institutions, and individuals toward the Library of Congress, in permitting us to purchase photostat copies of manuscript maps, annotated maps, and such rare or unique printed maps in their collections as are of interest to investigators outside their local communities, is illustrated by the following cases.

The Historical Society of Delaware kindly permitted us to have a photostat copy of John Filson's manuscript map of the city of Wilmington, Del. The map was made prior to the year 1788 and is on the scale of 1 inch to 500 feet. It is particularly interesting because no one of the biographers of John Filson, author of the widely known map and history of Kentucky, has recorded the making of this map of Wilmington.

The Massachusetts State Library permitted us to photostat 265 maps of towns in Massachusetts and about 100 maps of towns in Maine. The manuscript maps were made about 1795 under the direction of town clerks or similar officials in response to a resolve of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, which then included Maine. They are on a uniform scale of 1 inch to 3,300 feet, and show the roads, the churches, and the villages and cities. If these detailed maps could be put together on reduced scale to make a general map, we should have a more complete and reliable representation of Massachusetts and portions of Maine in 1795 than any which now exists.

J. Neilson Barry, of Portland, Oreg., allowed us to make photostat copies of a pair of maps of the mouth of the Columbia River as drawn by Bruno Heceta in 1775, and as represented upon modern charts.

A. C. Harmon, of Washington, D. C., was good enough to permit us to photostat a historical map of Washington in 1801-02, a copy of a "Rough Plan" of the navy yard from the original in the navy yard library, a copy of the southeast or navy yard section of Washington, D. C., traced from A. Boschke's map of Washington, 1857, and a map of the Annapolis-Alexandria road as it ran through the present District of Columbia, adapted from Christopher Colles's road book of 1789.

The Old Print Shop at 150 Lexington Avenue, New York City, gave us the privilege of photostatting an eighteenth century manuscript map of the Carolinas made by M. Delarochette.

Dr. John Bassett Moore, of New York City, permitted us to photostat the English text of a comprehensive annotated list of Central American maps applicable to the Nicaragua-Honduras boundary dispute of 1919. It is entitled "Cartographical and Geographical Data Bearing upon the Honduranean-Nicaraguan Boundary Question" and was prepared by Prof. Mary W. Williams, of Goucher College, at Baltimore, Md., and published in the Spanish language. A large proportion of the maps described was selected and studied by Miss Williams at the Library of Congress.

George H. Beans, of the Philadelphia Seed Co., gave us permission to copy a manuscript map on parchment, made about 1520 by Giovanni Antonio de Cortona, and showing the vicinity of Udine, Italy.

Mrs. A. F. Hassan, of Washington, D. C., allowed us to photostat a manuscript map of the world, made in 1818 by Lucy B. Mersa.

Francis Edwards, of 83 High Street, Marylebone, London, W. 1, England, supplied us with a photostat copy of a manuscript map of the portion of North America between Hudson Straits and the mouth of the Hudson River, showing Hudson Bay, Greenland, Labrador, New-

foundland, eastern Canada, and New England. It was made in 1699 by John Thornton.

The Peabody Institute of the city of Baltimore courteously permitted us to photostat 14 early manuscript maps, showing roads and properties in Cecil County, Md.

From the division of manuscripts of the Library of Congress, we received a photostat of a manuscript view of the gorge of the Hudson River at West Point, N. Y., made about 1781 by Pierre Charles L'Enfant. The original is in the L'Enfant-Digges-Morgan collection.

Forest G. Sweet, of Battle Creek, Mich., allowed us to photostat his copy of Seller and Price's "Chart of ye Coast of New England, New York, and Long Island from Cape Codd to Sandy Point," scale 1:1,750,000. It was published at London in or about 1671.

He also extended this privilege with respect to four manuscript items relating to George Washington. They include a map of the junction of the Ohio and Great Kanawha Rivers, annotated by Washington and showing the proposed town there which became Point Pleasant, W. Va., the plat of a survey of land in either Hampshire or Morgan County, W. Va., which Washington laid out for Evan Pugh, sr., on April 2, 1750, the description, without plat, of the land in Hampshire or Morgan County, W. Va., which Washington laid out for Francis McBride on March 23, 1752, and, most interesting of all, the map which Washington made, from another man's survey, of his 5,000-acre tract on Rough Creek in Kentucky.

J. Percy Sabin, of Summit, N. J., courteously permitted us to have photostat copies of 18 manuscript maps made by George Washington, together with one set of survey notes without a plat. The maps were made between April 13 and October 19, 1750, and represent land surveys in Hampshire, Hardy, and Jefferson Counties, W. Va.

From the Huntington Library at San Marino, Calif., we received a photostat of a plat and survey notes made by George Washington on April 18, 1751, and showing a tract of 292 acres in Hampshire County, W. Va.

From the Pennsylvania Historical Society we acquired photostat copies of nine manuscript maps by George Washington bearing various dates from 1747 to 1769, and representing surveys in Jefferson County, W. Va., and at Mount Vernon.

From the Chapin Library at Williams College we secured photostat copies of two manuscript maps. One of these maps was made by George Washington on October 25, 1752, for Robert Johnston, and shows 239 acres of land in Jefferson County, W. Va., on Bullskin Run. The other map was made by John Baylis on December 8, 1749, for George Paris, and shows 200 acres of land in Jefferson County, W. Va., on Opequon Creek.

From W. T. Alexander, of Charles Town, W. Va., we received a photostat of a map of Mount Vernon in 1801, from the original in his possession.

The library of Cornell University did us the great favor of sending to the Library of Congress George Washington's "Sketch of the Situation &c of Fort Cumberland," and permitting us to secure a fine photograph of it. This priceless manuscript map was made about 1758 and belongs to the Jared Sparks collection. It shows the author's handwriting both in youth and in old age.

The outstanding purchase of the year was a large-scale manuscript map by Erskine, the first geographer of the Revolutionary Army.

Other purchases One of the annotations upon the back, designating it as "Gen. Greens Map of West Point and Adjacent Country," indicates that it probably belonged in 1781 to Gen. Nathanael Greenè. The map shows the roads, trails, villages, taverns, iron mines, forges, and furnaces in the region from "Newborough" (Newburgh), N. Y., southward to the "Lutheran Church" and "Capt. Board's" in northern New Jersey. Topography is indicated by hachures. The map was "copied from Surveys laid down by Ro. Erskine, F. R. S. 1778-1779." Last year we secured a photostat copy of a strikingly similar map from Erskine Hewitt, of New York City, one of the descendents of Robert Erskine. This indicates that the map was sufficiently useful so that it was duplicated by hand after Erskine's death for the use of the army staff.

The Library of Congress purchased, for a nominal sum, an atlas of superlative quality as an association copy. It came from the library of the Czar Nicholas II, and its bookplate indicates that it had previously belonged to the Czar Alexander II whose monogram it also bears. The title of this volume, which is in Cyrillic characters, may be translated "Atlas of the Black Sea, Engraved by Imperial Order at St. Petersburg. From the Surveys Made from 1825 to 1836 under the direction of Captain Commander E. Manganari." It was published at Nikolaiev in 1841 by the Hydrographic Office of the Black Sea, and contains 43 plates. This atlas is a folio containing 1 plate and 17 perspective views which are not in the octavo atlas of the same title which the Library of Congress acquired many years ago. It is bound in a lavishly rich cover, decorated appropriately as a special possession of the personal library of the ruler of the Russian imperial house.

We also acquired by purchase a manuscript map of Casco Bay, Me., showing Yarmouth and Portland, then called Falmouth. It was made in 1717 by George Flet to accompany the petition of a Captain Thomas.

This year we purchased 1,127 maps, as compared with 934 the year before. In spite of the inordinately high prices of maps, we are able

to add a few maps of high quality to our collection each year, since gifts, exchanges, transfers, and the operation of the copyright law and other statutes take care of about 97 per cent of our annual accessions.

An instructive incident related to current map prices occurred during the fiscal year 1931-32. A rare printed map was offered to a collector for \$1,500. It was not purchased and was subsequently offered to the Library of Congress for \$900. The case is representative of the problem of the fair appraisal of maps. It is generally recognized that map prices are much too high at present. Nevertheless, a map is worth to its owner the amount at which he holds it. The sum of \$900 for this particular map was too high for us to consider, but the owner wanted us to bid on the map. The only two copies of which there are recorded sales brought \$250 and less than \$100, respectively. Copies of the map, with the first edition of the book which it was drawn to illustrate, have fetched much higher prices, as is well known. The \$250 sale of the map alone took place 24 years ago when only one other copy was thought to be extant. The copy was erroneously considered to be the first edition. The sum under \$100 was realized three years ago, when 10 other copies of the map were known to be in existence. This copy was unique.

At present, in 1932, we know of 16 copies of one edition or another of this map. The one offered for sale was from the latest proved edition and probably represented a sixth or a seventh printing of the map. It was one of three or four such copies. Hence it was not particularly rare. It was, however, an excellent specimen of early American map printing. But additional copies of this map are turning up all the time. Four had come to our attention during the last fiscal year.

Accordingly, after careful consideration, we deemed it fair to ask the owner whether he could think of \$150 as a cash price for his map. Even that may have been too high an appraisal. The English edition of this map, plus one of the reprints of the book, had brought only an average of \$24 in the last three recorded sales. The French edition of the map, with the appropriate edition of the book thrown in, had fetched only an average of \$15 in nine recorded auctions.

This appraisal at \$150 of a map whose asking price to us was \$900 appears to have been entirely justified, for we subsequently learned that the person to whom it had been offered at \$1,500 had expressed a willingness to pay \$200 for the map, and that its owner eventually sold it for \$300. The moral is that records of map sales are sufficiently available so that no collector or institution should purchase an expensive map without ascertaining whether the asking price is justified.

As usual, the map exhibits in the reading room of the division of maps and in various corridors of the Library of Congress, represented types of current acquisitions and of timely geographical information, including maps illustrating the war in the Far East, world economics, phases of international arbitration, and the physiography of Wisconsin.

Special exhibits

The map displays arranged during the last fiscal year also gave particular stress to the bicentennial celebration of the birth of George Washington. Our own exhibit included seven manuscript maps made or annotated by Washington. Four of them were drawn by him on the basis of his own field surveys. They represent the River Farm at Mount Vernon in 1766, the site of Alexandria in 1748, the original street plan of that city in 1749, and the land which he surveyed in 1750 for John Lindsey. One of the maps was copied by Washington before 1774 from the surveys of other men. It shows his 23,000-acre tract on the Great Kanawha River in West Virginia, and seems to be the largest map he ever made. Two other maps belonged to Washington and were annotated by him. They depict Frederick County, Va., in 1769, and parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia about 1780.

We also exhibited our two original L'Enfant plans of Washington, D. C., which were made in 1791 at the direction of and in intimate consultation with the first President. With these maps, we displayed a legible facsimile of the larger L'Enfant plan together with appropriate selections from a L'Enfant letter to Washington, from Washington's diary, and from one of his messages to Congress.

Our loan exhibit included the George Washington items referred to above under *deposits*, as well as several other original maps. Thus we showed the Morgan Library's Erskine map, the Rutgers University's De Witt-Washington surveying compass, the Mount Vernon maps of Miss Bertha H. Vaughan and Walter G. Peter, the survey plat of Canon Anson Phelps Stokes, Dr. Ephraim Hackett's bedquilt map, three maps belonging to Forest G. Sweet, of Battle Creek, Mich., including one of Washington's Kentucky lands; Montague Hankin's map of Washington's 9,000 acres of real estate on the south bank of the Ohio in West Virginia; and Mrs. E. Crane Chadbourne's eight oil paintings of George Washington.

Incident to the arrangement of the exhibit of our own George Washington maps was the identification of a manuscript map used and annotated by him which had not previously been recognized as bearing Washington's handwriting. It was received many years ago with the Washington Papers, and shows the headwaters of the Ohio River in West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, with Fort Pitt and Fort Redstone. Washington recorded upon the back of the map that it was given to him by William Crawford. He also added the names

of seven creeks to the face of the map, which was probably drawn about 1780.

There is one striking result of the collection and study of the maps from which those referred to above were selected for exhibition. Eleven years ago, in 1921, the first chief of the division of maps in the Library of Congress described all the George Washington items with which he was familiar. There were only seven such maps. (P. Lee Phillips, "Washington as Surveyor and Map Maker," *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*, vol. 55, 1921, pp. 115-132.) At the time when "The George Washington Atlas" was being planned, the division of maps was acquainted with less than two dozen George Washington maps. Now, in July, 1932, our census includes more than 150. Aside from ones and twos and threes in various libraries and private collections, there are 5 at Cornell University, 9 at the Pennsylvania Historical Society, 17 at the Huntington Library, 18 in the collection of J. Percy Sabin, of Summit, N. J., and at least 40 at the Library of Congress. Seven of these are in the division of maps and 33 in the division of manuscripts. A selection of the latter is also on exhibition. The collections possessing from one to three George Washington maps include those of the public libraries at New York and Boston, the historical societies of Minnesota, Chicago, Massachusetts, and New York, the Virginia State Library, the Williamsburg Holding Corporation, the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union, the Washington Association of New Jersey at Morristown, the Chapin Library at Williams College, and the Johns Hopkins University. The private collections are those of E. A. Armstrong, of Princeton, N. J.; F. C. Deering, of Biddeford, Me.; Montagu Hankin, of Morristown, N. J.; Walter Hunnewell, of Wellesley, Mass.; Grenville Kane, of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; T. F. Madigan, of New York City; A. F. Madlener, of Chicago; J. P. Morgan, of New York City; A. S. W. Rosenbach, of Philadelphia; A. J. Scheuer, of New York City; L. W. Smith, of Madison, N. J.; A. P. Stokes, of Washington, D. C., and F. G. Sweet, of Battle Creek, Mich. There appears to be only one George Washington map abroad, that of the British Public Record Office.

More than 13,515 maps and atlases were supplied to the public in the reading room of the division of maps during the last fiscal year.

Service to the public

The staff of the division wrote 1,528 letters and memoranda, including replies to 467 major inquiries on geographical and cartographic problems; last year we wrote 1,425 letters and memoranda. Our correspondents wrote from 40 of the States of the United States, and from 27 foreign countries. Certain of these inquiries involved substantial amounts of geographical research.

Two hundred and seventy-four of our maps were photostatted or photographed for use by Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, by executive departments and independent bureaus, by libraries outside the District of Columbia, by authors of books and articles, by litigants in the courts, etc.

Three hundred and twenty-five maps and atlases were lent to Government bureaus for use in compiling new maps or in dealing with geographical problems.

Almost 59,000 maps, 250 atlases, and 120 books and pamphlets were received and incorporated in the division of maps during the last fiscal year. The map moulder of the division handled 80,118 map sheets, including his work upon older maps in process of repair, as well as occasional repetitions in handling the same sheet. He mounted 395 maps in 1,837 sheets, took the sticks or jackets off 684 maps, dissected or otherwise prepared for filing 53,797 map sheets, and placed 4,838 maps in manila folders, aside from assorting, flattening, or folding 18,614 other map sheets. Other members of the staff of the division subsequently handled nearly all of these maps in connection with the processes of classifying, titling, and filing these accessions of the current year, and of replacing the worn-out manila folders of older maps.

The staff of the division was able to catalogue only 183 of the maps received during the fiscal year. In all, 497 typewritten catalogue cards for atlases or maps were made in the division, exclusive of copy for 28 printed atlas cards. Thirty-eight atlases were catalogued during the year. We have now on hand, ready for printing, 1,570 card entries for a fifth volume of the "List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress."

The division of maps supplied to Members of Congress, upon request, the relevant maps and geographical information bearing upon various legislative matters. To 25 Senators and Representatives we lent some forty-three maps and atlases showing highways of the United States, and counties and cities of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Florida, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Texas. We also supplied Members of Congress with maps and atlases of Europe, the Near East, battlefields and roads of France, England and Wales, China, and the East Indies, as well as historical and economic maps and atlases of the world, and several geographical and cartographic publications.

A Member of the Senate was furnished with data regarding the prices of modern atlases of the world. Another Senator was given information with respect to the western boundary of Florida. The Librarian of the Senate was advised regarding the most appropriate new atlases for use in the Senate Library.

We furnished a Member of the House of Representatives with a photostat copy of a map indicating certain of George Washington's activities at Newburgh and New Windsor, N. Y. Other Members of the House were assisted in problems involving election districts in their own States.

On February 4, 1932, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., in the office of the chief, division of maps, Library of Congress, there was a hearing, in the boundary case of New Jersey *v.* Delaware, before Hon. William L. Rawls, of Baltimore, Md., Special Master for the Supreme Court of the United States. Those present were Messrs. Reuben Satterthwaite, jr., Attorney General of Delaware; Clarence A. Southerland, Special Counsel for Delaware; William A. Stevens, Attorney General of New Jersey; Duane E. Minard, Assistant Attorney General of New Jersey; Mr. Minard's secretary; the recorder; a representative of the Associated Press; and the chief of the division of maps. The last person referred to testified regarding some 75 maps in the Library of Congress which bear upon issues in this boundary case.

Service to courts

One of the secretaries from the legation of Honduras selected and reproduced nearly 70 of our maps bearing upon the Guatemala-Honduras boundary arbitration.

Members of the staff and employees of the legation of Guatemala also studied a great number of maps in the Library of Congress which have to do with these arbitral proceedings. Several of these maps were reproduced. This case, as will be recalled, is being arbitrated by the Chief Justice of the United States, a justice from Costa Rica, and a justice from Chile.

An attaché from the Norwegian legation examined several hundred of our maps of the Arctic Ocean and the adjacent lands. It may be observed that during the summer of 1932, Denmark and Norway are to argue, before the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, the question of sovereignty in parts of eastern Greenland.

A great number of our maps of the Chaco in South America were studied intensively by the Minister of Bolivia, in connection with problems respecting the Bolivian-Paraguayan frontier.

An attorney for the National Publishers Association, which is defending a lawsuit involving the unauthorized reproduction in the *Financial World* for May 7, 1930, of a copyrighted base map, was advised, upon request, with respect to certain features of map compilation and reproduction. The map in question had been issued by the American Map Co., the complainant in this case. Subsequently, following the testimony of expert map makers, as well as other judicial proceedings, the suit was dismissed. The ground of dismissal was that this particular map was "not a valid subject of copyright." The court held that "to be entitled to copyright, a composition must

be the result of some original work" and that it could not be merely "copied from a government publication." (Opinion of July 12, 1932, in U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York, Lewis M. Andrews Co., doing business as American Map Co., v. Guenther Publishing Co.)

This case has far-reaching and important implications. If the case is not appealed, or the opinion is upheld by higher courts, or is not modified by legislative action, the outcome will be that many of the simple base-maps will not be copyrighted in the future. It appears likely also that the Register of Copyrights may have to refer professionally to the division of maps from time to time in order to ascertain whether a map, offered for copyright registration, evinces evidence of original work.

At the request of the director of the Folger Shakespeare Library we assisted that institution in arranging for the purchase of two ancient terrestrial globes for the reading room of the new library. The office of the geographer of the Department of State examined maps related to sovereignty over Swan Island, and subsequently identified certain editions of Mitchell's "Map of the British and French Dominions in North America."

Special services

At the request of the editor of treaties in the Department of State, an ample statement regarding Mitchell's map and its author was adapted from an unpublished book by the chief of the division of maps. It is to be included in one of the volumes of the new treaty series.

A certain amount of information with respect to maps of the north-east boundary of the United States, including Mitchell's map, was supplied to Dr. John Bassett Moore, of New York, for use in the appropriate portion of his "International Adjudications."

All but 4 of the 16 maps illustrative of American indebtedness to French explorers, soldiers, and map makers in the development of the United States, which were prepared especially in the division of maps last year at the request of the Hon. C. Bascom Sloop, American Commissioner General to the International Colonial and Overseas Exposition at Paris, were presented, at the close of the exposition, to *L'Ecole Coloniale* at Paris. (See Senate Doc. 94, 72d cong., 1st sess., p. 13.)

In connection with plans for an exhibit at the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago in 1933, the United States Bureau of Public Roads photographed an extensive series of our early maps of the United States showing pioneer roads.

The Social Science Research Committee of Chicago received photostats of a half dozen maps for exhibition at the same exposition.

A representative of the American Antiquarian Society used our materials in making a study of maps by Cyprian Southack.

A member of the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh examined a number of our early maps of western Pennsylvania and of Pittsburgh.

An officer from the staff of the Army War College selected early maps of Europe to be reproduced as illustrations for a book.

The director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden appealed to us for assistance in making up the illustrations for a guidebook to the glacial boulders in the botanic garden.

The editor of the Dictionary of American Biography was advised, upon request, as to the propriety of including lives of specified geographers and map makers in this publication.

Other special services to the public had to do with the supplying of geographical information applicable to the Michigan-Wisconsin boundary case, maps of the Yorktown area, the life and work of Imlay the map maker, the localization of the obsolete "Great American Desert," views of Richmond, Va., prior to 1887, modern maps of Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco, the present whereabouts of an historic fragment of DeLong's Arctic chart of 1881, the history of the British Empire in America in the middle of the eighteenth century, early uses of the name "Wilkes Land" on foreign maps, the illustrations in the German, French, and English editions of Suess' "Antlitz der Erde," the maps engraved by Amos Doolittle, and the equipment and practices desirable for the care and preservation of maps.

Agreeably to the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 21, 1930, the division of maps continued to furnish geographical materials and technical advice and assistance to the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. The chief of the division of maps acted as chairman of a general geographical committee and, upon request, as editor of "The George Washington Atlas." The folio edition of this atlas came from the press in March, 1932, and is sold by the Superintendent of Documents at the Government Printing Office for \$2.

Both the commission and the Library of Congress are under substantial obligations to a great number of patriotic persons and institutions who permitted us to reproduce their own manuscript maps by George Washington, or who wrote letters in order to help us find maps either made by Washington or used and annotated by him. Some of these ladies and gentlemen worked gratuitously for us for days at a time and spent their substance for automobile trips in order to help us identify difficult localities for the modern maps in the atlas. This and one other thing made it possible for the commission to compile and print an atlas of 50 plates in 12 months, with a small balance left out of the \$12,000 appropriation. Aside from all the time

the commission paid for, that of the editor's compilation staff, the Library of Congress donated a great deal of routine work of the chief of the division of maps and all seven members of his library staff. Without this extra assistance, inside and outside the Federal service, the bicentennial commission would have had a less creditable atlas after 18 months or so, rather than the existing one, with all its shortcomings, after only 12 months.

In addition to this atlas work, and upon request from time to time, a substantial number of map illustrations for other publications of the Federal bicentennial commission was supplied by us or selected upon our recommendation, and a great many geographical statements with respect to the life of George Washington were made or verified.

We also assisted A. Hoen & Co. (Inc.), of Baltimore, Md., in the preparation of a map of New Jersey showing all of the military campaigns in that State in which Washington participated personally, as well as all of the New Jersey localities which he is known to have visited during his life. The New Jersey Highway Commission subsequently caused 350,000 copies of this map to be printed.

The late F. H. Newell was advised with respect to several problems involving Washington as an engineer.

A Massachusetts bicentennial organization sent one of its members to the Library of Congress to study the problem of the map unit in a permanent memorial of Washington's visit to Sudbury in 1789.

For the Huntington Library at San Marino, Calif., the chief of the division of maps prepared a brief textual analysis to accompany the bicentennial reprint of Washington's own map of his whole group of farms at Mount Vernon, made in 1793 and revised or copied by him a half dozen times before his death, in connection with agricultural operations and attempts to sell off land.

The National Geographic Society, upon request, received assistance regarding map illustrations for the article on "The Travels of George Washington" which was printed in the National Geographic Magazine, for January, 1932, in an edition comprising upwards of 1,300,000 copies.

The General Drafting Co., of New York City, was aided in the verification of the manuscript of a map illustrating Washington's travels. The map was subsequently published by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, in an initial edition of 1,000,000 copies, under the title "Principal Events in the Life of George Washington in those States that lie between the Hudson and Savannah."

Prof. Morley Jeffers Williams, of Harvard University, whose investigations at Mount Vernon have revealed important details with respect to the trees, walks, gates, walls, and buildings adjacent to the mansion house, was supplied with maps and information respecting

certain of Washington's activities in landscape gardening, as were several investigators who were making plans for the restoration of Washington's mill on Dogue Run.

Other special services involving George Washington had to do with such matters as the date of his earliest reference to Lewis Evans' map of the Middle British Colonies, the problem as to whether he ever actually visited specified localities in Maryland, New York, Connecticut, etc., the dates at which certain cities, towns, counties, and forts, were named for him, the locations of Revolutionary Army camp sites, the origin of his 1779 map of part of northern Pennsylvania, and southern New York, and his 1753-54 map of the region from Cumberland, Md., to Fort Le Boeuf, Pa., the location of Murdering Town, etc.

The chief of the division of maps added to his professional services that of membership upon the Committee on Glaciers of the American Geophysical Union, and the Committee on Aerial Photographs of the Division of Geology and Geography of the National Research Council.

In March, 1932, Dr. Henry R. Wagner, of San Marino, Calif., published an article entitled "Biblio-cartography." (*Pacific Historical Review*, March, 1932, 8 pp.) It is a pleasure to indorse his plea for the making and publication, by the communities interested, of lists of maps of States and groups of States in the United States of America and for the inclusion of maps from European archives.

It is entertaining, also, to observe that in May, 1932, during the discussion of the copyright law in the House of Representatives, the statement was made that "the man who studied a map or chart could be and probably was the peer of the student of books in general intelligence." (*Congressional Record*, May 24, 1932, p. 11376.)

The assistant chief of the division of maps, Miss Clara Egli, visited libraries and map collections in New Orleans, La.; Birmingham, Ala.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York City; Lancaster, Pa.; and Fredericksburg, Va.; making valuable contacts for the Library of Congress at the annual meeting of the American Library Association and in several libraries and second-hand bookstores.

Field work

The presence at the Library of Congress, up to the time of his lamented death on March 31, 1932, of Prof. Albert Perry Brigham, of Colgate University, as honorary consultant in geography, continued to be of substantial advantage to the division of maps. During the period since January, 1929, he had spent about half of each year at the Library of Congress, giving us and our more mature readers the benefit of the ripe interpretation of his later years. By correspondence or through personal conferences, many geographers have profited by the counsel of this distinguished scholar.

Consultant in
geography

DIVISION OF MUSIC

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

Accessions to the music division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932

	Copy-right	Gift	Purchase	Ex-change	Transfer	Other	Total
Music (M) ¹	8,444	620	606	16	328	62	10,076
Literature (ML) ²	458	233	764	1	94	406	1,956
Theory (MT) ³	634	93	50	1	33	69	880
Total.....	9,536	946	1,420	18	455	537	12,912

¹ Includes 415 second copies.

² Includes 185 second copies.

³ Includes 144 second copies and 215 books proper.

Contents of the music division at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932

Music:		
Contents on June 30, 1931, volumes and pieces.....	988,323	
Accessions during the past year.....	10,076	
Total.....	998,399	
Less exchanges:		
J. Francis Driscoll.....	16	
J. K. Lilly.....	1	
Less returns to claimants, Mrs. G. L. Button.....	1	
Less transfer to fine arts division.....	1	
	19	
Total on June 30, 1932.....		998,380
Literature:		
Contents on June 30, 1931, volumes and pieces.....	54,732	
Accessions during the past year.....	1,956	
Total on June 30, 1932.....		56,688
Theory:		
Contents on June 30, 1931, volumes and pieces.....	31,659	
Accessions during the past year.....	880	
Total on June 30, 1932.....		32,539
Grand total, volumes, pieces, etc.....		1,087,607

Thirty years have passed since the providential appointment, in August, 1902, of the late O. G. Sonneck as the first chief of the music division. His advent marked the beginning in the systematic development of the music collection. Of these 30 years, Sonneck spent only one-half, or 15 years, in actual charge of the division, until he resigned in September, 1917. The official counts of the collection,

Growth and contents of
the collection

though admittedly not exact, are approximate enough to serve for comparisons. On Sonneck's arrival, he found some 345,000 pieces and volumes of music—chiefly copyright deposits, a heterogeneous mass of casual accessions, without a scientific plan, proper classification or adequate catalogue. Most of the books on music, then in the Library, were still kept in the general collection; their transfer to the music division was Sonneck's first concern. And then he went to work.

By July, 1917, the collection had more than doubled in size; it numbered 797,121 items. But the numerical expansion was the least achievement. The collection had taken rank, in comprehensiveness and importance, with the three or four leading music libraries of Europe, all of them by centuries its seniors. The catalogues and bibliographies, prepared by Sonneck, spread abroad the renown, not only of the collection, but of his personal eminence as America's first musicologist.

During Sonneck's 15 years 82,103 items were acquired by purchase. It must be remembered, however, that about one third of this number is accounted for by two single purchases—the more than 12,000 items of the Schatz libretto collection, acquired in 1908, and the stock of more than 15,000 pieces bought in 1912 from a music dealer in Holland. Nevertheless, Sonneck's collecting of older imprints in particular—the bulk of which, fortunately, could still be obtained at fairly reasonable prices—had been so methodical and thorough, that it explains, in part, the slackening of the pace during the second 15 years, when only 33,824 items were acquired by purchase. And to be sure, there remain not a few rather unexceptional books, such books as one would think comparatively easy to procure, which for all that are strangely elusive. Only now, for instance, has the Library succeeded in buying a printed copy of the full orchestral score of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," an opera which for 42 years has continued one of the most popular works of its kind. To cite but one out of several hundred lesser desiderata, J. D. von Apell's book on the musicians of the Cassel orchestra, published in 1806, and wanted in connection with the antecedents of a certain early American (?) composer, apparently will not turn up in the market, although for at least 10 years several prominent antiquarians in Europe have been on the lookout for it.

Again, chance discoveries will bring to light books in the most unexpected places, as shown by two of this year's acquisitions in American manuscripts, hereafter described. The older one, written in 1751, was found in Bavaria; the other, dating evidently from 1865, came from Switzerland. How did they get there? Probably both are unique. Indeed, there are among the acquisitions of the last 10 years many pieces especially rare and precious, which place upon the

solid structure, reared by Sonneck, distinguished ornaments that heighten the luster of the whole collection. And thus its growth, by July 1932, to 1,087,607 items represents not merely a further and normal accretion in size, but a consistent enhancement in its value to scholar and musician.

Easily the most notable turn in the division's fortunes, since the appointment of Sonneck 30 years ago, was the creation, in 1925, by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge of the foundation that bears her name and perpetuates her enlightened munificence. The foundation may well be said to have begun for the division a new era, enlarged its realm of activities and widened the scope of its influence, besides having brought—and continuing to bring—to the collection an array of holographs by contemporary masters of chamber music unmatched to-day.

That the guiding hand, during the first 30 years of the music division, should have been the sentient one of an art-loving and discerning Librarian of Congress is recorded here simply as *vera causa*, without which, most assuredly, the fruit of these three decades would not have been so ample and so rich.

During the past fiscal year the staff of the division furnished 23,644 typewritten catalogue cards for 7,505 items, while the catalogue division handled 654 items for which 4,312 printed cards were added to the catalogue.

Catalogue cards

This number conforms to the average maintained for the last two or three years. Some 696 printed cards were received from the New York Public Library for musical items acquired by it, and have been added to the division's union catalogue.

Among the Government employees who, on June 30, 1932, were forced into retirement, by reason of superannuation, through the provisions of the economy act, was W. R. Whittlesey, who had been connected with the music division since 1897. Thus have been terminated 35 years of exceptional industry and devotion in the service of the Library. After Mr. Sonneck's resignation in September, 1917, and until the appointment of the present chief in January, 1922, Mr. Whittlesey was acting chief of the division. His familiarity with early American publications, especially with the bibliography of Stephen Collins Foster, was but one of the many attributes that made him, through long experience and faithful application, a most valuable member of the small (the all-too small) staff of the music division.

W. R. Whittlesey

The position of chief assistant, made vacant by Mr. Whittlesey's retirement, has been filled by the transfer of W. Oliver Strunk, who has been attached to the division since 1928; his musical training and scholarly qualifications fit him thoroughly for the task.

At a meeting of the executive board, on December 10, 1931, Harold Bauer was elected president of the society, succeeding the late Nicholas Longworth. The society sustained a grave loss in the death, on October 13, 1931, of Dr. H. Barrett Learned, treasurer of the society since its inception. Doctor Learned, possessed of a sterling character and wide culture, brought to this office not only his unflagging energy and dependable counsel, but an inspiring faith in the aims of the society. As his successor, Clarence A. Aspinwall has been appointed. Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth has joined the executive board as one of the vice presidents.

The Friends of Music in the
Library of Congress

At the fourth annual meeting of the society, held on April 2, 1932, in the auditorium of the Library, Senator Frederic C. Walcott, one of the vice presidents, handed to the Librarian the society's fourth annual donation of \$1,000 for the purchase of musical rarities.

The usual number of concerts were given by the society for its membership. An extra concert, with an admission charge of \$5, was given on January 29, 1932, for the benefit of the Musicians' Emergency Aid. Mme. Nina Koshetz and Messrs. Harold Bauer, Hans Kindler, and Paul Kochanski generously gave their services in what proved a most unusual and memorable program. The society was able to give, for the relief of needy musicians, the sum of \$2,000.

By gift from a personal friend of the late Nicholas Longworth, a concert of chamber music was given by a string quartet from Cincinnati (the home of Mr. Longworth), in the auditorium of the Library, on April 9, 1932, the first anniversary of the day on which Mr. Longworth died.

Nicholas Longworth
Foundation

Other friends, in testimony of their affectionate and enduring esteem of his memory, are collecting a fund to provide—in the beginning—for at least one annual concert of chamber music (in which Mr. Longworth was intensely and actively interested) in the Library to mark the date of his death.

At the request of the Hon. Sol Bloom, director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, the chief of the music division selected the material for a small collection of secular compositions (military marches, piano pieces, patriotic airs, songs, and operatic selections) to form an album of "Music from the Days of George Washington," and provided it with a brief historic introduction. The music was edited by W. Oliver Strunk, assistant in the division. The album, in large numbers, has been distributed gratis by the commission, in connection with the nation-wide celebration of the bicentennial.

George Washington
Bicentennial

ACCESSIONS: GIFTS

From among the many gifts received by the division in the course of the year only the following can be singled out: From Richard Aldrich, Esq., New York City, a copy of the privately printed catalogue of books, relating to music, in his extensive library.

From John Alden Carpenter, Esq., Chicago, the holograph score of his composition "Song of Faith," for chorus and orchestra, which he was asked to write by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

From Mrs. Louis Adolphe Coerne, Brookline, Mass., widow of the composer (1870-1922), the holograph vocal score of her late husband's "The Man of Galilee," and the holograph orchestral and piano scores of his symphonic poem "Excalibur." The full score of the latter work bears the remark: "Date of finishing this score September 23, 1921, at New London, Conn." This score received, posthumously, the \$1,000 prize offered by the Ohio Federation of Music Clubs at the Biennial National Convention in San Francisco, June 20-27, 1931. From this score Dr. Walter Damrosch conducted the first performance of the work on June 23, 1931, at San Francisco.

From Miss Ulric Cole, New Haven, Conn., the holograph score of her Sonata for violin and piano (October, 1926-January, 1927), published in 1930 by the Society for the Publication of American Music.

From Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge further additions to her previous gifts of manuscript and printed material, among which the most notable are the holograph scores of the following works dedicated to Mrs. Coolidge: Domenico Brescia, "E. C." Ricercare (quasi fantasia) e fuga per organo; Friedrich Frischenschlager, Konzertante musik für klavier und kammerorchester, op. 51; G. Francesco Malipiero, I trionfi d'amore, tre commedie in una (1930-31); G. Francesco Malipiero, Concerti (1931); Raymond Petit, Three biblical songs with string quartet; C. B. Rootham, Septet for viola, flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, horn, and harp; Wallingford Riegger, Three canons for woodwinds; Alexandre Tansman, "Triptyque" for string quartet or string orchestra; Gustav Strube, Quintet for wind instruments. A peculiar interest attaches to a brief musical quodlibet, the joint work of five Italian composers—Franco Alfano, Alfredo Casella, Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco, G. Francesco Malipiero, and Ottorino Respighi—each having contributed four measures in the key of C, without any one of them knowing what the others had written. With the superscription "Per Santa Elisabetta," this amusing offering was produced in November 1931, at Naples, in the presence of Mrs. Coolidge, before her return to America from a series of remarkable concerts of chamber music which she presented in Russia, Hungary, Austria, Germany, France, and Italy.

From Edward H. Droop, Esq., Washington, the holograph account of F. Nicholls Crouch (1808-1896), covering his authorship of the well-known song "Kathleen Mavourneen." Of even greater interest is another gift of Mr. Droop's, the album of autographs and photographs collected for over 30 years by the American pianist and composer, Leonidas Polk [Leo P.] Wheat (born in Nashville, Tenn., April 5, 1841; died in Berryville, Va., March 25, 1915). This album was given by Wheat to Mr. Droop on April 12, 1899, and it is now presented to the Library in memory of its first owner. And that memory is well worth preserving. The album was "begun in Leipzig, 1861," where Wheat studied at the conservatory. The first entries (most of which are accompanied by photographs), by the illustrious faculty of the conservatory, include Moritz Hauptmann, the Dreyschocks, Jadassohn, E. F. Richter, Plaidy, Moscheles (photographed with his wife), Davidoff, Engelbert Röntgen, Ferdinand David, Edward Dannreuther, Alfred Jaell. No less illustrious was to become Wheat's codisciple, Arthur Sullivan. And when Sullivan visited Wheat at his estate in Berryville, the event is recorded with Sullivan's entry: "After 20 years, my dear Wheat, a friendship begun in Leipzig is renewed and strengthened in this lovely Virginian valley." Hereto is appended a quotation from Sullivan's music to Shakespeare's "The Tempest" (op. 1, Leipzig, 1861). Among the other celebrities that have written in the album are Ole Bull (1872), Mark Twain (1873), Theo. Thomas (1877), Adelina Patti (1884, attesting to the success she has had in singing Wheat's "Lullaby," which is "always received with warm applause"). In the list of famous singers are Therese Tietjens, Parepa Rosa, Clara Louise Kellogg, Emma Abbott, Sofia Scalchi, Marcella Sembrich (1884), and Italo Campanini. The violinists include Emile Sauret, August Wilhelmj, Eduard Reményi, and Fritz Kreisler, whose entry in a childish, unformed hand is dated February 2, 1889, "an seinem Geburtstage," his birthday when he was 14 years old. Among the last entries are those of Arthur Nikisch (1891) and Paderewski (1893). A truly remarkable collection offering ample proof how widely liked and esteemed by his fellow musicians was this "Southern gentleman," whose photographs show him a person of dignified bearing and picturesque presence. Of his compositions the above-mentioned "Lullaby" seems to have achieved the greatest success.

From James G. Heller, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, the holograph score of his four Aquatints for string quartet, composed in 1927, and published in 1929 by the Society for the Publication of American Music.

From Dr. Otto Kinkeldey, Cornell University, a copy of his monograph on "Music and music printing in incunabula," reprinted for private circulation from the Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America, 1932.

From the artist, Rudolf Josef Kratina, Dresden, Germany, copies of his lithograph portraits of Hans Pfitzner, Igor Stravinsky, Arturo Toscanini (three portraits), and Richard Strauss (four portraits).

From H. S. H. Prince Amoradat Kridakara, the Siamese Minister, the manuscript full scores of three pieces composed on Siamese themes, the first two (Phya Sôk, or funeral march, and Sagor Lan) by P. S. Dontri, the third (Mahâ Jaya) by P. Seelig.

From Josiah Kirby Lilly, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind., the devoted and ardent collector of Fosteriana, valuable original and photostat material pertaining to Stephen Collins Foster.

From Mrs. Edward MacDowell, Peterborough, N. H., the composer's widow, the score (in a copyist's hand) of an unpublished suite for violin and piano composed by MacDowell when he was about 14 years old.

From J. B. Millet, Esq., Cambridge, Mass., an extensive collection of material for plectral instruments (guitar, mandolin, etc.), containing a number of rare items.

From Gabriel Monserrat, Esq., Buenos Aires, a copy of his monograph entitled "El poema del himno nacional Argentino, estudio historial y crítico."

From Warren Pond, Esq., New York City, the holograph "agreement between Firth, Pond & Co., of New York City, and Stephen Collins Foster, music composer of the City of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania" dated December 21, 1854. This contract, covering in detail the relations between Foster and his publishers, lacks the signatures of both parties, which were cut away. On the duplicate copy of this agreement, presented to the Library some years ago, these signatures are preserved. In addition, Mr. Pond has given an interesting letter written to Foster by Firth, Pond & Co., on September 12, 1849, from which the following passages deserve quotation: "We will accept the proposition therein made, viz, to allow you 2 cents upon every copy of your future publications issued by our house, after the expenses of publication are paid. . . . It is also advisable to compose only such pieces as are likely both in the sentiment and melody to take the public taste."

From the R. C. A.-Victor Co., Camden, N. J., 197 double-face orthophonic disks from among its latest and most important recordings.

From Carlos Salzedo, Esq., New York City, the holograph score of his sonata in one movement for harp and piano, composed "June-August, 1922, Seal Harbor, Me.," and published in 1925 by the Society for the Publication of American Music.

From the Sibley Musical Library, Rochester, N. Y., photostat copies from the original volumes of the 1779, 1780-1785, and 1786-87 supplements to the catalogue of the publisher Breitkopf in Leipzig, which complete this series of early and extremely helpful catalogues in the Library of Congress.

From Burnet C. Tuthill, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio, the composer's holograph score of the "Ronde des lutins" for trio of wind instruments by Christiaan Kriens, and a photostat from the holograph score of Leo Sowerby's wind quintet, with later alterations in the composer's hand.

From Gabriel Wells, Esq., New York City, the noted collector and expert, two very unusual and valuable holograph scores; one, that of Thomas Augustine Arne's ode entitled "Whittington's Feast," intended as a parody on the oratorio "Alexander's Feast" by Handel, and composed, in 1776, for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra; this holograph was presented by the composer William Goodwin to the Society of British Musicians, and after the sale of the society's library, in 1865, the manuscript presumably came into the hands of the collector Julian Marshall, who described it in *Concordia*, II (1876), No. 39-40; it is handsomely bound in full red levant by Rivièrè. The other holograph is the full score of the cantata "Lalla Rookh" composed early in 1877 by Frederic Clay (1838-1889). This work was first performed February 13, 1877. It contains the well-known air, "I sing thee songs of Araby."

From T. Carl Whitmer, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa., a photostat from the holograph full score of his orchestral composition, "A Syrian Night."

From Messrs. Steinway & Sons, New York, the continued loan of an upright piano in the division's sound proof room, for the convenience of research workers.

From the symphony orchestras of Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, St. Louis, and Seattle, the program books of their latest season.

ACCESSIONS: PURCHASES

As far as purchases go, a melancholy admission can not be suppressed; the past year has been a truly remarkable one, not for what the music division acquired but for what it was offered and might have bought, had the necessary funds been available. There was the greatest collection of unpublished Wagneriana, offered at a bargain price, which still exceeded the total annual appropriation for the purchases of the whole Library; there was the most extensive collection of privately owned manuscripts of the Bach family and Bach disciples; as a separate gem, from another source, the marvelous *Clavierbüchlein* that Bach wrote for his son Friedemann, containing first drafts of some of the 48 preludes and fugues; the finest private collection of seventeenth-century Italian cantatas, in contemporary manuscripts, many of them unpublished; the famous music library of one of the mediatised princes of Germany, containing priceless medieval manuscripts; a number of important holographs, including major works of Mozart, Haydn, Weber, and Brahms. And more of

the same order—all in one year, a year of depression in every sense of the word. This tantalizing list of might-have-beens is long enough to explain why a dull ache accompanies the brief report on the have-beens.

With an unexpended remainder from previous gifts of the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, the division was able to acquire its first holograph by Georges Bizet, the composer of "Carmen." The manuscript, of five pages, is that of a vocal duo with piano, entitled "La Fuite," to words by Théophile Gautier. It is dated September 29, 1870, or evidently composed during the siege of Paris.

Holographs

Another newcomer in the class of holographs is Carlo Conti (1796-1868), with a volume containing the full scores of five church compositions, to Latin texts, for chorus of men's voices with orchestra. They probably belong to the year 1833, as may be inferred from the dates of five autograph letters, bound in with the music, which have reference to this work, and were addressed by the composer to Flaviano Bastardi.

The pen and pencil sketch of Gustav Mahler's "Der Schildwache Nachtlied" (No. 1 from "Lieder aus Des Knaben Wunderhorn") shows the composer at work on one of his most characteristic songs. It dates from about 1890. Mahler later orchestrated the accompaniment.

Holograph full scores of waltzes by Johann Strauss (1825-1899) have survived in only an exceedingly small number. A particular interest attaches therefore to such a score in the composer's hand, that of his waltz "Bei uns z' Haus" (op. 361), written in ink, with many alterations and blue-pencil marks. It was composed in 1873, originally for chorus and orchestra, to words by Anton Langer, and first performed with immediate and great success at the Vienna World's fair, according to Procházka "on the program of a fête in June," and according to Decsey "on August 6."

The most interesting and valuable letter acquired last year is one from Leopold Mozart, dated Milan, December 22, 1770, and addressed to his wife in Salzburg, who carefully collected and numbered all of her husband's letters and who evidently marked this one "No. 53 aus Mayland." The letter begins with New Year's greetings. It was written four days before the first performance of the boy's first serious opera, *Mitridate*, and the contents of the letter refer mostly to the forthcoming great event and the rehearsals. It was first printed by Nissen in his Mozart biography, from which Schiedermaier copied it. But Nissen gave the letter incompletely and partly incorrectly. Thus he deprived us, for some unknown reason, of this charming and informative little postscript: "You can imagine Wolfgang in a suit

Letters

of scarlet with gold braid and sky-blue satin lining. To-day the tailor begins to work. This suit he will wear the first three days [the first three performances of the opera] while he sits at the clavier [in the orchestra, playing the *continuo* and accompanying the recitatives]. The suit made in Salzburg is the length of a hand too short, and of course too tight and too small." This letter belonged at one time to Brahms and was sold with part of his estate.

Some 70 letters addressed to the once famous pianist, Sophie Menter (1846-1918), the brilliant pupil of Tausig, Bülow, and Liszt, contain much interesting material. Among the writers are Tausig (10), Liszt (11), Henselt (4), Nicolas Rubinstein, Davidov, Auer, Siloti, Sgambati, Reinecke, Lamoureux, Nikisch, Schuch, Mottl (one letter containing a careful analysis of the tempi and dynamics of the "Freischütz" overture); one characteristic note, wise and almost cynical, from Karl Klindworth, writing from Berlin on January 1, 1897, and advising Sophie what to play at her recital in Berlin: "Beethoven sonatas are entirely unnecessary, people are tired of them. If you must play something classic, then perhaps better Bach. Don't mind repeating what you played three years ago, nobody remembers that." The largest batch, and the most curious, consists of 16 letters from Marie Princess Bülow, wife of the German Chancellor. Some date from before the war and, among other things, throw an amusing light on the efforts of one of America's best known piano manufacturers to obtain a Prussian decoration. And he did obtain it, thanks to Sophie Menter, who prevailed upon her friend Marie Princess Bülow, who presented the matter to her husband the German Chancellor, who duly submitted it to the approval of his all-highest master, who deigned to bestow his Imperial favor upon the king of piano makers. Piano hands across the sea! Some of the letters of Princess Bülow, and the more poignant ones, date from the first two years of the war, when Prince Bülow, for a time, resided at the Villa Malta in Rome (Princess Bülow's home town) as a special emissary vainly trying to keep Italy out of the war.

Two letters from Eduard Hanslick (1825-1904), the notorious antagonist of Wagner and champion of Brahms, to Baron Joh. von Paumann, and three to Ignatz Assmayer, call for no special comment.

Evidently the earliest of the manuscripts acquired last year is a narrow, oblong volume—of characteristic shape—containing some
 Miscellaneous manuscripts twenty cantatas (mostly solo) with bass and, for the first number only, guitar tablature. The compilation is the work of more than one hand. It dates apparently from the second half of the seventeenth century and is plainly of Italian (possibly Venetian) origin. Some of the music suggests the manner of Giovanni Stefani; none of the composers are named; nor has it been possible so far to identify any of them, although some of the texts

are apparently found in other manuscript collections of the period, of which Italian libraries (and at least one private collection) contain a large number, not a few of which seem destined forever to remain *anonimi* or *ignoti*. The binding of this little book is contemporary, of richly tooled leather, gilt and colored; its three clasps have vanished.

The date 1745 is inscribed on a manuscript copy of "Letatus a quattro voci con istrut^t del sig. ma^o Nicola Porpora" (1686-1766). The composition is a motet for solo soprano and 4-part chorus of women's voices with instrumental accompaniment. It probably dates from the period (1744-45) when Porpora was director of the "Ospedaleto" (conservatory for young women) in Venice and was evidently written for the pupils of this institution. The name Catarina Adami, presumably that of the soloist, is written in the margin of folio 7b, where the solo part begins. One bowing mark for the strings, in this score, no longer met with, is "ruspante," literally "scraping!"

Of the greatest interest is an important addition to the Ephrata material. It is an apparently unique manuscript copy of the collection entitled "Paradisches Wunderspiel" and is dated 1751, or three years before it was printed. This manuscript, however, differs in at least two significant points from the printed version: (1) All 4-part choruses of the printed edition are 5-part in the manuscript; (2) the manuscript contains two choruses, "So ist die Gnaden-Wolcke" (7-part, f. 132), and "Nun sind wir auf der Fahrt" (8-part, f. 134), not included in the printed edition. The manuscript consists, in all, of 140 numbered leaves; it is decorated throughout with pen and ink ornaments in the characteristic Ephrata manner. Preceding the title-page is the right-hand half of what was a double-page dedication to "Vater Friedsam," which was the "cloister name" of the founder and leader of the sect, Johann Conrad Beissel. This manuscript proves anew how much light remains to be shed into a rather obscure corner of early American music, that should eventually reveal a most extraordinary form of musical application, of which hitherto far too little has been known. This American manuscript came to the Library from Bavaria.

A puzzle of a different nature is presented by the full score of "Religion and Music. A cantata by the Revd. J. W. Cummings, D. D., of St. Stephen's Church, New York City, composed by Requiescat in Pace." This manuscript was found in Basel, Switzerland. It is an imposing work, 256 pages of score paper which apparently was especially lithographed, with the nomenclature of instruments and voices in the margin. The orchestration is that of a large symphonic body, including English horn, harp, and organ. The voices comprise a solo quartet and chorus of mixed voices. This apparatus, for the time of the cantata's probable origin, is almost gigantic. The music is of facile invention, competent workmanship, skilfully orchestrated.

There is the inevitable 4-part vocal fugue, and at the end a religio-patriotic finale, the words of which are adapted to the tune of "Hail Columbia." Who was the composer of this remarkable opus? The time of its composition was apparently 1864-65. The libretto of the cantata was deposited for copyright in the United States District Clerk's Office for the Southern District of New York on May 22, 1865. It was evidently intended to celebrate the conclusion of the Civil War. Its author, Jeremiah Williams Cummings (1814-1866) was born in Washington, D. C.; he is said to have been a good musician. He founded the parish of St. Stephen in New York and erected the church (1848-54); it became one of the most fashionable and most frequented Catholic churches in New York, Dr. Cummings succeeding in making it attractive "by the beauty of the services and the quality of the choir." This exhausts the so far ascertainable facts. It is reasonable to surmise that the very neatly written score was copied by an Italian; manuscript caption titles as well as the lithographed nomenclatures are in Italian. The English text was written in afterwards by another (the author's?) hand. On page 247 may be discerned faint pencil traces of a most curious note in Italian which has to do with the special composition, not of music, but of manure and fertilizer especially efficacious in the raising of potatoes and other vegetables.

Present-day musical scholarship is concerning itself more than ever before with the problem of the origin and development of the liturgical music of the Eastern Church, and with that of the evolution of the various systems of notation by means of which this music has been recorded. In the annual reports for 1929 and 1930 considerable space was devoted to descriptions of recently acquired source material in this field. By far the most important of these accessions was the so-called "Hirmologion of John of Damascus," a Russian liturgical manuscript dating from the latter part of the seventeenth century, purchased at the second Wolfheim sale (June, 1929) with funds presented by the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.⁴ This year, with funds derived from the same source, a similar manuscript has been obtained—a copy of the "Kniga glagolemaia Obikhodnik," or Manual for Great Vespers and Matins. Written in black and red on pages measuring 33 by 20½ centimeters, the manuscript contains 323 numbered leaves, with four preliminary leaves of index. Although less ornate than the richly illuminated Hirmologion, the Manual is no less interesting, for its notation indicates that it belongs to a slightly earlier period, possibly to the

⁴ Subsequent to its purchase by the Library, 2 pages from this manuscript were reproduced in full colors in Panóff's "Die altslavische Volks- und Kirchenmusik" (Wildpark-Potsdam, 1930), part of the series "Handbuch der Musikwissenschaft," edited by Dr. Ernst Bücken of the University of Cologne.

beginning of the seventeenth century. Riesemann ("Die Notationen des altrussischen Kirchengesanges," p. 53) distinguishes three stages in the development of the Russian sematic (or sign) notation: (1) The notation of the first five centuries of Russian church-music (twelfth to sixteenth centuries); (2) the notation current from the end of the sixteenth to the end of the seventeenth century, characterized by the use of the red "Shaidurov" letters—standing for technical terms familiar to the singers—in addition to the older figures, written in black; (3) the notation current since the end of the seventeenth century, characterized by the use of certain modifications of the older figures themselves, introduced in 1668 by the monk Aleksandr Mezenets, in combination with the "Shaidurov" letters. The Manual acquired this year illustrates the second of these three stages; the Hirmologion illustrates the third. As early as 1688 an attempt was made in Russia to print the church melodies in the sematic notation with parallel transcriptions on the conventional staff. The experiment did not prove particularly successful, and in time a characteristically Slavic form of staff notation, more readily printed than the "krfiki," made an end of the practical importance of the sematic systems. An example of this staff notation, printed in 1756 and 1757, is listed below under "Early imprints."

In keeping with the endeavor to condense this report—and to economize in space—as much as possible, only the following items have been singled out for special mention:

Early imprints

- Musica plana atque mensurabilis. una cum nonnullis solmisationis regulis: certissimis insertis: summa diligentia compendiose exarata . . . No place, no printer, no date. By Henricus Saess of Fulda. A quotation from Balthasar Prasperg's "Clarissima plane atque choralis musicae interpretatio" (1501) on signature Ciiii verso, and a contemporary reference to Saess and his book, dated 1513 (Eitner, article Heinrich von Fulda), point to ca. 1505-1510 as the approximate date of publication. Eitner knows only two copies.
- Harmoniae poeticae Pavli Hofheimeri . . . tum vocibus humanis, tum etiam instrumentis accomodatissimae. Quibus praefixus est libellus plenus doctissimorum uirorum de eodem D. Paulo testimonijs . . . Norimbergae apud Iohan. Petreium. Anno M. D. XXXIX. The four parts complete, bound in one vol., with 38 pp. of preliminary text. Forewd. by Johann Stomius. The Media vox has special title-page: Harmoniae poeticae Pavli Hofheimeri, & Ludouici Senflij, musicorum praestantiss. . . . The collection contains: 46 odes (35 by Hofhaimer, 11 by Senfl), Latin texts by Horace, Prudentius, and others. Cohen no. 56.
- Odae ac precesiones sacrae, pro diuersitate temporum et sensuum diuersis metris exaratae, & musicis harmonijs donatae. Omnia per eundem Bulemachum. [Vignette.] Prostannae [St. Prossnitz, Moravia] in officina Ioannis Gvntheri. Anno MDLIII. Dedication signed M. Mar. Bul. Curius. Contains four odes for four voices, the parts printed one above the other, or on opposite pages. Not in Eitner or Bäumker.

- Gesangbuch der Brüder in Behemen und Merherrn/die man auss hass vnd neid Pickharden/Waldenses &c. nennet. Von jnen auff ein neues (sonderlich vom sacrament des nachtmals) gebessert/vnd etliche schöne neue gesäng hinzu gethan . . . Nürnberg. MDCXI. [Colophon: Gedruckt zu Nürnberg/ durch Paulum Kauffmann.] The library also has the editions of 1544 and 1596. Zahn no. 410.
- Der Psalter/das ist: Lob'- oder liedebuch Davids. So nach dess herren Lutheri verdeutschtem Psalterio/in reime und gesangweise/auff die bekante melodien/ der vblichen teutschen evangelischen kirchengesänge vnd geistlichen lieder/ verfertiget/Auch mit neuen melodien auff 4. stimmen/ da der discant die rechte melodiam oder choralstimme führet/in contra puncto simplici, schlecht gegen einander übersetzt. Durch Friederich Gundelwein . . . Zu Magdeburgk/ bey Andrea Betzeln/Im jahr/1615. With author's autograph inscription to Thomas von dem Knesebeck, dated June 11, 1615. Zahn no. 432.
- Epitome oder Kurtzer ausszug der musik/für die anfahende/so da wollen singen lernen; aufgesetzt durch Michaelem Trumperum . . . Gotha/typis Reyherianis, gedruckt durch Johann Michael Schalln. Im jahr 1668. Not in Eitner or Hirsch.
- Choral gesang-buch/auff das clavir oder orgel/worinnen aller brauchbaren kirchen- und hauss-gesängen eigene melodeyen/in noten-satz mit 2. stimmen/ als: discant und bass untereinander: neben einem anhang vieler auserlesener arien, und neu-eingeführter schöner geistreicher lieder auff allerley fälle zu gebrauchen/mit fleiss zusammen getragen/auch mit einigen nöthigbefundenen anmerkungen heraus gegeben von Daniel Speeren . . . Stuttgart/gedruckt und verlegt von Melchior Gerhard Lorbern/anno MDCXCII. From the Library of Count Stolberg-Wernigerode. Zahn no. 798.
- Armonie di Pindo, cantate da camera a voce sola di diversi eccellenti avtori, nuouamente raccolte, e date in luce da Federico Vigoni . . . Milano, nella stampa di Francesco Vigone, MDCCXII. Date on title-page possibly a misprint for MDCXCII, as dedication is dated Milan, Aug. 10, 1692. Contains 12 cantatas with figured-bass acc. Composers included are Francesco Balzarotti, C. D. Cossoni, C. A. Lonati, Paolo Magni, Luigi Mancia, Bartolomeo Mantelli (2), A. F. Martinenghi, Giuseppe Rivolta (2), Alessandro Stradella, and Girolamo Zanetti. Not in Eitner; the Stradella cantata ("Pria di punir crudele") not listed by Hess.
- Grund-richtiger/kurtz- leicht- und nöthiger/jetzt wol-vermehrter unterricht der musicalischen kunst. Oder Vierfaches musicalisches kleeblatt/worinnen zu ersehen/wie man füglich und in kurtzer zeit I. Choral- und figural-singen. II. Das clavir und general-bass tractiren. III. Allerhand instrumenta greiffen/und blasen lernen kan. IV. Vocaliter und instrumentaliter componiren soll lernen . . . Zum andernmahl herausgegeben von Daniel Speeren . . . Ulm/in verlag Georg Wilhelm Kühnen/gedruckt bey Christian Balthasar Kühnen seel. erben/ 1697. Not in Hirsch. Bound with his Choral gesang-buch (1692). The Library also has the edition of 1687.
- Sonate da chiesa à tre, due violini e violone o cimbalo, da Gio. Battista Tibaldi modanese. Opera seconda. Amsterdam, E. Roger [ca 1700]. The parts complete, Organo e violoncello in duplicate, Violino secondo in modern ms.
- Six sonates pour un hautbois ou violon & basse continue . . . par . . . Jean Chrestien Schickhardt. Huitième ouvrage. Amsterdam, E. Roger [1712?]. Publ. no. 87. The score. Not in Eitner.
- Der neue Göttingische aber viel schlechter/als die alten Lacedämonischen/urtheilende Ephorus, wegen der kirchen-music eines andern belehret von Io. Mattheson. nebst dessen angehängtem/merckwürdigen lauten-memorial . . . Hamburg, in verlag des verfassers/und zu bekommen bey J. C. Kissern [etc.] 1727.

- A reply to Joachim Meyer's "Unvorgreifliche gedanken über die neulich eingerissene theatralische kirchen-music" (1726), with observations on Baron's "Historisch-theoretisch und practische untersuchung des instruments der lauten" (1727). Hirsch no. 372.
- De usu musices in ecclesia christiana . . . Rostochii, typis N. Schwiegerovii [1728]. Dissertation; Johann Joachim Weidner, praeses, J. N. W. Schultze, respondent.
- Motets de feu Mr. La Lande . . . Paris, Hûe [etc.] 1729. The full scores. Livres 5, 7, and 16, bound in one vol. The Library also has Livres 1-3, 6, 11, 13, and 15.
- Concerti grossi con due violini, viola e violoncello di concertino obligati, e due altri violini e basso di concerto grosso, da Francesco Geminiani, composti delli sei soli della prima parte dell'opera quinta d'Arcangelo Corelli . . . London, I: Walsh [1732?]. The parts complete.
- Treizième œuvre contenant Six sonates pour la flûte traversière, avec la basse . . . par Mr. Naudot. Paris, chez l'auteur [etc., 1739?]. The score.
- Neu vermehrtes Darmstädtisches choral-buch . . . Verfertiget von Christoph Graupner . . . [Darmstadt?] MDCCXLIX[!] A reissue of the edition of 1728 (Zahn no. 899); preface dated Darmstadt, March 18, 1749.
- Twelve duettos for two French horns, or two German flutes. Composed by Mr. Charles. [London? 1750?] The parts for first and second horns or flutes on opposite pages.
- Dictionnaire portatif des théâtres, contenant l'origine des différens théâtres de Paris; le nom de toutes les pièces qui y ont été représentées . . . depuis plus de trois siècles; avec des anecdotes & des remarques sur la plupart: le nom & les particularités intéressantes de la vie des auteurs, musiciens & acteurs; avec le catalogue de leurs ouvrages, & l'exposé de leurs talens . . . Paris, C. A. Jombert, 1754. By Antoine de Lérís. The Library also has the edition of 1763.
- XII sonatas for the harpsichord . . . composed by Adolpho Charles Kunzen. Opera prima. London, J. Johnson [1775?]
- Hirmologion. Service book of the Russian Church, printed in black and red, the liturgical melodies in the so-called "Kief notation" on a five-line staff. The volume has no title-page or proper colophon, but was printed at the press of the Brotherhood of the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin (place not mentioned) between Dec. 22, 1756, and Oct. 18, 1757, according to a prayer of thanksgiving by the printer, who refers to himself only as "John," on the last page. The illustrations include a full-page woodcut representing St. John of Damascus; four leaves of contemporary manuscript, with additional chants, are bound at the beginning of the volume.
- XX sonate per cembalo, di varri autorri. Galuppi, Merola, Tasso, Ben^{to} Marcello, Alberti & Scarlati . . . Opera prima. Paris, Venier [etc., ca. 1765]. A reissue of the first edition, published ca. 1758. A continuation appeared in 1760 as Opera IIa. According to a note on the title-page, Opera prima contains "toutes les meilleures pièces d'Alberti . . . La plupart peuvent s'exécuter sur la harpe." With a catalogue of Venier's publications.
- Six sonates pour le clavecin ou le piano forte, composées par Jean Cretien Bach . . . Œuvre V. Paris, aux adresses ordinaires de musique [1770?] Three of these sonatas were arranged for piano and orchestra by the fourteen-year old Mozart (Köchel 107). With a catalogue of Huberty's publications.
- Sei quartetti per flauto, è violinc o sia per due violini, alto e basso, composti da F. Gius. Gossec di Anversa. Opera XIII. Paris, au Bureau d'abonnement musicale [etc., 1770?] (Racolta dell'harmonia; collezione quarentesima terza

- dell'Magazzino musicale.) The parts complete. With a catalogue of the publications of the Bureau d'abonnement.
- Acajou; opéra comique en trois actes, par Mr. Favart. Remis la dernière fois sur le théâtre des comédiens ordinaires du roy en juillet 1773. Les accompagnemens des vaudevilles sont de Mr. Moulighen . . . Paris, Houbaut [etc., 1773?] The vocal score, some numbers with bass, others unaccompanied. In conformity with a custom adopted during the French Revolution, on the title-page of this copy, strips of paper have been mounted over the words "des comédiens italiens ordinaires du roy" and the letters "A. P. D. R."
- Lodi caratteristiche del celebre cantore signor Luigi Marchesi . . . [Vignette.] Siena, V. P. Carli e figli, 1781. Published in the year following the false report of Marchesi's murder. Mozart writes to his father on Dec. 30, 1780: "You must already have heard that the good Marchesi—the castrato Marquesius di Milano—has been poisoned in Naples. How? He fell in love with a countess, arousing the jealousy of her real lover, who sent three or four fellows to offer him his choice—to empty a glass, or to be massacred. He chose the former—being an Italian coward—and was content to be the only one to die, leaving his lord murderers to continue their quiet, peaceful existence. I (in my room!) would have taken at least a couple of them along to the other world, if it were really a matter of someone's dying. A pity for so excellent a singer!"
- Six quartetto concertants pour deux violons, alto et basse . . . par Mr. D[a]-L[ayra]C. Œuvre XIIIe. Paris, Durieu [etc., 1782?] The parts complete. With a catalogue of Durieu's publications.
- Six quatuor concertans pour deux violons, alto et violoncelle. Composés par Mr. Cambini. Œuvre XXIXe. 15me livre de quatuor. Paris, Le Menu et Boyer [1783?] The parts complete.
- Choral-buch, enthaltend alle zu dem gesangbuche der evangelischen Brüdergemeinen vom jahre 1778 gehörige melodien. [Vignette.] Leipzig, Breitkopf [etc.] 1784. First edition of the music of the Moravian hymnal. Zahn no. 994. The Library also has the fourth edition of 1859.
- Oden und lieder aus den besten deutschen dichtern, mit begleitung des claviers, in musik gesetzt von Friedrich Wilhelm Rust . . . 1. sammlung. Dessau, auf kosten der Verlagscasse und zu finden in Leipzig in der Buchhandlung der gelehrten, 1784. Friedlaender no. 365. The Library also acquired this year the second collection of Rust's "Oden und lieder" (Leipzig, G. A. Grieshammer [1796]. Friedlaender no. 658).
- Über die harmonika. Ein fragment, von J[!] L. Röllig. Berlin, 1787. On the title-page an engraved illustration of Röllig's improved harmonica, with its three and one-half octave keyboard. This pamphlet is by Carl Leopold Röllig, according to Gerber; in the caption-title of Röllig's "Die orphica, ein neues musikalisches instrument" (Weimar, 1796) his initials are given as "E. L." O. G. Sonneck did not mention Röllig's "fragment" in his essay on "Benjamin Franklin's musical side," though he refers to its author. Röllig, who explains that Franklin's plans were at once set aside as impracticable and not sufficiently detailed, says of the harmonica, or "musical glasses": "Puckeridge may have been the author of the idea that Dr. Franklin, somewhat later, so ingeniously presented in his letter to the reverend father Baccaria [sic], realizing what his predecessor had but dimly foreseen. Great things were expected, of course, from an art-product of Franklin's mind, but however great these expectations may have been, they were surpassed by the harmonica itself; the universal sensation it aroused on its first appearance, and the unanimous approval of those who heard it, made it at once

the most pleasing and most beautiful of all instruments mankind now possesses."

Seconde sinfonic exprimant la Métamorphose d'Ovide. La chute de Phaeton, composée par Mr. C. Ditters noble de Dittersdorff, arrangée pour le forte-piano, ou clavecin. Vienne, Hoffmeister [1791?]. Publ. no. 172.

Ouverture und gesänge im klavier auszug aus Schiller's Wilhelm Tell, in musick gesetzt von Hassloch. Frankfurth a/M, J. D. Simon [1805?] Title vignette. Early lithograph ("Gedruckt bey Joh: André in Offenbach a/M"), unknown to Dussler, "Die incunabeln der deutschen lithographie" (Berlin, 1925). Not in Schaefer, "Historisches und systematisches verzeichnis sämtlicher tonwerke zu den dramen Schillers [etc.]" (Leipzig, 1886). Karl Hassloch, composer, opera-singer, and impresario, came to Frankfurt in 1804 from Cassel, where his company had occupied the Court Theater from 1796 to 1803. In all probability it was his music that was played and sung at the first Frankfurt performance of "Wilhelm Tell," Jan. 1, 1805; at earlier performances in Cassel under his direction, the music was by B. A. Weber.

Among early American imprints, the year's only notable acquisition is a copy of the "Dead March and Monody. Performed in the
Americana
Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, on Thursday the 26th December, 1799, being Part of the Music Selected for Funeral Honours to our late illustrious cheif [sic] General George Washington. Composed for the occasion and respectfully dedicated to the Senate of the United States. By their Obe^t humble Serv^t B:Carr. Printed by J:Carr, Baltimore. Copyright secured." "This rare and impressive piece," as Sonneck called it, is arranged for two voices, flutes, violins, clarinets, or guitars, and was advertised as for sale on January 13, 1800. Virginia Larkin Redway, writing on "The Carrs, American Music Publishers," in the January, 1932, issue of "The Musical Quarterly," was able to locate only two copies—that in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the present one.

As a result of years of intensive collecting in the field of first and early editions of the great masters, it is becoming increasingly difficult
First and early editions
to report, annually, a respectable number of additions to this class. The Library's files of first editions of Beethoven, and of certain of the romanticists, are now virtually complete; early editions of the older masters—Bach, Haydn, and Mozart—are not easily obtained. This year's purchases include the following Haydn items:

Six quartetts for two violins, tenor, and violoncello obligato . . . Op. 1st. London, Longman & Broderip [ca. 1785]. Pohl 19, 6, 1, 2, 3, and 4, as first published in 1765 by Hummel of Amsterdam.

A set of quartetts, expressive of the Passion of our Saviour . . . Op. 48. London, Longman and Broderip [1788]. Advertised in the first issue of the London Times, Jan. 1, 1788, this is one of the two "authorized" English editions of the "Seven Last Words," the simultaneous appearance of which involved Haydn in a law suit when he visited London three years later. The first edition (unauthorized!) was published by Hummel of Berlin and Amsterdam as Op. 31, probably in June 1787.

Gott, erhalte den kaiser! . . . Wien, Artaria u. comp. [1797?] No publisher's number. Not in Artaria-Botstiber.

Two original trios for two German flutes and a violoncello . . . London, Clementi & co. [180-]. The so-called "London" trios, also published in London by Monzani & co. and in Vienna by Artaria (1805).

Other current additions to this collection are:

Mozart: Op. 19 (Köchel 331 arr. as a pf. trio, Köchel 564 and 330, Preston, no publisher's number); *Il dissoluto punito* (vocal score arr. by Zulehner, Schott, 138).

Beethoven: *Prelude* (Thayer 121, Bureau d'arts et d'industrie, 429); *Minuet* (Thayer 122, Bureau d'arts et d'industrie, 409).

Schubert: Op. 32 ("Musik-beylage zur Wiener zeitschrift 148/1820"); Op. 57 (Weigl, 2494-2496); Op. 96, no. 3, printed with "Trost im liedc" ("Beylage zur Wiener zeitschrift. 75/1827").

Schumann: Op. 6 (composer's autographed presentation copy, Friese, 213-214).

Current additions to the Library's collection of librettos—the largest in the world—are listed below, among them a group of cantata librettos in manuscript which remain unidentified for the present, though there are indications that the authors and composers concerned are to be sought among the poets (Pallavicini, Pasquini) and musicians (Ristori, Hasse) associated with the Electoral Court of Saxony during the eighteenth century.

Early librettos

Il pomo d'oro; festa teatrale rappresentata in Vienna per l'avgutissime nozze delle Sacre Cesaree e Reali Maestà di Leopoldo, e Margherita, componimento di Francesco Sbarra . . . Vienna d'Austria, M. Cosmerovio, 1668. With 24 folding plates after designs by Lodovico Burnacini. The composer, Cesti, is not mentioned. Except for the imprint date, this edition agrees with the edition of 1667 described in the introduction to the full score in the "Denkmäler der tonkunst in Österreich." Sonneck lists a copy of the 1668 edition without the plates.

Sacra melodia d'oratorii mvscali . . . da Sebastiano Lazarini orvietano . . . Roma, B. Lupardi, 1678. Composers represented are Francesco Beretta, G. B. Bianchini, Giovanni Biccilli, Giuseppe Corsi, Francesco Foggia, A. M. Grazini, Bernardo Pasquini, and Niccolo Stamigna.

Cesare in Alessandria; drama per musica, di Francesco Maria Paglia . . . Napoli, A. Parrino e M. L. Mutio, 1699. Three acts. Argument and cast. The composer, Aldrovandini, is not mentioned.

I penitenti al sepolero del Redentore, cantata sacra. Ms., dated 1736. Cast (Negri, Campioli, Cosima), indicating performance in Dresden. Neither author nor composer is mentioned.

Cantata Al sepolero di Nostro Signore. 18th cent. ms. As in the case of "I penitenti," this anonymous cantata was evidently intended for performance in Dresden.

Asteria, favola pastorale. 18th cent. ms. Three acts. The author and composer, Pallavicini and Hasse, are not mentioned.

Imeneo, componimento drammatico. 18th cent. ms. Two acts. Argument and names of author and composer, Stampiglia and Porpora. Evidently prepared in connection with a performance in Dresden, the composer's residence from 1747 to 1752. Not mentioned by Fürstenau.

I pescatori, cantata in applauso del felicissimo parto di S. A. R. 18th cent. ms. Neither author nor composer is mentioned. Written in honor of the birth of Anton, fourth child of Friedrich Christian of Saxony and his consort, Maria Antonia Walpurgis, on Dec. 27, 1755.

La conversione di Sant'Agostino, oratorio da cantarsi nella Regia elettorale cappella il Sabato Santo. [Dresda, dalla Regia stamperia per la vedova Stössel e G. C. Krause] 1756. Italian and German on opposite pages. Two parts. With the name of the composer, Hasse; the author, Maria Antonia Walpurgis, is not mentioned.

Talestri, regina delle Amazzoni; dramma per musica di E[rmelinda] T[alca] P[astorella] A[rcada]. Dresda, per la Regia stamperia, 1763. First edition. Three acts. Argument. Text and music by Maria Antonia Walpurgis.

Arien zur operette: Der liebsteufel. In einem aufzuge. No place, no date. The author, Meissner, is not mentioned. The text agrees, in the main, with that of Johann André's "Der alchymist" (Berlin 1778).

La clemenza di Tito, dramma serio per musica in due atti, da rappresentarsi nel Teatro nazionale di Praga nel settembre 1791. In occasione di solennizzare il giorno dell'incoronazione di Sua Maesta l'imperatore Leopoldo II. [Praga] Nob. de Schönfeld. First edition. Argument and name of the composer, Mozart; text by Metastasio, altered by Caterina Mazzola, neither of whom is mentioned.

Dädalus und seine statuen: ein pantomimischer tanz. Bei gelegenheit einer carnevals-feierlichkeit, welche am 23ten märz 1802 im palais Seiner Königlichen Hoheit des Prinzen Ferdinand von Preussen statt hatte. Hrsg. von A. Hirt . . . Mit zwölf kupfern. Berlin, J. D. Sander, 1802. List of subscribers, cast (Queen Louise of Prussia appeared as Minerva) and name of the composer, Righini.

A systematic attempt to secure copies of certain elusive opera scores listed as "desiderata" by O. G. Sonneck in 1917 at the time

of his separation from the service has resulted in a number of noteworthy additions to the Library's collection of dramatic music. At the same time, the work of transcribing in foreign libraries, in abeyance since 1926, has been resumed, the two transcripts received this year—Lully's "Georges Dandin" (1668) and "Les Plaisirs de l'isle enchantée" (1664)—completing the Library's copy of the historic "Collection Philidor" at the Bibliothèque du Conservatoire in Paris. In the following list, manuscript copies are distinguished from printed scores by the abbreviation "ms."

Rocco Bicchieri, A night in Egypt (ballet, ms., 1931); F. H. J. Blaze, La fausse Agnès (pasticcio, 1824?); André Campra, Hesione (2d ed., 1701); Stanislas Champein, Le baiser (1781?); Félicien David, Herculaneum (1859); Eduardo Garcia-Mansilla, Ivan (1915?); Salvatore Giunta, Raffaello (ms., 1927?); A. E. M. Grétry, Anacréon chez Polycrate (1st ed., 1797?), La caravane du Caire (1st ed., 1784?), Le jugement de Midas (reissue of 1st ed., 1782?), Les méprises par ressemblance (reissue of 1st ed., 1790?); Iso, Phaëtuse and Zemide (ballets, 1759?); Raoul Laparra, Las toreras (zarzuela, 1931); J. B. de Lully, Le mariage forcé and L'Amour médecin (his Oeuvres complètes, Les comédies-ballets, vol. 1, ed. by Henry Prunières), Georges Dandin and Les plaisirs de l'isle enchantée (ballets, transcripts from the Collection Philidor, vols. 33 and 47, Paris, Bibliothèque du Conservatoire, 1932); Pietro Mascagni, Cavalleria

rusticana (1919?); Giuseppe Millico, *La piet  d'amore* (1782); W. A. Mozart, *Cos  fan tutte* (Frey's Collection des op ras de Mozart, no. 6, 1824?); Idomeneo (Wallenstein-Strauss, 1931); Hans Pfitzner, *Das herz* (1931); Niccol  Piccinni, *La buona figliuola* ("arr. par M. Baccelli," 1771?); Gustavo Pittaluga, *La romerio e los cornudos* (ballet, 1931); Ildebrando Pizzetti, *La sacra rappresentazione di Abram e d'Isaac* (1931); C. F. Pollaroli, *Giulio Cesare nell'Egitto* (contemporary ms.); T. C. Whitmer, *A Syrian night* (ballet, 1932); Henry Woollett, *Maures et gitanes* (ballet, 1931).

ARCHIVE OF AMERICAN FOLK SONG

The archive was established four years ago in the hope that its important work would gather momentum, as it went along, and would find from private sources the funds—not available from government appropriations—which would insure its continuance. This hope has not been realized. Thanks to the generosity of the late Mrs. Alvin Afflick Parker, of Strafford, Pa., and contributions from the Carnegie Corporation it was possible to place R. W. Gordon in charge of the work and secure his services until the end of the past fiscal year. Lack of funds has rendered necessary an interruption of these services. There remains, however, a substantial achievement as the fruit of Mr. Gordon's labors; for the first time the Library has been enabled to form at least a comprehensive view of the vast amount of material which it must assemble in order to make its archive of American folk song truly representative and useful.

Mr. Gordon's report for the past fiscal year is given in Appendix IV, on page 321.

ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

Under the provisions of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation the following concerts were given in the auditorium of the Library:

1931. October 30, at 4.30 p. m. Founder's-Day Concert. Severin Eisenberger, pianist; Alexander Barjansky, violoncellist; William Kroll, violinist.
1932. January 13, at 4.45 p. m. Sigfrid Karg-Elert, composer-organist.
- February 3, at 4.45 p. m. Chamber Orchestra conducted by Hans Kindler. (Program of classic music.)
- February 25, at 4.45 p. m. Chamber Orchestra conducted by Hans Kindler. (Program of modern music.)
- March 26, at 3 p. m. Roth String Quartet; and address on Haydn by Gustav Holst.

Under the provisions of the Coolidge Foundation, the following concerts were tendered by the Library of Congress:

1931. November 24. Cleveland String Quartet, to Carnegie West Branch Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
- December 8. Roth String Quartet, to Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, New York City.
1932. January 21. Cleveland String Quartet, to Baldwin Wallace Conservatory of Music, Berea, Ohio.

- January 24. Cleveland String Quartet, to Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio.
- February 27. Nina Koshetz, soprano; and the Philharmonic Symphony Scholarship Quartet, to the Westchester County Recreation Center, White Plains, N. Y.
- April 14. Cincinnati Wind Ensemble, to the Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- April 20. London String Quartet; and the Boston Symphony Chamber Orchestra conducted by Hugo Kortschak, to Harvard University, Boston, Mass.
- May 1. Pro Arte Quartet, to the Boston Public Library (Mattapan Branch, 3.30 p. m.; Central Library, 8.15 p. m.), Boston, Mass.
- May 18. Pro Arte Quartet, to the Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Calif.
- May 20. Pro Arte Quartet, to the Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Calif.
- May 23. Pro Arte Quartet, to the University of California, Los Angeles, Calif.
- May 25. Pro Arte Quartet, to Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.
- May 27. Pro Arte Quartet, to Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.
- June 5. Pro Arte Quartet, to the Free Public Library, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Thirteen recitals of chamber music were broadcast from the studios of the Columbia Broadcasting Co. and the National Broadcasting Co. in New York City:

RADIO STATION WEAF

1932. January 4, 2-2.30 p. m. Roth String Quartet (Mozart—Quartet in B flat No. 15, K 458).
- January 11, 2-2.30 p. m. Barrère Wind Ensemble (Mozart—Serenade, K 375; Ibert—Trois pièces brèves).
- January 18, 2-2.30 p. m. Salzedo Harp Ensemble (Bach—Sixth French Suite; Padre Martini—Gavotte of the Little Sheep; Rameau—La Joyeuse; Debussy—Clair de Lune; Salzedo—Fraicheur; Granados—Spanish Dance).
- January 25, 2-2.30 p. m. Gordon String Quartet (Daniel Gregory Mason—Quartet on Negro Themes, Op. 19, in G minor).
- February 1, 2-2.30 p. m. The Compinsky Trio (Ravel—Trio in A minor).
- May 6, 4-5 p. m. Pro Arte Quartet (Gruenberg—Four Indiscretions; Martinù—String Quartet No. 2; Haydn—String Quartet, Op. 33; and Presto from Op. 76; and Variations on "Gott erhalte").

RADIO STATION WJZ

- February 7, 11.30 a. m.-12.15 p. m. The Musical Art Quartet (Beethoven—Quartet in F minor, Op. 95, No. 11; Dvořák—Dumka and Finale from Quartet in E flat, Op. 51).
- February 14, 11.30 a. m.-12.15 p. m. The Elshuco Trio (Schubert—Trio in B flat, Op. 99; Brahms—Andante con moto from Trio in C, Op. 87; Brahms—Scherzo from Trio in E, Op. 8).
- February 21, 11.30 a. m.-12.15 p. m. Kroll String Sextet (Schönberg—"Verklärte Nacht," Op. 4; William Kroll—Scenes out of the East).
- February 28, 11.30 a. m.-12.15 p. m. London String Quartet (Smetana—"Aus meinem Leben," Quartet in E minor).

March 6, 11.30 a. m.—12.15 p. m. Jacques Gordon, violinist; Lee Pattison, pianist (C. M. Loeffler—Partita; Haydn—Sonata in G).

March 13, 11.30 a. m.—12.15 p. m. Nina Koshetz and Philharmonic Symphony Scholarship Quartet (Program of classical and modern music for voice and string quartet).

May 8, 11.30 a. m.—12.30 p. m. Pro Arte Quartet (Franck—Quartet in D; Haydn—Andante from Quartet in C, Op. 20, No. 2).

Outside of the foundation's work, the following concerts were given in the auditorium of the Library:

1931. December 9, at 8.45 p. m. New York Chamber Music Society. By the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.

1932. January 29, at 8.45 p. m. Harold Bauer, pianist; Nina Koshetz, soprano; Hans Kindler, violoncellist; Paul Kochanski, violinist. Benefit concert for the Musicians' Emergency Aid under auspices of the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.

April 9, at 3 p. m. Cincinnati String Quartet. A concert donated toward the Longworth Foundation in the Library of Congress.

PERIODICAL DIVISION

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

The number of current periodicals (separate files) received by the periodical division during the past year was 9,432 (9,671 in 1931) which includes 6,647 different titles. Among

PERIODICALS Statistics

these were 2,105 journals received from the Copyright Office. The journals deposited by the Smithsonian Institution and until 1929 included in these figures are now accessioned almost entirely in the Smithsonian division of the Library and are not counted here. Official documentary series and almanacs, annual reports, yearbooks, and other material of the kind, which are received in other divisions of the Library, also are not counted in these statistics.

The whole number of periodicals (separate items) received in the periodical division was 170,478 (last year 150,037).

New titles added during the year number 1,389 and include 481 by copyright, 804 by gift, and 104 by subscription. Those received through the Smithsonian Institution are no longer accessioned in the periodical division.

The number of newspapers received at the close of the fiscal year was 950 (last year 903), of which 785 are published in the United States and 165 in foreign countries. Of the newspapers published in the United States 578 are dailies and 207 are weeklies. Of the newspapers published in foreign countries 147 are dailies and 18 are weeklies.

The Library now receives second files of 168 American newspapers which are used for binding. Of these 135 are the gift of their publishers and 33 come through copyright deposit. This wise generosity

of the newspaper publishers is most gratifying since the original files are in such constant use that they become worn and unfit for permanent preservation. The number of newspapers retained for binding is as follows: American, 205; foreign, 149; total, 354.

Our files are in constant use by those engaged in serious investigation and research. Part of this work is for other Government departments, and the rest is by students and compilers outside the Government service.

Use of the collections

Both groups anticipate publishing the results of their efforts.

Among these research students have been representatives from American University, Catholic University of America, Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Cornell University, De Pauw University, Duke University, George Washington University, Georgetown University, Gettysburg College, Harvard University, Indiana University, Johns Hopkins University, Louisiana State University, Mercer University, Mount Holyoke College, Ohio State University, Pennsylvania State College, St. John's College at Annapolis, Temple University, University of Alabama, University of Arizona, University of Maryland, University of Mississippi, University of Missouri, University of North Carolina, University of Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, University of Virginia, University of West Virginia, University of Wisconsin, Vanderbilt University, Western Reserve University.

The investigations include economic, literary, historical, and other subjects. During the past year some of these have been biographies

Subjects investigated

of Clement C. Clay, Andrew Jackson, Luis Lopez Mendez, Herman Melville, Admiral Porter, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, Maurice Thompson, and Henry Wheaton; advertising research; aircraft carriers; Alabama papers; American factories in Canada; American anti-Catholic organizations; Anglo-German relations, 1906 to 1908; attitude of Hearst newspapers during national crises; attitude of United States toward armaments; bibliography on disarmament; bimetallism; boys' book of newspapers; butter and milk prices; Canadian-American relations over slavery, 1840-1860; Canadian markets; cartoons; Clare Briggs, Ripley and Sidney Smith, cartoonists; coffee prices; consumer education from the chemical standpoint; cotton prices; Daniel Webster and Mexican relations, 1841-1843; disfranchisement of southern leaders; duckpin records; Edward E. Robinson's poetry; enemy property values; evolution of the feature story; Federal Land Bank bond quotations; first agricultural board of England; flood damage; foreign tariffs; Franco-American relations, 1815-1837; French influence on American education; French periodicals; French study; group banking in the

Northwest; history and use of diving apparatus in America; history of Abyssinia; history of auto industry; history of Catholic schools; history of education in Missouri before 1880; history of political parties in Puerto Rico, 1898-1928; history of Russian five-year plan; history of secession in Mississippi; inaugural messages on electric power in Ohio and West Virginia; investigation of initiative and referendum; journalism showing the development of culture in the United States; juvenile publications; Kentucky history, 1800-1825; Kiao Chou; letters of Chateaubriand; Manchuria; North Carolina newspapers; panic of 1832; political nativism in Pennsylvania; political research; presidential campaign of 1904; prices; prize fight fatalities; prohibition; public opinion in national expansion; public opinion in United States on the Boer War; silver-gold controversy in Indiana; Society of Colonial Wars necrology; sugar industry; technical periodicals; trade journals; water power development; Whig party in Tennessee; wrestling bouts.

Through correspondence suggesting that publishers from time to time replace the current issues of their publications with bound sets, 263 publishers have signified their acceptance of the suggestion, and this year 608 bound volumes have been received (last year 590 volumes) including 240 different titles. A list of these individual donors (to each of whom an individual acknowledgment has been sent) would be of interest, but space for it is lacking.

BINDING AND TRANSFER

Record of volumes bound

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Periodicals:			
Full binding.....	4,397	4,457	3,733
Check binding.....	232	171	191
Gaylord binders.....	643	228	487
Total.....	5,272	4,856	4,411
Newspapers:			
Full binding.....	2,177	2,303	2,056
Eighteenth century binding.....			127
Check binding.....	16	36	19
Gaylord binders.....		11	
Total.....	2,193	2,350	2,202
In all.....	7,465	7,236	6,613

Count of volumes awaiting binding

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Periodicals collated	4,408	4,238	5,241
Newspapers collated.....	552	688	631
Uncollated (estimated).....	9,841	10,157	9,144
Total.....	14,801	15,083	15,016

This large arrearage is a handicap not only to the periodical division but to the Library as a whole. The unbound files are much less usable and moreover are constantly subject to deterioration and actual loss of copies. An appreciable reduction in the amount waiting to be bound can only be shown by increasing the binding. The division has at all times had more collated volumes waiting than the branch bindery could take.

One hundred twenty-six sets of periodicals have been transferred to other Government institutions as follows:

Army Medical library.....	41
Army War College.....	1
Bureau of Standards library.....	5
Department of Agriculture library.....	55
Department of Commerce library.....	2
Department of Labor library.....	2
Geological Survey library.....	1
Interstate Commerce Commission library.....	1
Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia.....	13
Office of Education library.....	2
Patent Office library.....	3
Total.....	126

The new edition of the Check List of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers in the Library of Congress has been prepared and is ready for the printer. This edition will show many additions to this collection since the publication of the list in 1912 and many bibliographic notes have also been compiled.

The rag-paper editions of newspapers and periodicals received number 13 titles: The New York Times; The Chicago Tribune; The United States Daily, Washington, D. C.; Forward, of New York; Hanover, New Hampshire, Gazette; Labor, Washington, D. C.; The Detroit News; American Mercury; Journal of Economic and Business History; New Republic; The New Age Magazine; Royal Anthropological Institute Journal; and Royal Geographic Society Journal.

During the year 104 subscriptions to periodicals were placed; 11 subscriptions were cancelled and 40 others ceased publication. The new subscriptions to newspapers numbered 5.

A commodious central desk has been built for the periodical reading room with reference shelves on the outside and card files, work table, alphabeting case, and pigeonholes inside.

New equipment This modern library equipment is of great assistance in the division's work.

Columbia (S. C.) Newspapers of the 1860's

The following scarce issues of Columbia, S. C., newspapers of the Civil War period and immediately thereafter have been secured:

Notable accessions The Daily Phoenix, November 10, 1869; The Daily South Carolinian, February 23, 24, March 6, 25, 1864; The Daily Southern Guardian, December 21, 25, 1863, January 1, 28, 1864; Tri-Weekly Phoenix, September 29, 1866, November 13, 23, 1869; The Tri-Weekly Southern Guardian, March 14, 1861.

The Courier, and Long Island Advertiser, Brooklyn. Later called The Courier, and New York and Long Island Advertiser, and finally the Long Island Courier.

1799. July 11–November 21, December 5–26.

1800. January 2–February 13, 27–June 12, 26–December 31, and supplement December 24.

1801. January 7–March 25.

This weekly was published by Thomas Kirk from July 4, 1799, to October, 1802. It is the earliest newspaper printed in Brooklyn and this file is the most complete known. The issue of December 26, 1799, carries mourning slugs for the death of Washington; that of January 2, 1800, gives an account of the funeral processions and ceremonies at Philadelphia and New York; January 9, a Washington chronology, and the sermon of the Rev. Richard Allen of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, on Washington; January 16, the reply of Martha Washington to the resolution of Congress; March 6, order of procession and services at Newtown, Long Island, February 22; April 17, melancholy account of the death of Washington; April 24, order of the day, Paris, February 11, that crêpes shall be suspended to all the standards and flags of the French Republic in honor of Washington. The Courier carries many accounts of combats between French and American vessels, prints the new constitution of the French Republic, and in the supplement of December 24, 1800, the convention between the two countries.

Early English Newspapers and Periodicals

Photostat reproductions of numerous rare issues of English newspapers and periodicals published in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were secured from W. J. Lang.

The Lottery Magazine, London. Vol. 1 and 2, July and August, 1776

The Library of Congress has recently secured copies of two issues of The Lottery Magazine, published in 1776. These are rare issues even among the periodicals of the eighteenth century.

Mercure Britannique; ou, Notices Historiques et Critiques sur les Affaires du Tems, Londres. Par J. Mallet du Pan. No. 1-36, August, 1798-March 25, 1800. 5 v. 20cm.

This is a complete file of the publication. The author-editor was a native of Switzerland. He had embraced the cause of the royalists and been exiled from Berne because of attacks on the Directoire and on Bonaparte. Reaching London in 1798 he established the *Mercure Britannique* and continued it until the illness which resulted in his death May 10, 1800. The issues are devoted to the political and military affairs of Europe, but that of January 25, 1800, contains a "Nécrologue" on the deaths of General Washington, M. de Steiguer, the Swiss statesman, and M. Marmontel, secretary of the Académie Française before the Revolution. Concerning Washington, M. Mallet du Pan writes: "S'il nous étoit permis de hasarder une opinion à ce sujet, nous observerions qu'inférieur peut-être à quelques autres hommes illustres par l'étendue et la hardiesse de l'esprit, Washington les a surpassés par la réunion des qualités et des talens le plus rarement associés, et par un caractère presque sans imperfections."

Putnam's Magazine, New York. 12 v. Vol. 1-6, 8, 9, January, 1853, to December, 1855, July, 1856, to July, 1857; n. s. vol. 2, 4-6, July to December, 1868, July, 1869, to November, 1870.

This gift from the estate of Miss Ruth Putnam is the personal file of the publisher, George Palmer Putnam. The final volume of the set, July to November, 1870, has many interesting manuscripts bound with the issues. These include a poem, "The King's Sentinel," by R. H. Stoddard, and a letter from the author, both in his own handwriting. Another manuscript poem is "Crabbed Age and Youth," by Edmund C. Stedman, and his letter regarding it also appears.

Other contributors whose letters are included are Thaddeus Norris, Camilla Mary Ellsworth, T. M. Coan, Bishop William Ingraham Kip, F. H. Angier, H. T. Tuckerman, Clemens Petersen, J. M. Hart, Eugene Benson, James Franklin Fitts, L. Clark Seelye, Mary C. Ames, Caroline A. Howard, J. Vila Blake, J. W. Morris, and Rev. E. W. Syle. There is much correspondence from Roswell C. Smith arranging for the consolidation of Putnam's with Scribner's, which took place after the publication of the November, 1870, issue. And, finally, there are letters from E. L. Godkin, Edward E. Hale, Edward Spencer, Eugene Benson, and Goldwin Smith regretting the loss of Putnam's.

Siebel Technical Review. Chicago, Published by the Alumni Council, Siebel Institute of Technology. Vol. 1 to 5, April, 1926, to January, 1931. 5 v. in 3.

A quarterly digest of technical and industrial progress in baking and milling, carbonated and cereal beverages, refrigeration and the food industries. Set complete through volume 5 by gift from publisher. Volume 5 received in 1932; volumes 1 to 4 received earlier.

South Carolina Weekly Museum, and Complete Magazine of Entertainment and Intelligence. Charleston, S. C., William Primrose Harrison and Co., 1797. Vol. 1, January 1 to June 24, 1797.

This is the first magazine published in the South during the eighteenth century. It contains essays, poetry, political documents, and current news, domestic and foreign, including marriages and deaths.

Eighteenth-century newspaper accessions have included numerous items previously lacking.

Photostat sheets of the New York Mercury received from the New York Historical Society this year have included all known issues for 1758 to 1762. Those of the Virginia Gazette (Purdie & Dixon). Williamsburg, received from the Massachusetts Historical Society, have included February 15, 1770, to December 5, 1771.

DIVISION OF FINE ARTS

(From the report of the Chief, Doctor HOLLAND)

In the course of the year ending June 30, 1932, a new development in the division of fine arts has been conceived, and is rapidly nearing fruition. It has been generally recognized that among the plastic arts, none has reached a greater development in the United States than that of illustration; in fact, that illustration in the last decades of the last century was probably not only the most highly developed art in this country but had reached a higher development here than anywhere else in the world.

But, owing to the inseparable intellectual union with written texts, illustrations have been accepted with reluctance, if at all, in art galleries devoted to abstract visual art. In general, illustration has been regarded as an "applied" rather than a "fine" art. But if admitted with distrust elsewhere, it is certain that in a library, illustration is as much at home as typography, calligraphy, illumination, book binding, etc., though it demands infinitely more originality than these. Already recognition that illustration is an essential interest of libraries has been generally attested by the existence of print rooms, for, in origin, as in development, woodcuts, engravings, and etchings have been for centuries primarily book illustrations.

It is noteworthy, for example, that Joseph Pennell, the collection of whose etchings and lithographs is one of the notable treasures of

the Library of Congress, entitled his autobiographical work "The Adventures of an Illustrator," and never ceased to consider himself as such.

Last year the importance of American illustration was further signalized in the gift by Mrs. Drake, to the Library of Congress, of the Alexander W. Drake memorial collection of wood engravings; proof prints, in large part, of illustrations from the Century magazine, signed by the artists who made the engravings, and given to Mr. Drake while he was art editor of the Century. As a further development, it has occurred to William Patten, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., himself art editor of Harper's Magazine in the eighties and nineties of the last century, that a collection might be formed at the Library of Congress of original drawings for illustrations made in the "Golden Age" at the end of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Patten knew personally most of the illustrators of the period and volunteered to approach them or their heirs, to see what original drawings could still be found. This he has done most skillfully, and has been met on every hand with the greatest enthusiasm. Already the library has received drawings by Edwin A. Abbey, C. G. Bush, F. S. Church, William Glackens, Charles Graham, E. W. Kemble, Thomas Nast, C. S. Reinhart, W. A. Rogers, William T. Smedley, and Alice Barber Stephens and to these we should add gifts, in prospect, of drawings by Otto Bacher, Walter Appleton Clark, Charles Livingston Bull, Frederick Dielman, Charles Falls, Arthur B. Frost, Jules Guerin, Arthur I. Keller, Wallace Morgan, Edward Penfield, May Wilson Preston, Albert Sterner, Frederick Dorr Steele, F. Walter Taylor, and F. C. Yohn.

There is thus every prospect that the Library of Congress will shortly possess a Cabinet of American Illustration unique in the world, which should not only serve as a historical record of a great American art but should provide invaluable material for study and inspiration to illustrators of later times.

The Library has received in the course of the year an unusual gift from Mrs. E. Crane Chadbourne, of Washington, D. C., in the form

Chadbourne textile designs	of 22 original water-color designs for brocades, made in Lyons in the time of Louis XV, secured
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from descendants of the original designer. Material of this sort is to be found in a few of the larger print rooms of the country but until now the Library of Congress had been without any specimens.

From Mrs. Joseph Pennell we have received a collection of 2,358 items, comprising etchings, lithographs, and copper plates etched by

Pennell gift	Joseph Pennell, lantern slides and old paper for the printing of etchings, and other miscella-
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neous items, all of which form part of the Joseph and Elizabeth

Robins Pennell collection already bequeathed to the Library of Congress by Joseph Pennell.

From Lockett Thomson, we have received a collection of letters written by Joseph Pennell to the donor's father, David Croal Thomson, concerned chiefly with a proposed memorial to Whistler which was to have been executed by Auguste Rodin, and with the Whistler letters purchased from David Croal Thomson and presented to the Library of Congress by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell in 1924.

Whistleriana

From Ernest Kletsch, curator of the Union Catalogue, we have received 106 plaster casts of selected specimens of seals from the state archives of Vienna. The selection was made by Professor Mitis, of Vienna, upon request, the aim being to illustrate the development of seal cutting from its crude beginnings in the thirteenth century down to the close of the Napoleonic era.

Kletsch seal casts

Plaster casts and wax impressions of seals, to the number of 167 items were also included in a collection of prints and other objects from the estate of Miss Ruth Putnam, given by the Librarian.

From Kirkor Minassian, of New York City, already a generous patron of the Library, we have received five brass astrological instruments of the fifteenth century and seven Persian wood blocks of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries used in the printing of textiles.

Orientalia

From Miss Ellen La Motte, of Washington, D. C., we have received 23 French posters issued during the World War, and from Worthington C. Ford, representative of the Library of Congress at Paris, 84 political posters.

French posters

We have also received as a gift from the French Embassy in Washington, D. C., a medal signaling the sesquicentennial celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

An interesting series of 37 sketches made in the United States in 1853 by George Wallis of London, England, have been given the Library by his children, through Miss Kate Wallis. From the artist, Francis K. MacNerhany, of Washington, D. C., we have received 19 original pen and pencil drawings of views in and around the Capital City.

Drawings and etchings

We have also received from Nicola D'Ascenzo of Philadelphia, eight original etchings and one engraving by James H. Finken after a drawing by D'Ascenzo. From Ellsworth Woodward of New Orleans, La., we have received an original etching entitled "Marie," and from J. C. Claghorn, of Cabin John, Md., two original etchings entitled "Hill Country" and "Mount Vernon."

Three collections of engravings, interesting primarily for their subjects, have been given to the Library in the course of the year.

Miscellaneous
engravings

These are from Mrs. J. D. Free, Washington, D. C., 120 engraved reproductions of Turner's paintings; from Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, consultant in philosophy, of the Library of Congress, 43 engraved portraits of philosophers; from A. W. Hall, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 30 steel engravings of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Hoover.

Messrs. Underwood & Underwood, of Washington, D. C., have continued their annual gift of news photographs, portraits, and illustrations of current history and customs.

Underwood & Underwood
photographs

This year they have added 2,925 items to the already large and valuable collection they have been building up.

From Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, 3010 Thirty-second Street. N.W., as a memorial to her mother, Mrs. John A. Logan, we have received a collection of 1,571 photographs of European views as well as of sculpture and painting in the leading galleries of Europe.

Tucker gift

From Frank B. Fiske, Fort Yerkes, N. Dak., we have received 605 photographs of American Indians and early American pioneers.

Fiske gift

From Mrs. H. S. Owen, of Stonington, Conn., we have received a collection of 269 prints, drawings, and miscellaneous items collected by her husband, the late Frederick D. Owen. Mr. Owen was the Engineer and Architect of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds during the McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, and Coolidge administrations.

Owen gift

The collection of prints has been augmented by the purchase of 103 etchings, lithograph, and wood-block prints, by the following

PURCHASES
Prints

contemporary American and foreign artists: Weyman Adams, John M. Aiken, J. H. Amshe-witz, Stanley Anderson, S. R. Badmin, Albert W. Barker, Gifford Beale, Reynolds Beale, L. Beaumont, Edmund Blampied, Stephen Brooks, Bolton Brown, Edgar Chahine, Samuel Chamberlain, Joseph Conover Claghorn, Arthur B. Dodge, A. Hugh Fisher, Russell Flint, Sears Gallagher, Philip H. Giddens, Joseph W. Golinkin, Gordon Grant, Joseph Gray, Arthur W. Hall, Oliver Hall, Martin Hardie, H. J. Harvey, Ernest Haskell, Edward Hopper, Robert Lawson, Dorothy Kay, Clare Leighton, Beatrice S. Levy, Martin Lewis, Norman Lindsay, Sydney Long, E. S. Lumsden, Fabio Mauroner, Leo J. Meissner, Arthur Millier, Benson B. Moore, Thomas W. Nason, Margaret Noening, Power O'Malley, Ambrose Patterson, Spencer Pryse, Grant Reynard, E. Garrett Rice, M. C. Robinson,

Ernest D. Roth, Chauncey F. Ryder, Marjorie Ryerson, C. A. Seward, Robert J. Smith, Sydney Smith, K. Takekoshi, S. Tushingam, Dorsey Potter Tyson, Andrew Vargish, H. Van Raalte, Emily Burling Waite, C. J. Watson, Ernest W. Watson, Stow Wengenroth, Levon West, C. Jac Young.

Forty-seven etchings and lithographs by artists of the last century or earlier have also been purchased, the names represented being: Armstrong, Frederic Boughot, Thomas Shotter Boys, L. R. Brightwell, Honoré Daumier, Jean Donney, Gustave Doré, Dupeyron, Ch. Jacques, Augustus John, Henri de Toulouse Lautrec, James Malton, Edouard Manet, George Marples, Charles Meryon, K. Peiser, Wihl Peters, Odilon Redon, Sir J. C. Robinson, Thomas Rowlandson and Henry Alken, Paul Sandby, Leonard Steiner, and C. de Velly.

To this may be added six portfolios containing altogether 42 lithographs by Odilon Redon. The series are entitled *Hommage à Goya*, *Songes*, *La Nuit*, *A Edgar Poë*, *Les Origines*, and *Dans le Rêve*. These series were issued in very small editions and are now difficult to find.

A few early prints have been added to the collection of Americana, as follows: Ten colored lithographic portraits of the first 10 Presidents of the United States, 2 aquatints by Francis Jukes after Alex. Robertson entitled "New York from Hobuck Ferry House" and "Mount Vernon in Virginia," a mezzotint by T. Doney after J. Gollman entitled "Distinguished Americans," and a line engraving entitled "Caucus held at Albany on Sunday evening, April 11, 1824, by the New York City Members."

Americana

The most important single purchase in the course of the year was that of a collection of 77 Japanese wood-block prints from the collection of Dr. G. L. Laporte, of New York City.

Japanese prints

This collection is notable for the relatively early date of the prints and their excellent condition. Among the artists represented are Moronobu, Sukenobo, Masanobu, Harunobu, Shunsho, Shunko, Bunsho, Eishi, Utamaro, and Toyokuni. Since a number of these artists are poorly or not at all represented among the prints previously given by Crosby S. Noyes, the new acquisition serves to round out the library collection admirably. Besides these, 17 later Japanese prints by Hiroshige, Hokusai, Toyokuni, Yeizan, and Yeisen have been purchased from various sources.

Of historical, rather than artistic, interest is a series of four scrolls representing the landing of Commodore Perry in Yokohama with portraits of many of the officers, and scenes from a minstrel show given by members of the American Navy. These scrolls are colored photographic reproductions of the original drawings made secretly by Olisuke Hibata and Bunsen Takagawa in 1854 (see Report of the Librarian of Congress, for the year ending June 30, 1931, p. 279) now

belonging to Count Sanada, former lord of Matsushiro. The present reproductions were especially made for J. Russell Kennedy, for some 30 years editor of the Japanese Advertiser, and were presented to him by a member of the Japanese Imperial Household.

As an addition to the collection of Whistleriana given to the Library by Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell, the Library has purchased 14 glass negatives and one photographic print of Whistler and of his paintings, taken by S. Jacomb Hood in London.

Whistleriana

By transfer we have received from the manuscripts division nine sheets of original sketches by S. F. B. Morse, one of the most important American painters of the first half of the nineteenth century, as well as inventor of the electric telegraph.

Transfer

From the War Department we have received a total of 654 photographs and collotypes of The Red River Raft, Views in Cuba, and British naval subjects, 507 photographs showing in detail the raising of the U. S. S. *Maine* in Habana Harbor, Cuba, and 6 albums of foreign and American views from the Wm. H. Bixby collection.

Altogether a sum of 8,781 prints of all categories has been added to the collection in the Library, bringing the present total to 520,854 items. In the course of the year the division has acquired by copyright and purchase 1,932 books and pamphlets dealing with the fine arts, as compared with 2,440 for the preceding year. This brings the total number of books in the division to 49,389.

Prints—Books

IMPORTANT ACCESSIONS

Among the more important of the new items may be cited—

Alfassa, Paul and Guerin, Jacques. *Porcelaine française du xvii^e au milieu du xix^e siècle.* With 96 plates, 8 in color. Paris, 1931.

Alfonso X. el Sabio, King of Castile and Leon. *Das spanische Schachzabelbuch des königs Alfons des Weisen vom jahre 1283.* Complete reproduction in 199 plates. Leipzig, 1913.

Bastard d'Estang, Auguste, comte de. *Peintures et ornements des manuscrits classés dans un ordre chronologique pour servir à l'histoire des arts du dessin depuis le quatrième siècle de l'ère chrétienne jusqu'à la fin du seizième; manuscrits français.* "Selection of plates . . . exhibited in London at the Great exhibition of 1851." Paris, 1837-46.

Berain, Jean. *Desseins de cheminées.* With 72 engraved plates. Paris, 17-.

Bernini, Giovanni Lorenzo. *Die zeichnungen des Gianlorenzo Bernini.* 2 vols. with 198 plates. Berlin, 1931.

Bertarelli, Achille. . . . *Il biglietto di visita italiano.* With 676 prints, 80 of which are from the original plates. Bergamo, 1911.

Blanc, Louis. . . . *La ferronnerie à Bordeau.* With 91 plates of drawings. Paris, 1923.

Blum, André. *La gravure en Angleterre au xviii^e siècle.* With 78 plates. Paris, 1930.

- Botkin, Mikhail Petrovich. Collection of M. P. Botkin, with 103 plates. St. Petersburg, 1911.
- Brinckmann, Albert Erich. Barock-bozzetti . . . 7 vols. with plates. Frankfurt am Main, 1923-25.
- Buschor, Ernst. . . . Die skulpturen des Zeustempels zu Olympia . . . 2 vols. with 103 plates. Marburg an der Lahn, 1924.
- Canal, Antonio, called Canaletto. The drawings of Antonio Canal, called Canaletto. With 92 plates. London, 1929.
- Chauvet, Stéphen. . . . Les arts indigènes en Nouvelle-Guinée. With 114 plates. Paris, 1930.
- Delafosse, Jean Charles. L'œuvre (relative à l'ameublement). iii partie. 132 etched plates. Paris, ca. 1775.
- Nouvelle iconologie historique. 256 etched plates. Paris, 1771-177-?
- Delorme, Philibert. L'œuvre de Philibert de L'Orme. Facsimile reproduction of the edition of 1562-68. Paris, 1894.
- De Ricci, Seymour. The Gustave Dreyfus collection. Reliefs and plaquettes. Oxford, 1931.
- The Gustave Dreyfus collection. Renaissance bronzes. With 71 plates. Oxford, 1931.
- The Gustave Dreyfus collection. Renaissance medals. With 141 plates. Oxford, 1931.
- Destrée, Jules. . . . Roger de La Pasture van der Weyden . . . 2 vols. with 156 plates. Paris et Bruxelles, 1930.
- Durand, Jean Nicholas Louis. . . . Recueil et parallèle des édifices en tout genre, anciens et modernes. With 110 plates. Bruxelles, 183-?
- Egger, Hermann. Römische veduten. Drawings of the xv-xviii centuries with 241 plates. Vienna, 1911-31.
- Gagarin, Grigori Grigor'evich. Recueil d'ornements et d'architecture byzantines, georgiens et russes. 3 vols. with plates. St. Petersburg, 1892-1903.
- Gallo, Elenora. Peasant art in Italy. With 33 colored plates. Florence, 1929.
- Goldschmidt, Adolph. Die byzantinischen elfenbeinskulpturen des x.-xiii. jahrhunderts. With 76 plates. Berlin, 1930.
- Hempel, Eberhard. Michael Pacher. With 92 plates. Vienna, 1931.
- Henkel, M. D. Le dessin hollandais des origines au xvii^e siècle. With 76 plates. Paris, 1931.
- Hobson, R. L. Catalogue of the Leonard Gow collection of Chinese porcelain. With 85 plates, mostly in color. Privately printed. 1931.
- Hsiang, Gūan Pien. Noted Porcelains of successive Dynasties. Peking, 1931.
- Jones, Leslie Webber. . . . The miniatures of the manuscripts of Terence prior to the thirteenth century . . . 2 vols. Princeton, 1930-31.
- Klimt, Gustav. 31 reproductions of the work of the artist. Vienna, 1931.
- Kondakov, Nikodim Pavlovich. Iconography of Jesus Christ. St. Petersburg, 1905.
- Iconography of the Virgin Mary. 2 vols. St. Petersburg, 1914-15.
- Kurth, Frau Betty. Die deutschen bildteppiche des mittelalters. 3 vols. with 344 plates. Vienna, 1926.
- Kurth, Julius. Die geschichte des japanischen holzschnitts. 3 vols. Leipzig, 1925-29.
- Lavallée, Pierre. Le dessin français du xiii^e au xvi^e siècle. With 80 plates. Paris, 1930.
- La Nézière, Joseph de. . . . La décoration marocaine. With 54 plates. Paris, 1924.

- Maiuri, Amedeo. *La villa dei misteri*. 2 vols. with 19 large colored plates. Rome, 1931.
- Mandelgren, Nils Månsson. *Monuments scandinaves du moyen âge*. Paris, 1862.
- Marteau, Georges. *Miniatures persanes tirées des collections de mm. Henry d'Allemagne, Claude Anet e.a.* 2 vols. with 195 plates. Paris, 1913.
- Meurgey, Jacques. . . . *Les principaux manuscrits à peintures du musée Condé à Chantilly*. With 137 plates. Paris, 1930.
- Mortkowicz, Jacob. *Sztuka polska (Polish art)*. 5 vols. Warsaw, etc., 1927-28.
- Olsecki, Leonardo. . . . *Manuscrits français à peintures des bibliothèques d'Allemagne*. With 80 plates. Genève, 1932.
- Omont, Henry Auguste. *Miniatures des plus anciens manuscrits grecs de la Bibliothèque nationale du vi^e au xiv^e siècle*. With 138 plates. Paris, 1929.
- Picard, Charles. *L'Acropole, le plateau supérieur*. With 85 plates. Paris, 1931.
- Renoir, Auguste. *L'atelier de Renoir*. 2 vols. with 228 plates. Paris, 1931.
- Riefstahl, Rudolf Meyer. *Turkish architecture in southwestern Anatolia*. Cambridge, 1931.
- Rubinstein-Bloch, Stella. *Catalogue of the collection of George and Florence Blumenthal*. 4 vols. of plates. New York and Paris, 1926-27.
- Schmitt, Otto. . . . *Gotische skulpturen des Freiburger münsters*. 3 vols. with 300 plates. Frankfurt am Main, 1926.
- Schuette, Marie. *Gestickte bildteppiche und decken des mittelalters*. 2 vols. with 114 plates, 32 in color. Leipzig, 1927.
- Serafini, Alberto. . . . *Torri campanarie di Roma e del Lazio nel medioevo*. With 115 plates. Roma, 1927.
- Shelukin, Ivan. . . . *La peinture indienne à l'époque des grands moghols*. With 100 plates. Paris, 1929.
- Stix, Alfred. *Beschreibender katalog der handzeichnungen in der Graphischen sammlung Albertina*. 3 vols. of reproductions. Vienna, 1926-32.
- Valentiner, Wilhelm Reinhold. *Unknown masterpieces in public and private collections*. Vol. I with 103 plates. New York, 1930.
- Venturi, Lionello. *Pitture italiane in America*. With 438 plates. Milano, 1931.
- Vereeniging van vrienden der Aziatische kunst, The Hague. *The exhibition of Chinese art of the Society of Friends of Asiatic art, Amsterdam, 1925*. The Hague, 1926.
- Veronese, Paolo Cagliari. *Reproductions of the work of Paolo Veronese*. With 109 plates. Bologna, 1928.
- Wang, Yuan Chi. *Rejouissances pour la 60^e année de Kang Hi, Empereur de la Chine*. 1719.

In further researches through the copyright files 712 additional lithographs by N. Currier and Ives have been found, bringing the total of the Library collection of this material to 2,816 items, including 500 duplicates.

Currier and Ives

In the course of the year the following exhibitions have been held: A showing of 103 lithographs by Joseph Pennell, from among those received in the previous year from Mrs. Pennell.

EXHIBITIONS
Pennell lithographs

In selecting this exhibition it was decided not to put up any lithographs that had been previously shown in the library. This necessitated eliminating the Panama Canal series and other notable series that had been shown in the Memorial Exhibition of Pennell's work in 1927. That it was possible,

nevertheless, to hang a large and very distinguished exhibition is evidence of the extraordinary wealth of material in the Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell collection.

‡ On purchasing the La Porte collection of Japanese prints it seemed appropriate to show a selection of these together with specimens from the collection already in the Library, chiefly the gift of Crosby S. Noyes in 1905. In order to fill certain gaps in the historical sequence of our prints, the possibility was considered of borrowing from private owners in Washington. But when this possibility was investigated such a wealth of rare and valuable prints was discovered in the District that the plan was reversed and the exhibition was composed almost wholly of borrowed material from the collections of Mrs. Anne Archbold, Mrs. F. E. Chapin, Mrs. Avery Coonley, Miss G. de V. Clements, Eugene Goff, Hon. H. M. Gunther, Mrs. Eugene Meyer, and Miss F. B. Johnston, with only a few prints from the Library collection. A total selection of 131 prints was shown, all of the first quality, some of marked rarity, among which may be mentioned a series of seven large heads by Sharaku and the triptych known as the Awabi Fishers by Utamaro.

In the course of the past three years a number of prints of various sorts have been acquired by purchase and gift which there has been no opportunity to exhibit. A selection from these of 179 etchings, wood-block prints, and lithographs, by American and European artists, was therefore put on exhibition.

In connection with the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, early and rare prints, consisting of portraits of Washington, views of Mount Vernon, etc., were shown as part of the large collection of Washingtoniana belonging to the Library.

Two interesting Whistler items have been lent to the Library by Miss Elizabeth Sawtelle and are now on exhibition. One is a drawing in water color illustrating the scene between Mrs. Bardell and the fat boy in Chapter VII of Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*. It was made by James McNeill Whistler while a student at West Point and given to his classmate, later Brig. Gen. Charles Greene Sawtelle. The second item is a note written to General Sawtelle, by Whistler shortly before his death.

Through the good offices of the Ohio State Society of the United States Daughters of 1812 a series of interesting and beautiful drawings of early architecture in Ohio and Alabama, by Milton S. Osborne, A. I. A., R. A. I. C., was secured for exhibition. A total of 76 were shown at the time of the annual conventions of the patriotic societies in Washington.

At approximately the same time, a showing was made of 108 prints from negatives belonging to the pictorial archives of early American architecture in the Library of Congress. The subjects represented are houses, churches, streets, bridges, doorways, and other exterior and interior architectural detail in 20 States, including the District of Columbia. The negatives from which the prints were made were presented to the Library by Messrs. John G. Bullock, Harold M. Holland, William A. Kearney, T. E. Merritt, Geo. W. Norris, W. D. O'Gorman, George D. Pratt, Albert G. Robinson, Delos H. Smith, Carl C. Tallman, Thomas Tilghman, Thomas T. Waterman, Mrs. T. C. Blaisdell, Mrs. George H. Pierce, Miss Elsie Schildhauer, and the New York Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

The exhibition of orientalia relating to the writing, illumination and binding of books belonging to Kirkor Minassian has not only been permitted to remain with us, but has been enriched from time to time by the owner, with important new items. It continues to be remarked by American and foreign connoisseurs as a collection most notable for the interest, rarity, and beauty of its elements.

We are indebted likewise to Mrs. Daniel Devore, owner of the photographs of Old Fredericksburg made by Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston, for permission to continue the exhibition of these photographic masterpieces.

The pictorial archives of early American architecture, founded in 1930 by a preliminary grant from the Carnegie Corporation, continues to show a gratifying development. In the course of the year we have received gifts of 563 negatives of early American architecture, bringing the total number in the archives to 3,170. For these negatives approximately 1,000 index cards have been prepared, and 1,139 uniformly enlarged prints for mounting in consultation albums have been made. The special reference library on early American architecture has been increased by 38 titles, bringing the total to 278. Both the reference library and the photographic archives are being increasingly used as they become more widely known.

It is with regret, which the visitors to the division of fine arts will share equally with the staff, that we have to record the retirement in April, 1932, of Miss Helen Wright. Miss Wright came to the Library in 1901 and has served in the division of fine arts, formerly the prints division, since 1904. Her wide acquaintance among artists, her general interest in Washington activities, and her gracious personality have given her a reputation such that to many in Washington, her name was almost synonymous with that of the division of fine arts. No one can exactly fill her place.

DIVISION OF ORIENTALIA

CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND OTHER EAST ASIATIC BOOKS ADDED TO THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1931-32

(From the report of the Chief, Doctor HUMMEL)

The Library received during the fiscal year 1,179 Chinese works comprising 7,782 *pên* (volumes)—bringing the total number of Chinese volumes now in the collection to 149,800.

Statistics

Japanese accessions numbered 298 works in 1,250 volumes—or a total of 13,603 in the entire collection.

The Korean items were increased by 33, Manchurian 95, Mongolian 26, and the Tibetan by 16.

The additions in collective works, or *ts'ung shu*, numbered 20, making a total of 577.

Gazetteers were increased by 14, making a total of 1,557.

John Gilbert Reid has loaned to the Library of Congress a hitherto unknown volume of the *Yung lo ta tien* containing *chüan* 14055-14056—a volume rescued by his father, Gilbert Reid, from the burning Hanlin Academy June 23, 1900. It comes under the rhyme *chi*, and quotes at length 45 *chi-wên*, or funeral addresses, extracted from the collected works of famous men—mostly of the Sung period. This volume is not listed in the catalogue of extant *Yung lo ta tien* prepared by T. L. Yüan, Acting Director of the Peiping National Library (published in the Bulletin of the Metropolitan Library, Volume II, Nos. 3-4, March-April, 1929). To Mr. Yüan's list must likewise be added the volume containing *chüan* 13589-13590 purchased by the Library of Congress in 1928 and described in the Annual Report for that year (p. 277).

Yung lo ta tien

The acquisition by the Library of Congress of the private library of the late Dr. Emil Krebs, for many years Councillor at the German Legation, Peking, accounts for the unusual number of additions in the Manchurian, Mongolian, and Tibetan fields. While the bulk of his collection was devoted to rare lexicographical helps to the study of Central European languages, the Chinese items alone numbered 236, in 1,629 volumes. The latter are richest in novels, popular lyrics, histories, government documents, and early examples of *pai hua* (vernacular) periodicals—not only in Chinese, but a few in Manchurian, Mongolian, and Tibetan. One of the most valuable files is that of the *Pu jên tsa-chih*

The Krebs library

containing certain scarcely available writings of K'ang Yu-wei (1858-1927), notably his Utopian constitution—the *Ta t'ung shu*.¹

Under the title, *T'ung-ch'êng Wu hsien-shêng jih-chi*, there appeared in 1928 the diary of Wu Ju-lun (1840-1903), the eminent scholar and

Diary of Wu Ju-lun

official who was long associated with Li Hung-chang (1823-1901) and actually composed many of the memorials attributed to the latter. This diary, edited by his son, and published by his pupils in 10 volumes, covers the period 1866-1903. But the chronological order is no longer maintained, the material being assembled under 12 categories with date of composition (when this is known) indicated at the close of each paragraph. The work is significant for the light it throws on the mentality of those mandarins of the latter half of the last century who were conscious of the portentousness of the western impact on China, but hoped nevertheless to retain intact what they regarded as the essential features of the national culture. Their motto was summed up in the slogan of the day, "Chinese studies for ultimate principles, western studies for practical utility." (*Ching hsüeh wei t'i, hsi hsüeh wei yung.*) A model curriculum which Wu Ju-lun drew up for Chinese students of all grades, and recorded in his diary in the autumn of 1901, is a concrete exemplification of his ideals. He frankly acknowledges that a part of China's vast literary heritage may profitably be ignored in the interest of such western subjects as government, communications, banking, military, and other applied sciences. Perhaps a third of the diary is devoted to comments on these matters, or to quotations from Yen Fu's (1853-1921) translation² of Huxley's *Evolution and Ethics*; John Stuart Mill's *On Liberty*; Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, etc. In the preface which he wrote in 1898 for the translation of Huxley he mildly criticized Yen Fu for adhering to the archaic literary style of the Ch'in and Han dynasties, although he himself followed strictly classical models, and can not claim to have done much to hasten the coming of the "literary revolution."

Wu Ju-lun was a native of T'ung-ch'êng, Anhui and a follower of the school³ of literary and classical criticism which took its name from that place. The outstanding influence of the T'ung-ch'êng school in the nineteenth century may be attributed to its active conservatism in matters of historical criticism, to its emphasis on literature as a purveyor of moral truth (*wên i tsai tao*),

The T'ung-ch'êng school

¹ This and many other of K'ang Yu-wei's little known essays were printed lithographically by the Republican Press (Kung-ho pien i chü), Shanghai, 1914, under the title *K'ang Nan-hai wên ch'ao*. This work, now difficult to obtain, the Library received in 1928 as a gift from Princeton University.

² A new and complete edition of the collected translations of Yen Fu was published by the Commercial Press in 8 volumes in February, 1931.

³ Founded by Fang Pao (1668-1749), Liu Ta-k'nei (1698-1780), and Yao Nai (1731-1815)—all natives of T'ung-ch'êng. See the recent book *T'ung-ch'êng p'ai p'ing-shu* (*A Critical Estimate of the T'ung-ch'êng School*) by Chiang Shu-kê, 1930.

and to its espousal of the subjective Sung philosophy for inward consolation at a time of violent aggression from without and increasing turmoil within. The literary models which the school sought to perpetuate were brought together in a vast anthology—*Ku wên t'zû lei tsuan*, compiled by Yao Nai in 1799, to be later supplemented by the *Ching shih pai chia tsa ch'ao* compiled by Tsêng Kuo-fan and published in 1876. The last outstanding representatives of the school, aside from Wu Ju-lun himself, were Yü Yüeh, the great classical scholar, who died in 1906; Lin Shu (translator of some 130 western works, mostly short stories) who died in 1924; and the aforementioned Yen Fu who died in 1921. The school had run its course, and had to make room for men of more robust skepticism and mental flexibility who could meet the demands of the new age.

In 1929 there appeared under the title *Wu Yü wên lu* the sixth edition of the collected essays of a contemporary Chinese scholar, Wu Yü (*style* Yu-ling), who studied law in Japan in 1906, taught Chinese literature in Peking National University until 1923, and has since retired to his native province, Szechuan. A commendatory preface which Hu Shih wrote for the first edition in 1921 places these essays, alongside those of Ch'ên Tu-hsiu, as the most serious indictment that has been launched against Confucianism in recent years. Both authors, although living as far apart as Chêngtu and Shanghai, and writing from different points of view, conclude that the Confucian social system is radically unsuited to modern times. Wu Yü, looking at it from the standpoint of western law, holds that the regulations, customs, and ceremonies which have arisen in China in the past two thousand years are logical corollaries of Confucian teaching, and are fundamentally harmful to Chinese society. In support of this position he adduces the arguments of heterodox teachers from Lao-tzû, Chuang-tzû, Yang Chu, Mo-ti, Shang Yang, Han Fei-tzû, Wang Ch'ung (27-97 A. D.) and Li Cho-wu (1527-1602) down to our own time. After examining western civil and penal codes, and the social philosophy of such writers as Montesquieu, Spencer, and Mill, he compares these with the legal and ritual assumptions in the *T'ang lü shu i*,⁴ the *Ta ch'ing lü li*⁵ and the *Wu li t'ung k'ao*.⁶ On the basis of this comparison he concludes that the dual Confucian insist-

⁴ Promulgated November 4, 653 A. D. This work, compiled by Ch'ang-sun Wu-chi and others, on the basis of earlier codes, is the most complete extant work on ancient Chinese legal practice. The contents of early penal codes such as the *Chiu chang lü* (9 chapters) of the Han period have been only partially recovered from other sources. Most codes of later times start with the *T'ang lü shu i* which, however, is not wholly concerned with legal matters, since it takes into account ceremonial regulations as well.

⁵ Published in 1740 at the command of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung, the material comprises 1,049 statutes arranged under 436 heads.

⁶ An encyclopedic work covering every phase of ritual observances compiled by Ch'in Hui-t'ien and others and published in 1753. It is an amplification of Hsü Ch'ien-hsüeh's (1631-1694) *Tu li t'ung k'ao* published in 1696.

ence on filial piety (*hsiao*) and loyalty (*chung*) fostered an absolutism in both family and state which was welcomed by autocratic rulers with a view to training a submissive populace unused to personal freedom and political reform. The same objection applies, in his opinion, to the Confucian doctrine of government by decorum (*li*) which perpetuated class distinctions, and in so far as it was a substitute for law, made equality before the law a practical impossibility. Those famous passages in ancient literature (such as the one on *World Community*, *Ta t'ung*, in the Li Yün chapter of the *Record of Rites*) which picture an ideal, utopian society, were derived from Taoism and Moism and can not be claimed by Confucianists as the pronouncement of their master.

What we have here is, of course, a revival in modern form of the ancient legalist emphasis on government by law as over against the prevailing Confucian emphasis on government by (good) men, and by *morale*. The author refuses to distinguish between the teachings of Confucius himself and the politico-religious Confucianism which arose four centuries later (in the Han dynasty) perpetuating itself down to our own times. At some points his views are not developed as cogently as they might have been, and quotations from antiquity, although paraphrased in the vernacular, are too often printed with quotation marks as if they were in the original wording.

Important studies have lately been made, both on the text and the interpretation, of *Huai Nan Tzŭ*—that medley of philosophical writings brought together under this name about 140 B. C. Although loosely attributed to Liu An (d. B. C. 122), grandson of the first Han emperor, and Prince of *Huai-nan*, early sources cite the names of eight coauthors, of whom three have independent corroboration in the *Han History*. The extant 21 sections (listed in the Han catalog as *nei p'ien* or *inner*), are what remain of a much larger work of which the *wai p'ien* (or *outer*) in 33 sections, and the *chung p'ien* (or *middle*), in 8 sections are, for the most part, lost. Something of the content of the latter—dealing with the search for immortality and other Taoist practices—is known from some 100 long or short quotations preserved in T'ang and Sung encyclopedias. These were first brought together by Mao P'an-lin in 1823, and were published in the collectanea, *Mei jui hsien shih chung ku i shu* in 1834. Another, more systematic collection was made by the late Yeh Tê-hui in 1891 and published four years later in the *Kuan ku t'ang so chu shu*.

The difficulties which inhere in the extant text of *Huai Nan-tzŭ* can be imagined when one reflects that at least two commentaries to the work came into existence after the lapse of two and a half centuries from the time of composition. One of these was by Hsü Shên, author of the well-known etymological dictionary—the *Shuo wên* (submitted

to the throne in 121 A. D.); the other by Kao Yu, author of several important commentaries. After T'ang and Sung times the former ceased to circulate separately, but fragments have been recovered from old annotations to *Lieh-tzŭ*, the *Wên hsüan*, and such T'ang and Sung encyclopedias as the *I wên lei chü*, the *T'ai p'ing yü lan*, et al. The commentary by Kao Yu is more complete, but is known to contain a considerable admixture of Hsü Shên's annotations, particularly in the last eight sections.

The most critical text of *Huai Nan Tzŭ*, bringing to bear the important findings of the last two centuries, is the *Huai nan hung lieh chi chieh* compiled by Liu Wên-tien, professor of Chinese in the Peking National University, and published by the Commercial Press in 6 volumes in 1923. It has a long commendatory preface by Dr. Hu Shih which is worth noting here as perhaps the only example, since the "literary revolution" of 1917, of an essay written by him in the archaic *wên-li*, rather than his usual colloquial style. In this work by Liu Wên-tien the annotations of both Hsü Shên and Kao Yu are given, and wherever possible differentiated. More than a thousand alternative, or explanatory, renderings are cited from the *T'ai p'ing yü lan*, and between five and six hundred from commentaries to the *Wên hsüan*. Emendations are made with due caution; and on the basis of the evidence assembled, the student can draw his own conclusions.

Relying, for the most part, on this edition, Dr. Hu Shih published in December, 1931, his *Huai-nan wang shu* (The Book of the Prince of Huai-nan) in which he attempts to differentiate the complex of discordant ideas that passed under the name of Taoism in the second century B. C. According to this analysis, the concept of *Tao* as "the principle underlying all principles"—the reason for the existence of all things—had the beneficial effect of early liberating the Chinese people from the domination of purely animistic ideas. But being an hypothesis which they were unable to verify, they projected into it, by analogy, such qualities as purity, spontaneity, pliability, and nonactivity—and applied these, at least theoretically, to the field of social and political relationships. But what began as a liberating hypothesis lost its force when treated as a reality. Those who had the *Tao* soon imagined themselves to be in possession of an ultimate principle which made it unnecessary to look for truth in more painstaking, but more rewarding, ways. And while superstition was, for the time being, checked, so also was scientific progress which could flourish only on the basis of wide investigation, minute verification, and unbiased reasoning. In like manner Doctor Hu traces the development of the concept of *wu wei* (*laissez faire*) as modified by the ideas of Hsün-tzŭ and Han Fei-tzŭ; and the growing ascetic and other-worldly tendencies which ended

in the search for immortality and all the crass magical practices in which later Taoism became entangled. Taoism, according to Doctor Hu, was an eclecticism which drew to itself heterogeneous elements from every angle but had the misfortune finally to be smothered in its own diversity.

A good example of the work now being done in the restoration of disorganized texts is the *Wên hsin tiao lung chu* published in 1929 by Fan Wên-lan, professor of Chinese literary criticism in Peking National University. This work, in two volumes, is the text and commentary of the *Wên hsin tiao lung*—the earliest critique of Chinese literature—written by Liu Hsieh toward the close of the fifth century A. D. The second volume, devoted exclusively to annotations, covers one half of the work—namely 25 sections; annotations of the remainder are presumably to appear in a third volume. The hitherto-accepted recension of the admittedly very difficult text of the *Wên hsin tiao lung* was that published by Huang Shu-lin in 1838. But the latter, in his preface, listed the names of at least 34 other scholars, who, prior to his time, had set their hands to the task. A revised edition became necessary chiefly owing to the discovery, among the manuscript finds of Tun-huang, of what is presumably an incomplete T'ang copy of 13 of the 50 sections. This manuscript, now preserved in the British Museum, was studied by Chao Wan-li, professor of poetry in the Peking National University, who found some 400 variations⁷ (of greater or less importance) from the accepted text of Huang Shu-lin. The new edition by Fan Wên-lan not only notes these variants, but others taken from quotations that survived in the encyclopedia, *T'ai p'ing yü lan*, compiled by Li Fang and published in 983 A. D.

Historically speaking, the *Wên hsin tiao lung* bears the same relation to Chinese literature that Liu Chih-chi's *Shih t'ung*⁸ (published in 710 A. D.) bears to Chinese history. The *Shih t'ung*, as the first critique of Chinese history, argued for the recognition of history as an independent discipline worthy to be carried on by specialists for its own sake and not as an adjunct to classical study. Similarly, the author of the *Wên hsin tiao lung* produced the first critique of literature, in which the developments in different periods of Chinese history are outlined, the principles of rhetoric analyzed, and the merits and demerits of some 35 different forms of literature are criticized. His plea that literature should represent the expression of natural and sincere emotions, and that it should be original and creative in the sense of constantly welcoming new forms, shows rather extraordinary insight for the time

⁷ These are listed in detail in an article by him in the *Tsing hua hsüeh pao* (The Tsinghua Journal), Vol. III, No. 1, for June, 1926.

⁸ Cf. Annual Report for 1930, p. 353 ff.

in which it was written. His powers of systematization (in part obscured by later rearrangement of the chapters), and his sense of historical development are attributed by some to his years of experience in systematizing Buddhist literature in the monastery known as Ting-lin-ssü. This insight he seems also to have conveyed to his personal friend, Hsiao T'ung (A. D. 501-531), eldest son of the first emperor of the Liang dynasty, who compiled the first collection of pure literature known as *Wên hsüan*. In this collection some 39 different forms of prose and poetry are systematically arranged and illustrated by appropriate examples, specifically chosen to represent literature primarily as art, and as the expression of pure emotion. For this reason (as Hsiao T'ung clearly states in his preface) he deliberately excluded from the collection any examples from classical, historical, or philosophical writings which were written with other than literary aims.

Li shih ts'ang shu, a series of biographical sketches of Chinese worthies from the sixth century B. C. to the opening of the Ming period (1368 A. D.), compiled by a Ming scholar, Li Chih (1527-1602) more commonly known by his *hao*,

Li Cho-wu

Li Cho-wu. This work in 16 volumes of 68 *chüan* the Library has in the original edition engraved in Nanking in 1599. A 10-volume supplement (*Hsü ts'ang shu*), published in 1623 brings the sketches down to his own time. The Library has other works by Li Cho-wu, notably an early edition of his commentary to the *San kuo chih yen i* (Romance of the Three Kingdoms), but it is the *Ts'ang shu* that differentiates his thought most sharply from that of his contemporaries.

A native of Ch'uanchow, Fukien, of impressive appearance and eccentric habits, Li Chih early became disgusted with official life and devoted himself to Buddhism (of the Madhyamika school) and to literary pursuits. As he approached his seventy-fifth year he retired to the monastery, Chi Lo Ssü, outside the Hsi-chih-mên (northwest gate), Peking. Not long thereafter, while staying with a pupil in T'ungchow (12 miles east of Peking), he was arrested for heresy. He offered no resistance, although he was so ill at the time that he had to be carried to the capital. Although at the trial no incriminating evidence was brought against him, he was nevertheless cast into prison where, before long, he committed suicide. Appropriate burial was provided by his pupil, outside the north gate of T'ungchow where his tomb, with an inscription, was rediscovered in 1926.

Li Chih was one of the few independent thinkers who flourished in the intellectually reactionary Ming period. Twice his writings were ordered to be burned—once in 1602 and again in 1625. But that they continued to circulate may be gathered from the words of a contemporary Hanlin, Ch'ên Jên-hsi (1581-1636): "His works are so popular that people mention them on the slightest pretext, almost no

conversation being complete without some reference to them. The court may proscribe and burn them but scholars band together to reprint them. They have even made their way to Japan."⁹

In opposition to prevailing opinion, Li Chih pleaded various lost causes of Chinese history, such as the economic and social reforms advocated by Sang Hung-yang in the Han, and by Wang An-shih in the Sung—at the same time denouncing the shortsightedness of those who frustrated their programs. He departed from the practice of early Chinese biographers in devoting some space to the lives of artisans and craftsmen. Pan Ku's (A. D. 32-92) criticisms of Ssü-ma Ch'ien for introducing into the *Shih chi* a section on economics (*Huo ch'ih chih*) "glorifying the influential and humiliating the lowly" and so "departing from the valuations of the sages,"¹⁰ particularly aroused his anger. In his biography of Ssü-ma Ch'ien he says, "That was in reality a point in his favor. If he had not taken issue with the sages, he could never have become a Ssü-ma Ch'ien. To be a creative writer is to be stirred by feelings that must be expressed, and to experience emotions that will not be throttled. If Ssü-ma Ch'ien's judgments had to coincide with those of the sages, he could easily have found them in their writings, hence there was no need to repeat them." (Sec. 32.) To one who had doubts about the intellectual ability of women he said:

That the sexes should be differentiated, is understandable, but that a distinction should be made on grounds of intelligence is untenable. People's intellects vary, but to assert that males as a class excel females is inadmissible. As a matter of fact, those women who have attended my lectures on Buddhism are on the whole superior to the men.¹¹

The heterodoxy of Li Chih lay chiefly in his refusal to subscribe to the finality of Confucian standards in an age that was overwhelmingly Confucian. In his preface to the *Ts'ang shu* he says:

I entitled my book "Concealed Writings," because I composed it for my own enjoyment, with no intention of disclosing it to others. But as certain assiduous friends have repeatedly asked to examine it, I had no way to refuse them. I warn you gentlemen, however, that while you are perfectly free to read it, you have no right to take the established tenets of Confucius to pass judgment upon me. Only so shall I be satisfied.

He was one of the strongest opponents of the *tao t'ung* theory of the "transmission of orthodoxy" enunciated by Han Yü (768-824) in his famous essay, *Yüan tao*¹² (The Foundations of Truth). In the

⁹ Quoted in *Wu Yü wên lu*, p. 33, but without further documentation.

¹⁰ *Ch'ien han shu*, Section 62.

¹¹ *Wu Yü wên lu*, p. 24.

¹² One translation will be found in H. A. Giles, *Gems of Chinese Literature*, under the title, "The True Faith of a Confucianist"; another in Evan Morgan, *A Guide to Wên-li Styles and Chinese Ideals*, under the title, "An Inquiry into a Scheme of Life."

Foreword to his biographies of Confucian officials (*Ju ch'ên chuan*) he says:

Truth prevails among men like water suspended in the subsoil, and human beings seeking for it may be likened to men digging for water. There are no places devoid of water and there are no human beings devoid of truth. There is no such thing as water not flowing, and there is no such thing as truth not being transmitted. Some diggers, content with water that is turbid and bitter, may relinquish their efforts, and never know, throughout their lives, what sweet water is. On the other hand, there are some who find it. It is a grave mistake to say [with Han Yü] that "Yao transmitted the *Tao* to Shun, Shun to Yü, Yü to T'ang, T'ang to Kings Wên and Wu, and Chou Kung, and the latter to Confucius, who passed it on to Mencius after whose death the succession was lost." Since that pronouncement was made the public has assumed without question that the Sung philosophers¹³ "continued the tradition." But what about the millennium and more that intervened between Mencius and the Sung? If there were none in that period who obtained truth, *Tao* must surely have perished, just as men perish when they find no living water. How, under those circumstances, could it have been handed down to our time, and why did mankind have to wait until the Sung¹⁴ before truth could be rediscovered? How shall we account, moreover, for the fact that Sung rule was so weak and impotent that it was nearly extinguished—more impotent, in fact, than those intervening dynasties that "lost the succession"? Arrogant, self-satisfied but with flags flying, it did not know the depths of its deterioration. . . . In my biographical work I have taken no pains to arrange Confucian notables according to the traditional schools of thought, nor along the lines of their transmission. All that it is essential to know is that the *Tao* never "lost its succession," each teacher promulgating his own point of view.

In his *Foreword* to imperial biographies (*Chi chuan*) he says:

Man's conception of right and wrong originally had no fixed quality, there being no established standards for sitting in judgment upon others. Having no fixed standards, one individual could blame and another could praise, both maintaining their points of view without mutual injustice. Without harking back to remote antiquity, one can, however, confidently say that in the thousand and more years covered by the Han, T'ang, and Sung dynasties there was no [true conception of] right or wrong—not because people in those times had no failings, but because the only virtues and failings they knew were those designated by Confucius. . . . Bickerings about right and wrong are like arguments about the rotation of day and night—the problems are never identical. What was right yesterday may be wrong to-day, and this in turn may be right day after to-morrow. No one knows what standards Confucius himself would set up were he to be reborn in our time. How, then, is it possible to decide upon unchanging standards for the distribution of rewards and punishments?

In a letter¹⁵ to a friend he said:

When Heaven gives birth to a man it confers on him some reason for existence; he does not need to wait for Confucius to confer it upon him, before becoming an

¹³ Those mentioned are Chou Tun-i (1017-1073 A. D.), Ch'êng Hao (1032-1065), Ch'êng I (1033-1107) Chang Tsai (1020-1077), and Chu Hsi (1130-1200).

¹⁴ Chu Hsi, in the preface to his commentaries on the *Great Learning* and the *Doctrine of the Mean*, definitely states that the "succession" was reestablished with the writings of the two Sung philosophers, Ch'êng Hao and Ch'êng I.

¹⁵ Quoted in *Wu Yü wên lu*, p. 29.

adequate personality. Otherwise, one would have to conclude that in the ages prior to Confucius there was no hope whatever of becoming a [self-sufficing] man. When Mencius said, "I want to learn to be like Confucius"¹⁵ he renounced the possibility of being more than Confucius—I have nothing but contempt for such motives, and you would not wish me to countenance them either. Confucius not only never taught others to be like himself, but said in answer to a question of Yen Yüan, "Virtue has its source in oneself, and can not be derived from others."¹⁷

Fang chih k'ao kao (Preliminary Studies in Gazetteers) by Ch'ü Hsüan-ying, of Yenching and Tsinghua Universities, first edition, December, 1930. The compiler of this work aims to do for the gazetteer literature of China (known to the Chinese as *fang chih*, or local histories) what the eminent scholar Chu I-tsun (1629-1709), did for the lost and extant literature on the classics when he compiled his famous *Ching I K'ao*.¹⁸ Following the arrangement and terminology of the *Ta ch'ing i t'ung chih* (General Gazetteer of the Ch'ing Dynasty) published in 1740, Mr. Ch'ü records the dates of various editions, authorship, table of contents, changes in geographical terminology, and the history of gazetteer-writing in given localities—at the same time directing attention to little-known facts of special historical interest. When completed, this work will describe some 1,500 gazetteers in the private library of a Tientsin collector, Jên Fêng-pao, who bore the expense of publication. This descriptive bibliography does not include gazetteers of famous mountains or temples, nor does it list supplementary gazetteers in other large collections, such as the National Library of Peiping, Nanking University, or the Han Fên Lou recently destroyed with the Commercial Press. Only the first series (in three volumes) covering the provinces of northeast China, including Manchuria, is now printed—continuations covering the remaining topography are promised for a later time.

The oldest extant Chinese gazetteer—the *Hua yang kuo chih* by Ch'ang Chü—was written as early as 347 A. D., being a description of the area to-day incorporated in southern Shensi and northern Szechuan. The growth and extent of such topographical literature may be gaged from the fact that the gazetteer titles which are mentioned in the literature of the Sung period (960-1279 A. D.) alone are estimated to number at least 220.¹⁹ Until the eighteenth century, gazetteers were thought of primarily as works on geography. Because they were compiled at government command it was natural to regard them as perfunctory documents the compilation of which afforded impecunious literati an opportunity to supplement their incomes. It

¹⁵ Mencius II, I, II, 22.

¹⁷ Analects XII, 1.

¹⁸ Completed in 1699, but not printed until 1754.

¹⁹ Of these scarcely more than 25 are extant. See the journal, *Kuo hsüeh tun ts'ung* vol. 1, No. 1, article by Wu Ch'ü-ch'ang, *Sung tai chih ti li hsüeh shih* (The Study of Geography in Sung Times), p.60.

is not surprising, therefore, that despite the great volume of this branch of literature the catalogers of the eighteenth century Imperial Library chose to list only some 150 titles.

The first scholar of distinction to utilize them on a large scale was Ku Yen-wu (1613-1682), who was thereby enabled to complete, in 1662, his massive work on the defenses of the empire, *T'ien hsia chün kuo li ping shu*. The importance of gazetteer writing was measurably enhanced when the noted philosopher, Tai Chên (1723-1777), undertook in 1771 the organization of the gazetteer of Fenchowfu, Shansi, and in the following year that of Fenyang-hsien (Shansi). Other eminent scholars like Hung Liang-chi (1746-1809), Wu I (1745-1799), and Sun Hsing-yen (1753-1818) performed a similar service for district gazetteers in Shensi, Honan, and Kiangsu, respectively. It was not, however, until the critical historian, Chang Hsüeh-ch'êng (1738-1801) organized the provincial gazetteer of Hupeh,²⁰ and district gazetteers in Anhui and Chihli that their significance to history was adequately recognized. He maintained that when properly edited, on the basis of documents preserved in local archives, they would in time constitute an indispensable source for the rewriting of the national history. Historians would naturally turn to them for information concerning the social organization, the economic conditions, the folkways and superstitions, the biographical data, and the cultural achievements of any given locality.

Through the kindness of Mr. Yao Ming-ta, historical editor of the Commercial Press, Shanghai, the Library was permitted to obtain a photostat of the late Liang Ch'i-ch'ao's unpublished lectures on the Date and Authenticity of Ancient Books (*Ku shu chên wei chi ch'i nien tai*) which he delivered at Yenching University, February to June, 1927. They were transcribed verbatim by Mr. Yao Ming-ta and two friends, the original copy being in the custody of the Liang family. In these lectures Mr. Liang comments on, or discusses more or less exhaustively, some 125 titles of varying degrees of authenticity—mostly in the classical field. The treatment, therefore, covers a far larger number of works than was the case with the lectures which he delivered at Tsinghua University in 1925, and which were published in December of that year under the title, *Yao chi chieh t'i chi ch'i tu fa* (Analysis of Significant Books, and Ways to Study Them).

²⁰ This work unfortunately was never printed and the manuscript is lost, but a table of contents and a full exposition of his views on gazetteer writing is preserved in his *Chang shih i shu* (Literary Remains), sec. 14.

According to Mr. Liang, the earliest known Chinese work on the detection of forgeries was written by Lin Hsiao-ts'un (or Lin Shih), a pupil of the great Han commentator, Chêng Hsüan (A. D. 127-200). He was the author of a work now lost—*Shih-lun ch'i-nan* (Some Difficulties Explained)—which was expressly written to prove the spuriousness or late authorship of the *Chou-li*. It is stated in *chüan* 100 of the *Later Han History*—"Lin Hsiao-ts'un came to be widely known, but died early in his career. K'ung Yung [A. D. 153-208, a descendant of Confucius in the twentieth degree] regretted that he was not as accomplished as he [Lin]; and saw to it that his tablet was placed in the district temple." This work by Lin Hsiao-ts'un seems to have been of considerable length, for the same history (*chüan* 65) states that it comprised more than 100,000 words. Chêng Hsüan's²¹ and later K'ung Ying-ta's (A. D. 574-648) commentaries occasionally mention the work, at the same time disclosing something of its critical viewpoint. The following direct quotation from it is reproduced in the preface to Chia Kung-yen's (seventh century A. D.) commentary on the *Chou-li*: "Han Wu-ti [B. C. 157-87] knew the book [the *Chou-li*] to be late, disordered, and unsubstantiated."

Mr. Liang points out, what is not fully recognized, that Hu Ying-lin's (A. D. 1551-1618) *Ssu pu chêng wei*²² (Forgeries in Four Branches of Literature)—a work which comments critically on more than 100 titles—is the first Chinese book specifically written to examine the authenticity of numerous works in several fields of literature. It is true that two centuries earlier Sung Lien (A. D. 1310-1381) published his *Chu-tzû pien*²³ (Critique of the Philosophers) in which are briefly analyzed some 50 philosophical writings, but he lacked a proper critical method and confined himself to rather subjective judgments in one field of literature only.

It should be noted, in this connection, that the *Hsing ts'un lu* (Luckily Preserved Records), mentioned in the Library's Annual Reports for 1929 (p. 289) and 1930 (p. 356), is designated by Liang Ch'i-ch'ao as a forged document of the early Ch'ing period. It purports to be an unbiased record of the political events that led to the fall of the Ming dynasty, and was alleged to have been written by Hsia Yün-i shortly before his suicide in 1645, supplemented by his son, Hsia Fu, who was executed two years later. While the former was a member of the Tung Lin Party which opposed the destructive policies of the eunuch, Wei Chung-hsien, he would not, in Mr. Liang's opinion, have written a work of this nature. In

²¹ For Chêng Hsüan's reply to Lin Shih see vol. 5 of the *Chêng shih i shu* (Lost Fragments of Chêng Hsüan's Writings), collected by Yüan Chün in 1795, but not printed until 1884 and 1888.

²² The best modern reprint of this work is one repunctuated and prefaced by Ku Chieh-kang and published in 1926.

²³ *Ibid.*, but published in 1929.

support of this view he quotes (unfortunately without documentation) a statement by the well-known contemporary, Huang Tsung-hsi (A. D. 1610-1695), denying Hsia Yun-i's authorship, and adding that the title of the document should in reality have read, "Unluckily Preserved Records" (*Pu hsing ts'un lu*)!

Mr. Liang's critical judgments are always suggestive, and for that reason, at least, deserve respectful attention. But in covering such a wide range of topics it is obvious that he could not expend on any of them the painstaking scholarship which one associates with such names as Ku Yen-wu (A. D. 1613-1682), Yen Jo-chü (1636-1704), and T'sui Shu (1740-1816).

A handbook useful to all students in sinology is the *Li-tai ming-jên shêng-tsu nien-piao* (Chronology of Famous Names in Chinese History) compiled by Liang T'ing-t'san and published in one volume by the Commercial Press in 1930. It is incorporated in the *Wan yü wên k'u* Series. The compiler's preface is dated May 1927, with a foreword by his uncle, the late Liang Ch'í-ch'ao (1873-1929) dated a month earlier. In this work are listed, in order of birth, the names (including styles and pseudonyms), native places, and dates of birth and death (in both Chinese and western reckoning) of some 5,000 individuals. A supplement gives similar information for 221 emperors since the Han, 560 Buddhist and Taoist priests, and 70 noted women. Indexes are provided in both the radical and "four-corner" system, but where year of birth is approximately known names may readily be located without reference to these aids.

The forerunner of this work, and one to which Mr. Liang was greatly indebted, is the *I nien lu*²⁴ (Record of Uncertain Dates) initiated by the great Ch'ing scholar, Ch'ien Tashin (1728-1804) and left uncompleted by him in 1787. His manuscript, containing some three hundred dated names—from Chêng Hsüan (A. D. 127-200) of the Han to Tai Chên (1723-1777) of the Ch'ing—was supplemented (*hsü*) by a pupil, Wu Hsiu (1765-1827) with 400 additional names, and printed in 1818 with a preface which the *ku wên* scholar, Yao Nai (1731-1815), had composed for the joint work "on a snowy New Year's day in 1813." Another supplement (*Pu i nien lu*) with 400 more names was prepared by Ch'ien Chiao and published in 1838. A third (*San hsü i nien lu*) with 1,200 names was brought together by Lu Hsin-yüan (1834-1894) and published in 1879. A fourth (*I nien kêng lu*) by Chang Ming-k'ê (1829-1908) appeared in 1898; and a fifth (*Wu hsü i nien lu*) by

²⁴ Literally "Record of those whose age is in doubt," referring to the episode related in *Tso chuan* (Duke Hsiang 30th year, 2d month) of a childless old man of Chiang (in Chin) who attended a feast in honor of those who had a share in the walling of Ch'i. Some who were present "doubted his age" (*I nien*) and would have him tell it. He said, "A small man like me does not know how to keep a record of the years." But from circumstantial evidence, which he was able to give, his inquirers ascertained his age to be 73.

Min Êr-ch'ang a few years later. In 1925 all supplements were consolidated by Chang Wei-hsiang in 8 volumes under the title *I nien lu hui pien* (Union List of Uncertain Dates). But even this edition has the disadvantage of all earlier ones in that names are arranged according to the archaic rhyme which renders its use by the uninitiated difficult. Mr. Liang's new work not only overcomes this defect, but supplements all existing Chinese helps by more than a thousand names, and exceeds by double that number those listed in the most commonly used English biographical dictionary which needs hereafter to be rigidly checked for chronological accuracy. Mr. Liang's compilation will be chiefly criticized for its paucity of modern names, and for not giving the sources from which the dates were determined. The *I nien lu*²⁵ must, therefore, still be referred to when one wishes to know on what evidence—historical, literary, or epigraphic—the determination was made.

The Editorial Board of the Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series has up to the present published indexes to the following works: *Shuo yüan*, on the principles of government, and the duties of officials; compiled chiefly from older documents by Liu Hsiang B. C. 77-76. (February, 1931.)

Pai hu t'ung, an exposition of classical and philosophical terminology in terms of literature prior to and including the Han. While commonly attributed to Pan Ku (A. D. 32-92) it was probably not brought together till a century later. (June, 1931.)

K'ao ku ch'ê i (Doubts Which my Reading of Ancient Literature has Raised), by Yeh Ta-ch'ing, late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries. (July, 1931.)

Li tai t'ung hsing ming lu (Duplicate Clan and Personal Names in Various Dynasties) compiled by Liu Ch'ang-hua in the middle of the last century, and published after 1871. (August, 1931.)

I-li yin-tê (Index to the *Decorum Ritual*). (January, 1932.)

Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu tsung-mu, chi wei-shou shu-mu yin-tê (Index to the eighteenth century *Imperial Catalogue* and Excluded Books), 2 volumes. (February, 1932.)

In all the above indices the Chinese characters are arranged according to the *kuei hsieh* numeral system invented by Mr. William Hung, the editor of the *Series*. But supplementary indices, according to the Wade romanization, or by the number of strokes, are provided for those not familiar with his numeral method. A table with formulæ facilitates the finding of the desired passage in most current editions. Each index has a preface by the editor giving the latest conclusions on the authorship, date, transmission, and historicity of the text. As this is a pioneer project in the indexing of Chinese books, it was

²⁵ For a full exposition of the various supplements to the *I nien lu* see Paul Pelliot, *Les Yi Nien Lou*, *T'oung Pao*, 1927-28, pp. 65-81.

necessary to apply it first to works small in compass, but rich in data useful to students in the historical and social sciences.

A good example of such a work is the *K'ao ku ché i* listed above. Although known to have been printed in the first half of the thirteenth century, neither the title nor the author's biography appears in the *Sung History*. In the succeeding five centuries no reprints seem to have been made, and the work would certainly have been lost had not some 74 passages been copied from the *Yung lo ta tien* by the compilers of the *Ssu-k'u ch'üan shu* in 1775, and printed in 2 volumes of the *Wu ying tien chü chên pan ts'ung shu*. Although the complete work was never recovered, enough has been transmitted to prove its usefulness for purposes of textual and historical criticism, having valuable citations from works now lost or mutilated. It is also an example of unusual skepticism for the period in which it was written.

But the work which sinologists were most eager to see adequately indexed is the *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu tsung mu* or Descriptive Catalogue of the Imperial Library. This index, begun by James R. Ware, of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, was taken over by the institute's editorial board, and expanded and revised to conform to the *kuei hsieh* numeral system. As now printed, Volume I constitutes an index to the 10,406 works which have critical notices (*t'i yao*) in the Catalogue. After each title is indicated the number of *p'ien* or *chüan*, the author's name, and the location of the *t'i yao* in the Catalogue. This total number of titles includes the 3,448 copied into the manuscript Library (*Ssu k'u*); the 6,783 which were not copied, but were allowed critical notice (*ts'un mu*); and the 175 later submitted by Jüan Yüan²⁶ (1764-1849) but also not copied (*wei shou*) into the Library. Volume II constitutes an index to the names of all known authors, followed by an indication of the dynasties in which they lived, a list of their works, and the chapter and page on which the descriptive notice may be found.

In the past there have been several partial indexes to the Imperial Catalogue, one of the earliest being the *Ssu k'u shu mu lüeh* compiled by a Manchu, Fei-mu Wên-lang, and published in 1870. It is in reality merely a table of contents with *titles* listed in the order in which they appear in the descriptive Catalogue. Hence, unless one already knew approximately where the title would be classified, one could not locate it through this index. A better title index—the *Ssu-k'u ch'üan shu tsung mu yün pien*—was completed by Fan Chih-hsi in five large manuscript volumes in 1871. Two prefaces in his manuscript, dated 1875 and 1882, state that it would shortly be printed. But it was deposited in what is now the Peiping National Library,

²⁶ Jüan Yüan's *t'i yao* were published by his son in 1822.

and not until recently was a photographic reproduction available. While this is a true *title* index, it had the misfortune to be arranged according to the *rhyme*, which restricts its use wholly to the few who can use this archaic finding method. A more convenient *title* index (exclusive of the class commonly known as *belles lettres*) was prepared in the order of the Cantonese romanization by the eminent sinologist, Dr. E. J. Eitel, some fifty years ago. Never printed, this manuscript fell into the hands of Prof. Friedrich Hirth, of Columbia University, who in 1916 permitted Dr. Walter T. Swingle to revise and photostat it, and have it rearranged²⁷ in the order of the Wade romanization. While very convenient, its reproduction in photostat restricted its use to but a few Western libraries. In 1926 the Ta Tung Shu Chü published, in connection with its Catalogue, a convenient stroke-order *author* index (*Ssü-k'u ch'üan shu tsung mu so yin*) with the titles of works listed after each author's name. In 1929 Yang Li-ch'êng published under the name *Wên lan kê mu so yin* a stroke-order *title* index of that one of the four extant sets of the *Ssü k'u ch'üan shu* which is deposited in the library known as *Wên Lan Kê*, Hangchow. It indicates beneath each title the dynasty in which the work was written, the author's name, number of *chüan*, classification, and its call number in the library. But it fails to list the so-called *excluded* works, and has been criticized for other omissions and errors. Thus prior to the advent of Mr. Hung's 2-volume index to the Imperial Catalogue there was none which indexed both titles and authors, and none which combined all the conveniences which the new work has. In one of his prefaces the editor announces that his staff is now preparing an index to the bibliographical sections in 19 of the Dynastic Histories. Let us hope that nothing will delay its speedy appearance!

In the preparation of the above report I must express my thanks to Han Shou-hsüan, cataloguer of the Chinese collection, for valuable criticisms and suggestions.

NOTES ON CHINESE HERBALS AND OTHER WORKS ON MATERIA MEDICA

(By Dr. WALTER T. SWINGLE, United States Department of Agriculture)

The acquisition of the original edition of the great herbal, *Pên ts'ao kang mu*, of Iñ Shih-chên, published in 1590, marks the successful end of a search that has been in progress for two decades. This herbal, still in widespread use by old-style Chinese doctors and until a few years ago the recognized standard work on Chinese Materia Medica, supplanted almost completely all older Chinese

²⁷ By Mrs. Caroline Rixford Byrd.

Materia Medica within a few years after it was published. The author was, curiously enough, not a professional physician but held the relatively minor post of magistrate of the district of P'êng ch'i in Szechwan Province. He had previously served as Offerer of Sacrifices in the court of the Prince of Ch'u, one of the princes of the Ming imperial family. His sons, Li Chien-chung, also a district magistrate, Li Chien-yüan and Li Chien-fang, the last an honored physician, supervised the publication after the father's death. In this work some of the other sons and grandsons of the author also assisted.

As has been noted in past Annual Reports of the Librarian of Congress (see especially the Report of 1925, pp. 21-22; 1926, pp. 250-255; 1928, pp. 293-294; 1929, pp. 320-321; 1930, pp. 369-370 and 379-380), the Library of Congress has a remarkable collection of the editions of this work, now numbering 12 in all, including the newly acquired first edition, and three more editions are found in the Library of the United States Department of Agriculture, making a total of 15 available for study in Washington. Until last year it had proved impossible to secure a copy of the first edition, although a spurious third edition, printed almost entirely from the somewhat worn blocks of the first edition, was obtained in Japan in 1926. (See Report for 1926, pp. 250-255.)

At the present time only three copies of the first edition of the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* are known—one in the Imperial Cabinet Library in Toyko, one in the library of the University Botanical Garden at Kyoto, formerly in the possession of the late Professor M. Shirai of Tokyo, and the copy recently purchased in Japan for the Chinese collection of the Library of Congress. The first edition is of very great interest to western scholars and in particular to Americans because it gives the earliest printed account yet found of the introduction and spread of maize in China. The paragraph on maize occupies 6 of the 12 columns of folio 7 recto, of book 23, under the class *Ku pu*, Grains, subclass *Chi su lei*, Millet-like grains. It reads, in a very literal rendering, based on a translation by Michael J. Hagerty and Wei Lin with suggestions from Prof. Kiang Kang-hu:

Yü shu shu, Jade Szechwan Millet [Sorghum]. [Item added to Chinese Materia Medica in the *Pen ts'ao*] *Kang mu*.

Synonym: *Yü kao liang*, Jade tall Millet [Sorghum].

Collected Explanations, [Li] Shih-chên says: The *yü shu shu* seed came from the western lands; it is still seldom cultivated. Its stalks and leaves are both similar to those of the *shu shu*, [Szechwan millet, a form of *Sorghum vulgare*, Pers.], but plumper and shorter; they also resemble those of the *i i*, [Job's tears, *Coix lachryma*, L.]. The stalks are three or four feet high. In the sixth and seventh months the flowers open; well formed *sui*, [literally grass heads, here meaning the tassel] like *pi mai* [literally sterile grain], and in addition, a single *pao* [a head with husks, meaning the ear], shaped like a flower bud of the *tsung*

[Fortune's palm, *Trachycarpus Fortunei*, Hook.] issues from the heart of the stalk. From the top of the ear comes forth a white beard [the silk] that hangs far down. After a long time the ear breaks open disclosing the seeds—numerous kernels, collected and crowded—seeds as large as those of Fortune's palm and yellowish white in color. These may be boiled or roasted and eaten; when roasted they break open [pop] into white flakes [literally white flowers] like popped glutinous grain in appearance.

Then follow two columns on the medicinal uses first of the seeds of maize, then of the roots and heads. The seeds are said to be "sweet, neutral in effect upon the system, and nonpoisonous." A broth made by boiling the roots and leaves, if drunk frequently is said to allay the intense pain of gravel.

It must be remembered that Li Shih-chên in spite of his long experience in describing the many kinds of plants used in Chinese *Materia Medica*, had never seen any plant flowering like maize which has the male flower in a tassel not unlike a sorghum head at the top of the plant, but has the female flower inclosed closely in husks and arising on the side of the stalk in the axil of a leaf several feet below the tassel.

He used two different words for the tassel and ear, but the artist failed to understand him in making the illustration and put the ear on the top of the stalk where the tassel should be and omitted the tassel altogether unless a tattered leaf near the top of the stalk represents the artist's idea of the tassel. Apparently no one has appreciated up to now how well the great Chinese herbalist described maize, so utterly unlike the other grass grains known to the Chinese.

Because of Spanish accounts of the culture of maize in China as early as the second half of the sixteenth century, before European explorers had penetrated into Eastern China, it was at one time supposed that maize might have reached China by some trans-Pacific migratory movement of Amerinds or Polynesian peoples before Columbus discovered the New World. (See Bureau of Plant Industry, Bul. 161, U. S. Dept. of Agr., by G. N. Collins, "A New Type of Indian Corn from China," which has a chapter on the early accounts of maize in China.)

The Chinese herbals give weighty evidence to disprove this view. No Chinese herbal written before 1492 so far found contains any reference to maize, and the very first important herbal written after that date, the *Pên ts'ao kang mu*, finished by Li Shih-chên in 1578, does give an unmistakable account of this curious new cereal. See Dr. B. Laufer's illuminating discussion of this subject in "Introduction of Maize into eastern Asia" in *Congrès international des Américanistes XV^e Session, Quebec, 1906*, 1:223-257.

According to the account given by Li Shih-chên, maize did not spread from the Portuguese settlement at Macao in southeastern China, but entered China from the West. This would indicate that

it had spread from Goa or some other Portuguese settlement in India over the almost impassable Himalaya Mountains in record time, as it was well enough known in West China where Li Shih-chên served as magistrate to be included in his herbal, of which the original compilation is said to have been completed in 1578, less than a century after the Portuguese reached India.

This copy of the first edition of the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* is in 52 books with two additional books of illustrations. It is complete and in good condition, though printed from slightly worn blocks. It is in almost exactly the same state as the other two known copies of this edition. It lacks several minor works usually bound in with later editions of the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* (see Report for 1929, p. 320) and strangely enough has only one preface, the one written especially for this work by the very well-known writer, Wang Shih-chêng, which was dated 1590. It is known that Wang Shih-chêng fell into disgrace about this time, but it did not cause his laudatory preface to be suppressed by Li Shih-chên's sons and grandsons when they published the work.

It is worthy of note that this first edition does not contain any reference to Li Chien-yüan's memorial to the Emperor Wan Li transmitting his father's work as related in the Ming History (Book 299, p. 5). Possibly he sent to the throne, not the manuscript as has been assumed, but a printed copy of this first edition.

As the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* is fundamentally important for the study of Chinese cultivated crops and wild economic plants, the very complete set of editions of this work now in Washington are likely to prove of great value to plantmen as well as to students of Chinese *Materia Medica*.

Another Chinese herbal was acquired last year that seems to be unknown both to Chinese and foreign bibliographers. It is the *Pên*

Pên ts'ao hui chien

ts'ao hui chien, by Ku Yüan-chiao (*tsu Yen-wên*)
of P'iling district (the present Wuchin district)

in Kiangsu Province. The work is in 10 books and 2 supplements, bound in 12 volumes in 2 cases. It has three prefaces, one undated by Li Mou (*tsu Mi-an*) and two by the author, one dated 1660, the other 1666. It also has an undated prefatory note by Ch'ien Yin (*tsu Wên-yin*). It appears to have been published about the date of the author's last preface, in 1666, and is in good condition. Of the 10 books of the main work, 7 concern plants, 2 animals, and 1 minerals. The illustrations, some 264, are small and sketchy in the style of those of the *Pên ts'ao kang mu*. A supplement, *Chieh shuo*, in one book, listed in the table of contents, discusses basic vitality and the different phases of *Ch'i* so vital in the theory of Chinese medicine. Another supplement, not mentioned in the table of contents, is the *Pên ts'ao hui chien tsung lüeh* or General résumé of the *Pên ts'ao hui chien*, also by

Ku Yuän-chiao, in one book. It discusses the origin of herbals and the origin and evolution of medical sciences and, under 14 headings, the nature and uses of drugs.

The author spent 20 years in a vain effort to pass the official examinations but finally gave up his dreams of superficial fame, as he calls them, and returned to the study of medicine. He makes caustic comment on the prescriptions of careless or ignorant physicians. "If the illness cured itself it was claimed to be due to the merit of the medicine; and if not cured, then it was considered that the illness was serious and incurable with medicine. Is this not tragic?"

In discussing *ma huang* (*Ephedra* sp.) Ku Yuän-chiao makes particularly clear the remarkable contrast, noted by nearly all Chinese writers on *Materia Medica*, between the action of the stems and roots of *Ephedra*.

Of the stems he says: "*Ma huang* has a natural endowment of pure *yang* or positive element and is violent and powerful, therefore it is able to remove stoppage and induce the flow of saliva. As a general rule, if the patient is in a perspiration he should not use *ma huang*. This is fixed rule. . . . [*Ma huang* is used habitually in China to induce profuse perspiration in curing colds.] . . . Only those suffering from illness due to colds and not perspiring should use it."

On the other hand, he says: "The roots and nodes (of the stems) stop perspiration. When to the *T'ang kwei liu huang t'ang*, a medicinal broth made from fresh and cured *Rehmannia*, *Phellodendron amurense*, *Scutellaria*, *Coptis*, and *hung ch'i* (*Astragalus hoangtshy*), roots of *ma huang* are added, it will cure involuntary perspiration very effectively. . . .

"For this reason, when *ma huang* is to be used its roots and nodes should be removed. . . . The roots and nodes have a nature that is antagonistic (to the stems)."

Another herbal, a small one apparently unknown to Chinese bibliographers, is appended to the revised edition of the *Wan Shih chia ch'ao*

chi shih liang fang, a work originally written by Pên ts'ao yao hsung Wan Piao (*tzu* Min-wang hao Lu-yüan) of Ssu ming, Chekiang Province, and revised and enlarged by Wan Pang-fu (*tzu* Sui-jen), his grandson. The present work is in 7 books bound in 10 volumes in 1 case. It is in good condition and shows a few carefully written manuscript notes. The original work was in 5 books and strangely enough Wan Piao, the author, was not a physician but a military official, who took the military degree *wu chin shih* about 1520 and won fame in combatting Japanese invaders of China in the years following. The grandson, Wan Pang-fu, who revised and augmented the work, was also a military official who also won fame fighting the invading island tribes, and was in consequence promoted to the rank of governor general.

There are three prefaces to the work, one dated 1600, another 1601, and the third 1609; together with a *Fan li*, or General Plan of the Work, written by Wan Pang-fu in 1609.

It is essentially a collection of prescriptions but Wan Pang-fu added three parts, making up the 6th book, and this copy secured for the Library of Congress has also a small herbal, *Pên ts'ao yao hsing* in 1 book, wherein drugs are classed according to their natures. The author says, "Each of the numerous warm, cool, cold, and hot substances is arranged according to its use in order to avoid experimentation in treating diseases."

This copy has at first sight the appearance of being a Japanese reprint—it certainly has Japanese binding, i. e., stiff paper covers to the volumes and a narrow binding margin. The paper, too, resembles Japanese paper.

However, the work lacks the printer's name and date, usually found in Japanese reprints, and may prove to be a rough-paper Chinese edition that was taken to Japan and preserved there. The work is not listed in any Japanese catalogue of Chinese works, nor in Whitney's list of Chinese and Japanese medical works. A Japanese edition is listed in the Chinese library catalogue *Pa ch'ien chüan lou shu mu*, but is said to have only six books. No description is given in this catalogue. It is certainly a rare work and the herbal *Pên ts'ao yao hsing*, forming the last appendix, may be the only copy known.

Apparently not all the revised editions of the work contain the *Pên ts'ao yao hsing*, since the Cyclopedia of Chinese Medicine states that the revised edition has six books, and lists the three parts included in the sixth book but not the *Pên ts'ao yao hsing*. This herbal constitutes an entire book in the set of the *Wan Shih chia ch'ao chi shih liang fang* secured for the Library of Congress. As this herbal is mentioned by title in the *Fan li* or Plan of the Work, written by Wan Pang-fu, it should be considered as an appendix to the main work and should have been noted by bibliographers unless their copies of the *Wan Shih chia ch'ao chi shih liang fang* were imperfect.

The account of *ma huang* in the *Pên ts'ao yao hsing* as translated by Mr. Michael J. Hagerty and Mr. Wei Lin, reads:

Ma huang, it is a *chün*, sovereign remedy. Its taste is bitterish sweet, its temperature is warm; it is nonpoisonous.

It is a specific for diseases of the small intestine and urinary bladder, injury from cold, headache, and intermittent fever; as it produces perspiration, cures fever, and opens up the *t'ai yang* and *shao yin* (systems of blood vessels) in the veinous blood it cures urticaria. It will cure poisonous conditions on the outside of the body (exanthema and rheumatism), numbness of the skin and flesh, and small-pox in children where the pustules show a tendency to turn inward.

Ma huang is roasted with honey and taken. Its roots and nodes are able to check perspiration.

Here again the contrast between the stems of *ma huang*, which "promote perspiration," and the roots and nodes, which "check perspiration," is clearly asserted.

The Library of Congress was fortunate enough to secure last year the principal medical work, the *I lei yüan jung*, of Wang Hao-ku (tzu Chin-chih, hao Hai-ts'ang), a brilliant scholar and physician who lived in North China at the close of the Chin or Tartar dynasty, and the beginning of the Yüan or Mongol dynasty.

The *I lei yüan jung*, a
medical work by a
Chin Herbalist

Wang Hao-ku is the author of a treatise on Chinese Materia Medica, the *Tang yeh pên ts'ao*, one of the 42 important Chinese herbals listed by Li Shih-chên in the introduction to his *Pên ts'ao kang mu*, which is fortunately found in the original Sung or Yüan edition in the Library of Congress Chinese collection. (It is, by the way, the only anciently printed Chinese herbal known to be found outside of the Far East.)

Wang Hao-ku studied with Li Kao (tzu Tung-yüan), a celebrated physician who flourished in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and wrote many medical works, among them the *Yung yao fa hsiang*, a treatise on the use of drugs, also listed by Li Shih chên as one of the 42 standard Chinese works on Materia Medica. Wang Hao-ku was also a disciple of the celebrated physician Chieh-ku (the literary name of Chang Yüan-su) who flourished during the Chin (Tartar) dynasty (A. D. 1115-1234) and who wrote the *Chieh-ku Chên chu nang*, "Chieh-ku's Bag of Pearls," another of the 42 standard works on Chinese Materia Medica listed by Li Shih-chên.

Because of Wang Hao-ku's association with two of the most famous physicians and writers on Materia Medica of his time and because he himself published a standard treatise on the same subject, his other medical works acquire a special interest.

The *I lei yüan jung* is a treatise on medicine arranged according to the 12 systems of blood vessels. It begins with diseases due to the cold and ends with miscellaneous diseases. It was included among the works selected by the Emperor Ch'ien Lung's commission to be copied in the great *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* manuscript library. It was first compiled in 1231, but the original manuscript was stolen in 1237 so the author rewrote it during the last years of the Chin dynasty. His preface is dated 1237. Two new editions were published in the Ming dynasty, one in 1543, and another in 1593. The last edition, the only one available to Ch'ien Lung's commission in the last quarter of the eighteenth century is the one secured by the Library of Congress. It is in 12 books bound in 8 volumes in 1 case, and is a very good example of Ming book printing of the Wan Li period and is in good condition except for the author's preface which is partly torn away.

This edition reprints the preface by Ku Sui that belonged to the 1543 edition, and has a new preface by the Censor Ch'i Ts'ai, dated 1593, who ordered this reprint. Tu Pên-tsun, the Assistant Salt Commissioner of Kiangnan, gave him a revised and corrected manuscript. The present edition is credited to Tu Pên-tsun in the Imperial Catalogue, but with the statement that it differs somewhat in the arrangement of the materials from the original edition no longer to be found in the Ch'ien Lung period.

The *I lei yüan jung* contains many prescriptions, among them one containing *ma huang* or Ephedra, dating from the beginning of the Christian era, an interesting bit of proof to show the great antiquity of the use of ephedrine in China. This prescription is called Chung-ching's *ma huang* broth. (Chang Chung-ching was a famous physician of the Late Han dynasty, 25-220 A. D., and the author of several medical works, including one on fevers.) The prescription is used to cure colds with inability to perspire, floating and constricted pulse. It is made as follows:

Ma huang (*Ephedra sinica*?) with joints removed, 1 mace.

Kan huei (young fleshy branches of *Cinamomum cassia*, with the rough bark removed), 1 mace.

Kan ts'ao (licorice root, *Glycyrrhiza* sp.) scorched, ½ mace.

Hsing jên (apricot, *Prunus Armeniaca*?) 3½ kernels.

Grind the above into a coarse powder. Each dose consists of 5 mace (*ch'ien*) boiled in 1½ cups of water until ½ remains. Remove the drugs and take while warm. In summer add some of the following: *Chih mu* (*Anemarrhena asphodeloides*), *huang ch'in* (*Scutellaria macrantha* or *S. biacalensis*?) as there is danger that a reddish-yellow rash might appear on the skin. If the patient happens to be ill in winter or in spring and in a debilitated cold condition, it is not suitable to add these extra ingredients.

This shows clearly that Chinese physicians even in ancient times knew that *ma huang* infusion was a powerful drug to be administered with discretion.

The herbals noted above are only the last few added to what is doubtless the largest single collection in the world, found in the Library of Congress. Many libraries in China and a few in Japan contain Chinese herbals not in the Washington collection, and in larger cities like Peiping, Tientsin, Nanking, Shanghai or Canton, the many Chinese libraries of each city taken together doubtless contain more herbals, but no single Oriental library, far less any European library, can rival the Library of Congress in this special field.

The scientific study of the principal drugs of the Chinese pharmacopœia has just begun. Some idea of its importance to the world is given by the rapidly increasing use of the alkaloid ephedrine prepared from the Chinese drug *ma huang*, *Ephedra sinica*, which is estimated to amount to about \$1,000,000 worth per annum in the United States alone. The Chinese have used *ma huang* for several

thousand years and still use it habitually. There is every reason to expect that other Chinese drugs, as soon as they have been studied scientifically, will prove to be valuable additions to the pharmacopœia of Western countries.

Chinese herbals are also of very great value for the study of the cultivated crops and wild economic plants of China.

As printing was first invented in China something over 1,400 years ago and came into general use almost exactly 1,000 years ago, the older herbals of China have an evidential value not possessed by the contemporary manuscript herbals of Europe since each and every manuscript copy was liable, even likely, to have errors both of omission and of commission from which the Chinese printed works were free.

The existence of carefully and critically compiled herbals, some of them beautifully illustrated, that were printed from a few decades to a few centuries before the discovery of America in 1492, has furnished evidence of the highest importance confirming the American origin and rapid post-Columbian diffusion of important cultivated plants such as maize, tobacco, sweetpotatoes, etc.

As usual, I have had the expert help of Michael J. Hagerty in preparing this account of Chinese accessions. Mr. Hagerty, in turn, has had the help of Wei Lin in making the translations quoted in this notice.

NOTES ON JAPANESE ACCESSIONS

(By Dr. SHIO SAKANISHI)

Among the accessions of the year may be mentioned a 10-volume collype reproduction of the *Lun-yü chu-shu* (Commentary on the Analects) of the Sung period (960–1279 A. D.), a gift of the late Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa (1839–1931). In the *Epilogue* he writes:

A Sung commentary to
the Analects

Throughout my life I have held the *Lun-yü* in high esteem, and have tried to follow its precepts closely. To my mind the way of Confucius can be summed up in the words *chu-jo—chu* meaning conscientiousness toward oneself, and *jo* consideration for others. The sage ventures in his teachings to govern the entire sphere of human affairs through the principles of *chu-jo*.

When we investigate the weal or woe of nations, we are convinced that they may be traced either to the observance or the neglect of these principles. There has lately been much discussion about the promotion of the peace of the world, but the attempt to solve the problem by means of disarmament is of minor importance. Why does not the peace advocate strike at the root of the matter if he desires to bring about peace on earth? . . . If nations faithfully follow the teachings of Confucius and earnestly practise the way of *chu-jo*, world-wide happiness can surely be achieved . . .

This is dated November, 1930, exactly a year before his death at the age of 92. Owing to his life-long effort to promote international peace and good will, Viscount Shibusawa was known as the "people's foreign minister." As early as 1861 when antiporeign sentiment in

Japan reached its height and all the diplomatic representatives except Townsend Harris fled from Tokyo, Shibusawa, then a young *samurai*, with others braved the mob and stood guard for the American consul day and night. He made frequent trips to the United States in the interest of Japanese-American friendship, and designated the jingoists' talk of war as "prattle of the ignorant."

The *Lun-yü chu-shu* is the work of three scholars—Ho Yen (3d century A. D.), Lu Yüan-lang (557- ? A. D.), and Hsing Ping (932-1010 A. D.). Ho Yen who served the Imperial house of Wei, acquired literary reputation through his commentary to the *Analects*. Lu Yüan-lang, better known by his style as Lu Tê-ming, was the Imperial librarian under the Emperor Yüan-ti of the Sui dynasty and tutor to two emperors of the T'ang. He distinguished himself by his defence of Confucianism against Buddhism and Taoism, and won the title of baron. His comments on the sounds and meaning of words in the *Lun-yü* are proof of his high scholarship. Three centuries after his death another classical scholar, Hsing Ping, added extensive annotations incorporating the works of his predecessors. Through untiring study he rose to the presidency of the Boards of works and rites, and expounded the classics to the emperor by reference to current events. To this day the *Lun-yü chu-shu* is considered one of the best commentaries on the *Analects* and is included in the *Shih san ching chu shu*—the combined commentaries of the Thirteen Classics. The original of the present edition is in the custody of the Imperial Household Library, Tokyo, and appears to be the only copy extant.

Toshoryō kanseki zenpon shomoku, Catalogue of rare Chinese books in the Library of the Imperial Household, in four volumes, is a gift of the Department of the Imperial Household. It contains 788 titles divided into four main groups: (1) Classics and histories; (2) philosophy and sciences; (3) *belles-lettres*; (4) Buddhist scriptures. Each title is carefully described with all necessary bibliographical data, including seals and special marks of previous owners.

Through the generosity of the Ikutoku Foundation, the Library of Congress announces the gift of the following three photolithographic editions of ancient manuscripts, the originals of which belong to the most noble Marquis Toshinari Maeda:

(1) *Goseibai shikimoku*, the Hōjō code of judicature (sometimes known as *Jōei shikimoku*, so named from the imperial reign) is a compendium of fifty-one brief articles, promulgated by the third of the line of the Hōjō Shogun, Yasutoki (1183-1242 A. D.), in 1232, and is the earliest of the feudal enactments of Japan. After the bloody reign of the house of Minamoto (1081-1220), the Hōjōs devoted assiduous attention to the administration of justice in their domains, and it is re-

Catalogue of rare Chinese
books in Japan

A thirteenth century
judicial code

corded that in Kamakura, the seat of the Bakufu, the first 15 days of every month were devoted to judicial cases, decisions being pronounced on the tenth, twentieth, and thirtieth days after the cases had been discussed. A bell was hung at the gate of the Record Office, and when a plaintiff struck it his plea was attended to. However, the new feudal society with a military class was so different from that of the Imperial Court in Kyōto that it would have been impracticable to try to enforce the accumulated laws of the Empire. Therefore, after long and careful study of cases and precedents from the time of Minamoto Yoritomo (1149–1201 A. D.) down to 1232, a new code was drawn up and promulgated.

The code pretends to be neither an exhaustive nor a systematic exposition of law, but a nucleus around which a series of supplementary enactments continued to grow. It begins with religion and ends with legal procedure. Other matters dealt with are political arrangements, grants, confirmations, succession, distribution of fiefs, crimes, and offenses. The authors of the code were especially cautious in the matter of political arrangements, for the necessary adjustments between the new government *de facto* in Kamakura and the old government *de jure* in Kyoto had not been made, and they displayed a strong desire to respect all existing interests and conserve old institutions as much as possible. But as a matter of fact feudal law grew at the expense of Imperial law and ultimately superseded it. Beneath the Solemn Oath, is the signature of thirteen members of the Council, dated "Tenth day of the Seventh month, first year of Jōei" (1232).

The Maeda copy of the *Goseibai shikimoku*, a slender volume of 34 leaves, lacks half of the last leaf which probably contained the date and the name of the person who copied it. But judging from the general make-up and from comparative study of the texts, it is agreed that the manuscript is one of the earliest and most important copies of the original code.

(2) *Nenchū gyōji hishō*, Annual Imperial calendar of rites and ceremonies, is a manuscript scroll 14 inches wide and 60 feet long, written on both sides. The original has been in the Maeda family since 1720 when Lord Tsunatoshi (1643–1724) obtained it from one Hara

A twelfth century
calendar

Morotsura, for 20 pieces of gold and 5 rolls of silk. At the end of the scroll, on the reverse side, is a genealogical table of the Nakahara family to whom the matter of court rites and ceremonies had been entrusted, and it is apparent that this manuscript was compiled from the records kept by the Nakahara family between 1053–1193—with a few more recent events added. According to the postscript, the original of the present edition was copied August 29, 1239, but in the entry under January 9, we find the posthumous name of the

Emperor Shijō who died January 9, 1242, three years after the date of the postscript. February 22 is designated as memorial day for the Emperor Gotoba who died on that date in 1239, but "Gotoba" is his posthumous name which was not conferred until July 8, 1242. There is also entered in the calendar the day of mourning for the mother of the Emperor Gosaga, who died on July 11, 1242, but this date was not determined until July 8, 1244. The entries mentioned above are all by the same hand, and judging from the appearance of the manuscript can hardly be later interpolations. We conclude, therefore, that the Maeda scroll was copied a few years after 1239—the date of the postscript—with important later additions. Although manuscripts of *Nenchū gyōji* are no rarity in Japan, the Maeda copy is one of the most complete. It records the anniversaries of the emperors and their families, of court officials, and of famous priests as well as the dates for their religious rites. All the entries—some of real historical significance—are clearly written, and a few are annotated.

(3) *Nihon-koku genpō zenāku rēiki*, a Japanese exempla book extolling the rewards of virtue and the punishments of vice, is one of

A Japanese exempla book

the rarest of manuscripts, and the Library of Congress is fortunate to have a part of it in a photolithographic reproduction of a manuscript belonging to Marquis Maeda. Since the disappearance of the 3-volume set from the library of the Koya monastery a few years ago, we no longer have a complete copy; the copy in the Shimpuku Temple in Owari Province lacks the first volume, and the Maeda manuscript the first two volumes.

Nihon-koku rēiki, so called for short, is a work of a priest, Keikai, of Yakushi Temple, in the province of Yamato. Of his life little is known, but the work was compiled between 782–823 A. D. He collected and recorded all stories he could find that circulated between the reigns of the Emperors Yūryaku (d. 403 A. D.) and Saga (d. 823 A. D.), particularly those which illustrate the teaching of the Buddhist theory of retribution, and this is the earliest known example of the tales that later became so popular in Japanese literature. In fact Keikai's work was the source book for many medieval tales and romances. The Maeda manuscript was copied on March 3, 1236, by a priest, Zenei, of whom otherwise nothing is known. On the cover one finds, beside the abridged title, the words, "Ex-libris Raishin"; and on the last flyleaf the name "Kōngō busshi Minamoto no Shū," followed shortly after, in the same hand, by the name "Shinren-in"—a part of a large establishment known as the Ninna Temple. The vermilion seal on the first page shows that it was once the property of the Ninna Temple in Yamato Province, but we are unable to establish the relationship of the manuscript to the names mentioned.

The tales of the *Nihon-koku rēiki*, written in simple Chinese, must have been as convincing to the medieval Japanese as the *Book of Martyrs* was to western minds. To cite but one example: On the seventh day of the fifth month of the year 752, the second year after the death of "Ōtomo no Akamaro," governor of the province of Musashi, a calf with black markings was born on a temple estate. These marks were interpreted as an inscription designating the name "Ōtomo no Akamaro" and were said to reveal how the latter had secretly appropriated temple property, but having died without punishment, was now suffering retribution by being reborn as a calf. The family mourned and feared, and on the first day of the sixth month of the same year the calf was exhibited to the public as a warning.

In recent years historians have been investigating early diplomatic relations between Korea and Japan, particularly intercourse after the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Peninsula in 1598. What misunderstandings there were may be traced to the fact that while the Japanese had a settlement in Korea and were anxious for continuance of commercial relations, the latter had no corresponding settlement on Japanese soil, cared little for reciprocal trade, and accordingly took high-handed measures to frustrate it. Many unsuccessful attempts had been made to put the missions of each country on a footing of strict reciprocity, but a climax came in 1711 with the arrival of the Korean Embassy in Yedo to congratulate the new shogun, Tokugawa Iyenobu (1772-1812), on his accession. There is in the Library of Congress a contemporary manuscript, *Chōsen-jin raihei no ki* (a memorandum on the arrival of the Korean embassy) a copy of the official document, which without doubt was prepared by Arai Hakuseki (1657-1725), tutor to the Shogun Iyenobu and an acknowledged authority on rites and ceremonies, who was entrusted with the task of "arranging for the reception, the entertainment, and the farewell." It describes the events between April, 1710, when the negotiation commenced, to November 19, 1711, when the mission left Yedo for home.

The first pages of the manuscript deal with the itinerary of the mission, which with its 544 members covered more than fourteen hundred miles on land and sea. According to the regulations of the Bakufu, the feudal lords whose territories lay between Tsushima and Yedo had not only to provide lodgings and sumptuous entertainments during the sojourn of the mission but also horses and palanquins for the higher officers. It was a policy of the Bakufu first to drain and weaken, on any plausible pretext, the resources of the feudal lords, and secondly to impress Koreans with a due sense of the power of the Empire. Colored robes were made for the official hosts, and a long

list of orders was posted in all towns and villages through which the mission was to pass. Above all, the Bakufu begged the people to be polite, not to cut across the procession, not to engage in loud talking or laughing, not to stand on high places while the embassy passed, and not to engage in private trading. The streets were to be swept, cleaned, and sprinkled with water, and special caution should be taken against fire.

In the middle of October, 1711, the Korean Ambassador, Chao T'ai-tê (Cho Tai-dak) and his suite were in Yedo. The procession in its full regalia, so strange and colorful, was not unlike that which such masters of color prints as Shiko, Shunman, and Utamaro depicted in their works a half century and more later. On November 1, there was the official reception, presentation of the King's letter, as well as his gifts to the Shogun Iyenobu, which consisted of 2 mares, 10 pairs of eagles, 15 tiger and 20 leopard skins, 50 pounds of ginseng, woven silk, woolen goods, and many other valuable Korean products. On the following day there was a banquet at Yedo castle followed by musical entertainment in the afternoon. On the third a grand circus was staged for the diversion of the foreign guests. A week later, on November 11, the envoy bade farewell to the Shogun and received a letter together with gifts to be delivered to the King. The gifts consisted of 20 swords of master workmanship, 20 complete sets of armour, 20 screens painted by masters, etc. It is worth noting that in this document each screen is carefully described with the title and name of the artist. The departure of the embassy was delayed because unfortunately a certain ideograph in the Shogun's written reply occurred in the taboo form of the name of the seventh ancestor of the Korean King. The ambassador insisted that the word be deleted, for otherwise upon his return his life would be in danger. At first the Bakufu refused, but after much bitter discussion, the request was granted and the ideograph was changed. Early on the morning of the 19th of November the envoy and his train left Yedo for the return journey.

To get the full significance of this manuscript, one must inquire into the rôle of Arai Hakuseki who acted as official host for the Bakufu. From the beginning he held that the dignity of the Empire would be better maintained if the Japanese attitude were firm; hence he abolished the gross and willful extravagance imposed upon the feudal lords, restricted the duration of the mission's stay in the capital, and insisted that the ambassador dismount from his palanquin at the gates of inns. Many of Arai's innovations were reasonable and based on good sense; in others, however, he pushed simplicity so far that the Korean mission was subjected to what seemed like downright discourteous treatment, bringing them into many unpleasant conflicts. It is said that at one time Arai threatened to kill the envoy and immolate himself.

From this small volume of the *Chōsen-jin raihei no ki*, historians can glean many other important facts relating to that time.

It is fortunate for students of Far Eastern art that in recent years, collectors of Japan are publishing illustrated catalogues of their treasures. The *Hakkaku-chō* (privately printed, 1931) in six folio volumes is a catalogue of a collection made by Mr. Jihei Kano, of Hyōgo Prefecture. Early potteries, paintings, lacquer wares, and facsimiles of calligraphy of eminent men of Japan and China, are reproduced, as far as possible, in their original size, and a few in color. Among the Chou dynasty (1122–255 B. C.) bronze cauldrons there is a rare specimen of a tripod beaker with a tight-fitting cover whose two long lips end in animal heads reminding one much of certain grotesque Scythian designs. A small gilt bronze banner with an intricate pattern of tendrils and of jeweled ropes has silhouettes of two graceful figures, and an angel playing a flute. Formerly the property of the Horyuji in Yamato, it is an exquisite example of the purely decorative art of Japan in the seventh century.

Research based on literary documents and archæological remains is taking firm root in Japanese scholarship; and of this Professor Sōgoro Uozumi's *Ko sha-ji no kenkyū* (Studies in ancient shrines and temples, Tokyo, 1931) is an outstanding example. The book is a collection of 34 essays, roughly falling into three main groups—religious, social and economic, historical and geographic. To the first belong such essays as "Folk-belief and Temples During the Muromachi Period, 1337–1573," and "Tutelary Gods and Ancestor Worship"; to the second, "Temple Lands in the Middle Ages," and "Reclamation Work of the Todaiji Temple and the Development of Cities"; and to the third, his essays on the rise of strong warrior clans in various provinces, and their relation to religious institutions. Throughout the book the writer's profound scholarship and keen analysis throw much light on controversial problems relating to the social, economic, and religious history of early Japan. It has thirty plates, most of which are facsimile reproductions of the documents, and many illustrations.

Unlike in the West, biography has not until recently been popular in Japan. But *Katō Takaaki*, Life of Count Takaaki Katō, by Masanori Itō (Tokyo, privately printed by a committee of Japanese diplomats, 1929) in two volumes of over fifteen hundred pages is a notable contribution to this branch of literature. The author is editor of the *Tokyo Jiji Shimpō*, who distinguished himself at the Washington Conference of 1921–22, and worked on the material collected by such notables as the Yūkō Hamaguchi, Baron Wakatsuki, and Count Chinda, who were close

friends and associates of Katō. Born in 1860, a few years before the Meiji Restoration, son of a humble retainer of the feudal lord of Nagoya, Count Katō had a varied career as a business man in connection with the Mitsubishi, editor of a newspaper, several times ambassador to the court of St. James and Washington, four times minister of foreign affairs, chairman of the Minseitō party, and finally prime minister for two years before his death in 1926. He did much toward bettering Anglo-Japanese relationships, and put a manhood suffrage bill through the Diet. Though sometimes his blunt honesty brought severe criticism, Katō was a man of conviction, of penetrating insight, and sound common sense.

The following is a list of some recently published works of significance in the field of cultural studies of the Far East, which the Library of Congress has received during the year. The list is by no means exhaustive, but aims merely to point out some titles likely to be of interest to students of the Far East.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC

- Buke jidai shakai no kenkyū* (Social organization under the rule of the military class), by Shinnosuke Makino. Tokyo, 1928.
- Jidai to fūzoku* (Manners and customs in various epochs), by Shū Sakurai. Tokyo, 1931.
- Kinsai Nihon sesōshi* (A study of modern manners and customs), by Ryuzo Saito. Tokyo, 1926.
- Mōko-shi kenkyū* (A study of Mongolian civilization), by Watari Yanai. Tokyo, 1930.
- Nihon chūsei-shi no kenkyū* (Studies in medieval Japan), by Katsurō Hara. Tokyo, 1929.
- Nihon minka-shi* (The evolution of the Japanese dwellinghouse), by Motoharu Fujita. Tokyo, 1928.
- Nihon shakai-shi* (A social history of Japan), by Seijirō Takigawa. Tokyo, 1929.
- Tōyō bunka no kenkyū* (A study of Oriental culture), by Bunshirō Matsumoto. Tokyo, 1928.
- Yedo nanpa zakkō* (Miscellaneous essays on lecherous Yedo), by Kyūya Ozaki. Tokyo, 1926.

ART AND ARCHÆOLOGY

- Bigaku oyobi geijitsu-shi kenkyū* (Aesthetics and the history of art). Memorial volume for Prof. Y. Ōtsuka. Tokyo, 1931.
- Dōtaku no kenkyū* (A study of bronze bells), by Sueji Umehara. Kyoto, 1927. 2 vols.
- Gendai no Nihon gwa* (Modern Japanese painting), by Matatarō Matsumoto. Tokyo, 1927.
- Hiroshige* (The life and works of Hiroshige), by Minoru Uchida. Tokyo, 1931.
- Kan-shiki kyō* (Mirrors in the style of the Han period), by Shūichi Gotō. Tokyo, 1926.
- Ko-kyō no kenkyū* (An investigation of ancient mirrors), by Kenzō Tomioka. Kyoto, 1920.
- Kyōto teikoku daigaku bungaku-bu kōkogaku kenkyū* (Archæological research by the Dept. of literature, Kyōto imperial university) Kyōto, 1919— . 10 v.

- Nihon ko-kenchiku shi* (History of ancient Japanese architecture), by Katsukichi Hattori. Tokyo, 1927.
- Rekisei fukushoku zusetu* (Illustrated study of old costumes and personal ornaments), by Kenji Takahashi. Tokyo, 1929. 2 v.
- Tōhō gakuho* (Journal of Oriental studies published by the Academy of Oriental culture, Kyōto Institute), Kyōto, 1931- . 2 v.

DRAMA AND THEATER

- Chikamatsu zenshu* (Complete works of the dramatist Chikamatsu). Tokyo, 1926. 10 v.
- Genroku kabuki kessaku shu* (Masterpieces of kabuki drama during the Genroku period, 1688-1703). Edited by Tatsuya Kōno and Kanzo Kuroki. Tokyo, 1925. 2 v.
- Kabuki gairon*. (An introduction to kabuki drama), by Tomiichirō Iezuka. Tokyo, 1928.
- Kabuki no kata* (Types of kabuki drama), by Shunpo Suzuki. Tokyo, 1927.
- Kinsei engoki kōsetsu* (Essays on the modern drama and theater), by Kanzo Kuroki. Tokyo, 1929.
- Kyōgen shusei* (A collection of comic interludes), by Kaizo Nonomura and Tsunajirō Andō. Tokyo, 1931.
- Oyama no kenkyū* (A study of female rôles in the kabuki drama), by Yoshio Hasegawa. Tokyo, 1931.
- Yedo kinsei buto-shi* (A history of Yedo dances), by Sakon Kōkonoc. Tokyo, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Akō gishi shiryō* (Source material on the loyal Akō retainers). Tokyo, 1931. 3 v.
- Indo bukkyō koyū-meishi jiten* (Dictionary of proper names in Indian Buddhism) by Chizen Akanuma. Tokyo, 1931.
- Nichiren shōnin zenshu* (Complete works of Nichiren shōnin). Tokyo, 1931. 5 v.
- Nihon bungaku kōza* (Studies in Japanese literature). Tokyo, 1931-32. 15 v.

DIVISION OF SEMITIC LITERATURE

(From the report of the chief, Dr. SCHAPIRO)

Accessions to this division during the past fiscal year were recruited chiefly through copyright, gift, and exchange, and an increase from these sources above that of previous years is to be noted. Acquisitions through purchase were limited to a small number of indispensable reference works and continuations. As in the past few years, a considerable number of Yiddish books from Soviet Russia were received through the division of documents in exchange for Government publications.

Noteworthy among the gifts was a manuscript copy of a Hebrew translation of the Koran, presented by Israel Perlstein, of New York City. It is written in Hebrew cursive script and in Biblical style. Neither date nor the name of the translator is given. The translation is preceded by an account of Mohammedan religious customs, a biography of Mohammed, and legends of his ascension to heaven. The Library possesses

the only printed Hebrew translation of the Koran, that of Herrmann Reckendorf, which was published in a limited edition in Leipzig, 1857, and copies of which are now rare. Judging from the penmanship and style of the manuscript copy, it seems to have been written long before Reckendorf's translation appeared.

The work of rearranging the Talmudic material in the Hebrew collection to conform to a closer subject grouping has been continued during the past year with special reference to *Midrash and Haggadah* the *Midrash* and the *Haggadah*, a vast and interesting domain in Rabbinical literature. Tracing its origin to Biblical times, this branch of Hebraica developed in an ever-increasing volume through the ages of the Tannaim and Amoraim, and continued until the end of the Gaonic period. The *Midrash* and the *Haggadah*, collectively referred to as the *Haggadah*, have exercised a profound influence not only on Hebraic culture, but also on other cultures. *Haggadic* elements are found in the Apocrypha, the Pseudepigrapha, the works of Josephus, Philo, and the remaining Judaeo-Hellenist literature, as well as in the early Christian and Islamic writers.

The *Haggadah* (or *Agada* in the Aramaic form) and the *Midrash Haggadah* (in contradistinction to the *Midrash Halakha*) embrace the interpretation, illustration, or expansion in a moralizing or edifying manner of the nonlegal portions of the Bible. Exhibiting various methods of exegesis, they were, however, never strictly limited to exegesis alone, but included in their interpretations of the Scriptural text an ever-widening circle of discussions which display the loftiest thoughts of religious philosophy, mysticism, and ethics. As suggested by their terminology, the *Midrash* and the *Haggadah* are replete with tales, narratives, homilies, and parables. The historic matter contained in the Bible is interpreted by *Haggadic* exegesis in such a religious and national sense that the heroes of the olden times become prototypes, symbolizing the vicissitudes of the national history and revealing the dealings of God with His people. Alongside stories and legends of the lives of Biblical and post-Biblical saints, prophets and sages, are recorded the gnomic laws of the Rabbis, and inextricably interwoven with all this are discussions of such diverse topics as astronomy and astrology, medicine and magic, theosophy, mysticism, natural science, etc., and many other subjects that fall under the heading of folklore.

The entire wealth of the *Midrash* has been preserved in a series of widely different works, which, like all of the works of traditional literature, are the resultant of various collections and versions, and the contents of all of which originated before they were reduced to writing. The time when this

reduction to writing took place is difficult to ascertain because of the frequent redactions to which the material at hand has been subjected and because the text has not been carefully transmitted. The names of the editors who made the final revision are unknown. Some Midrashic works deal with single books of the Pentateuch, Prophets, and Hagiographa, of which indication is given in the title; other titles furnish no such clue. An interesting peculiarity of Midrashic titles is that one work may have become generally known under the first word in the initial Biblical verse which the homily elucidates. Thus, the Midrash to the Song of Songs is also known as Midrash *Hazitha*, i. e., Midrash, "Seest thou," the first text with which this work deals being Proverbs XXII, 29. The Midrash to the Psalms is called Midrash *Shoher Tob*, i. e., Midrash "He that diligently seeketh the good" (Proverbs XI, 27). The Midrash containing the legendary story of the wars of the sons of Jacob with the Canaanites is known as Midrash *Wa-yissa'u*, i. e., Midrash "And they journeyed," as the story begins with the verse from Genesis XXXV, 5. Other Midrashim are known under the most often used phrase in the book, e. g., Midrash *Yelamdenu* (He may teach us) or *We-hizhir* (And He commanded), almost every section of these works beginning with the phrase mentioned. These mnemonic titles are characteristic of Midrashic works.

Like the Bible and Talmud the Midrashic works have been a favorite field for commentators. Numerous commentaries and super-commentaries have been pyramided upon them. Most printed editions contain one or more commentaries surrounding the text. Large portions of the Midrash and the Haggadah have been translated into modern languages.

The field of Midrash and Haggadah, both fascinating and inexhaustible, has provided a fertile source for research and study down to modern times. In addition to the reissuing of earlier editions and the composition of many new commentaries, many manuscripts which were extant in public or private libraries in the Orient and the Occident, have been edited and published. In view of their value to scholarship the entire material in the Library has been brought together and made available for students. So far as can be ascertained, all the most representative Midrashic works, both early and late editions, are found in our Hebrew collection. Limitation of space makes it feasible to point out only the more important works here. From the point of view of origin and development the material can be grouped into four main classes: Midrashim of the Tannaitic period, Midrashim of the Amoraic period, Midrashim of the Gaonic period and Yalkutim (compilations).

Of the outstanding editions of the Tannaitic Midrashim on the shelves of our Hebrew collection the following may be cited: Mekhilta, a Midrash to Exodus which supposedly originated in the school of R. Ishmael (1st and 2d cent.). Editio princeps. Constantinople, Astruc de Toulon, 1515; Venice, D. Bomberg, 1545; Wilna, 1844, with commentary by Isaac Elijah Landau and notes by Elijah of Wilna; Wien, 1865, with commentary by I. H. Weiss. To these may be added the Mekhilta attributed to R. Simon ben Yohai (2d cent.), edited by David Hoffmann. Frankfurt a. M., 1905.

Sifra, also called *Torath kohanim*, a Midrash to Leviticus, supposedly originated in the school of R. Akiba (1st cent.). The name Sifra (i. e., The Book) is due to the fact that Leviticus, although third in the Pentateuch order, was the first in order of study in the schools. Venice, D. Bomberg, 1545; Venice, 1609 (colophon dated 1611) with commentary *Korban Ahron* by Aaron Ibn Hayyim; Wilna, 1845, with commentary by Zebi ben Naphtali Rapaport; Lemberg, 1848, with commentary *Asirith ha-efah* by Isaac Judah Jehiel; Bucuresci, 1860, with commentary *ha-Torah ve-ha-mizvah* by M. L. Malbin; Wien, 1862, with commentaries by Abraham ben David and by the editor I. H. Weiss; Husiatyn, 1908, with the commentary *Derekh ha-kodesh* by Vidal ha-Zarfati; Breslau, 1915, with notes by Meir Friedmann (Ish-shalom); Smyrna, 1884, commentary (without text) *Wa-yikra Abraham* by Abraham Palagi.

Sifre, a Midrash to Numbers and Deuteronomy. Venice, D. Bomberg, 1545; Sulzbach, 1802; Minkowce, 1803; Dyhernfurth-Radawel, 1811-1820. 2 vols., with a comprehensive commentary by Abraham Lichtenstein; Wien, 1864, with commentary by M. Friedmann; Lemberg, 1865; Siphre d'be Rab. I. Siphre ad Numeros adjecto Siphre Zutta cum variis lectionibus et adnotationibus (Sectio tertia in Corpus Tannaiticum) edidit H. S. Horovitz. Lipsiae, 1917. To these are to be added commentaries that have no text, such as *Sifre d'be Rab* by David Pardo. Salonica, 1799, and *Sifre Hayyim* by Hayyim Palagi. Smyrna, 1881.

Of the major exegetic and homiletic Midrashim of the Amoraic period mention should be made of the following: Bereshith Rabba.

Amoraic period Midrash to Genesis, which, in virtue of its age and value, occupies a high place in the Midrashic literature; Ekha rabbati. Midrash to Lamentations, one of the oldest Palestinian Midrashim; Wayikra rabba. Midrash to Leviticus; Tanhuma-Yelamdenu. Collection of homilies extending over the entire Pentateuch; Pesikta de Rab Kahana. Collection of homilies on the Pentateuch and prophetic lessons.

To the Gaonic period belong Shemoth rabba. Midrash to Exodus; Bamidbar rabba. Midrash to Numbers; Debarim rabba. Midrash to Deuteronomy; Shir ha-shirim rabba (also called *Hazitha*). Midrash to Canticles; Ruth rabba; Koheleth rabba. Midrash to Ecclesiastes; Esther rabba; Midrash Jonah; Midrash Tehillim (known also as *Shoher tob*). Midrash to Psalms; Midrash Mishle. Midrash to Proverbs; Midrash Job; Midrash Shmuel, Homiletical Midrash to one part of the Books of Samuel; Pesikta rabbati; Tanna de-be Elijahu (known also as *Seder Eliyahu*); Pirke de R. Eliezer.

Throughout the centuries since the advent of the Hebrew press each of the Midrashic works has appeared in many editions, some of which are accompanied by one or more commentaries. It may be noted that the Midrashim to each of the five books of the Pentateuch and to each book of the Five Rolls (Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther) which bear the designation *Rabba* or *Rabboth* (i. e., Great) are commonly printed together although composed at very various periods. Thus in the edition of Venice, 1545, the first part is entitled *Midrash rabboth 'al hamishah humshe Torah* (Midrash rabba to the five books of the Torah) and the second part has the title *Midrash hamesh megilloth rabba* (Midrash rabba to the Five Rolls). Each of them, however, has also been published separately in a number of editions. Our Hebrew collection has 24 editions containing both parts, beginning with that of Venice, 1545, followed by the Salonica edition of 1593-94 with the commentary *Matnoth kehunah* by Issachar ben Naphtali on books 2-5 of the Pentateuch; Amsterdam, 1641-42; Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 1711-12, etc., some with numerous commentaries, down to the Horeb edition of Berlin, 1924. Among the editions of Midrashim to the Five Rolls, the so-called Midrash hamesh megilloth, issued separately, we have on our shelves those of Pesaro, 1519; Venice, 1566; Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 1696, with the commentary *Yefe anaf* by Samuel ben Isaac Yafeh on Ruth, Lamentations, and Esther only. Samuel Yafeh (16th cent.) is also the author of a lengthy commentary entitled generically *Yefeh toar* on Genesis rabba (Venice, 1597-1606; Prag, 1689; Fürth, 1692); on Exodus rabba (Venice, 1657; Prag, 1689); on Leviticus rabba (Constantinople, 1648; Wilhermsdorf, 1714), and a commentary entitled *Yefeh mareh* to the Haggadah of the Talmud of Jerusalem (Venice, 1590; Berlin, 1725). Critical commentaries include *Nezer ha-kodesh* on Genesis rabba by Jehiel Michael ben Uzziel. Jessnitz, 1719, down to the latest edition "Bereschit Rabba mit kritischem Apparat und Kommentar von J. Theodor und Ch. Albeck." Berlin, 1903-29.

Of the remaining above-mentioned Midrashim, the popularity of whose texts is evidenced by their running into many editions with

additional commentaries added to their texts, there are in the Hebrew collection: Midrash Tanhuma, beginning with the edition of Constantinople, 1522; Verona, 1595 down to the latest, Berlin, 1924; Midrash Tehillim with the editio princeps of Constantinople, 1512; Salonica, 1515? Venice, 1546, etc.; Tanna de-be Eliyahu is represented by eighteen editions, while Pirke de R. Eliezer is equally well represented with the edition of Sabionetta, 1567, and a number of others.

Along with the major Midrashic works, most of which are bulky and folio-sized have been assembled editions of the minor Midrashim (Midrashim ketanim), so-called because small in size and of generally later composition. Collections of these edited by Jellinek, Horowitz, Wertheimer, Grünhut, Bialik and Ravnitzki including the *Ozar Midrashim*, "A library of 200 minor Midrashim" edited with introductions and notes by J. D. Eisenstein. 2 vols. New York, 1915, are on our shelves. The Hebrew collection also possesses all the editions of the major and minor Midrashim, edited by Solomon Buber.

With the conclusion of the Gaonic period the age of creative activity ceased and that of compiling, selecting and editing set in.

The Midrash collections were designated *Yalkutim*, i. e., compilations. The most significant and popular of these is the *Yalkut Shimeoni*, a Midrashic thesaurus on the whole of the Old Testament compiled from more than fifty works, several of which are no longer extant. This Corpus Agadae possesses an additional value in that it furnishes correct readings to the texts of Midrashic works still extant. It consists of two parts—the Pentateuch with 963 paragraphs, and the other books with 1085, and was probably compiled in the first half of the thirteenth century. The editio princeps, which is of particular value in regard to correct readings, was printed in Salonica, in 1521, the latter part of the work relating to the Prophets and the Hagiographa appearing first. The first part, treating of the Pentateuch appeared between 1526 and 1527, and the entire work was later published in Venice (1566) with certain emendations and deviations from the first Salonica edition. Our Hebrew collection contains, in addition to copies of these two valuable editions, subsequent editions: Leghorn, 1650-57, with additions and corrections and a commentary *Brith Abraham* by R. Abraham Gedaliah; Frankfort-on-the-Main, 1687; Polnoï, 1805, and others. There are also commentaries on Yalkut Shimeoni without the text such as *Zayith raanan* by Abraham Abele ben Hayyim Gumbiner (Dessau, 1704; Venice, 1743).

Of other Midrashic compilations mention may be made of *Midrash ha-gadol*, compiled in Yemen (ed. S. Schechter. A collection of ancient Rabbinic Homilies to the Pentateuch . . . Genesis. Cam-

bridge, 1902; editio D. Hoffmann. *Zum Buche Exodus*. Berlin, 1913); *Yalkut ha-makhiri*, compiled from older writings comprising the prophetic books proper and three major poetical Hagiographa.

The endeavor to compile the Haggadah passages from both the Babylonian and Palestinian Talmuds resulted in the production of the famous work *En Jacob*. (Some early editions bear the title *En Israel* and *Beth Israel*). The collector was R. Jacob ben Solomon Ibn Habib (1460?-1516). Publication began in 1516 in the printing establishment of Judah Gedaliah at Salonica. The collector himself read the proof sheets, but died just as the first two Orders (*Zeraim* and *Moed*) came from the press. His son, R. Levi Ibn Habib (1480-1545?) completed the labors of his father. The object in the publication of this work was to familiarize the public with the ethical spirit of the Talmudic literature on the one hand, and on the other, Ibn Habib intended to refute in his notes the charges brought against the Talmud by Spanish converts. The notes to the last four Orders are lacking, however. *En Jacob* became extremely popular as a source-book of religious edification, and was often edited and annotated. The Hebrew collection of the Library possesses 23 editions in all, both early and late, including the latest Wilna edition in 5 volumes containing fourteen commentaries surrounding the text.

Another compilation of the Talmud Haggadah which never enjoyed popular favor is the *Haggadoth ha-Talmud*, printed in Constantinople, 1511. The rarity of this work has already been noted by De Rossi. Like the *En Jacob* it is a collection of the Haggadic passages of both Talmuds, some of them annotated. The compiler's name is unknown. It may be mentioned that the Library of Congress copy was used by the late Prof. Henry Malter for his critical edition of the treatise *Ta'anit* of the Babylonian Talmud, published by the American Academy for Jewish Research. New York, 1930.

Some of the Midrashic works and selections of Talmud Haggadah have been translated into various languages. It may be noted that among the translators were non-Jewish scholars. Blasius Ugolini printed in his *Thesaurus anti-quitatum sacrarum* several Midrashim in the original with a parallel Latin translation; August Wünsche published in Leipzig under the summary title *Bibliotheca Rabbinica*, "Eine Sammlung alter Midraschim . . . ins Deutsche übertragen" with introductions and brief notes. Translations into Hebrew have also been made of the Talmud Haggadah which was chiefly composed in Aramaic. An English translation of *En Jacob* was made by Rabbi S. H. Glick and published in 5 volumes in New York, 1916-22, including the text and an English translation of the Hebrew introduction to the Haggadah by R. Abraham, son of Moses ben Maimon.

The literature on the Midrash and the Haggadah covers a vast terrain, the material in Hebrew alone occupying a large section of our Hebrew collection. The Hebrew Homiletica, which are largely based on Midrash and Haggadah form a class by themselves, which would require special consideration. The Judaica, i. e., books written in other languages than Hebrew having some phase of the Midrash or the Haggadah as their subject matter, are still more extensive. Since Leopold Zunz, the founder of the modern science of Judaism, wrote his famous work *Die gottesdienstlichen Vorträge der Juden* (Berlin, 1832), just a century ago, drawing attention to the treasures which lay buried in the folios of these ancient writings, and their inestimable value to the investigator of the secular sciences of antiquity, scholars, both Christian and Jewish, have opened up rich veins in their own specialties. The results of their labors cover a much wider domain than that pertaining to the religious history of the Jews; an articulated picture of the state of knowledge in many branches of human endeavor is being unfolded. Prof. Hermann L. Strack in his *Einleitung in den Talmud und Midrasch* (authorized English translation of the fifth edition entitled "Introduction to the Talmud and Midrash," published by the Jewish Publication Society of America. Philadelphia, 1931) lists the literature under headings which include miscellaneous matter as theology, liturgy, sects, superstitions, ethics, philosophy, mathematics, linguistics, natural sciences, medicine, history, geography, antiquities, jurisprudence, etc. Under each head follows a bibliography on the subject. There still remains, however, an inexhaustible mine of material to be further sifted and investigated.

Much of the Judaica on Midrash and Haggadah is found in the Library of Congress. For the purpose of original or thoroughgoing research, however, recourse to the original sources is indispensable. Now that the source material in the Hebrew collection of the Library so adequately represented has been made available for use, it is expected to meet fully all the demands made upon it.

DIVISION OF SLAVIC LITERATURE

(From the report of the acting chief, Mr. N. R. RODIONOFF)

During the year 1931-32 the collections of the division of Slavic literature were increased through purchase, exchange, transfer, and gifts by 2,169 books and 2,046 pamphlets, totaling 4,215 publications.

Accessions

The most noteworthy acquisitions, divided into groups as indicated, may be mentioned as follows:

ENCYCLOPEDIAS

- Baranovskii, G. V. "Arkhitekturnaia èntsiklopediia vtoroi poloviny XIX veka" (Encyclopedia of Architecture of the second half of the nineteenth century), volumes 1-7, folio, with numerous designs, plans, and descriptive letterpress, St. Petersburg, 1902-1908.
- "Voennaia èntsiklopediia" (Military encyclopedia), volumes 1-18, Sytin, St. Petersburg-Petrograd, 1911-1915.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Adariukov, V. I. i Sidorov, A. A., editors. "Kniga v Rossii" (The book in Russia), parts 1-2, Moscow, 1924-25.

This is a symposium of very instructive and informative articles on the history of Russian printing. Numerous bibliographical notes make this publication especially valuable for reference use.

- Vengerov, S. A. "Istochniki slovaria Russkikh pisatelei" (Sources for a dictionary of Russian writers), volumes 1-4, St. Petersburg-Petrograd, 1900-1917. (All published volumes with volume 2-4, newly acquired.)

MISSING PARTS OF SETS

- I. Arkheograficheskaiia Kommissiia (Imperial Archaeographic Commission), St. Petersburg. "Polnoe sobranie russkikh liètopisei." (Complete collection of Russian chronicles), volumes 1-24, St. Petersburg, 1841-1921. (A complete set with 8 volumes newly acquired.)

"Velikiia Minei-Cheti, sobranniaia vserossiiskim mitropolitom Makariem" (Lives of saints in calendar order and daily readings from sacred writings, compiled by the Metropolitan of Russia Makarii, 1482-1563), issues 1-24, St. Petersburg-Moscow, 1868-1917. (A complete set with 17 issues newly acquired.)

This is the latest and the best edition of the well-known Church-Slavonic manuscript of the sixteenth century. Metropolitan Makarii conceived the great undertaking of collecting in one place all books bearing on the lives of saints, that were scattered throughout Russia, and rewriting them in a specific order. Since Russia of the sixteenth century had no secular literature, and its literary language was the Church-Slavonic (i. e. the Old Bulgarian), this collection practically represents a complete encyclopedia of Russian literature prior to 1552, when the tremendous task was accomplished. Unfortunately, the printing art had not been introduced into Russia at that time, and the work could not have practical application. It required of the Metropolitan Makarii and his assistants about 20 years of persistent labor and entailed great expense. The above-mentioned, carefully edited publication of the Imperial Archaeographic Commission has an outstanding value for the study of Russian culture.

- "Ezhegodnik Imperatorskikh teatrov (Yearbook of the Imperial theatres), St. Petersburg, 1892-1919. (A complete set, of which all the issues, covering the seasons from 1903-04 to 1915 including supplements and indices, were recently acquired.)

SERIALS ACQUIRED IN SETS

- "Iskusstvo (Art), a monthly illustrated magazine of art and printing, Kief, 1909-1914. Title varies.
- "Viesy" (Scales), a monthly magazine of science, literature, critics, and bibliography, volumes 1-18, Moscow, 1904-1909, edited by S. A. Poliakov. (A complete set.)
- "Sofia," a monthly magazine of art and literature, Nos. 1-6, Moscow, 1914, edited by K. F. Nekrasov. (A complete set of all published numbers.)

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

Denisov, A., 1674-1730 and Denisov, S., 1682-1741, brothers. "Otvěty pustynnozhitelei na voprosy ieromonakha Neofita" (Answers given by the hermits to the questions of the ieromonakh Neofit.)

MS in the Church-Slavonic, 32 by 20 cm., 800 pages, bound in contemporary full morocco binding, with tooling and clasps.

This beautifully illuminated manuscript is a result of the unsuccessful official mission of the ieromonakh Neofit sent by the Holy Synod to admonish the so-called "Old Believers" (i. e. followers of the Old Orthodox Faith, existing prior to the reforms of the seventeenth century, introduced by Patriarch Nikon) to return to the fold of the reformed Orthodox Church. This work, known in the history of the Russian Church as "Pomorskie Otvěty," consists of 106 questions and a like number of answers on theological subjects, and is considered by specialists as an excellent dialectical and critical work on the dogmas of the Orthodox Faith. The officials of the Holy Synod were surprised when confronted with such profound and excellent scholars in theology and history of the church in the remote parts of Northern Russia, as the brothers Denisov proved to be.

Tolstoj, D. A., le comte. "Le Catholicisme Romain en Russie. Etudes historiques." Volumes 1-2, Paris, 1863-64.

Count D. A. Tolstoj (1823-1889), was the Russian Minister of Public Instruction and the Procurator-General of the Holy Synod in 1865-1880, famous for his introduction of the so-called "classical system" of education in Russian secondary schools. In 1882-1889 he was the Minister of the Interior.

HISTORY

Bantysh-Kamenskiĭ, D. N. "Dělania znamenitykh polkovodtsev i ministrov, sluzhivshikh v tsarstvovanie gosudaria imperatora Petra Velikago. S portretami ikh" (Deeds of the famous generals and ministers serving in the reign of Peter the Great. With their portraits), 2d edition, parts 1-2, Moscow, 1821.

Gmelin, I. G. "Voyage en Sibérie, contenant la description des moeurs, usages des peuples de ce Pays, le cours des rivières considérables, la situation des chaînes de montagnes, des grandes forêts, des mines, avec tous les faits d'Histoire Naturelle qui sont particuliers à cette contrée. Fait aux frais du Gouvernement Russe, par M. Gmelin, Professeur de Chymie et de Botanique. Traduction libre de l'original allemand, par M. de Keralio, premier Aide-Major, à l'École Royale Militaire, et chargé d'enseigner la Tactique aux Élèves de cette École." Tomes 1-2, Chez Dessaint Libraire, Paris, 1767.

The author was a German scientist employed by the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. In 1733-1743 he traveled and lived in Siberia as a member of a special scientific expedition headed by the famous explorer Behring. The above-mentioned work was one of Gmelin's numerous studies on Siberia. It was written and published originally in German: "Reisen durch Sibirien von 1733-1743." Volumes 1-4, Göttingen, 1746-1769. This work caused great dissatisfaction in Russia because it contained sarcastic opinions about Russian people and their religious faith, and also because of the author's criticism of objects which are not supposed to be of concern to him.

Gordon, P., General. "Passages from the Diary of General Patrick Gordon of Auchlenchries A. D. 1635-A. D. 1699, Edinburgh, Aberdeen: printed for the Spalding Club, 1859."

Patrick Gordon, of Scotch origin, was a famous general in the military service of the Emperor Peter the Great. His diary is a very valuable source of Russian history.

Grot, K. Īā. "Moraviā i Mad'fāry s poloviny IX do nachala X viēka" (Moravia and Magyars from the middle of the ninth to the beginning of the tenth centuries), St. Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1881.

Ignat'ev, N. P., Count. "San-Stefano," Petrograd, 1916. "Poslĕ San-Stefano" (After San-Stefano), Petrograd, 1916.

Count N. P. Ignat'ev (1832-1908) was the Russian Ambassador to Turkey in 1864-1877 and a diplomatic representative of Russia at the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish peace treaty of San-Stefano after the war of 1877-78. His books are exceptionally valuable sources of diplomatic history of Russia.

Lĭubavskĭi, M. K. "Obrazovanie osnovnoi gosudarstvennoi territorĭi velikorusskoĭ narodnosti. Zaselenie i ob'edinenie tsentra" (Formation of the main state territory of the Great Russian nation. Colonization and unification of the Center), Leningrad, Academy of Sciences of U. S. S. R., 1929.

Popov, N. "Rossiā i Serbiā. Īstoricheskiĭ ocherk Russkago pokrovitel'stva Serbiĭ s 1806 po 1856 g." (Russia and Serbia. Historical outline of Russian protection of Serbia from 1806 to 1856), volumes 1-2, Moscow, 1869.

Prĭesnĭakov, A. E. "Obrazovanie Velikorusskago gosudarstva. Ocherki po istorii XIII-XV stolĕtĭi" (The formation of the Great Russian state. Outlines of the history of the 13th-15th centuries), Petrograd, 1918.

Radeff, S. "Stroitelitĕ na s'vrĕmennā B'lgariā" (Builders of modern Bulgaria), 2d edition, volumes 1-2, Sofia, 1911.

Mr. Radeff is the present Bulgarian Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. The work covers two important periods of Bulgarian history, the reign of Prince Alexander (1879-1886) and the Regency (1886-1887).

Romanov, B. A. "Rossiā v Man'chzhurĭi (1892-1906). Ocherki po istorĭi vneshnei politiki samodержaviā v epokhu imperiālizma" (Russia in Manchuria (1892-1906). Outlines of history of foreign policy of the Russian Autocracy in the epoch of imperialism). Leningrad, 1928.

Acquisition of books in this class became a special concern of the division, as economic problems now stand first in importance, and Russia's economic history and conditions attract world-wide attention.

Economics

Bogolĕpov, M. Ī. "Gosudarstvennyiĭ dolg" . . . (Public debt), St. Petersburg, 1910.

Brzheskĭi, N. N. "Gosudarstvennye dolgi Rossĭi" (The state debts of Russia), St. Petersburg, 1884.

This is the first extensive history of the Russian public debts covering the period from the 16th century to 1884.

Chuprov, A. Ī. "Rĕchi i stat'i" (Speeches and articles), volumes 1-2, Moscow, 1909.

— "Uchenye trudy" (Scientific works), part 1, volumes 1-2, Moscow, 1910.

Professor A. Ī. Chuprov (1842-1908) was an outstanding Russian economist. Volumes 1-2 of the first part of "Uchenye trudy" contains his brilliant master's and doctor's dissertations, under the title of "Zhelĕznodorozhnoe khozĭstvo" (Railway economy).

Kaufman, Ī. Ī. "Nerazmiĕnniā banknoty v Angliĭ 1797-1819" (Inconvertible bank notes in England in 1797-1819), 2d edition, Petrograd, 1915.

— "Srebrfānyiĭ rubl' v Rossĭi" (The silver rouble in Russia), St. Petersburg, 1910.

Krūkov, N. A. "Argentīna. Sel'skoe khozāistvo v Argentīnē v svāzī s obshchīm razvītiem strany. S 2 kartamī i 128 risunkamī. Īzdanie Departamenta Zemledēliā" (Argentine. Its agriculture in connection with the general development of the country. With 2 maps and 128 illustrations. Published by the Department of Agriculture), St. Petersburg, 1911.

— "Kanada. Sel'skoe khozāistvo v Kanadē v svāzī s drugimī otaslāmī promyshlennostī. S kartoū i 30 risunkamī. Īzdanie Departamenta Zemledēliā" (Canada. Its agriculture in connection with other industries. With a map and 30 illustrations. Published by the Department of Agriculture), St. Petersburg, 1897.

Lāshchenko, P. Ī. "Russkoe zernovoe khozāistvo v sisteme mirovogo khozāistva. K izuchenīū osnovnykh tendentsīi mirovogo rynka" (Russian grain economy in the system of world economy. A study of fundamental trends of the world market), Moscow, 1927.

This is a comprehensive research on commercial competition of Russia with other countries in the world grain markets.

Migulīn, P. P. "Russkiī gosudarstvennyi kredit" (The state credit of Russia), volumes 1-3 in 7 issues, Kharkof, 1899-1907.

This is an extensive history of the Russian public debts covering the period from 1769 to 1906. The work is based on official material.

Orbīnskiī, P. "O khlēbnoi torgovlē Soedinennykh Shtatov Sīvernoi Amerīki" (Grain trade of the United States of North America), St. Petersburg, 1880.

Pokrovskiī, V. Ī., editor. "Sbornik svīdēniī po istorīi i statistīkē vnēshnei torgovli Rossiī. . . . Īzdanie Departamenta tamozhennykh sborov" (Collection of historical and statistical data on Russian foreign commerce. . . . Published by the Department of Customs), St. Petersburg, 1902.

This official publication gives extensive and exact data on Russian foreign commerce in the nineteenth century.

Skvortsov, A. "Vliānie parovogo transporta na sel'skoe khozāistvo. Izslēdovanie v oblasti ēkonomīki zemledēliā" (Influence of steam transportation on agriculture. A research in agricultural economics), Warsaw, 1890.

Sobolev, M. N. "Īstoriā Russko-Germanskago torgovago dogovora" (History of the Russian-German Commercial Treaty), Petrograd, Ministerstvo Finansov, 1915.

Based on the official and mostly secret material of Russian Government archives, this historical study of the Russo-German commercial treaties of 1894 and 1904 is unique on so complex a subject as the economic interdependence of Russia and Germany.

Struve, P. B. "Khozāistvo i tsīēna. Krītičeskiā izslēdovaniā po teorīi i istorīi khozāistvennoi zhīzni" (Economy and price. Critical researches on the theory and history of economic life), parts 1-2 (pt. 2, one issue only), St. Petersburg-Moscow, 1913-1916.

Prof. P. B. Struve, a well-known Russian economist and publicist, develops in this work his conception of political economy based on the social phenomenon of price *vs.* the conception based on the idea of value.

FINE ARTS

Contes de l'Isba, Enluminures d'Ivan Bilibine, Traduction de M-me H. Isserlis et M-elle B. Auroy, Paris, Boivin et C-ie, 1931.

I. Bilibine is a well-known illustrator of Russian fairy tales. By this book nine popular Russian fairy tales, in French translations, are introduced to the French reading public with many illustrations. One reviewer of the book states:

Among these Bilibine illustrations nine (including the cover) are in three colors and the rest, which are numerous, are in black and white resembling wood engravings. The exterior of the book, which is the soul of it, is fully created by Bilibine. Not only the beautiful colored illustrations, numerous black-and-white pictures, but also the head and tail pieces and end papers representing Russian peasant textile design, are all by Bilibine. The text is lined with a simple brick-colored border, and this is the result of the artist's choice and thought.

Gagarin, G. G., Prince. "Le Caucase Pittoresque dessiné d'après nature par le prince Grégoire Gagarine avec une introduction et un texte explicatif par le comte Ernest Stackelberg dédié à Sa Majesté Imperiale Nicolas I-er, Empereur de toutes les Russies, Paris, imprimé par Plon Frères, 1847."

This album, in folio, contains 80 lithographs printed in colors. The special lithographed title-page for the lithographs has the title: "Le Caucase. Dessins d'après nature par le prince G. Gagarine lithographiés par les artistes français les plus éminents."

Every lithograph bears the three names, that of the author, the lithographer, and the printer of the lithographs, the latter being Lemercier for all of them.

Prince G. G. Gagarin, or Gagarine (1810-1891), was a diplomat, a soldier, and an artist. The exquisite drawings of this album were executed by him when he was in actual military service in Caucasus participating in the war of Russia against the Caucasian mountaineers.

Kiel, L. Ī. "Mundiry Rossiĭskoi Armii. Risovany ĭ raskrasheny v Glavnom Shtabĭ Ego Īmperatorskago Velichestva" (The uniforms of the Russian army. Drawn and painted by members of the Chief Staff of His Imperial Majesty), St. Petersburg, 1822.

This is an album of fine engravings painted by hand in water colors. Practically a whole suite of the uniforms of the Russian army drawn and painted in 1813-1819 by His Majesty's order are represented in this very rare publication.

L. Ī. Kiel held the rank of aide-de-camp and major general in the staff of the Emperor and was an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts. Though he was an amateur artist, his drawings and paintings of horses are exceptionally vivid.

"Nouvelle collection de quarante-deux vues de Saint-Petersbourg et de ses environs, dessinées d'après nature par divers artistes. Accompagnées d'un plan de la ville, divisé par carrés de renvois, pour s'orienter facilement, à l'usage des étrangers." Alexandre Pluchart, St. Petersburg, 1826.

Pokryshkin, P. "Pravoslavnaĭa ĭserkovnaĭa arkhitektura XII-XVIII stol. v nynĭeshnem Serbskom korolevstvĭ" (Greek orthodox church architecture from the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries in the present Serbian Kingdom). St. Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, 1906.

BELLES-LETTRES AND HISTORY OF LITERATURE

Among the new acquisitions in this group may be mentioned the following *collections of works*:

Brūsov, V. Īā. "Polnoe sobranie sochīneniĭ i perevodov" (Complete collection of works and translations), volumes 1-4, 12, 15, 21, St. Petersburg, "Sirin," 1913-14.

This collection was to appear in 25 volumes, but prior to 1914 only 8 volumes were published, of which the division acquired 7 as above-mentioned. The publication of other volumes was discontinued.

Gogol', N. V. "Sochīneniā N. V. Gogolā, pod redaktsiei V. V. Kallasha" (Works of N. V. Gogol', edited by V. V. Kallash), volumes 1-10, St. Petersburg, Brockhaus-Efron, 1915.

Turgenev, Ī. S. "Polnoe sobranie khudozhestvennykh proizvedeniĭ" (Complete collection of fiction works), volumes 1-10, Riga, 1929-30.

Separate works of the following authors were acquired during the year in this group:

Bal'mont, Bakunīna, Berdāev, Blok, Buchīnskaĭ (Tĕffi, pseud.), Bugaev (Andrei Bĕlyĭ, pseud.), Bunin, Bylino-Bronislavskii, Bylov, Danilenko, Doroshevich, Dostoevskii, Ērenburg, Gesse, Gladkov, Golokhvastov, Gumilev, Īanovskii, Īl'in (Osorgin, pseud.), Īvanov, V., Khodasevich, Leonov, Lidin, Lotarev (Īgor' Sĭeverĭanin, pseud.), Merezhkovskaĭ (Zinaĭda Gippius), Nikandrov, Pil'nak, Pushkin, Romanov, Sergĕev-Tĕsenskiĭ, Shishkin, Shmelev, Sollogub, Suvorin, A. S., Tolstoi, A. N., Tolstoi, L. N., Vysheslavtsev, Zadonskiĭ, Zaitsev, Zoshchenko.

Other acquisitions of Slavic publications during the year are reported by the division of documents, the division of music, the law library, and the division of accessions.

The staff of the division has been decreased by one assistant since November 1, 1931. During the year 3,800 new author entries were prepared for the card catalogue of the division, and about 700 titles were classified.

The work of the division in preparation of its recommendations for new acquisitions consisted of a careful examination of dealers' offers, selection of wanting items, weighing their relative importance and value, and making out about 1,200 order cards.

The care of the Union Catalogue of Slavic publications in American libraries was continued and became a part of the division's routine work.

Both oral and written demands of the public for the division's reference service were increased in number, being quite often excessive in scope, i. e., far out of the line of regular library service. For instance, requests for compilation of various bibliographies and for genealogical researches were typical, and, in answering such demands, the division limited itself to the identification of possible sources of information. In all, the division answered during the year about 1,000 various oral and about 400 written inquiries from the general public, from other divisions of the library, and the executive depart-

ments of the United States Government. The division had 870 visitors during the year, of which number 133 were mere tourists, and 737 were callers for books and information concerning the proper sources for various researches. Noteworthy researches undertaken during the year with the division's assistance may be mentioned as follows: "Business cycles in the studies of Russian economists," "Russia as a producer and exporter of wheat," "The economic importance of the Constantinople Straits for Russia," "Russia as a world power," "Russian architecture at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries," etc.

Owing to the construction of the new eastern annex to the Library Building, the division was compelled to vacate its former quarters and to condense its holdings on various decks until better and larger space could be provided on the upper floors of the said annex. The moving and rearrangement of more than 100,000 volumes on extremely small shelving space occupied a very considerable time of the division's staff during the year.

Another work, quite out of the common routine, was performed by the division during the year in connection with the Union List of Russian official serials held by American libraries, which was under preparation for publication in the division of documents. Since American research workers on Russia's problems become more and more interested in genuine official Russian sources of information, the importance of the list could hardly be overestimated. On the other hand, the division of Slavic literature, having a considerable number of Russian official serials, naturally was supposed to assist in the proper registration of them for the public use. So the division helped in the checking of its holdings of this kind as well as revised twice the proofs of the list for about 3,000 entries of all participating American libraries.

DIVISION OF AERONAUTICS

(From the report of the chief, Doctor ZARM)

The reports for the past two years, of which a good number of printed copies are still available, recounted the origin and growth of this division, described its aeronautic collections, and explained the facilities for servicing them. These accounts, except for the considerable increase of new material, still apply.

Correspondence has been established with most of the aeronautical libraries in this and foreign countries. Publications have been exchanged; cordial offers of cooperation have been received. From the statistics, catalogues, and other information so obtained one finds that the aeronautical collection of the Library of Congress is now the most comprehensive in the world.

Of the other aeronautical libraries many are specialized to some limited objective; one to fluid dynamics, another to aircraft engineering, a third to air law or pathology, etc. This division, however, aims to cover all subjects in a catholic and general way. While maintaining the most useful working material for the developers and appliers of aeronautics it also provides assiduously for those who will or must delve into the origin and evolution of all branches of the subject.

Beginning in 1930 with the acquisition of five famous collections the division has been striving continuously to obtain authoritative source material, whether published or unpublished, for accurate aeronautical history. Especially welcome are original records, diaries, logs, correspondence, reports, photographs, etc. The division possesses a wealth of such material and is negotiating for further very desirable items. This semiantiquarian interest, as well as concern for the present and future of aeronautics, is reflected in the acquisitions of the present year.

Secondary to the scientific and historic material the division procures also works of a lighter and more popular character. Even juveniles are not neglected. Aeronautic fiction is found in other parts of the Library.

By systematic checking of trade lists, book reviews, and bibliographies, the division has kept informed of the appearance of new publications, both foreign and domestic. Through the accessions division lists of books now available, and current bulletins of new publications, are procured from the several foreign agents of the Library. Such new items as are needed are promptly ordered; older works not in print are purchased when offered at fair prices. In

general any aeronautical book for which printed catalogue cards are requested, if reasonably priced and not in the Library, is immediately requisitioned. Though works on air law are collected by the law library, this division suggests titles for purchase and enters them in its catalogue.

NEW ACCESSIONS—TOTAL COLLECTION

The following table shows the number and source of the accessions during the past year, and the total number of volumes and pamphlets to date.

	Volumes and pamphlets
Aeronautical collection, July 1, 1931.....	12, 241
Gift of matériel division, United States Air Corps.....	236
Gift of United States Navy Aerodynamical Laboratory...	10
Gift of Dr. A. F. Zahm.....	160
Gift of aeronautical schools.....	53
Gift of manufacturers.....	321
Received by copyright.....	162
Smithsonian Institution deposit.....	85
Purchased through accessions division.....	398
Obtained through documents division.....	302
Obtained through periodical division.....	146
Miscellaneous accessions.....	137
	<hr/>
	14, 251
Copies exchanged.....	367
	<hr/>
Total collection June 30, 1932.....	13, 884

The first report of this division, dated 1930, gave a count of the number of books and pamphlets in the Tissandier, Silberer, Hoernes, and Maggs Brothers collections; the miscellaneous part then remaining has been examined and counted during the past year and is itemized below.

Further count of Maggs
purchase

Manuscripts.....	2, 390
Photographs.....	1, 139
Prints, engravings, lithographs.....	871
Drawings.....	331
Posters, handbills, broadsides.....	468
Odd numbers of periodicals.....	960
Reprints.....	191
Lantern slides.....	420
Miscellanea.....	398

The examination shows a wealth of manuscript material, principally concerning early balloonists in France and Germany; over 1,000 photographs of much historical interest; and many original drawings of early aeronautical projects. Excerpts from periodicals of aeronautical subjects are very numerous. There are nearly 1,000 uncut single numbers of a wide variety of periodicals. This material is as yet only partially organized, but is available to the painstaking student of aeronautical history.

PERIODICALS

The periodical section of the aeronautic collection is especially comprehensive. A considerable number of files have been completed during the past year. The staff is constantly on the alert for offers of material to fill gaps in the older files. The list of over 100 aeronautical periodicals received currently by the Library, which is given below, includes practically all of the important journals published throughout the world, aero club publications, and house organs of manufacturers. Only those periodicals which are primarily aeronautical are listed here. The Library also receives many scientific and engineering periodicals which contain much material on aeronautics.

The list does not include annuals or nonperiodic serial reports of aeronautical establishments. A comprehensive list of these has been in preparation but is not yet completed.

Following is a list of aeronautical periodicals received currently by the Library of Congress:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Aero Club of Pennsylvania. Monthly bulletin. | Bulletin de la Fédération Aéronautique Internationale. |
| Aero Digest. | Bulletin de la Navigation Aérienne. |
| Aeronautica. | Bulletin Fokker. |
| Aeronautical Engineering. | Les Cahiers d'Aviation. |
| L'Aéronautique. | Canadian Aviation. |
| L'Aérophile. | Chronique des Avions Louis Breguet. |
| Aeroplane. | Les Conquête de l'Air. |
| L'Aerotecnica. | Curtiss-Wright Review. |
| Air and Airways. | Engineering Index Service (Aeronautical section, on cards). |
| Air Commerce Bulletin. | Les Fiches Aéronautiques. |
| Air Corps Information Circular. | Flight. |
| Air Corps News Letter. | Flug. |
| Air Law Review. | Flugsport. |
| Air Line Pilot. | Flugwesen. |
| Aircraft Age. | Flygning. |
| Aircraft Engineering. | Flyv. |
| Airplane Patent Digest. | Foreign Aeronautical News. |
| Airports and Airlines. | Der Freiballon. |
| Airpost Journal. | Imperial Airways Gazette. |
| Ala d'Italia. | International Commission for Air Navigation. Bulletin of Information. |
| Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette. | International Commission for Air Navigation. Official Bulletin. |
| Astronautics. | Journal of Aviation Medicine. |
| Autogiro News. | Journal of the Aeronautical Research Institute, Tokyo Imperial University. |
| Aviatika. | The Journal of the Royal Aeronautical Society. |
| Aviation. | Junkers-Nachrichten. |
| Aviation Engineering. | Letectvi. |
| Aviatsifâ i Khimiâ. | |
| The Bee-hive. | |
| Boeing News. | |
| Bollettino dell' Aviazione Civile e del Traffico Aereo. | |
| The Bristol Review. | |

- Library Bulletin. Aeronautical chamber of Commerce of America.
 Lift.
 Literaturschau der Deutschen Versuchsanstalt für Luftfahrt.
 Luftfahrtforschung.
 Luftschau.
 Memorandum for Aviators.
 Mitteilungen des von Tschudi-archives beim Aero Club von Deutschland.
 Model Airplane News and Junior Mechanics.
 Model Guild News.
 Monthly Bulletin, issued by the State Board of Aeronautics, Lansing, Mich.
 Nachrichtenblatt des Reichsverbandes der Deutschen Luftfahrt-industrie.
 National Aeronautic Magazine.
 Naval Air Pilot.
 News wing.
 Notice to Aviators.
 The Official Aviation Guide.
 Orario delle Linee Aeree Civili Italiane.
 Osoaviakhim.
 El Piloto.
 Popular Aviation.
 Revista de Aeronautica.
 Revista de Marina y Aviación.
 Revue de la Société Générale Aéronautique.
 Revue des Forces Aériennes.
 Revue Générale de Droit Aérien.
 Revue Générale de l'Aéronautique.
 Rivista Aeronautica.
 Rivista di Diritto Aeronautico.
 Royal Air Force Quarterly.
 Sailplane and glider.
 Sky Lines (Air Transport Advertising (Ltd.).)
 Sky Lines (United States Aviation Underwriters).
 Speed.
 Sportsman Pilot.
 Tailwinds.
 Technical Data Digest.
 Technika Vozdushnogo Flota.
 La Technique Aéronautique.
 United Air Lines News.
 United States Bureau of aeronautics (Navy Dept.) News Letter.
 United States Department of commerce. Aeronautics branch library. [Periodical index.]
 United States Air Services.
 Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota.
 Het Vliegveld.
 Weekly List of Aircraft Licenses.
 Western Flying.
 Zeitschrift für das Gesamte Luftrecht.
 Zeitschrift für Flugtechnik und Motorluftschiffahrt.

GIFTS

The largest single contribution to the aeronautic collection received during the past year was a complete file of the Technical Reports of the Matériel Division of the Air Corps. This set comprises over 3,600 reports, the first dated January 7, 1918. The reports issued since January, 1927, which are designated "confidential" are kept in the locked confidential cases of the division. Another shipment received from the Air Corps contained 182 books and pamphlets many of which were published abroad during the World War and were lacking in the Library of Congress.

Heartly thanks are due to Capt. Dache M. Reeves, chief of the technical data branch, Air Corps Matériel Division, who assembled the two collections for presentation to the Library of Congress.

A file of the nonconfidential Aeronautical Reports of the Navy Aerodynamical Laboratory, Washington, D. C., was received from the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department. This set comprises most of the laboratory's reports issued from 1917 to 1929.

Navy Aerodynamical
Laboratory

The chief of the division presented from his private collection of aeronautical works, 160 volumes; also various early catalogues, programs, clippings, etc. Among these are three volumes comprising his published aerotechnical papers. The first embraces 52 papers published between 1894 and 1931; the second contains technical and historical articles written for the *Scientific American*. Both are unique. The third volume comprises such of his aerodynamic reports prepared in the Navy Department as were published by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Doctor Zahm

Through the courtesy of Raymond L. Stanton the division received full illustrated accounts of the formal honors paid by the French Government and people to Clement Ader, *le Pere de l'Aviation*, during the week's festivities, September 14 to 21, 1930, when they dedicated to him at Muret (his birthplace) a great public square and beautiful monument commemorating his brief straightaway flight in a steam monoplane, in 1890, and his numerous other contributions to aviation and applied science.

Raymond L. Stanton

From Sir Cyril Kirkpatrick was received a biography of Frederick Marriott, with particular reference to the part he took in the early history of flying. This gift is particularly appreciated because it was the last available copy.

Sir Cyril Kirkpatrick

Marriott was Sir Cyril's grandfather, and was associated with Samuel Henson in his famous aeronautical project in 1843. The aeroplane patented by Henson in 1842 was remarkable for its striking resemblance to a modern monoplane. Frederick Marriott later emigrated to this country, and in San Francisco designed a steam-driven airship, a 37-foot model of which performed very well indoors.

A 158-page typewritten history and log of the Ninty-sixth Aero Squadron, United States Army, prepared by its officers, was, by kind permission of Col. Laurence LaT. Driggs, copied for use of the Library.

Colonel Driggs

Much valuable material for reference and for historical record has been received from various American and foreign manufacturers of aircraft and accessories. The house organs of many firms contain valuable information and good illustrations. Those currently received are listed with the periodicals elsewhere in this report. Several firms have made con-

Aircraft Industry

siderable effort to supply back numbers, for which the division is very grateful.

Only a few of the manufacturers who sent pamphlets, catalogues, photographs, and other material can be mentioned here.

General Aviation Manufacturing Corporation. Books and pamphlets describing Fokker and Dornier airplanes, and an album of photographs showing various types of Fokker airplanes.

Dornier Metallbauten G. m. b. H. Various pamphlets descriptive of their airplanes, notably the DO X. Also "Vorträge und Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiete des Flugzeugbaues und Luftschiffbaues 1914-1930, von C. Dornier," and reprints of several other articles by Doctor Dornier.

Ford Motor Co. Sent catalogues and pamphlets, and a collection of 30 photographs of various types of Ford airplanes, and of the Ford airport and factory.

Junkers Flugzeugwerke, A. G. Pamphlets describing their products, and 39 photographs.

Vickers (Ltd.), London. Catalogues and descriptive booklets of their products, photos of and reprints of articles about the Supermarine-Rolls Royce.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE NEW ACCESSIONS

The past year's accessions, numbering about 2,000 books and pamphlets, embrace the entire range of aeronautic literature. Valuable additions have been made to all its branches:

Scope

Aerodynamics, balloons, airships, airplane construction, maintenance and operation, engines, airports, commercial aeronautics, air mail, aeronautical history, biography and bibliography, aeronautical medicine, meteorology and navigation, motorless flight, rocket propulsion, etc., etc.

Important titles added to the section of aerodynamics and allied subjects are "Cour d'aéronautique," by Emile Allard; "Elementary

Aerodynamics

Applied Aerodynamics," by T. G. Whitlock; "Elementi di aviazione," by Gaetano A. Crocco; "Aerodynamik des Fluges," by Harry Schmidt; "La dinamica delle machine aeree," by Rodolfo Verduzio; "Hydro- und Aero-mechanik," by Oskar Tietjens and Ludwig Prandtl; "Cours d'aérodynamique et calcul des performances par le méthode graphique a échelles logarithmiques," by Gaston Bilbault; "Angewandte Hydromechanik," by Walther Kaufmann; "Problemi aeronautici," by Gaetano A. Crocco; "Hydro- und Aero-dynamik," in three volumes, edited by Ludwig Schiller, published as a part of "Handbuch der Experimentalphysik"; and "Report of the Committee on Hydrodynamics," Division of Physical Sciences, National Research Council.

The new works on balloons and airships include "Prof. Piccards Forschungsflug in die Stratosphäre," by Neue Augsburger Zeitung;

Balloons and airships

"Up Ship!" by Lieut. Commander C. E. Rosendahl; "Der Welt- und Siegesflug LZ 127," by M. Lüdecke. The R 101 disaster is recounted and explained in the following books: "The tragedy of R 101," by E. F. Spanner; "Le

R 101 sur Beauvais," by Jean Ajalbert; and the "Report of the Court of Inquiry into the Loss of the R 101." The division has received full accounts of the construction and operation of the great Navy airship Akron; also accounts of the famous Graf Zeppelin in its successful voyages on schedule over the South Atlantic.

Significant books on the design, construction, and maintenance of airplanes which were added to the collection include "Aviazione moderna; studio aerodinamico degli aeroplani ed idrovolanti," by Egidio Garuffa; "Metal Aircraft Construction," by M. Langley; "Airplane Construction and Repair," by John Elliott Younger; "Sportovní Letadélko," by C. F. Sekanina; "The Light Aeroplane Manual," by F. D. Bradbrooke; and "Modernere Flugzeugbau," by C. Walther Vogelsang.

The recent accessions contain some 10 books on rocket airplanes and projected interplanetary voyages. The most interesting of these works are "L'exploration par fusées de la très haute atmosphère et la possibilité des voyages interplanétaires," by Robert Esnault-Pelterie; "Die Rakete für Fahrt und Flug," by Alexander B. Scherschevsky; "The Conquest of Space," by David Lasser; "Das Problem der Befahrung des Welt-raums, der Raketomotor," by Hermann Noordung; "Das Raketenweltraumschiff," by Felix Linke; "Die Möglichkeit der Weltraumfahrt, allgemeinverständliche Beiträge zum Raumschiffahrtsproblem," edited by Willy Ley.

Outstanding books among those on gliding and soaring, recently acquired, are "Das Segelflugzeug," by Werner von Langsdorff; "So Lernte Ich Segelfliegen," by Rolf Italiaander; "Gliding and Soaring," by Percival White; "Gleit und Segelflugschulung," by Fritz Stamer; "Der Segelflug," by Walther Kleffel; "Richtlinien für den Bau von Gleit-und Segelflugzeugen," by the technical commission of the Rhön-Segelflug-Wettbewerbe.

Among the books on air navigation which were added to the collection should be mentioned "The Navigation of the Air and Meteorology," by Capt. Leslie S. Potter; "Navigazione aerea; corso allievi piloti—anno 1931," by Fortunato Barbieri; "Cross-country Flying," by Maj. Oliver Stewart; "Trattato elementare di navigazione aerea," by Luigi Biondi and G. Santoro; and "Air Navigation," by Commander P. V. H. Weems. The latter work was awarded the 1931 Aero Club de France medal for the best aeronautical book published in a language other than French.

The collection has received recent historical and biographical works from most of the leading aeronautical countries. From Italy the Library has received: "Un pioniere dell' aeronautica, Vincenzo Lunardi," by G. Morazzoni; "Documenti sopra le ascensione aerostatiche eseguita da Francesco

Airplanes

Rocket airplanes

Sailplanes

Air navigation

History and biography

Arban," by Jotti da Badia Polesine; "Francesco Zambecari, aeronauta," by Timina Caproni Guasti and Achille Bertarelli; and "La storia dell'aviazione," in three volumes by Clemente Prepositi. These works are scholarly in treatment and handsome in printing and illustrations.

Biographies of two Scandinavian pioneers are of interest: "Jeg fløj—Nogle Erindringer fra en uforglemmelig Tid," an autobiography of J. C. H. Ellehammer, Danish pioneer whose flights in 1906 were among the earliest in Europe; and "Carl Cederström; en minnesbok utgiven av Hasse Zetterström," which has for its subject the first Swedish airplane pilot.

American biographical and historical books include autobiographies of Frank Hawks, famous speed pilot; Dick Grace, stunt flyer for the movies; Larry Rue, flying journalist; and "Jack" Stearns Gray, pioneer air passenger. Two general aeronautical histories are noteworthy: "A History of Aircraft," by Alexander Magoun and Eric Hodgins; and "Wings for Men," by Frank Wead. "The Fun of It," by Amelia Earhart, the world's foremost woman pilot, is a very interesting account of her own experiences and a brief account of the accomplishments of other women in aeronautics.

Five biographies of Graf Ferdinand von Zeppelin have been added to the several that were already in the Library. The new works are by Hugo Eckener, Joseph Maner, Hans Rosenkranz, August v. Parseval, and Markus Werder.

Biographies of the famous French air pilots, Pelletier Doisy, Navarre, Nungesser, Costes, and Le Brix, written by Jacques Mortane, were received.

An authoritative work on two British pioneers was received in "Henson and Stringfellow, Their Work in Aeronautics," by M. J. B. Davy.

Among historical works on aeronautics in the World War may be mentioned: "Pour le merite, Flieger im Feuer," by Ernst Schäffer; "Die Jagdstaffel unsere Heimat," by Rudolf Stark; "Zwischen Wolken und Granaten," by Johannes Fischer; "Ritter der Luft, Zeppelin Abenteuer im Weltkrieg," by Rolf Marben; "Zeppelins Over England," by Treusch von Buttlar-Brandenfels; and "Le ali della guerra," by Giorgio Bompiani and Clemente Prepositi.

Important reference works received include the first edition of "International Air Guide"; "Aviation Handbook," by Edward P. Warner and S. Paul Johnston; "Taschenbuch für Flugzeugführer," by Alfred Gymnich; and "Handbook of Aeronautics," published under the authority of the Council of the Royal Aeronautical Society of Great Britain.

Reference books

Some rare and interesting old aeronautical books have been purchased during the past year. Among them is “. . . Exercitatio Physica de Artificio Navigandi per Aerem . . . Praeside Philippo Lohmeiro . . . in Aviditorio Majori Publico Eruditorum Examinisubjiciet Addiem 4. Martii, Anno 1676. Franciscus David Frescheur.” This dissertation deals with the vacuum airship invented by Francesco Lana. A large portion of the text is taken from Lana’s own description without giving credit to the original author. The caption title, “Exercitatio Physica de Artificio Aeronautico,” employs, probably for the first time, the word “aeronautics.” An interesting book on the flying experiments of the watchmaker, Jacob Degen of Vienna, is entitled “Jakob Degens Erstes Aufsteigen mit der Flugmaschine in Verbindung mit dem Luftballen ohne Leitschnur; Unternommen in Gegenwart und auf Kosten Sr. Majestät des Kaisers den 6. September, 1810, aus dem Parke des K. K. Lustschlosses zu Lazenburg.” Several other antiquarian aeronautical books are described in the report of the chief of the accessions division.

Rare books

STAFF SERVICE

Assistance was given in a number of important prior art patent researches conducted by Government departments and individuals.

Miscellaneous research

Writers on aeronautical subjects and students preparing aeronautical theses have found the collection a very comprehensive source of material. The chief of the division has been frequently consulted on technical aeronautical problems by instructors in aeronautics, students, inventors, Government experts, etc.

A few representative subjects on which aid was given during the year are as follows: Model dropping experiments, economics of air mail, aviation insignia, flow of gases through orifices, aces of the World War, aviation insurance, foreign air ministries, and prior art researches on landing gear, metal propellers, and parachutes.

Frequent requests for references to literature on aeronautical subjects are received from instructors in aeronautics, historians, students, inventors, Members of Congress, and Government departments. Some of the subjects on

Reference lists

which reference lists were prepared during the past year follow: Airport accounting, early air mail, load factors, jet propulsion, women in aviation, the whirling arm, air transportation, development of United States air mail since 1918, early women balloonists, spinning characteristics of airplanes, interstate air traffic, airplanes *v.* warships, model aircraft, chemical alloys and chemistry in the manufacture of aircraft, and air freight transportation.

Two mimeographed editions of the "Bibliography of Skin Friction and Boundary Flow" have been exhausted. A printed edition containing additional references will be issued with-
 Skin friction bibliography in the next few months.

Last year's report mentioned the appointment, by Senator Hiram Bingham, President of the National Aeronautic Association, of a committee¹ to investigate the present status
 Aircraft museum report of aircraft museums in the leading countries.

Material for the study was supplied by the Library and the Smithsonian Institution. The report, prepared by the chief of this division as chairman, was unanimously approved by the committee and forwarded last May. It was followed by resolutions of the Aero Club of Washington urging the establishment of a national aeronautic museum under administration of the Smithsonian Institution and the appointment of a committee by the association to work for the fulfillment of that project.

CATALOGUES AND OFFICE FILES

The division takes active part in the cataloguing of aeronautical books by interpreting the material and assisting in the choice of subject headings. In this work preference is
 Cataloguing, formal and special given to current accessions; consequently a large part of the books purchased in 1930 are not yet formally catalogued. They are, however, entered in the special catalogue of the division, and available for use within the Library. If they are required outside, or if printed cards are ordered by other libraries, such books are immediately sent to the catalogue division. Cards for 1033 new titles for aeronautical works were printed last year.

The special catalogue of the division is rapidly growing, and is an indispensable equipment. Here the books are entered as soon as they come to the attention of the division.
 The special office catalogue Record is made when they are requested, when ordered, when received in the catalogue division, etc., until they are finally placed on the shelves.

Efforts are made to incorporate in this catalogue a record of all aeronautical works. For this purpose many catalogues and book lists have been checked, including all the volumes of Brockett's bibliography. Howard L. Scholle, of New York, kindly lent to the division for such checking the well-made card catalogue of his private collection.

Additional information about the works thus recorded is added when found. Consequently, when a book is offered for sale, infor-

¹ The members of this committee were: Porter Adams, Henry B. DuPont, Hon. Frank Hitchcock, William C. Young, A. F. Zahm.

mation is at hand from which to judge its desirability, the fairness of prices, etc. The records likewise show where the aeronautical works not yet placed in the Library of Congress are available.

The card index of current periodical literature has been considerably expanded by receipt from the United States Air Corps Library of the Engineering Index Cards issued previous to our subscription. Further cards for valuable articles appearing both in aeronautical and other magazines are prepared in the division.

The miscellaneous materials file which was started last year has proved helpful in answering many questions. It is constantly expanding, and promises to be still more useful as it grows more comprehensive. The material is kept in durable envelopes in a dictionary arrangement, and consists of pamphlets, clippings, photographs, bibliographies, short biographies, typewritten excerpts, etc., on a great variety of aeronautical subjects. The criterion for selecting the material for this file is, that each piece shall contain concise and specific information which will help to answer quickly any of the inquiries that come to the division.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Special attention has been given to the acquisition of bibliographical reference material. The following bibliographies and indexes are received currently and kept on file in the division:

- Aero-club von Deutschland. Mitteilungen des von Tschudiarchivs beim Aero-club von Deutschland. Monthly.
- Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America (Inc.). Library bulletin. Semimonthly.
- Centre de Documentation Aéronautique Internationale, Paris. Les fiches aéronautiques. Semimonthly.
- Deutsche Versuchsanstalt für Luftfahrt, e. v. Literaturschau. Semimonthly on cards.
- Engineering Index Service. All aeronautical sections. Weekly on cards.
- United States Department of Commerce. Aeronautics branch. Library. Index to the most important articles, not previously indexed, appearing in magazines, bulletins, and reports received in the library. Monthly.
- United States National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Bibliography of aeronautics. Annual.
- United States Office of Chief of Air Corps. Matériel division. Technical data digest. Semiweekly.

BINDING

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

The number of volumes bound was 33,484 as against 34,631 for the preceding year. Of these, 5,619 were bound in pamphlet style, quarter cloth or quarter buckram and plain boards, usually with no lettering.

Books repaired without rebinding amounted to 848, as compared with 842 for the preceding year. The number of lines of lettering apart from the lettering incidental to binding was 7,250 as compared with 6,044 for the year before, and 12 dummies were made as compared with 1 for the previous year. Many of the old dummies are continually undergoing minor revisions of which no account is rendered. Pamphlets and thin books amounting to 11,763 have been safeguarded by stitching in covers supplied. For the previous year this class of work amounted to 14,206 pieces.

Throughout the year, we have been urged to take far more material for binding than the bindery could handle.

The activities of the bindery have been limited mostly to the care of current material. Most of the needful rebinding of books upon the shelves awaits the time of a greatly enlarged bindery.

CATALOGUE DIVISION

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

During the year 125,625² volumes were catalogued, 52,260 main entries were prepared, and 190,174 cards were added to the public catalogue. On July 1, 1932, the public catalogue contained approximately 5,080,000 cards.

Progress through the branch printing office of the manuscript copy for printed cards has been very satisfactory. Congestion of unprinted copy has been avoided, and the printing of the "rush" copy has been facilitated.

For the relatively small proportion of material not at present fully catalogued for various reasons, the temporary catalogue cards are with the assistance of the curator of the union catalogue being reproduced by photostat. A sufficient number of copies of each card are produced to care for the catalogues, card shelf list, deck lists, and other files. Heavier weight photostat paper suitable for card use is now available.

Systematic recataloguing of religion has covered the ancient religions of Europe (Greek, Roman, Etruscan, Germanic, Celtic, etc.) and of the Asiatic religions Brahmanism, Jainism, and Buddhism, completing sections BL 29-1485. In treating the Asiatic religions the corresponding sections of the Weber Sanskrit collection were handled. A supplementary rule (No. 48) dealing with the names of persons in religious orders was reprinted with some revision.

Continued rapid growth of the law collections has brought numerous problems as regards subject headings. Some headings have been reconsidered as the material has appeared for treatment. Effort has

² Current accessions 102,325, and recatalogued 17,300.

been made to represent the legal subjects more exactly in the catalogues and to avoid many bracketed subject headings on the printed cards. Acquisition of a collection in Roman law brings up the problem of working out suitable subject headings for the whole special field. The tentative list of law subject headings prepared under the direction of Dr. E. M. Borchard in 1911 dealt particularly with American and English law, and no longer suffices for the cataloguing of a rapidly growing collection of foreign law. Specialized literature demands, so far as consistent with the existing system, specialized subject headings, even in a large public catalogue.

Better coordination of the law subjects makes possible the economical preparation of one or more duplicate sets of cards for the law division files at the time of preparation of cards for the general catalogue with the necessary subject headings and added entries.

The law cataloguing continues under some disadvantage in not having a subject classification with corresponding notation coordinate with other classes in the general collection.

More emphasis is being placed on the cataloguing of Russian and other Slavic materials. Reference books and bibliographies are so far as possible being given preference in treatment. Unit catalogue cards of standard size are being printed by the public library at Leningrad, particularly for older Russian books. Similar cards are being printed for current books by the State central book chamber at Moscow. The standard of bibliographical description seems high. In the latter instance especially there is a use of corporate entries corresponding very closely to the forms used on our own printed cards. Sets of both these series of Russian printed catalogue cards would assist materially in the adequate treatment of the Slavic books in the Library. A supplementary rule (No. 10) dealing with Russian transliteration was revised as a Slavic transliteration table. A standard transliteration regardless of language has been used for each character represented in the Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Bulgarian, and Serbian languages.

Work is being actively continued on the accumulation of pamphlets not fully catalogued and classified. So far as practicable the materials are being assembled in factitious collections by subject. Subject headings are assigned for the main entry cards representing the factitious collections.

Treatment of the Houdini collection on magic, spiritualism, occultism, and psychical research is actively under way.

The "Della Crusca" collection of Italian literature has now been completely treated.

To aid in the identification of Spanish and Latin-American authors, particularly represented in purchases on the Huntington fund, a form reply postal card in Spanish has been printed, requesting assistance

in obtaining full name, date of birth, and information concerning published works. For Spain and most Latin-American countries, it is often difficult to secure adequate biographical as well as bibliographical data concerning the more recent authors.

As consultant, Mr. Martel has devoted a considerable portion of his time to the painstaking revision of the galley proof of the classification schedule PB-PH, which was left by Dr. W. F. Koenig in partially corrected galley proof at the time of his retirement in 1930. As a special consultant, Dr. J. C. M. Hanson among other services devoted some attention to the activities of the American Library Association cooperative cataloguing committee and catalogued a number of difficult sixteenth century books.

As regards publications, the "List of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1930," prepared by Miss MacNair, is the largest volume (342 pp.) issued since the beginning of the series (1912) and lists more than 900 dissertations printed in 1930, together with supplementary titles for previous years. In addition to the main alphabetical list reproducing the information on the printed catalogue cards, there is a second section giving a classified arrangement under the broad classes of the Library of Congress scheme, an alphabetical subject index, and lists by university. At all times the Library is dependent upon the cooperation of institutions granting research doctoral degrees in furnishing promptly copies of the printed dissertations.

Lists 16-19 on sheets of the additions and changes to the list of subject headings (3d ed.), continue to reflect particularly work in religion, law, and aeronautics.

The "Guide to the cataloguing of periodicals," prepared by Miss MacNair (3d ed., printed in 1925 and reprinted in 1928), is being translated into Japanese and published in the *Toshokan kenkyū*, organ of the League of Young Librarians, Osaka, Japan.

"The memorias of the republics of Central America and of the Antilles," prepared previously by the chief of the division and recently issued as a publication of the Library, is not only a record and guide for a group of important government publications, but is also, with its concise statements concerning the development of administrative departments, the basis for exact determination of author entries.

CLASSIFICATION DIVISION

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

The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves during the fiscal year 1931-32 was 109,524, of which 106,247 were new accessions and 3,277 were reclassified, including 2,604 transfers. The number of volumes shelf-listed was 107,526, of which 104,249 were

new accessions. The year preceding, the number of volumes classified and shelved was 117,256 of which 113,328 were new accessions and 3,928 were reclassified, including 3,753 transfers.

The statistics by classes follow:

New classification—Summary

	Volumes and pamphlets			Cards	
	Accessions	Reclassified	Total		
A. Polygraphy.....	3,531		3,531	Stack lists: Printed, 40,743. Preliminary.* 70,006.	
B-BJ. Philosophy.....	1,684	3	1,687		
BL-BX. Religion.....	3,953	61	4,014		
C. History—Auxiliary sciences.....	797	3	800		
CS71. American genealogy.....	234		234		
D. History (except American).....	5,723	20	5,743		
E, F. American history.....	6,162	263	6,425		
G. Geography—Anthropology.....	2,057	1	2,058		
H. Social and economic sciences.....	18,024	5	18,029		
J. Political sciences.....	11,066	11	11,077		Shelf list: Printed, 57,975.
L. Education.....	4,029		4,029		
M. Music literature.....	2,171		2,171		
N. Fine arts.....	1,932		1,932		
P. Language and literature.....	11,108	249	11,357		
PZ. Fiction in English.....	4,911		4,911		
Q. Science.....	6,665	3	6,668		
R. Medicine.....	2,669	4	2,673		
S. Agriculture.....	2,741		2,741		
T. Technology.....	8,464	50	8,514		
U. Military science.....	1,027		1,027		
V. Naval science.....	698		698		
Z. Bibliography.....	4,603		4,603		
	104,249	673	104,922		
Transfers.....		2,604	2,604		
Intermediate.....	87		87		
Old classification.....	1,911		1,911		
	106,247	3,277	109,524		

* Estimated.

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains, in round numbers, 2,933,770 volumes, distributed as follows: Class A (polygraphy), 130,530; B-BJ (philosophy), 35,600; BL-BX (religion), 132,260; C-D (history, exclusive of American), 244,130; E-F (American history), 104,180; G (geography), 47,650; H-J (social and political sciences), 700,110; L (education), 120,730; M (music), 54,770; N (fine arts), 59,930; P (language and literature), 271,600; PZ (fiction in English), 109,870; Q (science), 223,220; R (medicine), 85,470; S (agriculture), 100,820; T (technology), 189,860; U (military science), 40,730; V (naval science), 30,000; Z (bibliography), 127,450; Incunabula, etc., 1,500.

While it has not been found possible to print any new classification schemes during the fiscal year it is hoped that philology, PB-PH,

Modern European languages, which has long been in press, may be issued later in the year (1932).

The most notable change in the personnel of the classification division during the past fiscal year was the retirement of Miss Sara Manypenny on March 31. Miss Manypenny has a long and honorable record of service in this division which she entered 25 years ago. During most of this time she served as assistant in charge of the Serial Record. She brought to this work unusual education and training, intimate knowledge of several foreign languages acquired in school and European travels. With good library-school training and experience in the shelf-list section of this division she made a very efficient assistant and was known and respected as a woman of strong character, broad culture, and remarkable mental gifts.

The list of libraries using the Library of Congress classification has been extended so greatly in the last four years that it seems desirable once more to print the list in full, as far as known.

LIST OF LIBRARIES USING THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION AS A WHOLE
OR IN PART

- Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.
 Academia Sinica, National Research Institute of Social Sciences, Shanghai
 China.
 Alma College, Alma, Mich.
 American Academy of Arts and Letters, New York, N. Y.
 American Foundation for the Blind, New York, N. Y.
 American University, Washington, D. C.
 Auckland Institute and Museum, Auckland, New Zealand.
 Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin, Tex.
 Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.
 Boston College, Boston, Mass.
 Boston Public Library, Kirstein Business Branch, Boston, Mass.
 British Library of Political Science, London, England.
 Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.
 Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.
 California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, Calif.
 Canada. Forest products laboratories, Montreal laboratory, Montreal,
 Canada.
 Cardiff Public Libraries, Cardiff, Wales.
 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C.
 Chemists' Club, New York, N. Y.
 Cincinnati Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Cincinnati Museum Association, Art Museum Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Cincinnati University, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Claremont Colleges, Claremont, Calif. (including Pomona College, Scripps
 College).
 Clemson College, Clemson College, S. C.
 Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Cleveland, Ohio.

- College of St. Catharine, St. Paul, Minn.
 College of the Holy Names, Oakland, Calif.
 College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.
 Concordia College, Moorehead, Minn.
 Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. (in part).
 Cuba. Congreso. Cámara de Representantes. Biblioteca, Havana, Cuba.
 (Modified.)
 Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 Dayton University, Dayton, Ohio.
 Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 École nationale des langues orientales vivantes, Paris.
 Edinburgh Public Libraries, Edinburgh, Scotland.
 Emory University, Emory University, Ga.
 Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.
 Evangelical Theological Seminary, Napierville, Ill.
 Fordham University, New York, N. Y.
 Georgetown Visitation Convent, Washington, D. C.
 Georgia. Legislative Reference Library, Atlanta, Ga.
 Graham, Anderson, Probst & White (architects), Chicago, Ill.
 Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.
 Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.
 Harvard University. Department of Landscape Architecture, Cambridge,
 Mass.
 Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.
 Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.
 Hispanic Society of America, New York, N. Y.
 Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
 Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
 James Jerome Hill Reference Library, St. Paul, Minn.
 John Hay Library of Brown University, Providence, R. I.
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
 Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Lamar Life Insurance Co. Library, Jackson, Miss.
 London School of Economics and Political Science, London, England.
 Louvain University, Louvain, Belgium.
~~Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.~~
 Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa.
 McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill.
 Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.
 Musée d'Ethnographie, Paris.
 Nanking University, Nanking, China.
 National Library of Wales, Aberystwith, Wales.
 National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, Wales.
 National Soldiers' Home, Mountain Branch, Johnson City, Tenn.
 New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, N. J. (Abridged.)
 New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.
 New York University, New York, N. Y.
 North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, N. C.
 Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Ind. (Dante Collection.)
 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

- Oklahoma Geological Survey, Norman, Okla.
Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Oregon University, Medical School, Portland, Oreg.
Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.
Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philippine Islands. Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I.
Philippine Islands. Bureau of Public Works, Manila, P. I.
Pittsburgh University, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pomona College. *See* Claremont Colleges.
Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill.
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. (in part.)
Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.
Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast, Ireland.
Reed College, Portland, Oreg.
Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.
Riverside (Calif.) Public Library. (Class S., Agriculture.)
Rochester University, Rochester, N. Y.
Rosary College, River Forest, Ill.
Rosenwald Industrial Museum, Chicago, Ill.
Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.
St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kans.
St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.
St. Mary's College, Winona, Minn.
St. Paul Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.
San Diego Scientific Library, San Diego, Calif.
Scripps College. *See* Claremont Colleges.
Simmons-Boardman Publication Co., New York, N. Y.
Stanford University libraries, Stanford University, Calif.
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
Swift & Co. Library, Chicago, Ill.
Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Tex.
Tufts College, Medford, Mass.
Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
United States Army Industrial College, Washington, D. C.
United States Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.
United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.
United States Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.
United States Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.
United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
United States Department of State, Washington, D. C.
United States Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C.
United States Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla.
United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.
United States Hygienic Laboratory (Public Health Service), Washington, D. C.
United States Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.
United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.
United States Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C.
United States Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.
United States War College, Washington, D. C.

United States War Department Library, Washington, D. C.
 University College, Hull, England.
 University College, Nottingham, England.
 University College of North Wales, Bangor, Wales.
 University College of Wales, Aberystwith, Wales.
 University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England.
 University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.
 University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.
 University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
 University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif.
 University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
 University of King's College, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
 University of London, Courtauld Institute of Art, London, England.
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Scotland.
 University of Western Ontario, London, Canada.
 University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.
 Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
 Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Wigan, England. Public Library.
 Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio.
 Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio.
 Wycliffe College, Toronto, Canada.
 Yale University, Forest School, New Haven, Conn.

Since the foregoing list was prepared there has come to our notice an extensive catalogue of reference books in the National Library of Peiping, China, classified and assigned call-numbers in accordance with the Library of Congress system.

CARD DIVISION

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

During the year the number of subscribers to printed cards has increased from 5,485 to 5,704.

The value of the cards shipped, exclusive of those supplied to libraries of the United States Government, was \$248,385.81, a decrease of somewhat more than 4 per cent over the shipments of last year. The cash sales, representing cards sold and paid for during the year, amounted to \$244,456.91.

The sale of cards to libraries of the departments of the United States Government, paid for by transfer of credits amounted to \$3,718.36.

The sales to libraries in foreign countries amounted to about \$3,000. Over two-thirds of these went to libraries in China. As usual, the countries of Continental Europe ordered very few cards.

For the first time since the beginning of the card distribution work, the sale of cards showed a decrease as compared with the previous year. Although there was a normal increase in the number of new subscribers, the orders from these did not offset the decrease in orders from the large city libraries whose incomes have suffered from the

depression. Such libraries are using fewer printed cards because they are acquiring fewer books and also because they now make more of their own cards with duplicating machines which are continually increasing in number and efficiency. Although the cards produced are not so good as the printed cards, they are somewhat cheaper, and their preparation and production within the library furnish work to assistants who might otherwise be unemployed.

Cards for 41,765 different titles were added to the stock during the year including 2,858 printed for other libraries in the District of Columbia, 1,675 printed for cooperating libraries outside the District of Columbia, and 399 (analytics) printed by the card division for series in the Library of Congress.

The whole number of different titles represented in the stock on June 30, 1932 was 1,217,496. The average stock of each card is estimated at 70 copies making the total number of cards in stock about 85,224,720.

Three new depository sets were assigned during the year to the following libraries: *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris; Leningrad State Public Library; University of Southern California Library. The full list of depositories is given at the end of this report.

A new (fourth) edition of the list of series of publications for which cards are in stock was printed and distributed near the close of the year. This has greatly stimulated orders by series and renders it practicable to cooperate advantageously with the American Library Association Cooperative Cataloging Committee and with other libraries individually. The fourth edition of the list contains over 6,000 entries, fully twice as many as were included in the third edition issued in 1914. Over 800 of these series have been analyzed wholly or in part by other libraries.

The experiment, started two years ago of researching in the Union Catalogue card orders from some of the larger reference libraries and handling these in a special way, for the mutual benefit of the cooperating library, the card division and the Union Catalogue has been extended to additional libraries and further elaborated. At the invitation of the chairman of the Cooperative Cataloging Committee of the American Library Association, duplicate orders for current foreign books from six of the leading reference libraries were handled in this way with a view to ascertaining what percentage of cards such libraries could obtain for books of this class by cooperative action. A statistical card was prepared for each order, and the results were incorporated in the preliminary report of the committee made at the New Orleans meeting of the American Library Association. A sample of the statistical cards prepared for the committee is given

below as illustrating the painstaking effort that is being made to solve the problem of preventing duplication in the cataloguing of books in foreign languages.

Columbia University, June 10 (10 sheets)

FOREIGN BOOK ORDER (CHECKS, STATISTICS)

Cards in stock (card number given).....	16
Cards being printed from L. C. entry (check C or R).....	0
Cards being printed for coop. libr. (check Redp).....	3
Book ordered by L. C. (check On or Oo).....	3
Book ordered by coop. libr.; its entry to be printed (check Ooedp).....	2
Book already recommended for purchase (check Rc).....	0
Book to be recommended for purchase (check \checkmark Re).....	1
Copy (entry) desired for printing (check Cdp).....	5
Copy of your main entry desired for Un. Cat. (check Cdu).....	18
Doubtful, full entry now in Un. Cat. (check Dfu).....	7
Doubtful, medium full entry already in Union Catalogue (check Dmu).....	4
Doubtful, short entry already in Union Catalogue (check Dsu).....	4
Doubtful, entry already requested for Un. Cat. (check Dedu).....	3
Doubtful, acct. abbrev. entry, non-Latin or unfamil. lang., etc. (check D).....	12
No prospect, entry not desired even for Un. Cat. (check Np).....	0
Book rec'd but card likely to be delayed long time (check Rdl).....	0
Entry heading verified and filled out (check=LC, =NN, etc.).....	38

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—CARD DIVISION

This division is also cooperating with the same committee with a view to the cooperative cataloguing of more publications in series, especially series in foreign languages.

This has been a year of sorrow for the card division because of the loss by death of three of its valued assistants. For nearly 24 years

Service losses

Mrs. Lucy Cullen, who was killed in an automobile accident on May 5, had worked in this division continuously. For the past 15 years she had been in charge of the reprint desk. She carried on that work in an energetic and capable manner and by a judicious combination of tact, persistence, and perseverance succeeded in getting the cards reprinted in spite of many obstacles to the contrary. She was the unofficial press agent of the division and did much to see that its merits and accomplishments were not overlooked. She was proud of her southern ancestry and social connections. Miss Jennet Richards Gover and Mrs. Mary (Price) Tabor were called by death during the winter. They were faithful and efficient clerks. Although sick for long periods and having other troubles, they refused to be downcast and were brave and cheerful to the end.

On the last day of the year, George T. Ritchie, first assistant, was retired after 42 years of faithful and efficient service in the Library of Congress, including 10 years in the old library at the Capitol. Before coming to the card division he had worked in the Copyright Office and the catalogue division. For the past 18 years he had been the principal reviser for searched orders, a position for which he was well qualified on account of his familiarity with the collections of the Library of Congress. During his period of service as reviser he inspected and checked some millions of titles. In this position quantity of output is not less essential than quality. Mr. Ritchie fulfilled the requirements in both respects. His knowledge of the men, methods, and processes in the old library as well as those in the new was a valuable asset to the division. The loss of his services will be keenly felt for a long time.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
 Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico, D. F.
 Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome, Italy.
 Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, France.
 Bowdoin Collège Library, Brunswick, Me.
 Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.
 Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
 California State Library, Sacramento, Calif.
 California University Library, Berkeley, Calif.
 California University at Los Angeles, Library.⁴
 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.⁴
 Emory University Library, Emory University, Ga.
 Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
 Illinois University Library, Urbana, Ill.
 Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, Belgium.
 Iowa State College Library, Ames, Iowa.
 Iowa State University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.
 Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem, Palestine.
 John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
 Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.
 Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka, Kans.
 Kyoto University Library, Kyoto, Japan.⁴
 Leningrad State Public Library, Leningrad, U. S. S. R.
 Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Calif.⁴
 McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada.
 Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.
 Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.

⁴ Set consists mainly of entries cut from proof sheets.

Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Missouri University Library, Columbia, Mo.⁴
 Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, Nebr.
 New York Public Library, New York City.
 New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
 North Carolina University Library, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.
 Ohio State University Library, Columbus, Ohio.
 Oklahoma University Library, Norman, Okla.
 Peiping University Library, Peiping, China.
 Pennsylvania University Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philadelphia Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philippine Library and Museum, Manila, P. I.⁴
 Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
 St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
 Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash.
 Southern California University Library, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Stanford University Library, Stanford University, Calif.⁴
 Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Taihoku Imperial University Library, Taiwan, Japan.⁴
 K. Tekniska Hogskolans Bibliotek, Stockholm, Sweden.
 Tennessee University Library, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Texas University Library, Austin, Tex.
 Tokyo Imperial University Library, Tokyo, Japan.⁴
 Toronto University Library, Toronto, Canada.
 Vatican Library, Rome, Italy.
 Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
 Virginia University Library, University, Va.⁴
 Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.⁴
 Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
 Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

PARTIAL DEPOSITORY SETS (UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES)

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

⁴ Set consists mainly of entries cut from proof sheets.

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

PARTIAL DEPOSITORY SETS (FOREIGN LIBRARIES)

American Library in Paris: Cards required for a dictionary catalogue of the library.
 International Institute of Agriculture, Rome: Cards relating to agriculture.
 League of Nations, Geneva: Cards relating to international law and other groups in political and social science.
 University of London, Institute of Historical Research: Cards relating to American history and British history.

PUBLICATIONS

(From the report of the chief of the division of accessions, including the publication section, Mr. BLANCHARD)

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

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
New publications printed.....	126	136	130
Reprints.....	13	3	4
Total number of new publications and reprints.....	39	39	34
Publications correspondence (letters and memoranda written in publication section).....	1,279	1,339	1,347

¹ Includes separate numbers of the Monthly check-list of State publications.

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS			
Free distribution (pieces):			
Through the publication section.....	6,517	8,684	8,734
Through the card division.....			17,734
Through the office of International Exchanges.....	2,288	2,291	2,004
Through the office of the Superintendent of Documents.....	13,790	12,604	10,319
Total free distribution.....	22,595	23,579	38,791
Sales (pieces):			
Sold by the card division.....			2,610
Sold by the Superintendent of Documents.....	20,548	5,021	(?)
Total distribution of publications (pieces):			
Free distribution.....	22,595	23,579	38,791
Sales.....	20,548	5,021	2,610
Total.....	43,143	28,600	41,401
Receipts from sales:			
Received by the card division.....			\$1,901.25
Received by the Superintendent of Documents.....	\$4,823.85	\$3,413.77	(?)

* Figures not yet available for sales made by the Superintendent of Documents.

The publications of the Library during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, have been as follows:

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Administrative:

- Library of Congress . . . [Baltimore, 1932.] Caption title, 8 p. 22 cm.
 [At head of caption title: Reprinted from American universities and colleges, 2d ed., 1932, (pages 1004-1011).] Paper. Furnished on request.
 The Library of Congress trust fund board. Present organization, October, 1931. [Washington] Govt. print. off., 1931. Broadside. 23 cm. Paper. Furnished on request.
- Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1931. vii, 463 p. front., plates, plans, facsim. 23½ cm. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Rules for filing cards in deck catalogue [by Martin A. Roberts]. * Washington, Govt. print. off., 1931. 1 p. l., 16 p. 16½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of aeronautics:

- Report of the division of aeronautics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, by Albert F. Zahm . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. 1 p. l., 10 p. 23 cm. (Its Publication, no. 2) [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, p. 334-344.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Catalogue division:

- Guide to the cataloguing of the serial publications of societies and institutions. Comp. and ed. by Harriet Wheeler Pierson . . . 2d ed. With a special statement on the treatment of the publications of Masonic bodies by George M. Churchill, Ph. D. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1931. x, 128 p. 23 cm. Paper, 40 cents.

Library science . . . [Brief bibliography. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932.] Caption title, 4 p. 25½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1930. Prepared by Mary Wilson MacNair . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. vii, 342 p. 23 cm. Paper, 65 cents.

The Memorias of the republics of Central America and of the Antilles. By James B. Childs . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. v, 170 p. 23½ cm. Paper, 20 cents.

Copyright office:

Thirty-fourth annual report of the register of copyrights for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1931. v, 106 p. 23 cm. Paper, 15 cents.

Division of documents:

Annual report of the chief. A survey of the more important accessions of the division of documents during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931. By Henry Furst . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. Cover-title, 26 p. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, p. 107-132.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Monthly check-list of State publications. April, 1931-February, 1932. Vol. 22, no. 4-Vol. 23, no. 2. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1931-32. 23 cm. Paper, \$1.00 a year.

Law library:

The law library of Congress. An account of its activities and the more important accessions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931. By John T. Vance . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. Cover-title, 39 p. facsim. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, p. 132-170.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Legislative reference service:

State law index. An index and digest to the legislation of the States of the United States enacted during the biennium 1929-1930, Number 3. [Comp. under the immediate direction of Miss Margaret W. Stewart.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. viii, 1092 p. 24 cm. Cloth, \$2.00.

Division of manuscripts:

Division of manuscripts 1930-31 and European historical mission [by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson]. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. Cover-title, p. 53-101. 23½ cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, p. 53-101.]

The Harkness collection in the Library of Congress. Calendar of Spanish manuscripts concerning Peru, 1531-1651. [Prepared by Stella R. Clemence. Introductory preface signed: J. F. Jameson . . .] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. x, 336 p. 26½ cm. Cloth, \$3.25.

List of manuscript collections in the Library of Congress, to July, 1931. By Curtis Wiswell Garrison. Reprinted from the Annual report of the American historical association for 1930. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. p. 123-249. 24½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of music:

Division of music, 1930-31 [by Carl Engel]. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. Cover-title, p. 197-241. facsim. 23½ cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, p. 197-241.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of orientalia:

Division of Chinese and Japanese literature. [Chinese, Japanese, and other East Asiatic books added to the Library of Congress.] 1930-31 [by Dr. Arthur W. Hummel, Dr. Shio Sakanishi, and Dr. Walter T. Swingle]. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. Cover-title, p. 263-310. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, p. 263-310.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Service for the blind:

Annual report. Service for the blind, 1930-31 [by Mrs. Maude G. Nichols]. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. Cover-title, 13 p. 25 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, p. 394-406.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Union catalogue of hand-copied material in Braille—grade 1½ in the Library of Congress and various other libraries, useful to students and advanced readers. Compiled May, 1930. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1931. iv, 33 p. 23½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

REPRINTS

Administrative:

Information⁵ for readers in the main reading room. 1932 [by Martin A. Roberts]. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. 1 p. l., 14 p. plan, form. 23 cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Location of classes. [Washington, Govt. print. off., 1931.] 6, [1] p. diags. 16½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Rules and practice⁵ governing the use and issue of books. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. Cover-title, 18 p. 12½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request. [Reprint of 1929 ed.]

Classification division:

Classification. Class D. Universal and old world history. Printed as manuscript. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1916. 633 p. 26 cm. Paper, 75 cents.

Publications partially completed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932:

Classification. Class P: PB-PH. Modern European languages. In press.
Classification. Class Z. Bibliography and library science. Reprint. In press.

Journals of the Continental Congress. Vols. 28-31. In press.

Records of the Virginia Company of London. Vol. 3. In press.

Revised index to the Federal Statutes. In press.

Supplement to the Catalogue of early books on music (before 1800). In press.

Limitations in our printing allotment this year have precluded the issue of various publications which we have all ready to send to the printer. Fortunately, however, we have been able to issue this year the "Calendar of Spanish Manuscripts Concerning Peru, 1531-1651," which, at the suggestion of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, came to us as a gift from Edward S. Harkness in 1929.

A second edition of Miss Harriet W. Pierson's "Guide to the Cataloguing of the Serial Publications of Societies and Institutions" was published this year. This new edition of 128 pages was undertaken,

⁵ Listed with the reprints, although a few minor changes were incorporated.

as the introduction states, partly with a view to clarifying some of the problems that have arisen as a result of postwar political and other changes affecting the status and relations of so many institutions, as reflected in changed names, titles and continuity of their publications. The "bibliographical suggestions" for cataloguers of serial publications have been considerably extended and in this edition cover 37 pages.

When James B. Childs, the present chief of the catalogue division, was chief of the division of documents, he prepared a detailed bibliographical list of the "Memorias of the Republics of Central America and of the Antilles." Lack of funds prevented its publication until this year. Memorias are official documents showing the activities of the various departments of administration of a given country and often include the legislation and the administrative orders affecting those departments. Mr. Childs's compilation of 170 pages has brought together a mass of information that is not readily available in any other convenient form. An important feature of the work is the inclusion of historical notices briefly tracing the development of the principal departments of administration, with note of pertinent constitutional and statutory provisions.

The prefatory note to No. 3 of the "State law index . . . to the legislation of the states of the United States enacted during the biennium, 1929-1930" states that it covers the enactments of 84 sessions and involved the examination of 21,395 acts and resolutions. Of these, 9,254 were considered of general and permanent interest, 11,360 were excluded from the index as local, temporary, or private, and 781 appear only in the digest of laws forming Part III of this volume. Like the two preceding volumes it was compiled by the legislative reference service under the immediate direction of Miss Margaret W. Stewart.

To the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1930, Dr. Curtis Wiswell Garrison, of the division of manuscripts, contributed a "List of manuscript collections in the Library of Congress to July, 1931." This list of 126 pages has been reprinted for distribution as a Library of Congress publication. In compiling the list the collections "described in the Handbook of Manuscripts (1918), in the librarian's reports, 1918 to 1930, and in the accession records of the division of manuscripts were epitomized, and then divided according to six periods of American history." The list includes every important accession up to July, 1931.

The "Union catalogue of hand-copied material in Braille—grade 1½—in the Library of Congress and various other libraries, useful to students and advanced readers," was compiled by Miss Adelia M. Hoyt, of the transcribing section of the service for the blind, at

the request of the Committee on Work for the Blind of the American Library Association. The holdings of 29 libraries are listed.

With the reprinting of the classification schedule covering universal and old world history (class D), which has been out of print for several years, we now have an adequate supply of all of the classification schedules that have been printed to date, with the exception of class Z. Class Z (Bibliography and library science) is now in press and will be reprinted early in the new fiscal year.

Among the publications that we were unable to print, owing to lack of funds, was the new edition of the Check-list of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers in the Library of Congress, compiled by Henry S. Parsons, chief of the division of periodicals, which has been ready for the printer for nearly a year.

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

(From the report of the acting chief bibliographer, Miss HELLMAN)

Although we predicted in our last annual report that owing to the removal of the division of bibliography to quarters far removed from the main reading room and the stacks, our work would be seriously handicapped; it is a satisfaction to be able to report now that we have exceeded, by a slight increase, the figures for 1931.

In reply to the requests received by mail, we have written 2,613 memoranda, covering 3,003 typewritten pages (1931—2,552 memoranda of 2,985 pages; 1930—2,523 memoranda of 2,691 pages). Of these requests over 500 were from Members of Congress, largely in behalf of their constituents, as the legislative reference service of the Library takes care of the majority of their personal requests relating to legislation.

In addition to the typewritten memoranda we have sent out 932 pieces of mail (1931—815; 1930—756) for which we did not need to write memoranda as they were covered by our mimeographed lists. Possibly half of these requests were from Members of Congress.

It is impossible to give any adequate idea of the variety and extent of these inquiries. They include many of the current issues of the

Types of questions

day; requests for poems, quotations of all kinds, especially quotations from Lincoln's writings; religious, historical, literary, and genealogical questions. So many requests were received in the division of bibliography in connection with the Buchanan estate, we were obliged to prepare a mimeographed statement to use in answering them. Numerous requests were received for material to be used in preparing biographies for the Dictionary of American Biography, and while the results of our research are often not very satisfying, we are glad to render all the assistance possible in this connection.

Among the more important inquiries received from abroad the following may be named:

- Biblioteca Nacional, Montevideo. Cards representing material in the Library of Congress relating to Juan Zorrilla de San Martín (1855-1931).
- Geographic Society of Dresden, Germany. Information regarding Arkansas.
- Dr. Günther Kühn, Berlin, Germany. Statistical information on the construction industry and on building materials.
- Sir Thomas Oliver, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Nongovernmental American publications relating to industrial hygiene and related subjects.
- Dr. Viktor Santamarina, Habana, Cuba. Bibliographies on medical climatology and hydrology.
- Union Internationale de Radiodiffusion, Geneva. Cards representing American publications on radio broadcasting.
- University of Helsingfors, Library, Finland. American publications relating to Longfellow's "Hiawatha" and the "Kalevala."
- University Library, Triplicane, Madras, India. Pre-Columbian America, and early migrations of Hindus.
- Dr. Georg Witzel, University of Cologne, Germany. American material on advertising for department stores.

The fifth supplement of the "Bibliography on Standardization," compiled each year by Miss Anne L. Baden, does not appear in the Standards Yearbook for 1932, for owing to the size of the yearbook for this year, the authorities were obliged to issue it as a separate. It is printed as Bureau of Standards Miscellaneous Publications No. 136 (19 p.).

From a letter of Dr. H. D. Hubbard's, dated April 21, 1932, we quote the following:

We appreciate the prompt cooperation you have given us in contributing to the Yearbook and we trust that we may have your continued help. We expect to include the Bibliography in future issues of the Yearbook.

The Susan B. Anthony Foundation, Washington, D. C., issued a leaflet "Bibliography on the Life of Susan B. Anthony," which was taken from the comprehensive bibliography on Notable American Women compiled for that association by the acting chief bibliographer in 1931.

The second edition of the Index Bibliographicus for which we furnished the American entries was issued also during the current year.

Acknowledgment to the Library of Congress is given in Sidney Herbert Williams and Falconer Madan's "A handbook of the Literature of the Rev. C. L. Dodgson (Lewis Carroll)" (Oxford University Press, 1931) as follows:

The authorities of the great Library of Congress at Washington from Mr. Putnam downwards, have taken personal interest in supplying lists of American editions—which we hope may be regarded as a feature of the present volume, and will show the widespread interest taken on that side of the Atlantic in Lewis Carroll.

The lists compiled on special topics this year numbered 75; 19 were issued in mimeographed form, and had a total of 385 pages (1931—18 of 344 pages; 1930—11 of 258 pages), 56 were typewritten consisting of 561 pages (1931—51 of 791 pages; 1930—56 of 375 pages). All the mimeographed lists issued during the year have been very popular, and it has been necessary to run off additional copies in many instances. They were: Business situation, 1929—1931, and its recovery (31 p.); deportation of aliens (11 p.); exemptions from taxation (exclusive of tax-exempt securities) (12 p.); Federal income tax in the United States (36 p.); inter-allied debt to the United States (with special reference to cancellation and the moratorium) (20 p.); Muscle Shoals (31 p.); Russian 5-year plan (23 p.); State income taxes (19 p.); reorganization of the Executive departments (supplement, 12 p.); socialism *v.* capitalism (13 p.); State taxation (52 p.); tax exemption of securities (6 p.); taxation of intangibles (11 p.); unemployment, utilization of public works to diminish (10 p.); unemployment insurance (supplement 14 p.); unemployment relief measures in foreign countries (8 p.); unemployment relief measures in the United States (26 p.); water rights and the control of waters (26 p.).

Mimeographed and
typewritten lists

The usual supplementary list of references on the Permanent Court of International Justice was prepared for that institution by the acting chief bibliographer, and M. Douma in his letter of June 17, acknowledging receipt of the list, said:

As to the bibliographical list, this will be very useful, as it will serve to complete our supplementary bibliography on the court, which is to be inserted in the Court's Eighth Annual Report.

A few of the more important typewritten lists compiled were: Banker in our economic system, with sections on the National Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (12 p.); bureaucracy (supplement, 8 p.); business failures (16 p.); Chinese boycott (6 p.); county libraries (supplement, 9 p.); Denmark, a list of references in English, French, and German (29 p.); economic conditions in Austria (12 p.); Federal farm board (13 p.); gold standard and bimetallism (15 p.); investment trusts (24 p.); modern constitutions (47 p.); prominent American business men (19 p.); sales tax (supplement, 8 p.); silver question (7 p.); speculation, stock exchanges, commodity exchanges, hedging, and short selling (22 p.); Theodore Elijah Burton, 1851—1929 (21 p.); Thomas Moore, 1779—1852 (23 p.); War Industries Board (14 p.).

Before the end of the next fiscal year we are hoping to be back in the new enlarged quarters for the division now under construction, and I desire to again express my appreciation to the staff for their continued faithful and efficient service during the year.

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

(From the reports of the librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, Professor CORBIN, and the chief of the Smithsonian division in the Library of Congress, Mr. BRASCH)

From the Smithsonian Institution:

The Smithsonian deposit—perhaps the most comprehensive and best-known collection of its kind in America—is the chief unit of the Smithsonian library system. The collection—begun in 1846, the year in which the Smithsonian was founded—was kept at the Institution until 1866. In that year Congress authorized the deposit of the collection in the Library of Congress. It then numbered about 40,000; it now numbers considerably more than 500,000. It is distributed throughout the Library of Congress according to classification, but is chiefly in the Smithsonian and periodical divisions. The deposit, while including works on practically all subjects, is prevaillingly scientific and technical in character, and is especially strong in scientific monographs and periodicals and in the reports, proceedings, and transactions of the learned societies and institutions of the world. This rich storehouse of scholarly material has been made possible, in large measure, by the liberal use of Smithsonian publications over a long period of years in the joint exchange work of three Smithsonian agencies—the library, the publications office, and the exchange service.

During the fiscal year just closed the Smithsonian Institution added to the deposit a total of 17,647 publications, or 2,872 volumes, 11,712 parts of volumes, 2,883 pamphlets, and 180 charts. Among these were 3,436 dissertations, which the Smithsonian library had received from the universities of Basel, Berlin, Bern, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, Freiberg, Giessen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Helsingfors, Jena, Johns Hopkins, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Lund, Marburg, Neuchâtel, Pennsylvania, Rostock, Strasbourg, Tübingen, Utrecht, Würzburg, and Zürich, the academy of Freiberg, and technical schools at Bandoeng, Berlin, Braunschweig, Delft, Dresden, Karlsruhe, and Zürich. The library also forwarded, as usual, to the documents division of the Library of Congress, without stamping or entering them, several thousand documents of foreign governments.

The number of publications obtained by the Smithsonian library in response to special requests, as recorded on 315 cards received from the Smithsonian, periodical, and order divisions of the Library of Congress, was 2,445, or 81 more even than in the record year of 1931. Many of the publications requested did not arrive by the close of the year, and so, of course, are not included in this report. The letters prepared by the Smithsonian library staff, most of which had to do with the exchange of publications on behalf of the deposit and other libraries of the Institution, were 2,836—an increase of 1,028 over the

year before. More than 150 new exchanges were entered into for the deposit.

The Langley aeronautical library was collected for the most part by Samuel Pierpont Langley, in connection with his researches in aeronautics while he was Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and by others associated with him, especially Alexander Graham Bell, Octave Chanute, and James Means. These men were among the aeronautical pioneers. Consequently, the Langley library contains many items that to-day are very rare, including almost complete files of the early aeronautical magazines. It also has a large number of valuable photographs, letters, and newspaper clippings.

Langley aeronautical
library

In 1930 most of the collection was transferred as a special deposit to the Library of Congress, where, under its own name and with its own stamp and bookplate, it has continued to grow from frequent sendings from the Institution. Some of the items, however, are still retained, for various reasons, at the Smithsonian.

The library now numbers 1,908 volumes and 1,086 pamphlets. During the fiscal year just closed the Institution added to the collection 52 volumes, 623 parts of volumes, and 30 pamphlets—a total of 705 publications, or a few more than in 1931. Nearly all of these were obtained by exchange, at least 169 of them being received in response to special letters written by the Smithsonian library in its effort to cooperate as fully as possible with the division of aeronautics in the Library of Congress to make the Langley library increasingly effective as an instrument in research. The number of new exchanges entered into on behalf of the library was 27.

AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The work of the division has proceeded as usual through the year. Aside from the handling of the material received from the Smithsonian Institution and the constant search for other material of similar nature, there has been maintained the service rendered to readers present in person, and the preparation of written reports (based upon investigation) required to answer inquiries received by mail and by telephone.

A special inquiry has been conducted by the chief of the division into the history of early American philosophical and scientific societies, including those organizations that endured only for a few years. A brief résumé of results follows.

The first and naturally the oldest scientific society in the United States is the American Philosophical Society founded in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin in 1727, and patterned closely on the lines of the Royal Society of London. Following this came the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, founded in Boston, 1779–80, by John Adams,

Early American learned
societies

James Bowdoin, John Hancock, and other intellectual leaders of New England. Between these two dates of the founding of the Philadelphia and Boston societies, other Colonial centers of population were actively taking steps in the same direction, namely, New Haven, Conn., and Williamsburg, Va. This is an almost forgotten phase of the history of intellectual and scientific thought in America. It is therefore well that some definite record should be had concerning these early organized intellectual movements, and it is only natural for the National Library to concern itself with them. Diligent efforts have secured photostats, printed and typewritten copies of the manuscripts containing the minutes, proceedings, and other records of a number of these embryonic societies.

In 1799 the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences was formed in New Haven, the first State academy of sciences in the United States.

The Library of Congress has all the printed records of this society together with the Proceedings and Transactions of the American Philosophical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Following the settled condition of the new Republic in the transition period of the capital from Philadelphia to Washington, and the Federal Government's own organization, we note a greater activity in the founding of learned societies. The first of these was the United States Military Philosophical Society at the new military school at West Point in 1802. This new society was primarily formed for the purpose of collecting, disseminating, and coordinating military and technical sciences, together with the courses at the new academy. Its first and only president during its 10 years of existence was Gen. Jonathan Williams, a nephew of Benjamin Franklin. Meetings were held in New York, Washington, and at West Point and Thomas Jefferson was called upon to be a patron of this society. The manuscript material of all the minutes and proceedings together with the scientific papers in four large volumes are preserved in the New York Historical Society.

President Washington himself had envisaged the establishment here in the "Federal City" of a great national university, and Joel Barlow, Minister to France, writing from Paris on September 15, 1800, to Vice President Jefferson, urged that Washington's hope be realized in the establishment of an adequately endowed institution for both collecting and disseminating knowledge, and that "the institution be called the Philosophical Society." Nothing came immediately of this suggestion. In February, 1806, Jefferson and Barlow collaborated in drafting a bill for the establishment of a national academy and university in Washington, but again there were no tangible results. In this connection, Jefferson, then president of the American Philosophical Society, said that he wished there might be a philosophical

society or academy at the seat of government with affiliated academies in each State. The earliest of scientific societies established in the District of Columbia was the Columbian Agricultural Society, an ephemeral body, founded in 1810 and disbanded in 1812. The next in order, and really the first learned society of Washington, the Metropolitan Society, was formed June 15, 1816, but on the adoption of its constitution, August 8, 1816, it changed its name to the Columbian Institute for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences. Its activities were largely agricultural and horticultural, together with the collection and display of museum specimens. In 1817 the Medical Society of the District of Columbia was formed, as was also (on March 13) the Washington Botanical Society. The latter, devoted mainly to the study of the plants of the District of Columbia, became inactive in three or four years and quietly vanished in 1826. The Columbian Institute, too, soon became moribund, despite the interest of a few faithful spirits, and in 1837 ceased entirely to exist as an active organization. Perhaps its most conspicuous product was the creation and maintenance for nearly 20 years of a botanic garden, at the very place where 13 years later the present United States Botanic Garden was established.

On May 15, 1840, the National Institution, later changed to National Institute, was organized in Washington with President John Tyler as honorary member. This institute was organized in the expectation, it appears, of controlling and using the James Smithson bequest, made to the United States Government in 1836. Nothing seems to have come of this plan. The National Institute held meetings for about 20 years and published its proceedings in the form of Transactions and other Papers. It was disbanded near the beginning of the Civil War. The Library of Congress has all of the published proceedings and other printed records of the society. Its officers and directors in most cases were members of the President's Cabinet and of Congress. This society seems to have been the forerunner of the National Academy of Science, which was organized during the period of the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865.

The constant and pressing need for the continuation of the world's famous bibliography of scientific literature, namely, "International Catalogue of Scientific Literature," continues to manifest itself. However, it is a pleasure to note that word has been received that a beginning of a renewal of the publication has been made by the adhering countries, which are taking steps to continue their support. The need for this catalogue becomes more apparent as the time goes on, so much so that it is a pleasure to note that Dr. H. W. Tyler, consultant in science, is taking an active part in this matter by visiting and consulting the authorities in the Royal Society of London, which is the central agency for this bibliography.

International Catalogue of
Scientific Literature

It is noteworthy to report that one of the largest bibliographical research works for many years has been carried on in this division.

Important research Walter E. Reid, a mining engineer of Caracas, Venezuela, and probably the greatest authority on the subject of diamonds, has been doing research work and preparing a comprehensive treatise on diamonds, together with an annotated bibliography on the same subject, which at present consists of over 4,000 entries and will, when completed, probably contain between 7,000 and 8,000 entries. Mr. Reid reports that over 50 per cent of this material was found in the Library of Congress and 70 per cent in the District of Columbia. It is a pleasure to report that J. V. Butt, chief assistant, has rendered Mr. Reid valuable service in this connection.

The chief of the division had the pleasure of aiding in the preparation of the bicentenary celebration of the birth of David Rittenhouse, colonial astronomer, surveyor, instrument maker, and first Director of the United States Mint, as well as second president of the American Philosophical Society. It was commemorated in Philadelphia, April 8-9, 1932, by the History of Science Society, American Philosophical Society, Franklin Institute, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Rittenhouse Astronomical Society.

THE READING ROOMS

(From the report of the superintendent, MARTIN A. ROBERTS)

The number of investigators using the facilities and source material of the reading room continues to increase rapidly. The demand has been so great that we have had to resort to a "waiting list" using, in certain cases, the regular desks in the reading room pending the release of study tables. The number of investigators requiring special facilities during the year was 820 (an increase of 210); and of these, 739 represented every State in the Union while 81 investigators represented 23 foreign countries. Of the 81 from foreign countries 33 were from China, using not only our printed books but also our unusual collection of works in Chinese. Germany and Japan ranked next in order as to number of investigators. Sixty learned institutions and societies were represented by 114 investigators while 37 United States Government units sent 63. Among the 131 American universities and colleges represented Johns Hopkins led with 40, followed by Columbia with 29, University of Pennsylvania 22, Duke University 18, Yale 14, and University of California 11, etc.

During the year two important bibliographies were prepared as an aid to the investigators—one on Reparations comprising 2,120 items and one on Sales Tax comprising 400 items.

European scholarship has continued to avail itself of our unusual facilities for research. During the past year, the fourscore investigators from the Old World, who have been accorded especial opportunities for furthering their studies have included such distinguished representatives of the arts and sciences as Dr. Simone Maxe Benoit, Librarian of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, who has been engaged in an elaborate survey of American statistical methods; Prof. Victor Bohet, Dean of the Faculty of Letters of the University of Liège and an authority on the translation of English texts, who has examined our collections of Shakespeareana and American literature; Prof. Archibald McDougall, of the law faculty of the University of Manchester, England, who has in preparation a work on jurisprudence; Dr. Vincenzo Moretti, professor of economic statistics and demography in the R. Istituto superiore di Scienze economiche e commerciali of Genoa, engaged upon a survey of international movements of capital; Dr. Volrico Travaglini, professor of economics in the R. Università degli Studi of Rome, who is studying the economics of transportation; Dr. Leopold Sauer, director of the State Statistical Office of Czechoslovakia, who has sought to determine the causation of business cycles; Dr. Karl Bühler, of the University of Vienna, lecturing as exchange professor at the Johns Hopkins University and at Harvard, who has in preparation a revision of his monumental work on the mental development of the child, now in its sixth edition. Among the scholars from the Far East came Dr. Kinuchi Mizutani, of the South Manchuria Railway Co., who has found in our collections material for a work on the status and rights of international railroads in their relation to affairs in the Far East, and Dr. Yuen-li Liang, Judge of Provisional Court at Shanghai, China, who carried on his investigations on the Kellogg Peace Treaty.

As the result of negotiations conducted in 1930, and expressed in a treaty ratified in 1931, the boundary question between the States of Guatemala and Honduras will be arbitrated by a commission presided over by Chief Justice Hughes. In the proceedings before the commission Señor Echeverria y Vidaure, Counsel for Guatemala, and Señor Miguel Paz Paredes, Counsel for Honduras, have availed themselves of the resources placed at their disposal in our collections, and we may therefore take pride in sharing the honor of assisting in the furtherance of inter-American amity.

GROUP RESEARCH

The year has been marked by the number of groups pursuing research at the Library. No less than 10 very important ones have utilized our facilities and source material.

Three of the President's committees had their representatives at the Library for varying periods of time—the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, the Committee on Home Building and Home Ownership, and the Committee on Social Trends. A considerable portion of the report on "rural housing" was prepared here. The report of the Committee on Social Trends is to cover a series of reports each written by a specialist in his particular field. Of these, Social Attitudes and Interests was prepared at the Library by Prof. Hornell Hart of Bryn Mawr College, who had as his collaborator James T. Ruby, now of our staff; Crime and Its Treatment, by Prof. Gilkey of Northwestern University, received its preliminary treatment at the Library; Art in Social Life, by Dr. Frederick Keppel, is of interest in that Professor Holland, chief of our division of fine arts, collaborated with Doctor Keppel in contributing a section on architecture.

Another group project of unusual importance now in course of preparation at the Library is The Virginia Historical Guide, under the direction of Dr. Earl G. Swem, librarian of the College of William and Mary. With the aid of a staff of five persons, Doctor Swem has undertaken to index The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography; The William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, both series; Tyler's Historical and Genealogical Quarterly; Virginia Historical Register; Lower Norfolk County Antiquary; Calendar of Virginia State Papers; and Hening's Statutes of Virginia. This index comprises about 900,000 separate references. Every subject word bearing upon Virginia families, antiquities, and history will be indexed. There will be entries for author and title of every book mentioned in a will, for the name of every ship, and for every article mentioned in an inventory of an estate or merchant's account. The name of every piece of furniture, names of houses and estates, rivers, creeks, ferries, taverns, churches, schools, etc., will be included. Under counties the entries will be much elaborated. Primarily the index is planned to make easily available the great mass of newly discovered and newly interpreted materials of Virginia history published in the last 40 years. It will be an invaluable reference work and will be heartily welcomed by all classes of historical investigators.

The United States Federal Power Commission was represented by Prof. Millard Breckenridge, of the University of North Carolina, and W. W. Gatchell and certain members of their staff pursuing an investigation and preparing a report on the Federal Control of Power.

The Eugenics Research Association had as a representative here Dr. Frank Lorimer and staff of assistants making a survey of the psychological, anthropological, and population data in our collections in relation to the objects of this association. Doctor Lorimer is to publish the results of this survey in a work entitled "Social Demography of the United States."

The several indexes now in course of preparation by the reading room show marked progress. Even though, due to stress of current work, it has been possible to assign assistants to these indexes only at infrequent intervals we have succeeded in adding in excess of 16,000 entries to our Index of Biographies (from obscure sources) and upwards of 8,000 entries to the Index of Siebmacher's *Grosses und Allgemeines Wappenbuch*. The index to certain periodicals supplementary to Poole's Index is well under way, particularly of those relating to the period of the Civil War.

For English and American heraldry there is no comprehensive collection of plates such as Johannes Baptist Rietstap's "*Armorial général*" or Siebmacher's "*Grosses und Allgemeines Wappenbuch*." Many illustrations of coats of arms are, however, to be found in periodicals emphasizing genealogy, in local and State histories and in our collections of armorial bookplates. To make these readily available we have recently begun an index of this source material. It is our purpose eventually to have this index include the illustrations in our collection of family histories and of newspapers particularly stressing heraldry.

There are few more valuable reference books than Clark Sutherland Northrup's "*Register of Bibliographies of the English Language and Literature*," which was published as one of the Cornell studies in English in 1925. This manual contains a full though not a complete list of the bibliographies of the language and the literature of the English speaking peoples. So very helpful has it proved to the reference staff of the reading room that it has suggested the need for the maintenance of a supplementary list of fugitive bibliographies which will be based on our practical problems and comprehend foreign as well as English and American authors. A few examples taken at random may suffice to indicate the need: *Catalogo de la Exposicion Bibliografica de Camoens* in *Revista de Archivos*, volume 47; *Liste des écrits de M. Charles Mortet* in *Revue des Bibliothèques*, volume 38; P. H. Muir's *Bibliography of the First Editions of Books by George Eliot*, in *Bibliographies of Modern Authors* (3d series); Mary E. Jessup's *Check-list of the Writings of Sherwood Anderson* in *The American Collector*, volume 5; *Bibliography of W. H. Davies*, in *London Mercury*, volume 17.

A reduced personnel assigned to the "Inventory" incident, in part, to keeping the reading room open on Saturday afternoons and evenings (other than summer) and also other special activities, affected considerably its progress. However this handicap was, in a great measure, overcome by the intensive and enthusiastic efforts of those remaining in the unit during the year with the result that in excess of 430,500 volumes were

duly inventoried by being checked against the shelf-list and all appropriate records verified. The classes cared for were BT-BX, Religion; PQ, Romance literature; PT, Teutonic literature; P-PN, Language and literature; AP1-AP4, Periodicals (American and English); and AP5, Periodicals (Foreign). Classes PZ, American and English fiction; Z, Bibliography and Library Science; G, Geography; L, Education; and R, Medicine remain to be completed.

The benefits which have accrued from the "Inventory" since its inception have been very marked. One of the many is now the relatively low percentage of "out" books. The curve line of the chart has steadily dropped as each class in succession has been inventoried.

Due to the reduction of our appropriation for the increase of the Library, the purchase of a number of volumes ascertained through the inventory as being necessary of replacement, due to worn condition and for other causes, must be deferred for the present.

It is hoped to complete the inventory during the current year but due to the unusual benefits which have been experienced it is planned to continue it as a permanent activity even at the sacrifice of certain other phases of our work.

The 22d of February, last, marked the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. In furtherance of the nationwide celebration we placed on exhibition a synoptic representation of the first President's career, illustrated from our great collection of memorabilia especially in manuscript form. Of the manuscripts however it was possible only to place on exhibition a very few of the many representative items.

The Washington Bicentennial exhibit

wide celebration we placed on exhibition a synoptic representation of the first President's career, illustrated from our great collection of memorabilia especially in manuscript form.

As an evidence of the high regard entertained for General Washington by his distinguished contemporaries abroad, there was included in the exhibition a copy in three volumes folio of "The Holy Bible—With Notes by the Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas Wilson, D. D., Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man," Bath, 1785, bequeathed to Washington by the son of Bishop Wilson, Doctor Wilson, Prebendary of Westminster and rector of St. Stephens Walbrook in London. This Bible was always carefully preserved by Washington and each volume is autographed by him. In Washington's will it was bequeathed to Lord Fairfax.

The collections of the Library of the Boston Athenæum include 384 volumes from the personal library of George Washington, acquired by subscription in the years 1848-1855. Through the kind cooperation of the trustees of that institution and their librarian, Dr. Charles Knowles Bolton, and acting upon the suggestion of Dr. M. A. deWolfe Howe, our consultant in biography (besides being one of their trustees), the Boston Athenæum arranged to lend us 24 of

these items which were used during the early months of the bicentennial to augment our exhibition. Each one of them was carefully autographed by Washington.

It is with regret that we report the death on April 29, 1932, of Charles Washington Coleman after a service of 33 years in the reading room. Mr. Coleman joined the staff July 1, 1899, as curator of the Toner collection after an association with the College of William and

Charles Washington
Coleman

Mary as librarian from 1893-1898. He was of distinguished Virginian ancestry, an alumnus of the University of Virginia, and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

At the time of his death he was the assistant superintendent of the reading room and had had under his immediate charge for many years our interlibrary loan service. Its present efficiency is due, in a large measure, to valuable constructive efforts on his part. Under his direction our collections of unusual material were made available to serious investigators in all parts of this country and abroad. Few are the university libraries and fewer still are the learned societies that have not been aided by his kindly interest and scholarly understanding.

To his library duties Mr. Coleman brought a culture and a literary appreciation that has left a deep impression both upon the service of the library as a whole and individually upon those fortunate to be his associates. As an author of both verse and prose his contributions were welcomed by the more important literary and historical publications. And he was honored by being selected as poet at important historical celebrations, notably the bicentennial celebration of the College of William and Mary, 1893, and the two hundred and eighty-eighth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown, 1895.

The gentle dignity, the cultivated mind, the rich experiences, the unusual friendships, the many personal kindnesses, the thoughtfulness as to the welfare of others—all of these qualities were so characteristic of him whom we had from association learned to esteem and to whom we were affectionately devoted.

It is also a sad duty to report the death on February 13, 1932, of Willard T. Moore who was the oldest member of the Library staff

Willard T. Moore

in years of service, having served continuously
44 years.

Joining the staff in 1888 while the Library was still located in the Capitol he was a witness of its transformation, especially during the last third of a century, from one of very limited use at the Capitol (with 815,781 volumes) to its present status as the National Library with upwards of 4,500,000 volumes and of wide usefulness. Specializing in family history, he became highly proficient in that field, developing a capacity unique in our service. He will long be missed by many investigators who brought to him in particular their problems. He will be difficult to replace.

Dr. William E. Handy retired from our service June 30, 1932. He had been associated with the reading room since July 15, 1918 having served in the bookstacks before his assignment at the main reading room door. He had a total Government service in excess of 19 years. Doctor Handy was faithful and conscientious in the performance of his duties.

Dr. William E. Handy

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SERVICE FOR THE BLIND

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Mrs. MAUDE G. NICHOLS)

The number of blind readers who borrowed embossed material during the year was 3,225. This figure includes those who may have borrowed but a single item perhaps, some specific title not obtainable elsewhere. The new registrations totaled 476.

The total collection now embraces 24,824 items. The number of volumes circulated during the year was 50,192. This is approximately 2,000 less than last year. Without working too much hardship upon the borrowers we have stressed the importance to them of obtaining books from the distributing library nearest at hand. In this effort we have been assisted greatly by the printed lists issued by the Project, Books for the Blind, which not only give the titles of the books produced but also a list of the designated regional libraries. A copy of this list was sent from our division to each borrower. The indications are that regional library service is becoming better known among the blind. Our register was large because many readers had been drawn to us by the prolific number of hand-copied books. They found it convenient to request press-made books also, since it simplified the detail to the borrower to be responsible to one source. With the strengthening of the regional service already realized and in prospect, we feel justified in making every effort to decentralize.

Contents and circulation

An important factor in the growth of our collection has been the printing of material through the Project, Books for the Blind. The output during the first year of its operation has exceeded expectations. A classified list of the number of titles embossed and received¹ in our collection prior to July 1, 1932, follows:

New titles added

Philosophy.....	2
Religion.....	1
Biography.....	6
History (Universal).....	11
History (American).....	7
Geography (Anthropology).....	2
Economics.....	3

¹ This does not include material yet to be completed by the presses to be credited to the 1931-32 output.

Sociology.....	2
Political science.....	2
Musical instruction and literature of music.....	2
English language and literary history.....	2
Literature.....	4
Drama.....	1
Poetry.....	1
Fiction.....	14
Science (general).....	2
Astronomy.....	2
Physics.....	2
Natural history.....	1
Zoology.....	1
Physiology.....	1
Technology.....	2
Domestic science.....	1

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In addition to the placing of these new titles in the collection, the following purchases were made in our behalf by the Project: 27 Braille, Grade 1½ items; 2 in Grade 2; 16 items in the Moon type together with 6 titles of American selection printed in Moon by the National Institute for the Blind, London. It is unquestionably a step ahead to have for the blind readers recent publications in these types which others are discussing and enjoying; an outstanding feature in the program of the project.

Other sources of acquisition and the number of additions in Grade 1½ were: By the act of March 4, 1913 (American Printing House), 52 titles and 70 music scores; gifts from transcribers of the American Red Cross, 104 titles; from individuals and institutions, 26 titles and 5 music scores; by purchase (L. C.) 59 titles; by copyright, 1 title. Total, 304 titles, or 1,073 volumes.

The George Washington Bicentennial Commission donated 20 copies each of four pamphlets of the Honor to Washington Series which had been put into Braille for the blind by the commission and 20 copies of the song, "Father of the Land We Love."

Four new periodicals appeared in Braille this year: The Braille Book Review, the Jewish Braille Review, the Outlook for the Blind, and the All-Story Braille Magazine. The Braille Book Review is sponsored by the New York Public Library and the American Braille Press, Paris. Its object is to stimulate interest in reading and contains reviews and announcements of new books, announcements relative to printing presses and libraries, sketches of authors, and other items likely to create a desire for reading.

A mimeographed supplement of the Catalogue of Braille, Grade 1½, Publications, was issued in October, 1931. Copy for a new edition

of the Grade 2 catalogue was prepared but the printing was postponed for the time being, but we hope it may be undertaken this year as the last edition of this publication was in 1921.

The new fabricoid book cartons placed in use early in the year are proving very satisfactory. They afford greater protection to the books in transit through the mails than do the canvas containers.

A modified system of Braille, Grade 2, as a uniform type for the English-speaking countries appears to be almost a certainty. Negotiations have been carried on between British and American committees since the World Conference on Work for the Blind in the spring of 1931. The changes sought do not interfere with legibility in any way as the code is to be made up of the alphabet as now used and the omission from Grade 2 of 14 of the least used contractions and abbreviations. We understand that a style of printing has been agreed upon and it is anticipated that books will appear from our presses in this new standard type within the year. The transition will be inconvenient for a few readers only, we believe, and for the majority it will be easy and prompt. For those who can not use it there will be ample material in the present Braille collections.

According to an announcement from the American Foundation for the Blind, books reproduced on long-playing phonograph records may be the next step toward provision of literature for the blind. Recent developments in the sound reproducing field have made this probable. Twelve-inch records can be produced which will play from 20 to 25 minutes on each side and these records are sufficiently durable to permit their circulation through the mails. The problem to be overcome, we understand, is the high cost of manufacture which is considerably more than the Braille book.

At the American Red Cross Annual Convention held in April the program for the Braille Round Table included a paper by the assistant in charge of the service for the blind on "Hand-copied Books in a Library Collection." A short survey of the development of collections from 1922 to 1932 with a tribute to the work of the Brailleists of the Red Cross was given. Their conscientious, intelligent devotion to the work of hand copying has made it possible, up to this time, for libraries for the blind to be called worthy of existence. The blind represent a cross-section of the sighted population since blindness is no respecter of persons or of occupations so that this group has for the most part the same literary tastes as the sighted. But the handicap of blindness emphasizes to the utmost the necessity of having a wide variety of literature available since reading is the greatest source of profitable and

recreational occupation open to them. It is not believed that operation of the governmental project mentioned above will necessitate any radical change in the existing organization of the work of hand copying except perhaps to call for a sharper division of the kind of books to be copied. It is supposed that the presses will produce the books which will receive widest use while the resources of the Red Cross Braille activity may be utilized in transcribing works for which there is special but not sufficient demand to warrant publishing a number of copies. It can not be refuted, despite the fact that within the last decade there has been a bewildering increase in the supply of books, that in so far as its abundance goes, Braille is scattered over all the earth and is just out of reach when wanted. A reader becomes discouraged when he thinks that after sending a request a thousand miles or more for some specific publication the response often comes in return "we are sorry we can not meet your need as nothing has been put into Braille on the subject in which you are interested." There is need therefore of agencies supplementing the output of the project.

The statistics for the year follow:

	COLLECTION	
Books:		Volumes
American Braille.....		500
Braille, Grade 1½.....		14, 766
Braille, Grade 2 (English Braille).....		3, 965
French Braille.....		523
German Braille.....		9
Italian Braille.....		6
Norwegian Braille.....		11
Spanish Braille.....		34
Swedish Braille.....		9
Miscellaneous foreign types.....		13
Moon type.....		2, 232
New York point.....		1, 850
		23, 918
Periodicals (subscriptions):		
Braille, Grade 1½.....		32
Braille, Grade 2 (English).....		15
Foreign Braille (French 2, Spanish 1).....		3
Moon.....		2
New York point.....		3
Ink print.....		9
		64
Music scores and musical instruction:		
Braille.....		700
New York point.....		140
Ink.....		2
		842
Total collection.....		24, 824

DEDUCTIONS

Books worn out and lost:	Volumes
American Braille.....	15
Braille, Grade 1½.....	16
New York point.....	44
	75

SUMMARY OF ACCESSIONS

By act of March 4, 1913.....	258
Copyright deposit.....	4
Gift.....	188
Purchase L. C.....	397
Project, Books for the Blind.....	1, 065
Transcriptions, A.R.C.....	501
	2, 413

Circulation

	A	B	E	M	N	For- eign	Total
Periodicals.....		800	760	56	8		1, 624
Philosophy.....		528		5	26		559
Religion.....		521	9	20			550
Bible.....		99	7	154	11		271
Biography.....		1, 932	15	32	14		1, 993
History.....		2, 380	145	113	78		2, 716
Geography and travel.....		792	11	3	9		815
Sports and games.....		38					38
Social science.....		322			4		326
Political science.....		121	5				126
Law.....		10					10
Education.....		8					8
Music.....	3	267			8		273
Fine arts.....		7					7
Readers.....		297	17	33	26		373
English language.....		214					214
Foreign language.....		358	34		2	2	396
Literature.....		45	2			2	49
Essays.....		284	38		6		328
Poetry and drama.....		631	17	6	6		660
Fiction.....	2	34, 428	951	1, 658	318	1	37, 358
Juvenile literature.....		471	18	11			500
Science.....		641	4	15	19		679
Medicine.....		67	2				69
Agriculture.....		42	14		2		58
Technology.....		100	8	6	3		117
Military science.....				2			2
Library science.....		60	5	3			68
Total.....	5	45, 463	2, 062	2, 117	540	5	50, 192
Number of registered borrowers.....							3, 225

KEY: A=American Braille.
 B=Braille, Grade 1½.
 E=Braille, Grade 2 (English).
 M=Moon type.
 N=New York point.
 For.=Foreign Braille.

TRANSCRIBING SECTION

(From the report of the acting director of Braille transcription,
Miss ADELA M. HOYT)

In spite of serious economic conditions affecting nearly everyone, reducing incomes and compelling even the liberal minded to curtail gifts of time and money, Braille transcribing has continued to prosper. In every line the output of the past 12 months has exceeded that of any previous year. Even though a volunteer service there is considerable expense connected with Braille transcribing. Workers must have proper equipment; they must be trained for service and their work supervised; all manuscript intended for library use must be proofread and shellacked, and an extensive correspondence has to be maintained. The American National Red Cross, in spite of unprecedented demands upon its resources, has continued to support this branch of volunteer service. The Library of Congress has, as heretofore, given generous cooperation; the chapters of the Red Cross have never failed to meet their responsibility; other friends have continued with generous gifts. As for the volunteers, their enthusiastic devotion has allowed nothing to interfere with their beloved work of Braille transcribing. To all of these belong the credit of the year's accomplishments.

The year has again emphasized the unselfish spirit of the volunteer transcriber in accepting assignments, no matter how difficult and unattractive. Especially is this true in the material copied for students and individuals, which has often been difficult and highly technical in character. Much of this work has been in foreign languages, such as French, German, Latin, and Spanish. Frequently the transcriber has had no precedent to follow. While this office gives advice, so far as possible, the transcriber is often left to follow her own best judgment. It may be said to her credit that the result has been most satisfactory to the recipients. Because of such unselfish work, more than 50 blind boys and girls have been helped in 32 colleges and high schools, located in 16 different States, the District of Columbia, and the Philippine Islands. In addition, scores of individuals have received material to aid them in their business careers.

An important service of this department is the training of sighted volunteers of the American Red Cross to write accurate Braille.

This is accomplished through a correspondence course prepared by this office and conducted by two blind assistants in the Braille transcribing section. Where there are qualified local instructors, only the final tests are sent to this office. This year 832 new students enrolled and 357 certificates were granted.

All manuscript produced after certification is proofread by blind persons who, while not a part of the staff at the Library, have been trained by it and their work is still supervised. All lessons and manuscripts are read by these blind experts who, using an ordinary typewriter, write out reports thereon for the benefit of the student and transcriber. A sighted helper goes over this typed material, making any corrections necessary before sending it out, but so accurate are these blind typists that few errors are found. During the year 3,830 of these reports on lessons and manuscripts were sent out from this office. More than 4,000 necessary letters were written. Manuscript prepared for shellacking and binding showed a corresponding increase.

All this volume of increased work could not have been handled by the small staff in the Braille transcribing section, but with the aid of an additional stenographer provided by the Library of Congress, and an extra part-time blind worker furnished by the Red Cross, the department was able to put through the enlarged program with promptness and efficiency.

In 1923, a Proof-reader's Manual was prepared by this department and published in Braille. For years this has served as a textbook for the training and guidance of blind proof readers. Experience has shown that it could be greatly improved. During the first few months of the last fiscal year what time could be spared from regular duties was devoted to the writing of a new and enlarged Proof-reader's Manual. This was published in Braille by the Howe Memorial Press, connected with the Perkins Institution for the Blind, Watertown, Mass. It was made available in January, 1932. Many applications to take this course are constantly being received, but no student is enrolled except at the request of a Red Cross chapter, library, or printing house for the blind where employment is likely to be found if the student proves competent. The past year saw 15 blind persons complete this course and receive proof-reader's certificates.

The Braille presses of the American Red Cross which print from the Garin process and aluminum plates have been unusually active. Fifty-nine titles were printed, which counting duplicate copies amounted to 3,538 volumes, containing 211,520 pages. Besides well-known novels and general religious matter, some timely books and requested material have been printed. Among the latter may be mentioned works on insurance and salesmanship, handicraft, knitting directions, and the "Busy Woman's Cook Book." The George Washington Bicentennial was recognized in the printing of two books, "The Americanism of Washington," by Henry Van Dyke, one volume, and "George Washington's Country," by Marietta Minnegerode Andrews, seven

volumes. All these have been popular. One Red Cross chapter has transcribed and printed many books for children. The sighted members of the Junior Red Cross have put these into attractive binding and presented them to blind children in schools and elsewhere.

In July, 1931, a Federal appropriation of \$100,000 was made available to the Library of Congress for the printing of books for the blind. The administration of this fund is quite independent of either the service for the blind or the Braille transcribing section, although close cooperation is maintained. The primary object of the fund was to balance embossed literature and give to adult blind readers books hitherto unavailable.

The year has seen approximately 75 new titles added to the Braille collections in some 20 libraries. Among the titles thus produced are Beard's "Rise of American Civilization"; Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"; Hugo's "Les Miserables"; Fernald's "English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions," and other standard works. An attempt has also been made quite successfully to produce in Braille certain worth-while current fiction—some outstanding book of the month. Printing houses have vied with each other in rapid delivery, and for the first time the touch reader has had certain books in his hands while still fresh and popular. All this has been a joy to the readers and librarians—but has added another problem to Braille transcribing. It is no longer possible to assign a book to a transcriber with tolerable certainty that it will not be printed for a long time, if ever. It becomes necessary not only to watch carefully the embosser's list, but so far as possible to be informed concerning plans for the use of the Federal appropriation. Especially is this true in connection with the press work of the Red Cross. When a manuscript is transcribed in single copy and happens to be printed also, the single copy can still be used in some small collection which will not receive the press-made copy. But when plates are made by the Garin process or aluminum, these are utterly worthless unless printed copies can be made. No library is willing to pay even the small amount asked by the Red Cross if they can have the same book as a gift through the Federal appropriation. Plans have been perfected whereby such duplication can be avoided if all Red Cross chapters will realize the need of clearing titles through this office. A transcriber may occasionally be disappointed at not being able to transcribe some favorite book, but most of them are broad-minded and rejoice in the greater service to the blind.

Such authorities as the librarian for the blind in the New York Public Library and the State Librarian of California, who has been in close touch with the department for the blind there for many years, have repeatedly stated that Braille transcribing still has a

great work to do. Besides the students and individuals who can be helped in no other way, there are special books of which a limited edition will meet the need. There is also the lighter fiction which may not seem worth printing in quantity, but which is enjoyed by readers whether they be blind or sighted.

When in 1917 this country adopted Braille, Grade 1½, as the code to be used in printing books for the blind, the matter was by no means closed. It was hoped that in time greater uniformity could be attained in the reading matter for the blind of the English-speaking world. Grade 1½, as adopted in America, has the same alphabet and 44 of the same contractions used in Grade 2, the system printed in England; but the latter contains approximately 125 additional contractions. Braille was such a radical departure in its form from the systems formerly used in this country that it was not thought best to burden American readers with so many contractions in the beginning. There were also many features in Grade 2, as popularly printed, such as lack of capitalization, disregard of syllable divisions, and so forth, to which American educators and others strongly objected. The whole matter was left finally to the American Foundation for the Blind which, with the aid of the special advisory committee, has continued to study the question. From time to time the British type committee has been approached concerning some sort of compromise. In the meantime, many American readers learned Grade 2, and all the leading libraries for the blind are building up collections in that type. Recently the British committee has shown a more friendly attitude to cooperate with the Americans. In July of this year a joint committee of American and English delegates will meet in London for the purpose of arriving at some satisfactory arrangement whereby a real uniform Braille may be acquired. The proposition which the Americans will lay before the British delegates, briefly stated, is this: To leave Grade 1½ intact for use in America in the publication of elementary school books and those for beginners; to use a modified form of Grade 2 for advanced textbooks and other publications for adult readers. It is hoped in the compromise on Grade 2 to retain full capitalization and other things essential to good form, together with the elimination of certain objectionable contractions. Whatever the outcome, it will require time to make the adjustment. The policy of the Braille transcribing section will be in the main to continue the training of transcribers in Braille, Grade 1½. Many readers will be slow in learning Grade 2, and if the printing houses should print mainly in that system, the hand-copied books in Grade 1½ will be in even greater demand. If a competent transcriber should be ambitious to master Grade 2 she may do so. The joint committee will prepare rules for the writing of the system as it is to be used and these will be available in time.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS

Hand-copied pages produced.....	340, 582
Hand-copied pages produced for students and individuals ¹	64, 734
Hand-copied pages proofread.....	305, 638
Books completed in "single copy":	
Titles.....	676
Volumes.....	2, 813
Pages.....	268, 692
Distributing centers where these books were located.....	50
Braille volumes bound by Red Cross volunteers.....	998
Red Cross chapters, branches, and leagues, and other societies "organized" or "represented" in Braille.....	271

BOOKS FOR THE ADULT BLIND

(From the report of the director, Doctor MEYER)

The purchase of books for the adult blind under the Pratt-Smoot Act of March 3, 1931, has been carried on under the designation Project, Books for the Blind. Although some preliminary work was done by the director with some clerical assistance, actual operations date from July 1, 1931, when the appropriation became available, and it was possible to engage clerical assistance.

Our first order was for Woodrow Wilson's "George Washington," to meet an immediate demand for a book of this character created by the bicentennial anniversary of Washington's birth.

Our plan of operations was to send out at brief intervals to the presses capable of printing books in embossed type, a list of titles approved by the Librarian of Congress, selected from suggestions received from the librarians serving the blind and from the blind readers themselves.

Obviously our first objective should be to furnish blind readers with the best literature in all fields of knowledge, not already available to them, which the unprofitable character of embossed printing from a pecuniary point of view had made it impossible for them to get heretofore. The list of books provided for the adult blind by the Government given hereafter shows to what extent we have succeeded. The selection is of course intelligible only by a comparison of the titles with those already available in Braille. That the books have met the expectations of the more intelligent blind readers is shown by their comments. (See p. 285.)

It must be born in mind that not all books are suitable for embossing for the blind. If the message of a book depends upon its illustrations it can not be printed in embossed type, and only to a limited extent can diagrams, symbols, and maps be reproduced.

¹ Included in the above total production.

To meet the needs of older readers, especially those who lost their sight late in life, the Library of Congress has purchased books in Moon type to the extent of about one-tenth of the appropriation. At the beginning we allowed the distributing libraries (see p. 285) to select six titles or their equivalent from the books available in Moon type. Eighteen titles of our own selection were printed in this type during the course of the year. (See p. 284.)

Our plan of distribution was to select 19 libraries scattered all over the country, the selections being based on suggestions received from the American Library Association and the American Foundation for the Blind. To these we have added during the year New Orleans and Omaha as the need developed. Salt Lake City is now under consideration. Certain libraries, Portland (Oreg.), Indianapolis, and Oklahoma City, have received copies of a few titles of which a surplus were printed.

Classified list of books provided by the Government for the adult blind, 1931-32

BRAILLE

Science:

Duncan.....	Astronomy.
Harrow.....	Making of Chemistry.
Harvey-Gibson.....	Two Thousand Years of Science.
Humphreys.....	Weather Proverbs and Paradoxes.
Jaffe.....	Crucibles.
Jeans.....	The Mysterious Universe.
Jeans.....	The Universe Around Us.
Keith.....	Concerning Man's Origin.
Maeterlinck.....	The Magic of the Stars.
Russell.....	The A. B. C. of Relativity.
Sedgwick and Tyler.....	A Short History of Science.
Slosson.....	Keeping Up with Science.
Slosson.....	Short Talks on Science.
Wisehart.....	Marvels of Science.

Hygiene and Physiology:

Clendening.....	The Human Body.
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Psychology and Mental Science:

Barrett.....	Strength of Will.
Jackson and Salisbury.....	Outwitting Our Nerves.
Jastrow.....	Keeping Mentally Fit.
Woodworth.....	Contemporary Schools of Psychology.

Domestic Science:

United States Department of Agriculture.....	Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipes revised.
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Technology:

Bailey.....	The Harvest of the Year.
Codel.....	Radio and Its Future.
Forman.....	Stories of Useful Inventions.
Iles.....	Leading American Inventors.
Parkman.....	Conquests of Invention.

Sociology:

- Chase..... Men and Machines.
 Giddings..... Principles of Sociology.
 Robinson..... Ordeal of Civilization.
 Schlesinger..... Political and Social History of the United States.
 Wiggam..... The Fruit of the Family Tree.

Economics and Politics:

- Blakeslee..... The Pacific Area.
 Bryce..... The American Commonwealth.
 Chase..... Nemesis of American Business.
 Cheyney..... Introduction to the Industrial and Social History of England.
 Douglas and Director..... The Problem of Unemployment.
 Ely and Wicker..... Elementary Principles of Economics.
 Hadley..... Undercurrents in American Politics.
 Lippmann..... The United States in World Affairs, 1931.
 Merriam..... American Political Ideas.
 Salter..... Recovery, the Second Effort.
 Spann..... History of Economics.
 Taussig..... Principles of Economics.
 Warren..... Making of the Constitution.
 Wilson..... The State.

Law:

- Irwin and McKay..... Blind Relief Laws.

Geography and Anthropogeography:

- Burkitt..... Our Forerunners.
 Huntington..... Human Habitat.

Travel:

- Morton..... In Search of England.
 Morton..... In Search of Ireland.
 Morton..... In Search of Scotland.

History:

- Adams..... The Epic of America.
 Allen..... Only Yesterday.
 Beard..... Rise of American Civilization.
 Bowers..... The Tragic Era.
 Bowman..... The New World.
 Davis..... Europe Since Waterloo.
 Gibbons..... New Map of Asia.
 Gibbons..... New Map of Europe.
 Hindus..... Humanity Uprooted.
 Inge..... England.
 Lattimore..... Manchuria, Cradle of Conflict.
 MacDonald, *editor*..... Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the United States, 1776-1861.
 Mathews..... The French Revolution.
 Morison..... An Hour of American History.
 Paxson..... The Last American Frontier.
 Paxson..... Recent History of the United States.
 Roosevelt..... The Restless Pacific.
 Shepherd..... Latin America.
 Turner..... The Frontier in American History.
 Van Tyne..... Causes of the War of Independence.

Biography:

Beveridge.....	The Life of John Marshall.
Bradford.....	Confederate Portraits.
Bradford.....	Union Portraits.
Bryan.....	Edison, the Man and His Work.
Canby.....	Classic Americans.
Ford.....	The Many-Sided Franklin.
Guedalla.....	Wellington.
Jordan.....	Leading American Men of Science.
Morgan.....	The True Patrick Henry.
Sandburg.....	Abraham Lincoln—The Prairie Years.
Vallery-Radot.....	The Life of Pasteur.
Wilson.....	George Washington.
Winston.....	Andrew Johnson, Plebeian and Patriot.

Religion and Ethics:

Jones.....	Finding the Trail of Life.
Lippmann.....	A Preface to Morals.
Russell.....	Conquest of Happiness.

Music:

Dickinson.....	Education of a Music Lover.
Mason.....	Guide to Music.
Rolland.....	Beethoven the Creator.
Scholes.....	Listener's Guide to Music.
Upton.....	The Standard Operas.

Bird Songs:

Delamain.....	Why Birds Sing.
Saunders.....	Bird Song.

Poetry and Literature:

Carman, <i>editor</i>	Oxford Book of American Verse.
Chaucer.....	Canterbury Tales.
Grayson.....	Adventures in Solitude.
Homer.....	The Iliad (Grade 2).
Homer.....	The Odyssey (Grade 2).
Mackaye.....	Wakefield.
Munthe.....	Story of San Michele.
Quiller-Couch, <i>editor</i>	Oxford Book of English Verse.
Replier.....	A Book of Famous Verse.
Schauffler.....	The Poetry Cure.

Language:

Bleyer.....	Newspaper Writing and Editing.
Fernald.....	English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions.

Fiction:

Armer.....	Waterless Mountain.
Bennett.....	Old Wives' Tale.
Buck.....	The Good Earth.
Cather.....	Shadows on the Rock.
Clemens.....	Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc.
Delafield.....	Diary of a Provincial Lady.
Gabriel.....	I, James Lewis.
Galsworthy.....	Maid in Waiting.
Hawthorne.....	The Scarlet Letter.

Fiction—Continued.

Hergesheimer.....	The Limestone Tree.
Hudson.....	The Purple Land.
Hugo.....	Les Miserables.
Hugo.....	Ninety-three.
Jessup, <i>editor</i>	Representative American Short Stories.
Jewett.....	Best Stories.
Lagerlöf.....	Story of Gosta Berling.
MacCrindle.....	Ice in Egypt.
Reed.....	The Glory Trail.
Rinehart.....	Miss Pinkerton.
Sackville-West.....	All Passion Spent.
Tarkington.....	Mary's Neck.

MOON

Science:

Beebe.....	Beneath Tropic Seas.
Jeans.....	Mysterious Universe.

Travel:

Dana.....	Two Years Before the Mast.
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History:

Morison.....	Hour of American History.
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Biography:

Brown.....	Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years.
Hudson.....	Far Away and Long Ago.
Keller.....	Story of My Life, Volumes I and II.

Religion and Ethics:

Barton.....	Book That Nobody Knows.
Barton.....	Man That Nobody Knows.
Grenfell.....	What Christ Means to Me.
Jones.....	Christ of the Indian Road.

Fiction:

Aldrich.....	A Lantern in Her Hand.
Aldrich.....	A White Bird Flying.
Barnes.....	Years of Grace.
Butler.....	Pigs is Pigs.
Cather.....	Death Comes for the Archbishop.
Hawthorne.....	The Scarlet Letter.
Lincoln.....	Galusha the Magnificent.
.....	Selected Titles from Moon Catalogue (6). ²
Christie.....	Poirot Investigates. ²
Crockett.....	Flower o' the Corn. ²
Hocking.....	The Wagon and the Star. ²
Merriman.....	The Grey Lady. ²
Sabatini.....	The Carolinian. ²
Strachey.....	The Nightingale. ²
Tarkington.....	Monsieur Beaucaire. ²

² Current issues from the Moon Press.

SUMMARY

	Braille	Moon
Science.....	14	2
Hygiene and Physiology.....	1	--
Psychology and Mental Science.....	4	--
Domestic Science.....	1	--
Technology.....	5	--
Sociology.....	5	--
Economics and Politics.....	14	--
Law.....	1	--
Geography and Anthropogeography.....	2	--
Travel.....	3	1
History.....	20	1
Biography.....	13	3
Religion and Ethics.....	3	4
Music.....	5	--
Bird Songs.....	2	--
Poetry and Literature.....	10	--
Language.....	2	--
Fiction.....	21	20
Total.....	126	31

DISTRIBUTING LIBRARIES FOR BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

ALBANY: New York State Library.
 ATLANTA: Georgia Library Commission.
 AUSTIN: Texas State Library.
 CHICAGO: Chicago Public Library.
 CINCINNATI: Cincinnati Public Library.
 CLEVELAND: Cleveland Public Library.
 DENVER: The Public Library.
 DETROIT: Wayne County Library.
 NEW ORLEANS: New Orleans Public Library.
 NEW YORK: New York Public Library.
 OMAHA: Omaha Public Library.
 PHILADELPHIA: The Free Library of Philadelphia.
 PITTSBURGH: Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
 SACRAMENTO: California State Library.
 SAGINAW: Michigan State Library for the Blind.
 ST. LOUIS: St. Louis Public Library.
 SEATTLE: Seattle Public Library.
 WASHINGTON, D. C.: Library of Congress.
 WASHINGTON, D. C.: National Library for the Blind Inc.
 WATERTOWN: Perkins Institution Library.
 HONOLULU: Library of Hawaii.

COMMENTS

The following comments on the books provided for adult blind readers by the Library of Congress during the first year of operation under the Smoot-Pratt Act have been selected from a large number received, with special reference to fiction:

ALBANY—NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

Many of the readers, probably the majority, do send more requests for light reading; that is, fiction, drama, essays, poetry, and biography.—Mary C. Chamberlain.

ATLANTA—GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION

Our readers are delighted to get these books and the circulation from our library has more than doubled in the past few months. A large per cent of our readers are persons with little education who are reading only for recreation and prefer light fiction and short stories. For this reason we have not been able to use as many of the excellent books of nonfiction coming to us through the Library of Congress as we would like to. We have a few men readers particularly who are delighted to get these books but it will be a year or more before they will get through reading all the good books already on hand for them. With this explanation in mind we would be glad to see more books of light fiction distributed through the Library of Congress.—Beverly Wheatcroft.

AUSTIN—TEXAS STATE LIBRARY

The Texas State Library finds that some of its readers are enjoying very much the books provided by the Government. The serious reading appeals to a comparatively small number, while those who wish this type of reading appreciate the Book-of-the-Minute Series.

We have found that at least 75 per cent of our readers want books wholly for entertainment. They want fiction. There are a few who will read the heavier material, but only a few. I have talked with some of our readers here in Austin and they are pleased with the selection of books being sent out from the Library of Congress, but these readers are not typical of the majority. These are better educated and being in a city have more advantages and a broader outlook. Most of our readers are in small towns and rural districts and are among the poorer class of people. These want something bright and cheerful to make them forget their lonely surroundings.—Fannie M. Wilcox.

CHICAGO—CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

The readers are expressing great enthusiasm over the present supply of books and the type of literature made available to them. Our readers desire and greatly appreciate books which are the subject of present-day discussion, and these are the books that are in demand. More fiction is the outstanding need, also essays, poetry, and drama.—Edward M. Peterson.

CINCINNATI—CINCINNATI PUBLIC LIBRARY

They are delighted with the Book-of-the-Minute Series, as it keeps them abreast of the times. Several have spoken about what a thrill it is to be able to have the new books so promptly and to be able to discuss them with their seeing friends. They have been delighted with your selections, but I know that some of our readers prefer lighter reading and possibly more essays. The Government is doing a very great service to the blind and broadening their lives by providing such excellent reading matter, and we trust that this work may be continued.—Georgia D. Trader.

CLEVELAND—CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

The books supplied by the United States Government through the Library of Congress have been the greatest benefaction to the blind since the invention of

embossed type. Uncle Sam has appropriated funds generously and the yearly continuance of the gift promises great things for our readers. The book collection is being made over rapidly and our readers will never have it "read out." More light reading along with our splendid nonfiction would be most acceptable.—Annie E. Carson.

DENVER—THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The books for the blind which have been supplied this library through the new service for blind readers by the Library of Congress have made available a type of reading which blind readers have not enjoyed heretofore. We have had many expressions of approval over the fact that new popular books are made available almost immediately after regular publication. The members of the State Commission for the Blind especially have told us that this is a service much appreciated by the blind. The fiction titles, especially, are very popular and our readers have told us of their pleasure in books like "The Good Earth," "Shadows on the Rock," etc. Some of our men readers also have been much pleased with the titles in history and biography. We have not found the titles by Stuart Chase and Bertrand Russell so much in demand. I think probably our readers could use more fiction and essays than books of this type. Altogether the comment has been most favorable and our readers are taking a much greater interest in our collection of raised type because they know that new and interesting books are coming out so frequently.—Malcolm G. Wyer.

DETROIT—THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Your list of books for this year is inspiring. It is well to have these fundamental subjects covered in laying down the foundations of our bigger and better libraries. Because we have them many of them will be read too by readers who up until now demanded lighter reading. I must put in a little further plea, however, for more light reading. Fiction is overwhelmingly in demand.

The books provided by the Government have created a much happier condition in Braille libraries than we have ever had before. One has a feeling that at last it is possible to create a real library with splendid fundamental requirements. Our readers' lists reflect this appreciation too, especially those from the students and scholarly group. The demand, however, is for fiction and even light fiction, Sabatini, Grey, Kathleen Norris, detective stories, hair-raisers, etc. Could you not give us 50 per cent light fiction and the other 50 per cent rather better fiction? Then too may I suggest from the demand that at least 65 per cent of the titles might easily be fiction. Our readers are delighted with the Book-of-the-Minute Plan. With what joy they received "The Epic of America," "Only Yesterday," and now, "I, James Lewis," comes even before the print libraries are supplied.—Grace D. Davis.

INDIANAPOLIS—INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

The demands on our department for the blind here are largely for books of popular fiction. The fiction we have received from the Government project is helping us fill this demand. We are grateful for all the books received which are helping to round out our collection. In conclusion, may we say that the demand here as expressed by the majority of our readers is for more light reading, especially fiction.—Frances Wingerd.

NEW ORLEANS—NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Recently made a distributing center)

The Book-of-the-Minute Series is a most happy movement and the selection excellent.—E. A. Parsons.

NEW YORK—NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Our readers are very much pleased with the nonfiction chosen for the Book-of-the-Minute Series. They are most appreciative. But they ask for more popular fiction. They have liked "Shadows on the Rock," "The Good Earth," and "Miss Pinkerton," very much. The other fiction has not gone so well here. I think that these up-to-date books are giving us a fine opportunity to interest readers who have never read before. If the fiction were of a more popular nature, we could do a good deal to stimulate interest. As to whether the readers are getting enough light reading, fiction, essays, etc., I do not think so.—Lucille A. Goldthwaite.

NEW YORK

While I personally like the list just as it is, and enjoy reading the very valuable histories, biographies, treatises, etc., I feel that the large majority of our blind people need and should have a larger amount of fiction, particularly of the light and amusing variety. They need to be amused and entertained and to have their lives made brighter and happier. I hope, therefore, that it may be possible during the coming year to provide a comparatively larger amount of bright, modern fiction.—Benj. Berinstein.

NEW YORK

The committee voted that the Library of Congress be commended on the high type of literature printed for the blind during the past year under the Pratt-Smoot law, and expressed the feeling that the blind readers of the country would appreciate the inclusion in the coming year's selection of titles of a larger proportion of more popular books of the better quality.—Robert B. Irwin and Committee.

OMAHA—OMAHA PUBLIC LIBRARY

I find that the novels are the most popular, particularly detective stories. Our readers are highly appreciative but naturally prefer some books to others. Few have advanced far beyond the grammar grades and none beyond the high school. These facts show you that the popular fiction and other books written in a popular style make the strongest appeal, but as the collection no doubt will be planned to include something for everyone, I believe all Braille readers will find what they want or need.

I wish to congratulate you upon the success of this new venture of the Library of Congress and to express to you personally my high regard and my appreciation for the excellent work now being carried forward under your approval.—Edith Tobitt.

PITTSBURGH—CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

The list of books is very highly thought of, but a great number of the books will find only a very special and limited field. Or college students are most enthusiastic, naturally, but adult readers have said that they find too much history and politics represented. All readers are especially enthusiastic about the Book-of-the-Minute Series. It is gratifying to them to know that they may now enjoy contemporary books with their sighted friends, with the privilege of discussing such titles intelligently. Judging from the titles chosen on the lists thus far returned, I would suggest that more light reading, fiction, essays, etc., be provided.—Alma Randall.

SACRAMENTO—CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

I am glad that you asked the question as to whether we are receiving enough light reading, and the answer is "no." We feel here very decidedly that if we were not still getting hand-copied books of the lighter types of fiction the majority of our readers would not be completely satisfied. While there will always be a few readers who will want to read books on history and current governmental questions and a greater number who enjoy biography and travel, there is no denying the fact that by far the greater number of our blind readers like the light, entertaining type of fiction better than anything else. The question is, do we want to put into Braille type only books of the best literary value or do we want to emboss the titles that are going to be read the most. My vote is for the latter alternative.—Mabel R. Gillis.

SAGINAW—MICHIGAN STATE LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND

Many of the books printed thus far on the Federal appropriation have been enjoyed and appreciated by our readers. Those, however, of purely educational value have been read but little by our patrons. This being a circulating library, most of its readers using it for purely recreational ends, it would seem that if more light fiction, biography, and travel stories were printed, the majority of our readers would find more interest and enjoyment in the titles.

About three-fourths of our circulation is to those who read for recreation. Therefore, it is obvious that these persons read mostly fiction. Little of this class of books has been printed thus far on the Federal fund which seems deplorable as it was understood by many that this appropriation was to be devoted principally to embossing books for adults. I sent to several of our readers throughout the State the list supplied by Mr. Meyer of books embossed to date on the Federal fund. The response I received was very meager, plainly indicating that most of these titles are not those which the majority of our readers prefer.—Thomas C. Higgins.

ST. LOUIS—ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

The hue and cry of the blind is for fiction; the social sciences are next in demand; as for the Book-of-the-Minute Series—decidedly commendable. However, we must continue to supply the better fiction of the middle ages and recognize lighter fiction especially the open-air, adventure type. The blind with whom I come in contact thoroughly appreciate the congressional act which has done so much to enlarge their field of reading. The one improvement as I see it would be the printing of more books.—E. F. Endicott.

SAN FRANCISCO

This is a splendid broad list in every respect and we appreciate it very, very much.—Ruth A. Quinan.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND INC.

It gives us great pleasure to inform you of the enjoyment our readers are deriving from the books furnished by the United States Government through the Library of Congress. Most of our readers prefer fiction, biography, and history. Fully two-thirds prefer fiction. Your new idea Book-of-the-Minute Series is an excellent one which will be more appreciated as readers realize its significance. We greatly appreciate the supreme effort you are putting forth, one which will be more appreciated as readers realize its significance.—E. Josselyn Giffin.

WATERTOWN—PERKINS INSTITUTION LIBRARY

Our readers are much pleased to have some of the more recent books but there are many who would like a bit more of the lighter reading. Book-of-the-Minute Series, as far as titles are concerned, of the above mentioned list, the series is fine. The general run of readers want more recent fiction, but all express great appreciation at having anything. The fewer "high brow" readers are joyous indeed.—M. E. Sawyer.

LETTER FROM AN APPRECIATIVE USER OF THE COOK BOOK PROVIDED FOR THE BLIND

304 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, SHENANDOAH, IOWA,
May 16, 1932.

MESSRS. R. B. IRWIN and C. F. F. CAMPBELL,
New York and Detroit.

DEAR FRIENDS: No doubt you both think me very remiss in expressing my appreciation of your efforts in securing a Braille cook book. Well, I ordered the book as soon as I discovered that it was ready, and it came last Friday. I am perfectly delighted with it. It is just what I have needed ever since I took over the culinary department of our home. It is certainly a great relief to know that I can use a recipe a second time without having to depend on my memory from the last time I used it. And then, to have all those lovely new ones! I am sure my entire family will appreciate your work in giving me the book, more and more as time goes on. I am driving them to distraction just now talking about it. It is hard for them to realize that it is the first cook book I ever had when the house has been full of them all our lives. It has really been to me, the cook, like "Water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink."

I trust that it will still be possible to get other copies of the book for some time. I may want others myself and I feel sure that as the book becomes known, the demand for it will increase. There should certainly be a copy or more in every school and library, and every individual who cooks will want one.

I have not had time to go entirely through it yet, but I have found many recipes that I have long wanted and did not know where to get, and they are given in such a way that I think I can manage almost any of them without the slightest trouble. I am also delighted with the fine list of simple menus.

In fact, it seems to me that it would have been very hard to find a cook book better adapted to the use of blind cooks.

Very sincerely yours,

L. PEARL HOWARD.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

(From the report of the director, Doctor MEYER)

The work of the Legislative Reference Service during the year ending June 30, 1932, was the heaviest since its foundation in 1915. Major questions began to appear early in the recess of 1931 and were at once assigned to research assistants to investigate. The plan of having an assistant grow familiar with the literature of a subject,

rather than prepare an elaborate report of a general character, was continued and developed. By the time Congress convened in December we were prepared to the extent of knowing what literature existed and what points were not covered, and were ready to answer specific questions either by placing before the member material in point, or by preparing a memorandum or report covering any new aspect which presented itself. Preparation during the recess enables us to make the responses prompt and thorough.

During the first months the output or the number of questions answered doubled the average. This heavy increase was not maintained. During the earlier part of the session the members were acquiring information, while later the members were more occupied in the discussion of differences of opinion, resulting from various points of view. The result of the year's work was 2,249 questions answered, as against 1,695 questions last year.

This being a year of a presidential election, politics played a large part in the questions submitted. Nevertheless, economic, social, and especially financial questions still constitute by far the larger part of the questions we investigate. Special mention should be made of taxation, sales tax in Canada and other foreign countries, the tariff in its relation to business, stock market operations (especially short selling), the gold standard (especially the effect of England's going off the gold standard), etc. While all these questions were studied chiefly in relation to the depression, that question itself occupied the attention of three members of the staff. The causes, the innumerable remedies suggested, and above all the relation of the rapid mechanization of modern life to the extent and completeness of the depression, including the question of the stabilization of industry and the better distribution of the products of industry.

During the year the staff working on the State Law Index completed the third number entitled "The State Law Index: An Index and Digest of the Legislation of the States of the United States Enacted During the Biennium 1929-1930." Our greatest difficulty in getting this out promptly still arises from the fact that certain of the States, not always the same ones, fail to send us their laws promptly.

The Index to the Federal Statutes made substantial progress, and it is hoped that the work will be completed for the press by December next.

The usual table of inquiries by Congress is appended.

Table of inquiries, by Congress and session

Congress and session	Duration	Number of inquiries
Sixty-third, third.....	3 months.....	232
Sixty-fourth, first.....	9 months.....	1,011
Sixty-fourth, second.....	3 months.....	349
Sixty-fifth, first.....	6 months.....	1,127
Sixty-fifth, second.....	11 months.....	918
Sixty-fifth, third.....	3 months.....	321
Sixty-sixth, first.....	6 months.....	852
Sixty-sixth, second.....	6 months.....	947
Sixty-sixth, third.....	3 months.....	382
Sixty-seventh, first.....	7 months, 12 days.....	823
Sixty-seventh, second.....	9 months, 18 days.....	931
Sixty-seventh, third.....	15 days.....	50
Sixty-seventh, fourth.....	3 months.....	429
Sixty-eighth, first.....	7 months.....	1,006
Sixty-eighth, second.....	3 months.....	355
Sixty-ninth, first.....	7 months.....	772
Sixty-ninth, second.....	3 months.....	429
Seventieth, first.....	5 months, 24 days.....	1,129
Seventieth, second.....	3 months.....	552
Seventy-first, first ¹	7 months, 7 days.....	1,032
Seventy-first, second.....	7 months.....	1,504
Seventy-first, third.....	3 months.....	658
Seventy-second, first.....	6 months, 25 days ¹	1,617

¹ Recess of both Houses, June 19, 1929, to August 19, 1929 (Senate), and September 23, 1929 (House).

² Still in session.

Respectfully submitted.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**REPORT OF
THE SUPERINTENDENT, LIBRARY BUILDING,
AND THE DISBURSING OFFICER**

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1932.

SIR: We have the honor to submit the following report as to the office of the superintendent, Library Building, and the office of the disbursing officer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932.

Under the Librarian, the duties of the office of the superintendent, Library Building, included the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building; the duties of the disbursing office included the accounting and disbursement of the appropriations for the Library of Congress, of the Library of Congress gift and trust funds, and the disbursement of the appropriations for the Botanic Garden.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS

FISCAL YEAR 1932

ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE ENDOWMENT

The table below shows receipts of moneys under this endowment:

Income:

Four quarterly installments on portion of endowment held by Northern Trust Co., Chicago.....	\$21, 285. 36
From portion of endowment held by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.....	7, 442. 21
From Carl Engel, chief of the division of music of the Library of Congress.....	800. 00
Proceeds from distribution of concert tickets.....	513. 75
	30, 041. 32
Balance from fiscal year 1931.....	14, 018. 04
	44, 059. 36
Disbursements.....	\$25, 278. 57
Balance available June 30, 1932.....	18, 780. 79
	44, 059. 36

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

(Income account)

Moneys collected, refunded, and deposited are shown in the following table:

Received:

As income from bequest of Alexis V. Babine (endowment).....	\$207. 23
As income from Beethoven Association endowment.....	504. 75
As income from William Evarts Benjamin endowment.....	3, 042. 00

Received—Continued.

As income from R. R. Bowker endowment.....	590. 00
As income from Carnegie Corporation endowment.....	3, 736. 80
As income from Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge endowment (already shown in above table).....	7, 442. 21
As income from Daniel Guggenheim Fund endowment.....	3, 785. 15
As income from Archer M. Huntington endowment (books)....	4, 200. 00
As income from Archer M. Huntington endowment (chair)....	2, 522. 50
As income from James B. Wilbur endowment.....	9, 997. 41

Refunded under terms of the endowment: To R. R.

Bowker (six-sevenths of gross income)..... \$505. 70

Net amount deposited in the Treasury of the United States to "Library of Congress trust fund, income from investment account," for expenditure for purposes specified in the endowments.....

35, 522. 35

36, 028. 05

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND, INCOME FROM INVESTMENT ACCOUNT

Balance from fiscal year 1931.....	\$35, 215. 54
Received as income from endowments (as per above table).....	35, 522. 35

Disbursed:

Bequest of Alexis V. Babine endowment..	\$11. 24
William Evarts Benjamin endowment..	3, 963. 14
R. R. Bowker endowment.....	. 22
Carnegie Corporation endowment.....	2, 901. 17
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge endowment (included in above table).....	91. 38
Daniel Guggenheim Fund endowment..	3, 750. 11
Archer M. Huntington endowment (books).....	3, 937. 56
Archer M. Huntington endowment (chair).....	3, 457. 69
James B. Wilbur endowment.....	9. 39

\$18, 121. 90

Balance available June 30, 1932..... 52, 615. 99

70, 737. 89

ADDITIONAL GIFTS

(For immediate disbursement)

ANONYMOUS

Received:

Balance from fiscal year 1931.....	\$250. 00
Additional gifts.....	348. 00

Disbursed..... 598. 00

BEETHOVEN ASSOCIATION

Balance from fiscal year 1931.....	\$2, 000. 00
Disbursed.....	\$1, 000. 00
Balance June 30, 1932.....	1, 000. 00

2, 000. 00

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

(For collection of photographs of early American architecture)

Received:

Balance from fiscal year 1931.....	\$1, 471. 29
Additional gift.....	5, 000. 00

Disbursed.....	\$2, 049. 39
Balance June 30, 1932.....	4, 421. 90
	<u>6, 471. 29</u>

FOLK SONG PROJECT

Received:

Balance from fiscal year 1931.....	\$2, 158. 22
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	2, 500. 00
Executors of estate of Mrs. Annie C. B. Parker.....	1, 000. 00

Disbursed.....	\$3, 919. 50
Balance June 30, 1932.....	1, 738. 72
	<u>5, 658. 22</u>

FRIENDS OF MUSIC

Received:

Balance from fiscal year 1931.....	\$1, 493. 36
Additional gift.....	1, 000. 00

Disbursed.....	\$1, 205. 71
Balance June 30, 1932.....	1, 287. 65
	<u>2, 493. 36</u>

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

(\$35,000 for Project C, years 1929-1932; \$75,000 for Project D, years 1929-1936)

Project C:

Balance from fiscal year 1931.....	\$1, 413. 17
Received during fiscal year 1932.....	13, 586. 83

Project D:

Balance from fiscal year 1931.....	1, 125. 34
Received during fiscal year 1932.....	15, 000. 00

Disbursed:

Project C.....	\$7, 668. 58
Project D.....	16, 076. 35
	<u>\$23, 744. 93</u>

Balance June 30, 1932:

Project C.....	7, 331. 42
Project D.....	48. 99
	<u>7, 380. 41</u>
	<u>31, 125. 34</u>

DANIEL GUGGENHEIM FUND

Balance from fiscal year 1931.....	\$19, 315. 88
Disbursed.....	\$4, 587. 74
Balance June 30, 1932.....	14, 728. 14
	<u>19, 315. 88</u>

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

(Limit: \$100,000 for Project A, \$50,000 for Project B, year 1930-1931)

Project A:

Expenditures previously reported in 1931.....	\$92,000.40
Subsequent expenditures for outstanding items.....	8,000.60
Refunded to source.....	1.25

Amount withdrawn.....	\$100,000.00
-----------------------	--------------

Credits:

For amount received for photo- static work.....	\$1.00
Refund by Doctor Ford.....	1.25

2.25

100,002.25

Project B:

Expenditures previously reported in 1931.....	49,981.35
Subsequent expenditures for outstanding items.....	18.44
Refunded to source.....	.21

Amount withdrawn.....	50,000.00
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JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

(Limit: \$100,000 for Project A, \$50,000 for Project B, year 1931-1932)

Received:¹

Project A.....	\$100,000.00
----------------	--------------

Credits:

For amount received for photostatic work....	\$19.65
For unused telephone service and return of property (jars).....	26.90
For amount received from sale of photostatic apparatus and chemicals in London.....	25.99

72.54

Project B.....	50,000.00
----------------	-----------

Disbursed:²

Project A.....	\$95,934.99
----------------	-------------

Project B.....	47,129.82
----------------	-----------

\$143,064.81

Balance August 31, 1932:

Project A.....	4,137.55
----------------	----------

Project B.....	2,870.18
----------------	----------

7,007.73

150,072.54

¹ For the year September 1, 1931, to August 31 1932.² Previously pledged items, paid after August 31 not included.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

Received:

Balance from fiscal year 1931.....	\$106. 50
Received during fiscal year 1932.....	1, 752. 74

Disbursed.....	\$1, 854. 27
Balance June 30, 1932.....	4. 97
	<u>1, 859. 24</u>

SUMMARY—GIFT FUND

Balance from 1931.....	44, 191. 75
Total received.....	212, 859. 22
Total disbursed.....	\$215, 232. 04
Balance.....	41, 818. 93
	<u>257, 050. 97</u>

EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD, 1932

Appropriated.....	\$500. 00
Balance June 30, 1932.....	500. 00

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT

Operations in connection with the care and maintenance of the building have, for the past fiscal year, been materially increased, due to the temporary reallocation of the different divisions which occupied the area to be demolished under the building contract.

The operations in connection with the storage and baling of waste paper had to be transferred to the Library grounds, where a temporary structure was built for this purpose. This entails considerably more work for this particular force.

DETAIL OF OPERATIONS

Custody, care and maintenance, miscellaneous supplies, equipment, and service, housekeeping department:

Supplies, including dry goods, soap powders, soaps, toilet supplies, towels, painting materials, and other miscellaneous supplies.....	\$1, 785. 65
Gas.....	22. 96
General telephone service of Library.....	2, 922. 48
Mail and delivery service, purchase, operation, and repair of motor vehicles.....	1, 091. 32
Miscellaneous items, including stationery, car fare, drayage, and postage stamps.....	442. 12
Summer shirts for guards.....	148. 50
Laborers' uniforms and caps.....	264. 62
Blue serge caps for guards.....	86. 75
	<u>6, 764. 40</u>
Total expended.....	6, 764. 40
Total unexpended.....	235. 60
	<u>7, 000. 00</u>

PERSONNEL

The organization, under the direction of the superintendent, Library Building, and the disbursing officer, was as follows:

Chief clerk.	Foreman of laborers:
Assistant superintendent and purchasing agent:	1 assistant foreman of laborers.
9 clerks.	2 skilled laborers.
2 telephone operators.	23 laborers.
Captain of the guard:	2 laundresses.
2 lieutenants.	2 head charwomen.
30 guards.	58 charwomen.
4 check boys.	3 book cleaners.
2 attendants, ladies' room.	Total number of employees, 156
8 elevator conductors.	Total number of separations, 22.
2 skilled laborers.	

ENGINEER AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS

Under the act of June 29, 1922, the Architect of the Capitol was placed in charge of all structural work at the Library Building and on the grounds, including all necessary repairs, the operation, maintenance, and repair of the mechanical plant and elevators, the care and upkeep of the grounds, and the purchasing and supplying of all furniture and equipment for the building.

The following appropriations of the Architect of the Capitol for the Library Building were expended under his direction:

EXPENDITURES, LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS, 1932

(July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932)

For repairs and miscellaneous supplies:	
Repairs to building and equipment.....	\$9, 106. 61
Engineering supplies.....	2, 417. 97
Electric supplies.....	1, 486. 04
Electric lamps.....	2, 983. 92
Electric fixtures.....	850. 00
Café.....	38. 25
New copper roof.....	34, 744. 00
Installation of fire lines.....	27, 839. 54
Milling machine.....	2, 540. 29
Lawn mower.....	189. 00
	<hr/>
Total expended.....	82, 195. 62
Unexpended.....	12, 479. 38
	<hr/>
	94, 675. 00

For trees, shrubs, etc.:	
Shrubbery.....	\$824. 50
Fertilizer and grass seed.....	261. 86
Laborer's wages.....	378. 00
<hr/>	
Total expended.....	1, 464. 36
Unexpended.....	35. 64
<hr/>	
	1, 500. 00
For furniture:	
Miscellaneous furniture.....	1, 481. 63
Repairing furniture.....	3, 273. 66
Typewriters, repairing and parts.....	2, 848. 31
Adding machines, repairing and parts.....	738. 89
Desk lamps.....	10. 80
Addressograph repairs and parts.....	46. 33
Steel shelves.....	1, 461. 25
Card cases.....	1, 533. 64
Fans.....	432. 57
Awnings.....	238. 27
Lockers.....	112. 70
Floor covering.....	67. 64
Coin counter.....	215. 60
Desks.....	1, 169. 00
Catalogue drawers.....	320. 00
<hr/>	
Total expended.....	13, 950. 29
Unexpended.....	49. 71
<hr/>	
	14, 000. 00

The following were the more important items in connection with the repair and equipment of the building:

The carpenter, machine, and paint shops were removed from the vaults under the rear driveway and located in temporary positions in the cellar of the main building. This was necessary on account of the building operations.

Two large quartered oak insurance map cases—each containing 66 large drawers—were constructed in our own shops for the map division.

A charging desk and counter was constructed for the periodical division and located at the south end of the south stack.

All the side walls and ceilings of the four pavilions, second floor, were cleaned and painted, and all window frames of the entire building were painted by our own force.

A high-pressure water system for fire protection was installed, including an automatic fire pump.

The renewing of the copper roofing was completed, except for the two areas adjoining the space where the building construction is in operation. The copper covering of the dome and the lantern was replaced, and all necessary repairs were made to the skylights.

Temporary buildings were erected in the northeast corner of the grounds to be used for the storing and baling of waste paper, and an electric lift was installed in the areaway to provide a means for handling material and supplies coming in and going out of the building.

PERSONNEL

The organization controlled and paid by the Architect of the Capitol, but working at the Library under the immediate direction of the superintendent, Library Building, was—

Chief engineer:	Chief engineer—Continued.
4 assistant engineers.	1 general mechanic.
2 machinists.	2 laborers.
1 plumber.	Chief electrician:
2 carpenters.	3 assistant electricians.
1 decorator.	2 skilled laborers.
2 painters.	Total number of employees, 27.
5 skilled laborers.	Total number of separations, 2.

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR, 1932

(The building was closed on July 4 and December 25, 1931)

Total number of visitors during the year.....	1, 037, 388
Average for the 364 days on which building was open.....	2, 849
Smallest daily average (for December, 1931).....	1, 894
Largest daily average (for June, 1932).....	3, 791
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays.....	190, 035
Average for 58 Sundays and holidays.....	3, 276
Total number of visitors on week days.....	847, 353
Average for 306 week days.....	2, 769

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Waste paper, weighing in the aggregate 290,369 pounds, was collected in the daily cleaning operations. This was sold, under a contract made by the General Supply Committee of the Government, at a rate of 10 cents per hundred pounds, and yielded \$290.37.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

Unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal year 1930, after payment of all claims presented, were carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, as follows:

Library:	
Index to State legislation.....	\$851. 71
Salaries.....	1, 205. 56
Contingent expenses.....	5. 07
Printing and binding.....	46. 29
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.....	500. 00
Salaries (1929).....	5. 33
Increase of Library (1929-30).....	68. 20
Total.....	\$2, 682. 16

Care and maintenance:		
Salaries.....	\$2,786.69	
Sunday opening.....	13.80	
Special and temporary services.....	374.00	
Maintenance and miscellaneous supplies.....	152.13	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$3,326.62
Botanic Garden:		
Salaries.....	217.39	
Improving Botanic Garden.....	161.98	
	<hr/>	
Total.....		379.37
Building and grounds (Architect of the Capitol).....		113.93
		<hr/>
Grand total.....		6,502.08

Respectfully submitted.

W. C. BOND,
Superintendent, Library Building.
WADE H. RABBITT,
Disbursing Officer.

APPENDIXES

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APPENDIX IA
 APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1931-32

Object of appropriations	Appropriations	Expended	Withdrawn for retirement fund	Balance
Library and copyright office:				
Salaries—				
General service.....	\$834,165.00	\$804,920.73	\$28,661.25	\$583.02
Special service.....	3,000.00	2,934.61	39.41	25.98
Sunday service.....	18,000.00	17,839.50		160.50
Distribution of card indexes ¹	173,102.85	167,565.54	4,911.42	625.89
Legislative reference service.....	73,990.00	71,507.84	2,436.25	45.91
Copyright office ²	247,940.00	238,777.12	8,663.38	499.50
Index to State legislation ³	33,460.00	32,412.23	1,047.77	
Index to Federal statutes ⁴	50,000.00	49,744.65	255.35	
Books for the adult blind ⁵	100,000.00	99,942.20	57.80	
Increase of Library ⁴	180,000.00	180,000.00		
Contingent expenses ⁵	15,300.79	13,869.00		1,431.79
Printing and binding ⁶	427,515.51	427,515.51		
Total Library and copyright office.....	2,156,474.15	2,107,028.93	46,072.63	3,372.50
Library Building:				
✓ Care and maintenance (salaries) ⁷	161,422.00	153,514.45	5,494.83	2,412.72
Sunday service.....	4,700.00	4,678.85		21.15
Special and temporary service.....	500.00	226.00		274.00
Custody and maintenance.....	7,000.00	6,764.40		235.60
Total Library Building.....	173,622.00	165,183.70	5,494.83	2,943.47
Expenses, trust fund board.....	500.00			500.00
Total, Library of Congress, exclusive of Architect of the Capitol.....	2,330,596.15	2,272,212.63	51,567.46	6,816.06

¹ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions, \$2,499.72 credited and \$103.13 yet to be credited. Expenditures (\$172,476.96) offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury (\$244,456.91).

² Expenditures (\$247,440.50) offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$280,964.90).

³ Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

⁴ Any unexpended balance for purchase of books will be available for the succeeding year. Appropriation does not include \$2,500 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

⁵ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of photoduplications to governmental institutions, \$1,300.79. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

⁶ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions—\$1,071.24 credited and \$44.27 yet to be credited. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

⁷ Appropriation and expenditures include \$2,000 available for the fiscal year, 1931.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1931-32—Continued

Object of appropriations	Appropriations	Expended	Withdrawn for retirement fund	Balance
Mechanical and structural operations, repairs, and equipment (Architect of the Capitol):				
Building and grounds—				
Salaries ⁸	\$46,960.00	\$45,103.65	\$1,639.57	\$126.78
Trees, shrubs, etc.....	1,500.00	1,464.36	-----	35.64
Repairs and supplies ⁹	94,675.00	82,195.62	-----	12,479.38
Furniture.....	14,000.00	13,950.29	-----	49.71
Care, maintenance, and repair of property now on the site to be acquired for the annex building.....	10,000.00	-----	-----	10,000.00
To provide for the construction and equipment of annex building ¹⁰	1,000,000.00	176,033.49	-----	823,916.51
Acquisition of a site for additional buildings for the Library of Congress ¹¹	921,201.94	906,301.94	-----	14,900.00
To provide for the removal of buildings and structures on the site acquired for the annex building ¹²	20,000.00	-----	-----	20,000.00
Total building and grounds.....	2,108,336.94	1,225,189.35	1,639.57	881,508.02
Grand total.....	4,438,933.09	3,497,401.98	53,207.03	888,324.08
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account) ¹³	5,970.19	2,215.83	-----	3,754.36

⁸ Includes \$1,680 for additional position of painter.

⁹ Includes \$40,000 for continuation of copper roof, dome and skylight repairs, and \$36,675 for installation of high-pressure water pipes.

¹⁰ Appropriation to continue available until expended. In addition the Architect of the Capitol is authorized to enter into a contract or contracts not to exceed \$5,500,000.

¹¹ Includes \$600,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1930 to continue available until expended. Also includes \$321,201.94 appropriated under the first deficiency act, fiscal year, 1932, to continue available until expended. Expenditures include \$50,947.94 expended during the fiscal year, 1931.

¹² Appropriated under the first deficiency act, fiscal year, 1932, to remain available until June 30, 1933.

¹³ Appropriation includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

Contingent expenses in detail—Library proper

Stationery supplies.....	\$5,588.80
Typewriter supplies.....	574.00
Dies, presses, rubber stamps, and numbering machines.....	521.36
Travel expenses.....	118.45
Street-car tokens.....	230.00
Postage stamps for foreign correspondence.....	1,210.00
Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages.....	45.91
Transfer charges (expressage, etc.).....	11.40
Post-office box rent, July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932.....	20.00
Mail-bag repairs.....	160.75
Duplicator supplies.....	194.00
Total miscellaneous contingent expenses.....	8,674.67
Photostat paper and chemicals.....	\$5,152.09
Photostat miscellaneous supplies.....	42.24
Total photostat supplies.....	¹ 5,194.33
Total contingent expenses of the Library.....	13,869.00

¹ \$2,312.03 covered into the Treasury on account of sale of photoduplications.

APPENDIX IB

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AS CONTAINED IN "AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1933, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES

For the Librarian, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal services, \$842,045.

For the Register of Copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services, \$249,380.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and Members thereof, including not to exceed \$5,700 for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$67,500.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES

For the distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library, including personal services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), expressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, and including not to exceed \$58,500 for employees engaged in piecework and work by the day or hour and for extra special services of regular employees at rates to be fixed by the Librarian; in all, \$170,000.

TEMPORARY SERVICES

For special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$3,000.

INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

To enable the Librarian of Congress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several States, together with a supplemental digest of the more important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act entitled "An act providing for the preparation of a biennial index to State legislation," approved February 10, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 2, secs. 164, 165), including personal and other services

within and without the District of Columbia including not to exceed \$2,500 for special and temporary service at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, travel, necessary material and apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes and digests of State legislation for official distribution only, and other printing and binding incident to the work of compilation, stationery, and incidentals, \$25,000, and in addition the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1932 is reappropriated for the fiscal year 1933.

INDEX TO FEDERAL STATUTES

To enable the Librarian of Congress to revise and extend the index to the Federal Statutes, published in 1908 and known as the Scott and Beaman Index, to include the acts of Congress down to and including the acts of the Seventieth Congress, and to have the revised index printed at the Government Printing Office, as authorized and directed by the act approved March 3, 1927, as amended June 14, 1930, the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose in the legislative appropriation act for the fiscal year 1932 is continued available for the fiscal year 1933.

SUNDAY OPENING

To enable the Library of Congress to be kept open for reference use on Sundays and on holidays within the discretion of the Librarian, including the extra services of employees and the services of additional employees under the Librarian, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$18,000.

UNION CATALOGUES

To continue the development and maintenance of the Union Catalogues, including personal services within and without the District of Columbia (and not to exceed \$1,400 for special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary material and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and incidentals, \$20,000.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY

For purchase of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material, for the increase of the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the increase of the Library, by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, to continue available during the fiscal year 1934, \$100,000.

For purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$25,000.

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.

To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide books for the adult blind," approved March 3, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 2, sec. 135a), \$90,000.

PRINTING AND BINDING

For miscellaneous printing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, and the binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for the Library Building, \$190,000.

For the publication (1) of the remaining unpublished volumes of the Journals of the Continental Congress (volumes 30, 31, 32, and 33); and (2) the fourth, and final, volume of the Records of the Virginia Company; and (3) in connection with the Bicentenary of the Birth of George Washington, the rebinding, in full morocco, of the Papers of George Washington, 302 volumes; the unexpended balance in the appropriation for this purpose in the legislative appropriation act for the fiscal year 1932 is continued available for the fiscal year 1933.

For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office, \$50,000.

For the printing of catalogue cards, \$120,000.

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, \$9,000.

For paper, chemicals, and miscellaneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photoduplicating machines of the Library and the making of photoduplicate prints, \$5,000.

LIBRARY BUILDING

Salaries: For the superintendent, disbursing officer, and other personal services, in accordance with the classification act of 1923, as amended, \$161,822.

For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Librarian to provide for the opening of the Library Building on

Sundays and on legal holidays, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$4,500.

For special and temporary services in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building, including extra special services of regular employees at the discretion of the Librarian, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$500.

For mail, delivery, and telephone services, uniforms for guards, stationery, miscellaneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library Building, \$8,900.

* * * * *

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS (UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL)

Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services at rates of pay provided by law, \$46,960: *Provided*, That the Architect of the Capitol may continue the employment under his jurisdiction of Damon W. Harding, but not beyond June 30, 1934, notwithstanding any provision of the act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920, and any amendment thereof, prohibiting extensions of service for more than four years after the age of retirement.

For trees, shrubs, plants, fertilizers, and skilled labor for the grounds of Library of Congress, \$1,000.

For necessary expenditures for the Library Building under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies, material, and appurtenances, and personal and other services in connection with the mechanical and structural maintenance of such building, \$13,500.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto and repairs thereof, \$10,000.

To continue carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction and equipment of an annex to the Library of Congress," approved June 13, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 583), \$150,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

* * * * *

SEC. 2. No part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles.

SEC. 3. In expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923, as amended, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in the Botanic Garden, the Library of Congress,

or the Government Printing Office, shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such act, as amended: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

* * *

Approved June 30, 1932.

APPENDIX II

THE ACT OF CONGRESS CREATING THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

(Recommended unanimously by the Joint Committee on the Library, passed both Houses by unanimous consent at the second session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, approved by the President March 3, 1925; as amended by act (S. 90) approved January 27, 1926)

[Public, No. 541—68th Congress. S. 3899]

AN ACT To create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a board is hereby created and established, to be known as the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board (hereinafter referred to as the board), which shall consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the Librarian of Congress, and two persons appointed by the President for a term of five years each (the first appointments being for three and five years, respectively). Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the board shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. The board may adopt rules and regulations in regard to its procedure and the conduct of its business.

No compensation shall be paid to the members of the board for their services as such members, but they shall be reimbursed for the expenses necessarily incurred by them, out of the income from the fund or funds in connection with which such expenses are incurred. The voucher of the chairman of the board shall be sufficient evidence that the expenses are properly allowable. Any expenses of the board, including the cost of its seal, not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by it, shall be estimated for in the annual estimates of the librarian for the maintenance of the Library of Congress.

The board is hereby authorized to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts or bequests of personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its service as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library.

The moneys or securities composing the trust funds given or bequeathed to the board shall be received for by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall invest, reinvest, or retain investments as the board may from time to time determine. The income as and when collected shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, who shall enter it in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the librarian for the pur-

poses in each case specified; and the Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized to honor the requisitions of the librarian made in such manner and in accordance with such regulations as the Treasurer may from time to time prescribe: *Provided, however,* That the board is not authorized to engage in any business nor to exercise any voting privilege which may be incidental to securities in its hands, nor shall the board make any investments that could not lawfully be made by a trust company in the District of Columbia, except that it may make any investments directly authorized by the instrument of gift, and may retain any investments accepted by it.

Should any gift or bequest so provide, the board may deposit the principal sum, in cash, with the Treasurer of the United States as a permanent loan to the United States Treasury, and the Treasurer shall thereafter credit such deposit with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, payable semiannually, such interest, as income, being subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress for the purposes specified: *Provided, however,* That the total of such principal sums at any time so held by the Treasurer under this authorization shall not exceed the sum of \$5,000,000.

SEC. 3. The board shall have perpetual succession, with all the usual powers and obligations of a trustee, including the power to sell, except as herein limited, in respect of all property, moneys, or securities which shall be conveyed, transferred, assigned, bequeathed, delivered, or paid over to it for the purposes above specified. The board may be sued in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which is hereby given jurisdiction of such suits, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of any trust accepted by it.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting or restricting the Librarian of Congress from accepting in the name of the United States gifts or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in the interest of the Library, its collections, or its service. Such gifts or bequests, after acceptance by the librarian, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the librarian for the purposes in each case specified.

SEC. 5. Gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the board, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from all Federal taxes.

SEC. 6. Employees of the Library of Congress who perform special functions for the performance of which funds have been intrusted to the board or the librarian, or in connection with cooperative undertakings in which the Library of Congress is engaged, shall not be subject to the proviso contained in the act making appropriations

for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1917, in Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, at page 1106; nor shall any additional compensation so paid to such employees be construed as a double salary under the provisions of section 6 of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, as amended (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page 582).

SEC. 7. The board shall submit to the Congress an annual report of the moneys or securities received and held by it and of its operations.
Approved, March 3, 1925.

APPENDIX III

LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ENACTED DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-SECOND CONGRESS

[Public—No. 212—72d Congress. H. R. 11267]

AN ACT Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch of the Government
for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

* * * * *

PART II

TITLE I—FURLOUGH OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

FURLOUGH PROVISIONS

SECTION 101. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933—

(a) The days of work of a per diem officer or employee receiving compensation at a rate which is equivalent to more than \$1,000 per annum shall not exceed five in any one week, and the compensation for five days shall be ten-elevenths of that payable for a week's work of five and one-half days: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as modifying the method of fixing the daily rate of compensation of per diem officers or employees as now authorized by law: *Provided further*, That where the nature of the duties of a per diem officer or employee render it advisable, the provisions of subsection (b) may be applied in lieu of the provisions of this subsection.

(b) Each officer or employee receiving compensation on an annual basis at the rate of more than \$1,000 per annum shall be furloughed without compensation for one calendar month, or for such periods as shall in the aggregate be equivalent to one calendar month, for which latter purpose twenty-four working days (counting Saturday as one-half day) shall be considered as the equivalent of one calendar month: *Provided*, That where the nature of the duties of any such officer or employee render it advisable, the provisions of subsection (a) may be applied in lieu of the provisions of this subsection: *Provided further*, That no officer or employee shall, without his consent, be furloughed under this subsection for more than five days in any one calendar month: *Provided further*, That the rate of compensation of any employee furloughed under the provisions of this Act shall not be reduced by reason of the action of any wage board during the fiscal year 1933.

(c) If the application of the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) to any officer or employee would reduce his rate of compensation to less than \$1,000 per annum, such provisions shall be applied to him only to the extent necessary to reduce his rate of compensation to \$1,000 per annum.

SEC. 102. No officer or employee shall be exempted from the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of section 101, except in those cases where the public service requires that the position be continuously filled and a suitable substitute can not be provided, and then only when authorized or approved in writing by the President of the United States. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall report to Congress on the first Monday in December in 1932 and 1933 the exemptions made under this section divided according to salary, grade, and class.

SEC. 103. All rights now conferred or authorized to be conferred by law upon any officer or employee to receive annual leave of absence with pay are hereby suspended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 104. When used in this title—

(a) The terms "officer" and "employee" mean any person rendering services in or under any branch or service of the United States Government

* * * * *

(b) The term "compensation" means any salary, pay, wage, allowance (except allowances for subsistence, quarters, heat, light, and travel), or other emolument paid for services rendered in any civilian or noncivilian office, position, or employment; * * *

* * * * *

* * * and does not include payments out of any retirement, disability, or relief fund made up wholly or in part of contributions of employees.

(c) In the case of any office, position, or employment, the compensation for which is calculated on a piecework, hourly, or per diem basis, the rate of compensation per annum shall be held to be the total amount which would be payable for the regular working hours and on the basis of three hundred and seven working days, or the number of working days on the basis of which such compensation is calculated, whichever is the greater.

COMPENSATION REDUCTIONS

SEC. 105. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933—

* * * * *

(d) In the case of the following persons the rate of compensation is reduced as follows: If more than \$1,000 per annum but less than \$10,000 per annum, 8½ per centum; if \$10,000 per annum or more, but less than \$12,000 per annum, 10 per centum.

* * * * *

(1) Persons exempted, under section 102, from the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of section 101;

* * * * *

(6) Officers and employees (as defined in section 104 (a)) occupying positions the nature of the duties and periods of work of which make it impracticable to apply the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of section 101;

(7) Officers and employees (as defined in section 104 (a)), not otherwise provided for in this section, to whom the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of section 101 do not apply.

(e) Subsections (c) and (d) of this section shall not operate (1) so as to reduce any rate of compensation to less than \$1,000 per annum.

* * * * *

APPROPRIATIONS IMPOUNDED

SEC. 110. The appropriations or portions of appropriations unexpended by reason of the operation of this title shall not be used for any purpose, but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

* * * * *

TITLE II—PROVISIONS AFFECTING PERSONNEL

SUSPENSION OF PROMOTIONS AND FILLING OF VACANCIES

SEC. 201. All provisions of law which confer upon civilian or non-civilian officers or employees of the United States Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia automatic increases in compensation by reason of length of service or promotion are suspended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933; but this section shall not be construed to deprive any person of any increment of compensation received through an automatic increase in compensation prior to July 1, 1932.

SEC. 202. No administrative promotions in the civil branch of the United States Government or the government of the District of Columbia shall be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933:

Provided, That the filling of a vacancy, when authorized by the President, by the appointment of an employee of a lower grade, shall not be construed as an administrative promotion, but no such appointment shall increase the compensation of such employee to a rate in excess of the minimum rate of the grade to which such employee is appointed, unless such minimum rate would require an actual reduction in compensation. The President shall submit to Congress a report of the vacancies filled under this section up to November 1, 1932, on the first day of the next regular session.

* * * * *

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT FOR AGE

SEC. 204. On and after July 1, 1932, no person rendering civilian service in any branch or service of the United States Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia who shall have reached the retirement age prescribed for automatic separation from the service, applicable to such person, shall be continued in such service, notwithstanding any provision of law or regulation to the contrary: *Provided*, That the President may, by Executive Order, exempt from the provisions of this section any person when, in his judgment, the public interest so requires: *Provided further*, That no such person heretofore or hereafter separated from the service of the United States or the District of Columbia under any provision of law or regulation providing for such retirement on account of age shall be eligible again to appointment to any appointive office, position, or employment under the United States or the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to any person named in any act of Congress providing for the continuance of such person in the service.

RATE OF COMPENSATION UPON WHICH RETIRED PAY SHALL BE BASED

SEC. 205. The provisions of this part of this act providing for temporary reductions in compensation and suspension in automatic increases in compensation shall not operate to reduce the rate of compensation upon which the retired pay or retirement benefits of any officer or employee would be based but for the application of such provisions, but the amount of retired pay shall be reduced as provided in Title I: *Provided*, That retirement deductions authorized by law to be made from the salary, pay, or compensation of officers or employees and transferred or deposited to the credit of a retirement fund, shall be based on the regular rate of salary, pay, or compensation instead of on the rate as temporarily reduced under the provisions of this act.

* * * * *

PERMANENT REDUCTION OF TRAVEL ALLOWANCES

SEC. 207. Section 3 of the subsistence expense act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 688, 689), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. Civilian officers and employees of the departments and establishments, while traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty, shall be allowed, in lieu of their actual expenses for subsistence and all fees or tips to porters and stewards, a per diem allowance to be prescribed by the head of the department or establishment concerned, not to exceed the rate of \$5 within the limits of continental United States, and not to exceed an average of \$6 beyond the limits of continental United States."

SEC. 208. Sections 4, 5, and 6 of the said subsistence expense act of 1926 are hereby repealed, and section 7 thereof is hereby amended by striking out the reference therein to actual expenses so that the section, as amended, will read as follows:

"SEC. 7. The fixing and payment, under section 3, of per diem allowance, or portions thereof, shall be in accordance with regulations which shall be promulgated by the heads of departments and establishments and which shall be standardized as far as practicable and shall not be effective until approved by the President of the United States."

SEC. 209. Hereafter, no law or regulation authorizing or permitting the transportation at Government expense of the effects of officers, employees, or other persons, shall be construed or applied as including or authorizing the transportation of an automobile.

* * * * *

SEC. 210. The provisions of all acts heretofore enacted inconsistent with sections 207, 208, and 209 are, to the extent of such inconsistency, hereby repealed, and such sections shall take effect on July 1, 1932.

OVERTIME COMPENSATION

SEC. 211. (a) During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933—

(1) no officer or employee of the Government shall be allowed or paid a higher rate of compensation for overtime work (either day or night) or for work on Sundays and holidays;

(2) wherever by or under authority of law compensation for night work (other than overtime) is at a higher rate than for day work, such differential shall be reduced by one-half;

(3) in so far as practicable, overtime work shall be performed by substitutes or unemployed regulars in lieu of persons who have performed a day's work during the day during which the overtime work is to be performed, and work on Sundays and holidays shall be performed by substitutes or unemployed regulars in lieu of persons who have performed a week's work during the same week.

(b) This section shall not apply to compensation for overtime services performed by Federal employees under existing law at the expense of private interests.

LIMITATIONS ON AMOUNT OF RETIRED PAY

SEC. 212. (a) After the date of the enactment of this act, no person holding a civilian office or position, appointive or elective, under the United States Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia or under any corporation, the majority of the stock of which is owned by the United States, shall be entitled, during the period of such incumbency, to retired pay from the United States for or on account of services as a commissioned officer in any of the services mentioned in the pay adjustment act of 1922 [U. S. C., title 37], at a rate in excess of an amount which when combined with the annual rate of compensation from such civilian office or position, makes the total rate from both sources more than \$3,000; and when the retired pay amounts to or exceeds the rate of \$3,000 per annum such person shall be entitled to the pay of the civilian office or position or the retired pay, whichever he may elect. As used in this section, the term "retired pay" shall be construed to include credits for all service that lawfully may enter into the computation thereof.

(b) This section shall not apply to any person whose retired pay plus civilian pay amounts to less than \$3,000: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to regular or emergency commissioned officers retired for disability incurred in combat with an enemy of the United States.

PERSONNEL REDUCTIONS—MARRIED PERSONS

SEC. 213. In any reduction of personnel in any branch or service of the United States Government or the District of Columbia, married persons (living with husband or wife) employed in the class to be reduced, shall be dismissed before any other persons employed in such class are dismissed, if such husband or wife is also in the service of the United States or the District of Columbia.

* * * * *

ANNUAL LEAVE WITH PAY REDUCED TO FIFTEEN DAYS

SEC. 215. Hereafter no civilian officer or employee of the Government who receives annual leave with pay shall be granted annual leave of absence with pay in excess of fifteen days in any one year, excluding Sundays and legal holidays: *Provided*, That the part unused in any year may be cumulative for any succeeding year: * * *: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be construed as affecting the period during which pay may be allowed under existing laws for so-called sick leave of absence: *Provided further*, That the

so-called sick leave of absence, within the limits now authorized by law, shall be administered under such regulations as the President may prescribe so as to obtain, so far as practicable, uniformity in the various executive departments and independent establishments of the Government.

FURLOUGH OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1933

SEC. 216. In order to keep within the appropriations made for the fiscal year 1933, the heads of the various executive departments and independent establishments of the United States Government and the municipal government of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to furlough, without pay, such employees carried on their respective rolls, such time as in their judgment is necessary to carry out said purpose without discharging such employees, the higher salaried to be furloughed first whenever possible without injury to the service: *Provided*, That rules and regulations shall be promulgated by the President with a view to securing uniform action by the heads of the various executive departments and independent Government establishments in the application of the provisions of this section.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

* * * * *

LIMITATIONS ON EXPENDITURES FOR PRINTING AND BINDING, PAPER, AND STATIONERY

SEC. 302. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, not more than \$8,000,000 shall be obligated for printing and binding for the use of the United States and the District of Columbia done at the Government Printing Office, including printing and binding done elsewhere under contract by the Public Printer, or obtained in the field under authority of the Joint Committee on Printing for the exclusive use of a field service; of the foregoing amount \$2,500,000 shall be for printing and binding for the use of the legislative branch of the Government. * * * Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the discontinuance of any report or publication specifically required by law.

* * * * *

TITLE VIII—SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

SEC. 801. If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

SUSPENSIONS AND REPEALS

SEC. 802. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with those provisions of this act which are of temporary duration are hereby suspended during the period in which such provisions of this act are in effect. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with those provisions of this act which are of permanent nature are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency or conflict.

PROVISIONS OF PART 2: APPLICABLE TO APPROPRIATION ACTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1933

SEC. 803. The provisions of Part 2 herein are hereby made applicable to the appropriations available for the fiscal year 1933, whether contained in this act or in acts prior or subsequent to the date of the approval of this act.

Approved, June 30, 1932, 11.30 a. m.

* * * * *

[Public—No. 5—72d Congress. H. R. 6660]

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes, namely:

* * * * *

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

* * * * *

Library building and grounds: For an additional amount for the acquisition of a site for additional buildings for the Library of Congress, as authorized in the act approved May 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 622), notwithstanding the limit of cost for site named in that act, but in pursuance of condemnation awards, \$321,201.94.

To enable the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the removal of buildings and structures in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the acquisition of certain property in the District of Columbia for the Library of Congress, and for other purposes," approved May 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 622), \$20,000, to remain available until June 30, 1933.

APPENDIX IV

ARCHIVE OF AMERICAN FOLK-SONG

(From the report of R. W. Gordon, in charge)

The work of the archive up to July 1, 1931, has already been summarized in the various Reports of the Librarian of Congress for the years 1928, 1929, 1930, and 1931. The present report, therefore, will confine itself so far as possible to listing the work done since July, 1931.

A large amount of time has been spent necessarily in sorting and putting in order the voluminous personal correspondence of Mr. Gordon during the years 1923-1927 in order that folk-song texts included in this correspondence might be copied for the Library collection and assembled in useful form.

Routine

A considerable amount of time has been spent in locating and assembling American songsters, particularly those issued in cheap paper form and containing the vaudeville and minstrel songs of the period 1840-1890. Over 900 of these have been brought together, arranged, and indexed. Many of these came from the basement of the Library where they were discovered among copyright storage deposits. Although the Library possesses probably the most important collection of dime songsters in this country, numbering about 4,000, these songsters have previously been shelved in various sections of the main Library and in the division of music. They have been found in more than 50 separate places in the stacks. The majority of them were uncatalogued until the archive took up the task. The importance of these songsters and the various discoveries already made or to be expected from them will be discussed more fully in a later section of the report. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that in them has been found the first printed version of "Dixie," which has so far escaped the notice of all collectors or investigators.

Aid and advice has been given freely to folk-song collectors, especially to those who were actively engaged in field collecting or who were planning the publication of books on the subject. It is interesting to note that practically every serious book published since 1927 has included a word of thanks for aid from the archive.

Though the requests coming by mail have not been particularly numerous, the archive has answered countless inquiries by telephone coming from the division of music, the Copyright Office, the main reading room desk, and various readers and visitors to the Library.

Considerable work, especially in the last four months, has been done in sound recording with the view of finding a satisfactory method adapted to field work. The previous experiments with both the Ediphone (wax cylinders) and the Telegraphone (steel wire) had proved very disappointing. Although the faults and merits of these two machines have been very carefully studied, and although it is highly probable that either or both could eventually be developed into a satisfactory field machine, such development would involve an amount of money far beyond that at the disposal of the archive. New developments made within the past five months in the recording on metal disks have made this process at the present time the most promising of immediate practical results. Though this process (formerly reported on unfavorably) is apparently not capable of reaching a scientific accuracy which is essential if the records made are to be fully acceptable to future investigators, the recent developments and reports have eliminated many of the objections formerly stressed and give promise of future improvement. Various machines which record on metal disks, such as the Speak-O-Phone, the Amplion, the Fairchild recorder, and the Tonophone, have been thoroughly investigated and compared. Through the kindness of the Fairchild Aerial Camera Co. a Fairchild recorder was loaned for a period of two weeks for experimental use. The Amplion Corporation loaned one of its newest models for a period of five weeks and permitted it to be taken on a field trip through West Virginia, Kentucky, and Virginia.

Owing to the absence of any satisfactory field recording machine, no field work was undertaken until the Amplion Corporation made this possible by the loan of a recorder. As a result of the trip already mentioned above, a group of recordings of 58 songs was brought back from Point Pleasant, W. Va. These purport to be songs sung by negroes in the Ozark district of Missouri years ago. They were recorded by a white lady, Mrs. Betty Winger, who had as a child learned them from the singing of the negroes. Some years ago Mrs. Winger, realizing that these negro songs, both in words and music, were quite unlike songs published as typically negro, decided to write them down and preserve them. In order to insure accuracy she went back to Missouri and checked carefully with the older negroes in the district. An old negro, Aunt Hulda, who claimed to be 104 years old, proved of the greatest assistance and sang for Mrs. Winger other songs which she (Aunt Hulda) had sung as a girl and had learned from her parents.

This group of songs is unquestionably genuine although in all probability both the words and the tunes have been unconsciously somewhat changed by Mrs. Winger. They constitute one of the most interesting and important finds made in the history of negro folk song.

In them is found further confirmation of the fact that the negro adopted into his spirituals fragments of white tunes and white words, that he built his stanzaic spiritual almost entirely on white models, that he possessed prior to 1840 a quite different and now practically unknown type of non-stanzaic spiritual, that the negroes in the Missouri district, separated by mountain ranges from the great plantations of the Atlantic coast, developed a different set of spirituals and tunes.

INVESTIGATION OF FOLK SONG PROBLEMS

In order to understand the bearing of the statements which follow, certain basic but often forgotten facts are restated in brief form.

The amount of oral literature is comparable to and perhaps greater than the total amount of printed literature.

Written documents or printed books that have preserved in any form a record of the oral literature of past generations are few.

Many of the more important of these documents have never been discovered and studied by students of the subject.¹

Any sound interpretation of folk song can be made only on the basis of the entire field and not on a study of one particular racial or geographical type. To interpret, for example, the songs of the Southern negro requires an intimate knowledge of nearly every other type of folk song known by whites up to and including the time when the spirituals were developing. No attempt has up to this time been made to survey the entire field or to discover the interrelations and influences of one type upon another.

Hence many of the most basic and vital problems have remained undiscovered and uninvestigated.

Though the importance of such documents has been frequently mentioned, no attempt, so far as I am aware, has previously been made to bring them together and study them in mass.

To list the various problems that have arisen as a result of the bringing together of previously uncodified material or to attempt to outline the theories—many of them decidedly revolutionary—which have grown up would be impossible. Many of the theories await further proving and testing before they can be reported as sound. The gain, however, lies in the discovery of the existence of such problems and in the knowledge of where the material is to be found which makes their investigation possible. The following specific problems are offered only as illustrations:

A. The problem of the influence of genuine folk material on the vaudeville and minstrel stage between 1830 and 1890 and of the minstrel conventions upon folk song, both white and negro, of this period. Material for the investigation of this problem is ample and may be found in the songsters of the period, now

¹ For example:

1. Early and local hymn books which contain genuine white folk songs originating in camp-meetings, a type out of which later grew the negro spiritual.

2. Paper-covered songsters of the vaudeville and minstrel type which contain genuine folk material sometimes readapted for stage use.

3. Newspaper files, etc., etc.

first assembled in chronological order. The following discoveries, though not yet carried to the point where they can be publicly announced, are already sufficiently established to warrant their being announced as definite theses:

1. That the first influence of the negro upon the stage was largely that of rhythm and dance rather than song.
2. That at various periods from 1850 to 1890 quite different concepts or stage conventions of the negro appeared upon the stage.
3. That the white man's burlesque of the negro in these different periods after 1840 reacted upon the negro himself and caused him to modify the form in which his folk song appeared.
4. That in the white songsters are preserved numerous bits of genuine folk songs, both white and negro, which constitute often our only evidence of what the folk song of the period actually was.
5. That the American sailor chanteys belong to a much more recent period than that has formerly been believed, and that they are very greatly influenced by and indebted to vaudeville and minstrel stage material on the one hand and negro-folk material on the other.

B. Problems concerning the origin, growth, and development of folk tunes. Materials for investigation in this field must of necessity be varied. To a certain extent the earlier printed books which contain music ranging from the popular stage material to the religious camp-meeting tunes are useful, especially when compared with the same tunes as recorded on modern commercial phonograph records and as taken down directly from folk singing. Almost no work in this field has been done in America, although a good deal of progress has been made in Great Britain in both Irish and English tunes. On the basis of work already accomplished it may be said—

1. That the so-called mountain fiddle tunes are very closely interrelated and that many of them form family groups progressing from a common original into widely diverging variants and versions.
2. That the origin of the tunes of certain sailor chanteys can be discovered.
3. That the folk have often adopted author or stage tunes and recomposed them in folk form, and that many popular hits of recent times can be traced directly to folk-tune originals.

C. Problems relating to differentiation of folk and author materials and leading toward a final definition of exactly what folk song is. Here it may be said—

1. That the mountain fiddle tunes have as a body certain essential differences in technique which mark them off definitely from the same or similar tunes as played by a violinist, and that these differences are greatly similar to the literary differences existing between folk and author songs.
2. That a further study of the family groups in tunes will explain and confirm many of the theories now held on the basis of words alone.
3. That all previous definitions of, or attempts to define, folk song have been too narrow and have, most of them, failed to give sufficient acknowledgment of the part played by various authors and individuals in the growth and development of the type.

APPENDIX V

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Law No. 78685

GEORGE CURTIS TREADWELL and HUGH REILLY, *Executors*, and G. C. TREADWELL,
Residuary Legatee, v. HERBERT PUTNAM

This case came on for hearing on December 14, 1931, before MR. JUSTICE ADKINS and a jury. On December 22 the court directed a verdict for the defendant and delivered the following—

FINDINGS OF FACT

At the conclusion of all the testimony the plaintiffs moved for a directed verdict in their behalf. Thereupon the defendant moved for a directed verdict on his behalf. I have heard thorough arguments from counsel on both sides, and now grant the motion of the defendant and deny the motion of the plaintiffs. The jury will be instructed to find a verdict for the defendant.

I think it is only reasonable that I should state my reasons and include therein special findings of fact, except that in the fourth finding I have also included a conclusion of law.

1. I find that all possible precautions necessary for the preservation and safety of the documents bequeathed by Mrs. Thacher in the fifth paragraph of her will to the United States have been applied and observed at all times by the proper officials and representatives of the Government of the United States.

2. I find that prior to the 6th day of September, 1929, the executors had not assented to the United States keeping as its own property the articles bequeathed by Mrs. Thacher to the United States in the fifth paragraph of her will, upon which date the executors in writing demanded the return of the said articles on the ground that the conditions of Mrs. Thacher's will had been breached.

I find that title to the articles so bequeathed to the United States did not finally pass to the United States until September 6, 1929; and that the defendant, Herbert Putnam, did not understand or believe that complete title to the said articles had passed to the United States before that date; and that such understanding on his part was reasonable.

3. I find that the time within which the United States was required to perform the first and second conditions of the fifth paragraph of Mrs. Thacher's will did not begin to run until September 6, 1929.

4. I find that at the time of the death of Mrs. Thacher the property then on deposit in the Library consisted of five groups. One of the groups, a group of Columbus relics, plainly was not bequeathed by her will. There is serious question whether certain of the other groups

or portions of the other groups were bequeathed by her will to the United States, among which may be mentioned the autographs of the rulers of Sweden.

At the time of Mrs. Thacher's death the property deposited by her in the Library of Congress was located in the following spots: The bulk of the incunabula and the miscellaneous items were in the room F-3 on the second floor of the Library, which has been referred to in evidence as the Thacher room and as Doctor Richardson's office; the autographs and manuscripts were in the manuscript division in a stack of shelves reserved for that purpose. Across the corridor from the Thacher room is a spiral stairway from which one may enter the door of the manuscript division on the next or third floor of the Library; this stairway is about 100 feet distant from the stack in the manuscript division; and that the collection in the manuscript division terminated at about the center of the north curtain or side of the Library building. That is separated by a thin grating from the division, in which were the books relating to the French Revolution.

The group of the John Boyd Thacher collection of books on the French Revolution was in a separate stack of shelves in the last-mentioned division, and about 70 feet from the shelves where the manuscripts were.

A few months after the death of Mrs. Thacher the rare-book room was completed in the Library. Prior to that time about 70 of the incunabula had been on exhibition in the public exhibition hall in the Library; and about 104 of the incunabula had been with other incunabula in that part of the Library then devoted to that purpose adjoining the law library. About July, 1927, these 104 volumes were removed to the rare-book room, which was then opened for use, and about February, 1929, those volumes on exhibition were also moved to the rare-book room. The rooms here described have been marked on the exhibits showing the floor plans of the Library, and I make those plans part of these findings. Otherwise the articles remained as they were from the time of Mrs. Thacher's death until March, 1930, when all of the articles were removed to the John Boyd Thacher room.

In my opinion upon these findings it is a matter of fact whether the articles bequeathed by Mrs. Thacher were kept together as an entire collection. As a matter of law, I conclude that they were not kept together as an entire collection.

5. I find that the articles bequeathed by Mrs. Thacher to the United States in the fifth paragraph of her will at all times since her death have been kept in the Library of Congress and have been known and designated as the John Boyd Thacher collection, and have been held by the United States under such name and designation in the Library of Congress Building.

6. I find that at all times since March, 1930, the articles mentioned in the preceding finding have been kept together and maintained as an entire collection in the Thacher room, and have been known and designated as the collection of John Boyd Thacher, and held by the United States under the name and designation in the Library of Congress as the John Boyd Thacher collection.

7. I find that until September 6, 1929, the fifth paragraph of the will of Mrs. Thacher did not require that the articles bequeathed to the United States thereby should be kept together as an entire collection, and did not require that the catalogue therein mentioned should be begun or prepared or published.

8. The catalogue published by the Library of Congress in 1915 of the incunabula was a satisfactory catalogue of that part of the articles bequeathed to the United States by the fifth paragraph of Mrs. Thacher's will.

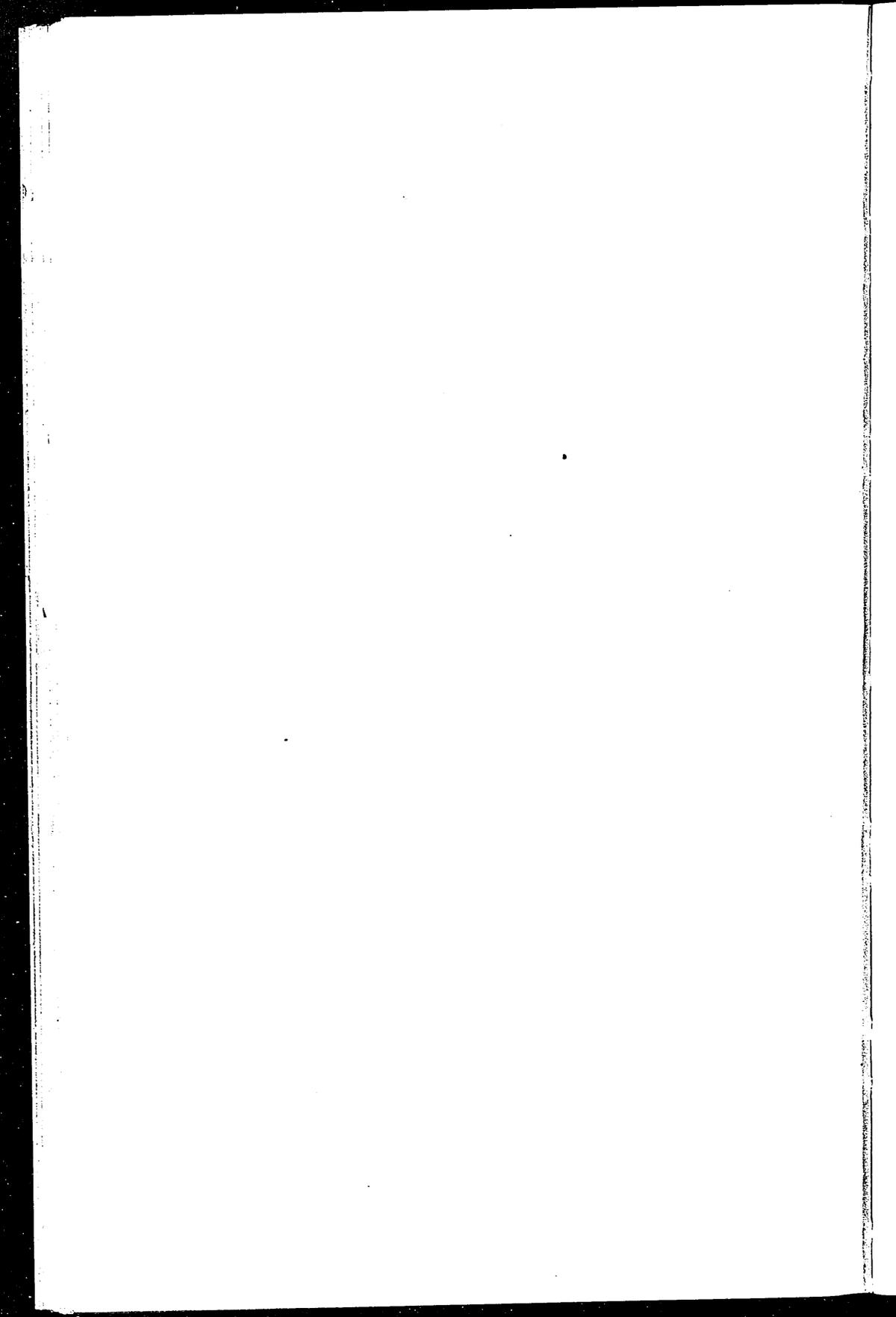
9. The time between the death of Mrs. Thacher and September 6, 1929, was not a reasonable time within which to properly publish a satisfactory catalogue of the other articles bequeathed by Mrs. Thacher to the United States.

10. About October 24, 1929, the defendant transmitted to the attorney for the executors a plan of the catalogue of the autographs and documents relating to the French Revolution, and requested approval thereof by the executors. The executors refused to approve or disapprove said plan, and contented themselves with stating that the property had reverted to them on September 6, 1929.

11. On September 9, 1930, defendant transmitted to the attorney for the executors of the will of Mrs. Thacher (who was also attorney for the residuary legatee Colonel Treadwell) specimen pages of the catalogue of the books on the French Revolution and of the autographs of the European rulers and celebrities, and stated that the preparation of said catalogue had been completed and that copy was ready to go to the printing office; also stated that in the absence of any suggestions from the executors for the modification of the said specimen pages of the catalogue said catalogue would be printed. Neither the attorney for the executors nor the executors themselves replied in any way to said letter.

12. Between October, 1929, and some time in 1931 two additional volumes of the catalogue were prepared by the officials and employees of the Library of Congress, and were published in 1931. The executors refused to give an approval of those catalogues before they were published, and up to the time of the trial had not expressed disapproval of said catalogues nor stated that they were not satisfactory.

I think that about covers the facts. The jury are therefore directed to return a verdict for the defendant.



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