

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

U. S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
"

REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30
1931



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1931

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J.M. C. Jan. 27, 1932.

1931

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:

ANDREW W. MELLON, *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

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.

FREDEBICK WILLIAM ASHLEY—Chief Assistant Librarian.

Allen Richards Boyd—Executive Assistant.

Jessica Louise Farnum—Secretary.

DIVISIONS

Reading Rooms—Martin Arnold Roberts, superintendent. Charles Washington Coleman, David Chambers Mearns, chief assistants. 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—Arthur R. Kimball, 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— — — — —

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 Chinese Literature—Arthur W. Hummel, chief.
Division of Semitic Literature—Israel Schapiro, chief.
Division of Slavic Literature—Nicholas R. Rodionoff, acting chief.
Smithsonian Division—Frederick E. Brasch, chief; William Lee Corbin, custodian (office at Smithsonian Institution).
Law Library—John T. Vance, jr., law librarian.
European Representative—Worthington C. Ford.

CONSULTANTS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

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

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

William Lincoln Brown—Acting Register of Copyrights.

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

William C. Bond—Superintendent.
 Charles E. Ray—Chief Engineer.

List of Officers

VII

Damon Warren Harding—Electrician.
G. N. Courtade—Captain of the guard.

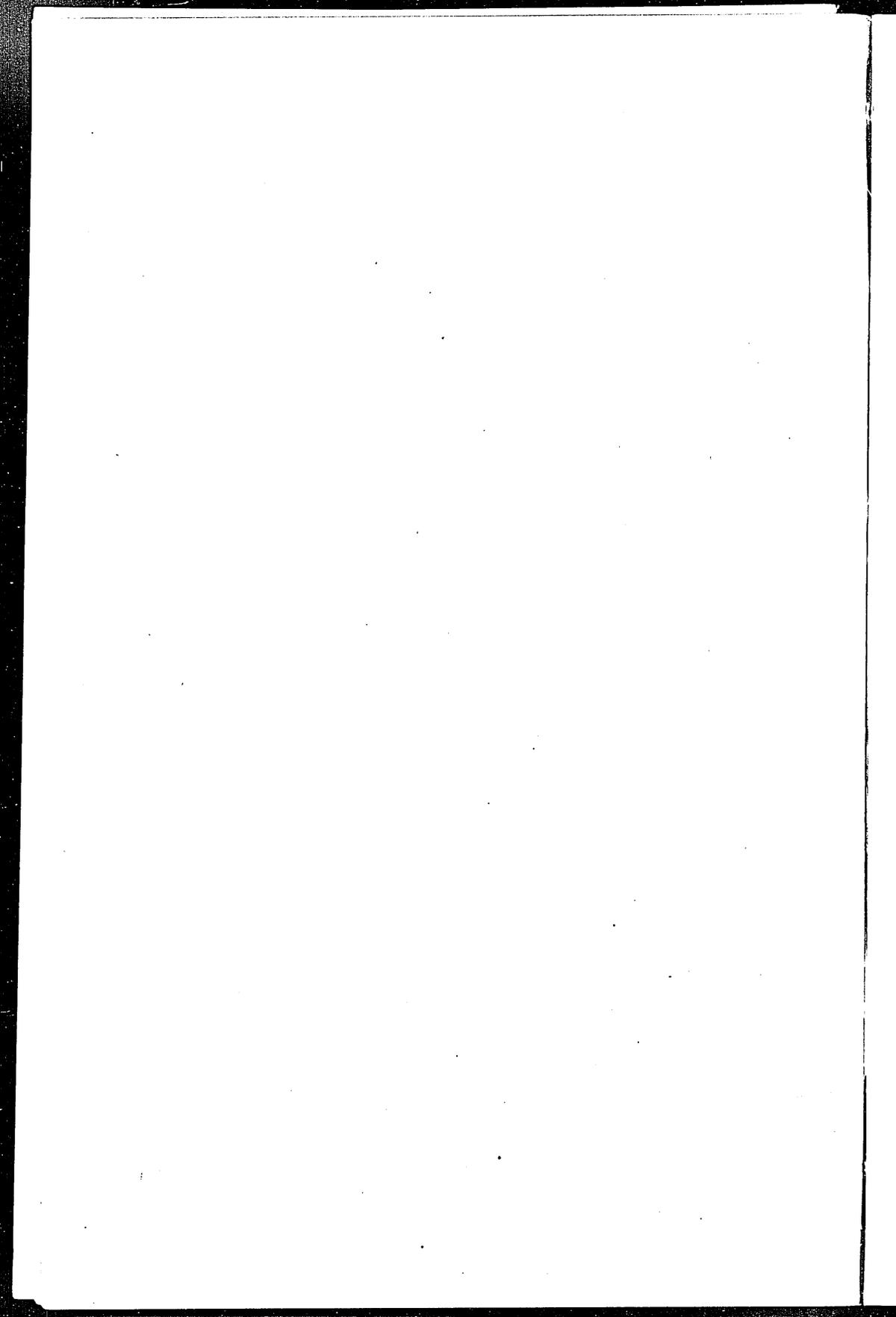
DISBURSING OFFICE—LIBRARY AND BOTANIC GARDEN

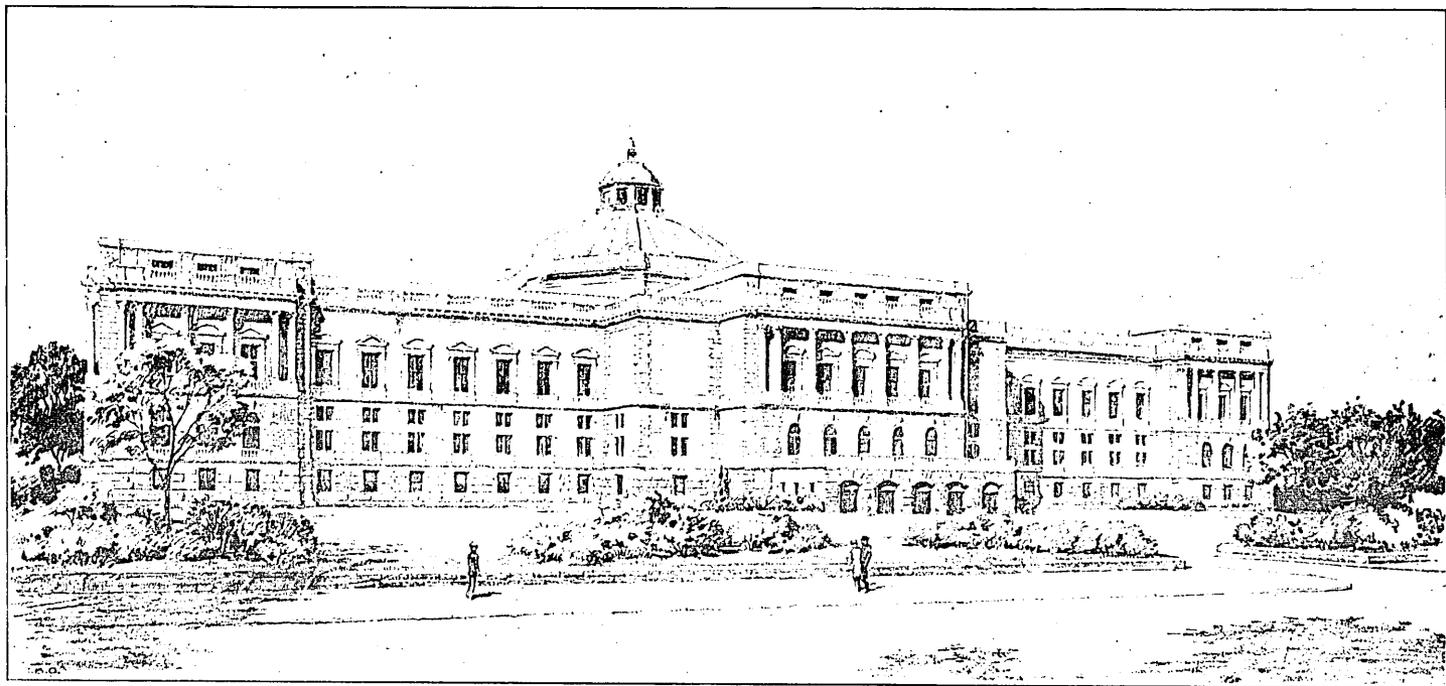
Wade H. Rabbitt—Disbursing officer.

LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

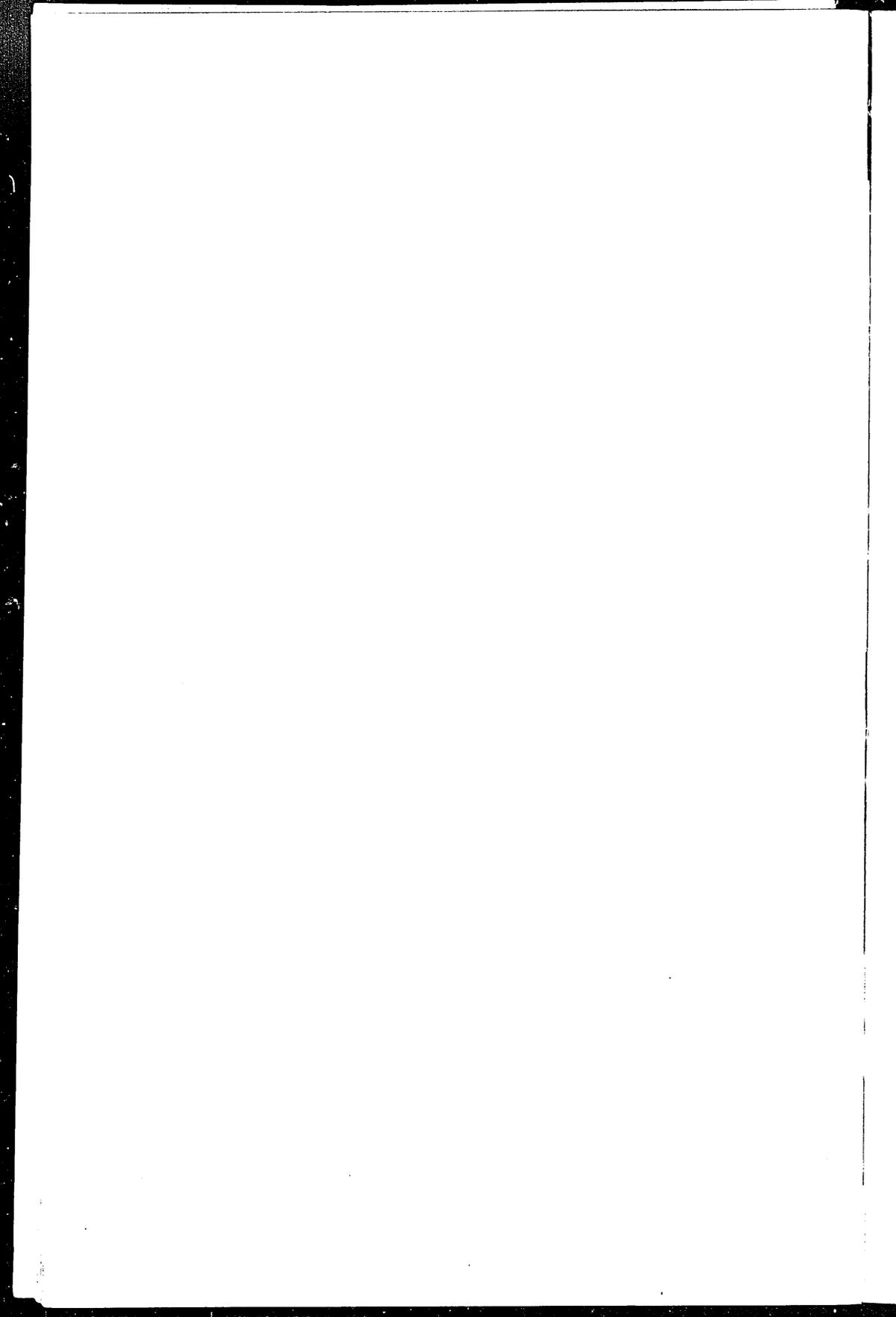
Printing—James H. Heslet, foreman.

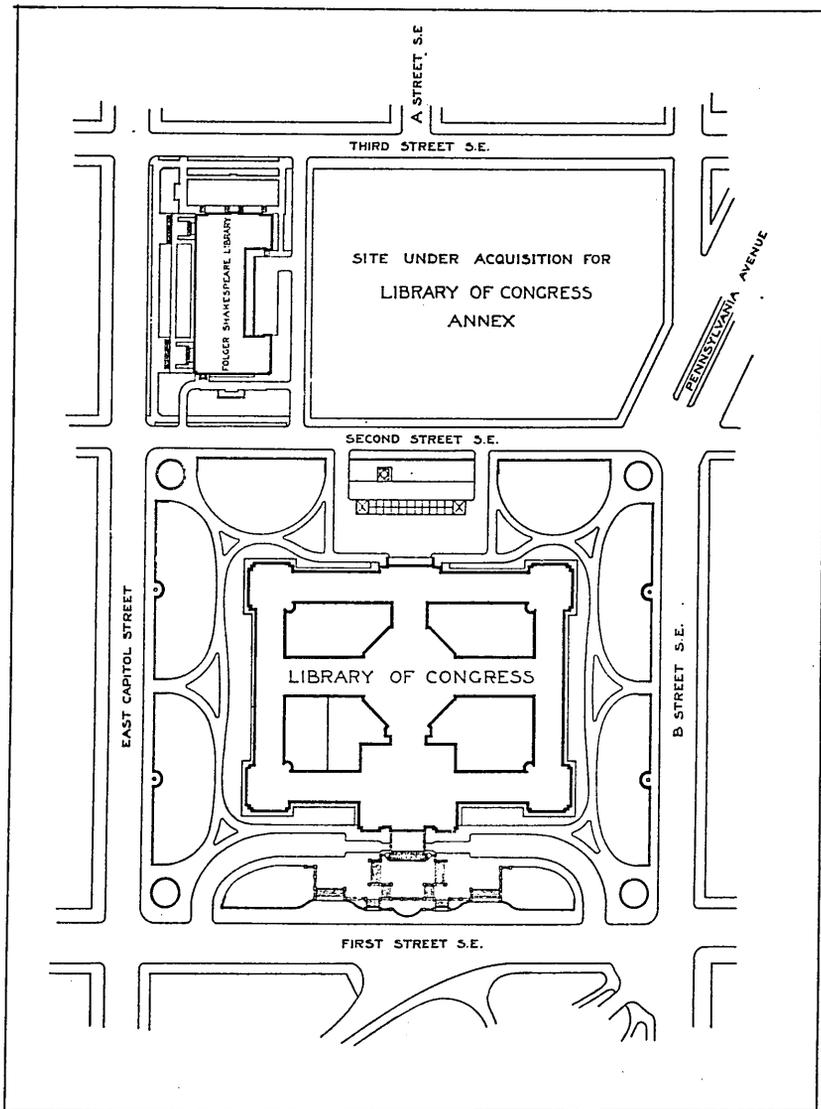
Binding—George R. Erler, foreman.



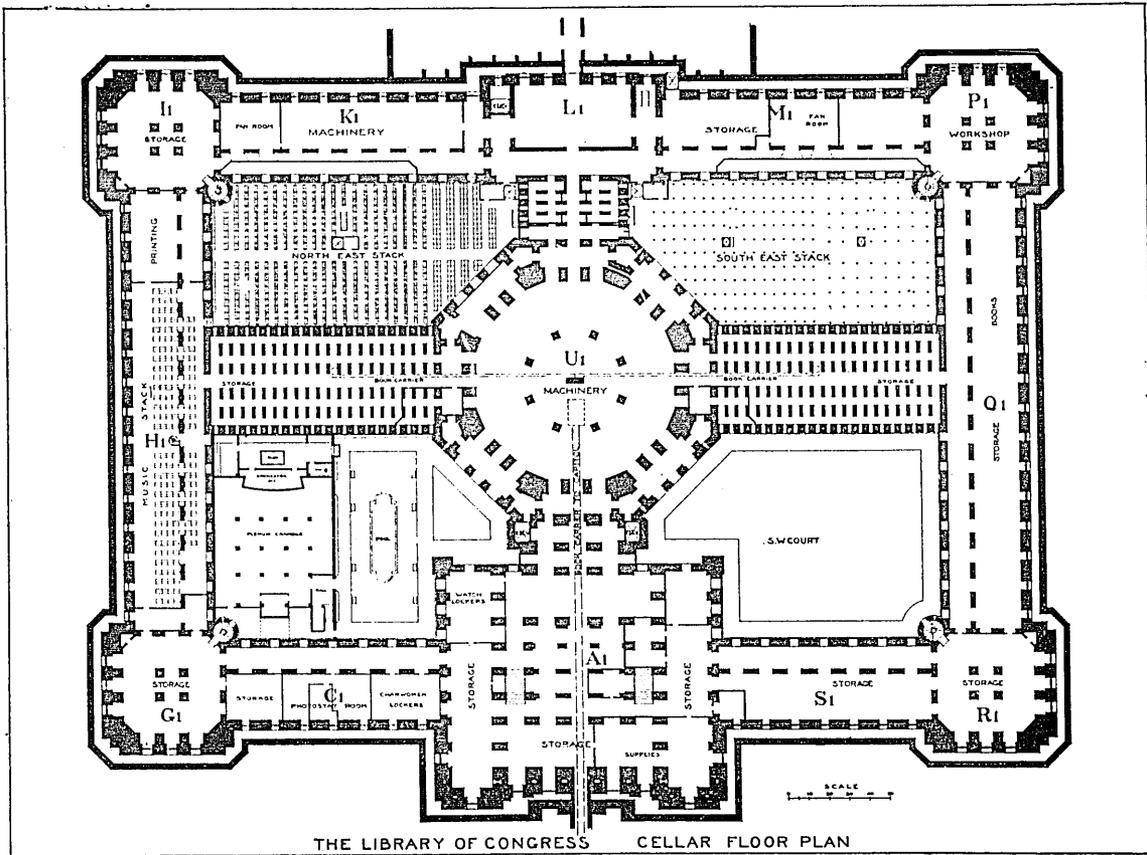


EAST FRONT SHOWING PROPOSED ADDITION

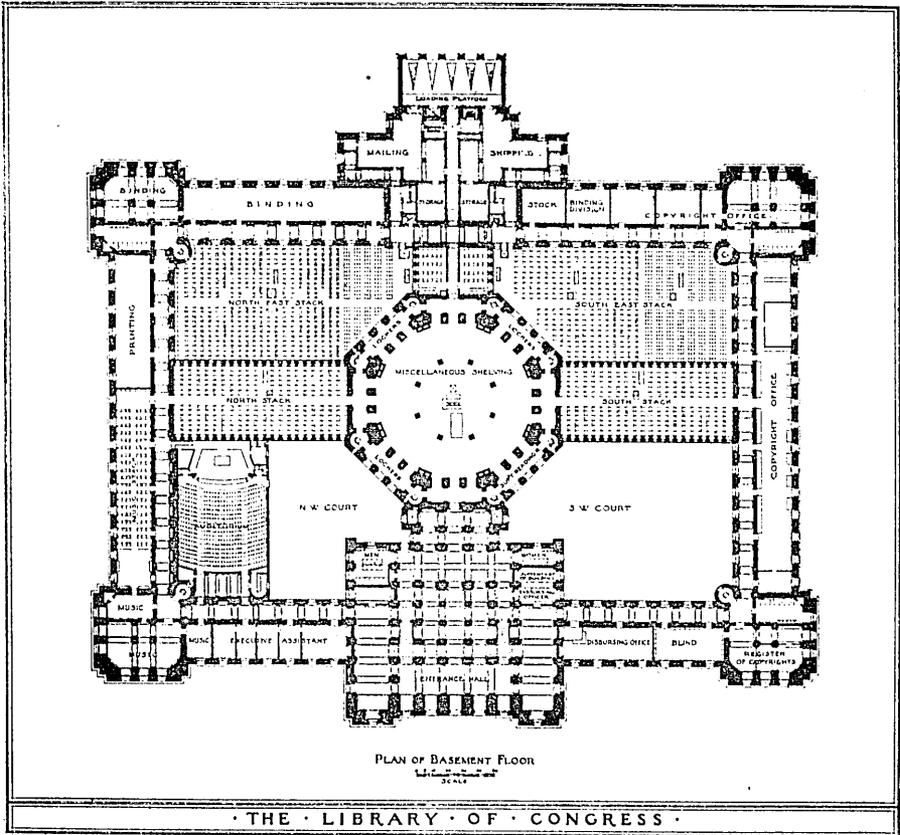




Library Grounds with squares 760 and 761

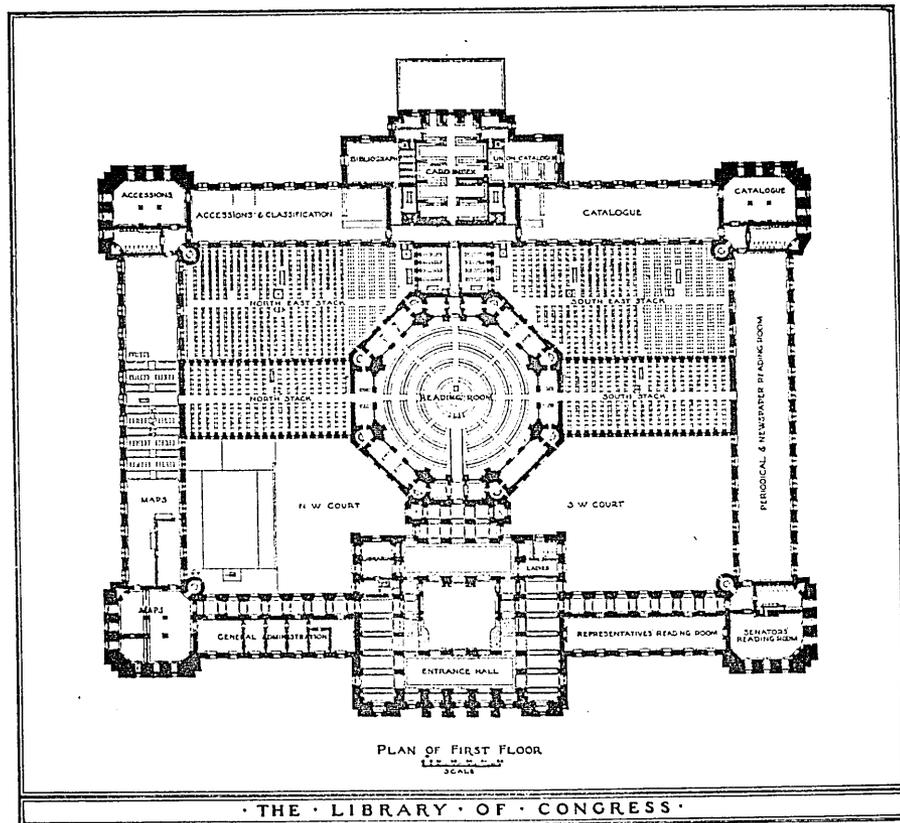


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CELLAR FLOOR PLAN

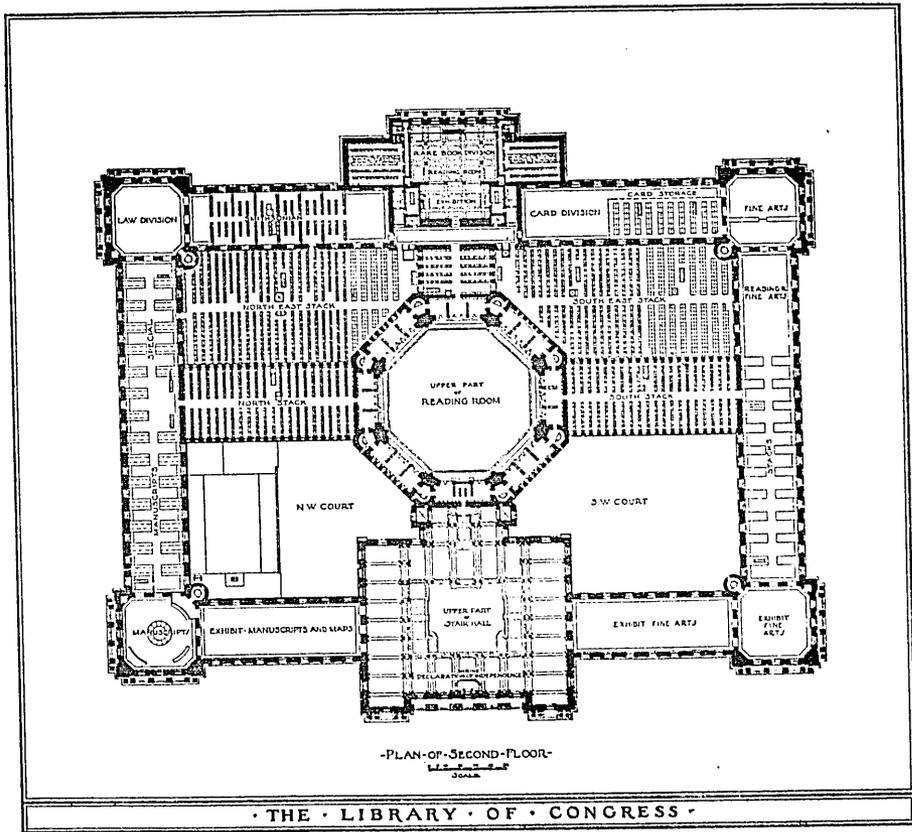


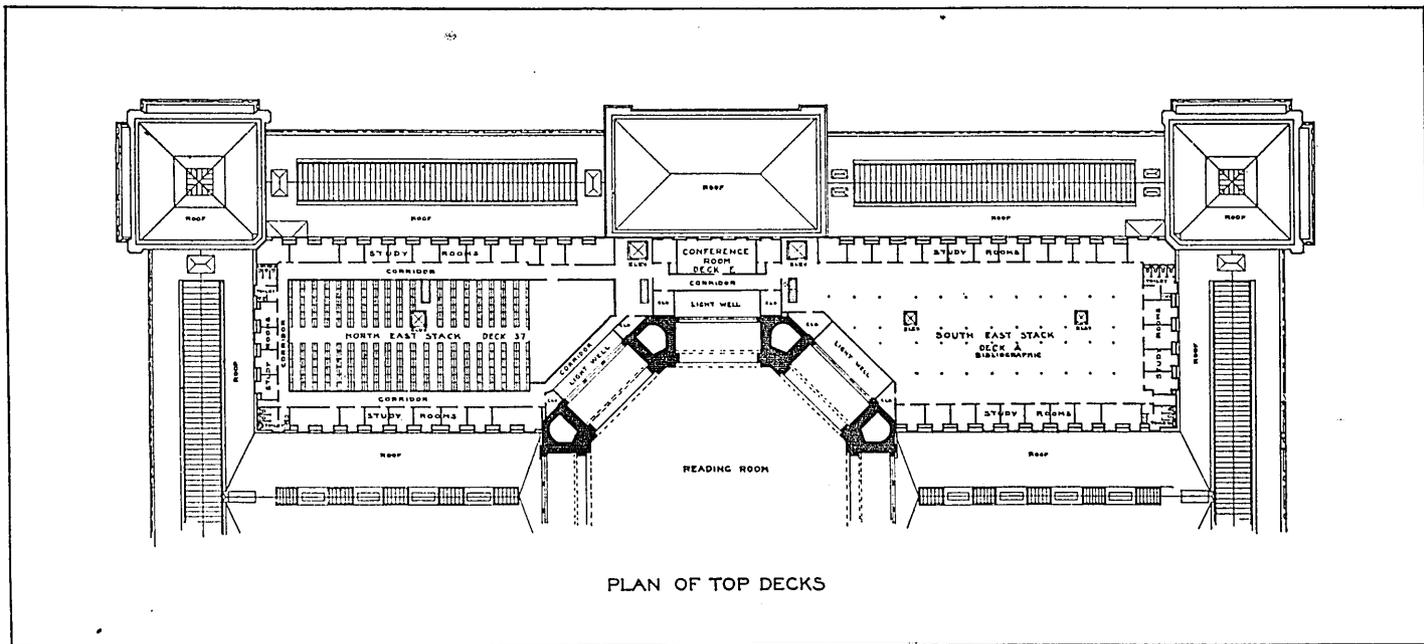
PLAN OF BASEMENT FLOOR

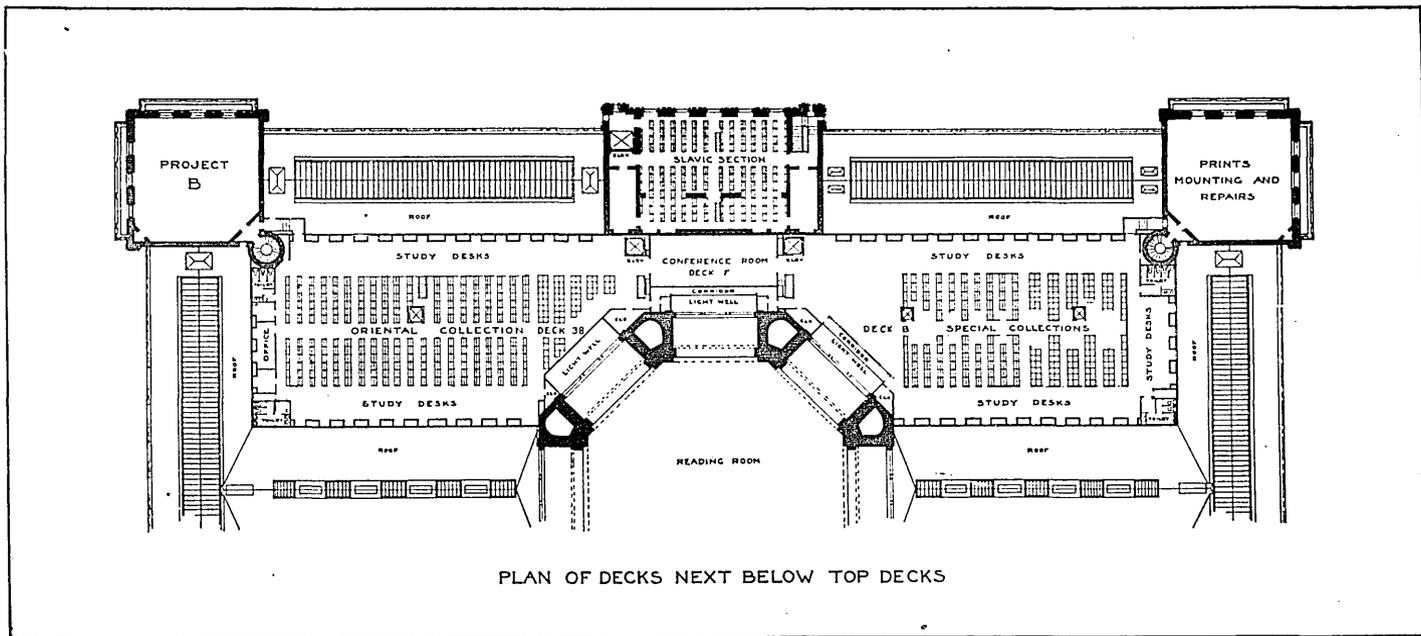
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



• THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS •







REPORT
OF
THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1931.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1931. 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 409, 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.

In the report for 1930 the preamble was extended by the recital of numerous events (including legislative enactments in our interest) which had especially distinguished that year. The year just past has not furnished occasion for a similar recital or comment. On the other hand, the operations of the various divisions of the Library, as particularized in the reports of the several chiefs, have not merely increased in volume and variety, but in the interest of the recitals. I shall not therefore postpone attention to them by a lengthy preliminary; nor throw out of proportion the subject matters which they recount by any selection for comment of the most notable of them. They are all, in their way, or from some aspect, equally notable.

What should be noted here are the following:

1. *The plant.*—The proceedings for the acquisition of the land across Second Street for the construction of our "Annex" have involved an appraisal by a jury of the Supreme Court of the District. Early in September (1931) this jury reported a total valuation of \$869,254 for the square and a half under condemnation. The original appropriation having been but \$600,000, this leaves the sum of \$269,254 still to be provided, to carry out the award, unless this amount shall later be varied by successful contests in the court.

Under the present law, however, determination of the exact amount to be paid need not delay appropriation of the site nor construction. The architects (the Architect of the Capitol and Messrs. Pierson & Wilson, of Washington, together with Mr. Alexander B. Trowbridge as consultant) have therefore since early spring been busy with the plans and specifications, those for the alterations on the east front of the present building receiving first attention. By the 10th of September the plans and specifications for these latter were completed. This section alone of the undertaking is likely to require a year; but it will not delay construction upon the annex proper, which can proceed concurrently as soon as the contracts can be let.

2. A new responsibility imposed upon us by legislation at the last session concerns the supply of books (in embossed type) for the blind. It is embodied in an act approved March 3, 1930, reading as follows:

[PUBLIC, No. 787—71ST CONGRESS (S. 4030)]

AN ACT To provide books for the adult blind

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually to the Library of Congress, in addition to appropriations otherwise made to said Library, the sum of \$100,000, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the Librarian of Congress to provide books for the use of the adult blind residents of the United States, including the several States, Territories, insular possessions, and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. The Librarian of Congress may arrange with such libraries as he may judge appropriate to serve as local or regional centers for the circulation of such books, under such conditions

and regulations as he may prescribe. In the lending of such books preference shall at all times be given to the needs of blind persons who have been honorably discharged from the United States military or naval service.

On the 4th of March a joint resolution was approved carrying an appropriation of \$100,000 for the undertaking for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

As will be noticed, the authority of the act is broad—"to provide books for the use of the adult blind." It includes, therefore, the warrant to purchase embossed books of which plates already exist as well as to contract for the production of plates, and the issue of editions, of works not yet embossed. Both methods will be pursued, the former, however, applying particularly to books in the Moon Type or in Grade II Braille issued by the English presses.

The appropriation—of \$100,000 per annum—may seem considerable. It will not seem so to those familiar with the cost of embossing. It is not likely to add more than 50 titles a year to the literature available to the blind—50 titles, that is to say, in editions (of, say, 25 copies) sufficient to supply at least one copy to each distributing agency. The selection of those titles became, therefore, a first concern, complicated by consideration of (1) the vast literature not yet available in embossed type, (2) the titles already available in some system of embossing, (3) the variety of needs of the blind—whether the general reader, the ambitious student, or the mature professional—having a claim to consideration, (4) the possibility that any specified title may become available through some private or local agency, and finally (5) a preference, in the expenditure of moneys from the Federal Treasury, for the literature that is informative and of permanent value as against that which is merely recreative or of an interest merely temporary.

This last consideration, incumbent upon us as administrators of the appropriation, has required us to disregard some recommendations of the Advisory Committee of the American Library Association invited to aid in the selection: the disposition of that committee, composed largely of librarians of local lending libraries, be-

ing naturally indulgent to the general reader, and inclined to cultivate his interest in reading merely as such even to some sacrifice of serious standards. By the middle of September, however, 15 titles were selected as an experimental group and contracts for the reproduction of them in Braille 1½ placed with the four American presses submitting proposals, to wit: American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Ky.; Universal Braille Press and American Brotherhood of Free Reading for the Blind, Los Angeles; and Clovernook Printing House for the Blind, Cincinnati, Ohio, the experiment including a need of testing out the relative competence of those several presses.

The selection of agencies for the local circulation of the books contemplated by the act involves a simpler problem, there being already in existence some 18 such agencies covering pretty well the area of the United States, with the exception of an area which may require the establishment of an agency at Denver and another which should benefit by one in Texas.

Endowments.

The only addition to the endowments in the custody of our Trust Fund Board is the fund (\$6,089.91) representing the net residue of the estate of the late Alexis V. Babine, in June last turned over to the board by me as executor under his will. As stated in my last report, the income of it will be applicable to the enrichment of our Slavic collection, of which he had been the custodian.

James B. Wilbur.

After a delay of over three years since the death of Mr. Wilbur, a proceeding has at last been initiated in the courts of Vermont (the Chancery Court of Washington County) for an interpretation of his indenture of trust, which may establish the duty of the trustee (the Bankers Trust Co. of New York) as regards the several trusts which it prescribes. Meantime payment has been withheld even of those legacies (including \$100,000 to our Trust Fund Board) as to which no legal doubt would arise.

Accessions of the year.

In respect to both gifts and purchases, these have been notable. For a recital of them I refer to the report of the accessions division and of the several divisions (man-

uscripts, documents, law, music, etc.) into whose custody they have come.

The collections (incunabula, autographs, and miscellaneous books) formed by John Boyd Thacher, of Albany, N. Y., deposited with us by his widow in installments beginning in 1910, became at her death on February 18, 1927, the property of the Government, subject to certain conditions as to treatment prescribed in her will (executed on January 29, 1925, and admitted to probate May 4, 1927). In September, 1929, the executors of the estate made a formal demand upon us for the surrender of the collections, on the ground that those conditions had not been complied with, and that therefore the collections were forfeited to the residuary legatee (himself one of the executors).

*Mrs. John Boyd
Thacher.*

The demand was, of course, refused. In November (1930) the executors instituted (in the Supreme Court of the District) a suit to enforce it, naming me personally as defendant. A demurrer entered in my behalf by the United States district attorney was overruled, but the suit still remains to be tried upon the merits.

The conditions involved were as follows: "That said books, pamphlets, autographs, autograph letters, and documents shall be kept together and maintained as an entire collection to be always included with and as a part of the library formerly belonging to the said John Boyd Thacher now in the Library of Congress in the city of Washington in the District of Columbia, known and to be always known and designated as the 'Collection of John Boyd Thacher' and forever held by the United States of America under such name and designation in said Library of Congress in the custody of its Librarian; provided further, that said Librarian of Congress shall prepare and publish, in such form as shall be approved of by my executors, a catalogue of said books, pamphlets, autographs, autograph letters, and documents, unless a satisfactory catalogue of the same shall be so prepared and published by me during my lifetime; and provided further, that all possible precautions necessary for the preservation and safety of the same shall be applied and observed at all times by the proper officials and repre-

sentatives of the Government of the United States of America."

At the date of the demand the collection was disposed as it had been during the lifetime of Mrs. Thacher, and apparently to her entire satisfaction; that is to say, the bulk of it (including the most of the incunabula) was in locked cases in a locked room adjacent to my private office, certain examples from it were on exhibit in locked cases in our exhibit galleries, and the autographs and the books on the French Revolution (forming the working collection associated with the autographs) were in the Division of Manuscripts, in part on exhibit. A printed catalogue of the incunabula, highly commended by the family (including the present executor and residuary legatee) had been issued in 1915.

Since March, 1930, the material has all been housed in the room referred to; and in August, 1931, the issue of two additional volumes (covering the miscellaneous books and the autographs) in form identical with the first one, completed the publication of the catalogue. That descriptive of the autographs is in itself a very informing contribution to the biography of the French Revolution. It was compiled by our consultant in European history, Professor Bourne.

Service.

Except for the termination, in September (1931) of the service of Dr. Henry Furst, who then concluded the year for which he had been engaged in the conduct of our division of documents, there have been no notable changes in the personnel of our regular service.

Consultants.

The second year of service of the group provided for by the grant from the General Education Board has fully confirmed and enlarged the experience of the first as to the utility of this advisory aid to the Library and to the public. The personnel of last year continues during the present year. In the case of the consultantship in Hispanic literature, there has now been a change, Prof. Dr. David Rubio (since October, 1931) taking the place of Señor Don Juan Riaño. To the list of honorary consultants we are now privileged to add, in Roman law, Prof. Francesco Lardone, of the Catholic University of America.

Doctor Rubio also is a member of the faculty of the university (in the Graduate School), as associate professor of the Spanish language and literature; but his responsibilities there do not preclude this relation of special service to us. A graduate of the University of San Marco, at Lima, Doctor Rubio took his doctorate at the Universidad Central in Madrid, and is a corresponding member of the Spanish Academy. Before coming to Washington he was professor of Spanish at Villanova College. He is the president of the Washington chapter of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish. Among publications in which he has collaborated are a Spanish anthology (1928) and a volume of Spanish fables (1930).

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, 1930	Appropriations, 1931	Expenditures, 1931	Appropriations, 1932
Library and copyright office:				
Salaries ¹ —				
General service	\$722,345.00	\$778,665.00	\$778,383.53	\$834,165.00
Special service	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,996.83	3,000.00
Sunday service ²	15,000.00	18,000.00	17,109.00	18,000.00
Distribution of card indexes ³	151,153.14	159,791.33	159,317.60	170,500.00
Legislative reference service	70,950.00	71,410.00	71,403.72	73,990.00

¹ Appropriation includes amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1930, \$41,105.84; for 1931, \$43,256.67; for 1932, amount not yet determined. Also expenditures, 1931, 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 1930, \$2,094.95 credited and \$8.19 yet to be credited; for 1931, \$1,935.37 credited and \$115.96 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1931 (\$159,317.60), offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury (\$253,177.74).

Object of appropriations	Appropriations, 1930	Appropriations, 1931	Expenditures, 1931	Appropriations, 1932
Library and copyright office—Con.				
Salaries—Continued.				
Copyright office ⁴	\$228,740.00	\$233,140.00	\$233,133.39	\$247,940.00
Index to State legislation ⁵	33,280.00	38,280.00	38,280.00	33,460.00
Index to Federal statutes.....	-----	-----	-----	50,000.00
Increase of Library ⁶	108,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00
Books for adult blind.....	-----	-----	-----	100,000.00
Vollbehr collection of incunabula.....	-----	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	-----
Contingent expenses ⁷	13,032.60	14,684.25	13,544.58	14,000.00
Printing and binding ⁸	356,901.35	380,379.15	380,379.15	426,400.00
Total Library and copyright office.....	1,702,402.09	3,377,349.73	3,374,547.80	2,151,455.00
Library building:				
Care and maintenance (salaries) ⁹	148,247.00	151,243.00	150,191.99	161,422.00
Sunday service.....	4,700.00	4,700.00	4,654.35	4,700.00
Special and temporary service.....	500.00	500.00	293.75	500.00
Custody and maintenance ¹⁰	7,000.00	8,900.00	8,844.54	7,000.00
Total Library Building.....	160,447.00	165,343.00	163,989.63	173,622.00
Expenses trust fund board.....	500.00	500.00	.25	500.00
Total, Library of Congress, exclusive of Architect of the Capitol.....	1,863,349.09	3,543,192.73	3,538,537.68	2,325,577.00

⁴ Expenditures, 1931 (\$233,133.39), offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$309,414.30).

⁵ Expenditures, 1931, 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, 1931, include outstanding indebtedness.

⁷ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of photoduplications to governmental institutions: For 1930, \$32.60; for 1931, \$1,684.25. Expenditures, 1931, include outstanding indebtedness.

⁸ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions: For 1930, \$397.54 credited and \$3.51 yet to be credited; for 1931, \$829.45 credited and \$49.70 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1931, include outstanding indebtedness.

⁹ Appropriation includes amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1930, \$5,089.84; for 1931, \$5,258.46; for 1932, amount not yet determined. Also expenditures, 1931, include retirement deductions. Appropriation for 1931 includes \$2,996 appropriated under the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1931 (Brookhart Act). Appropriation for 1932 includes \$2,000 available in 1931.

¹⁰ Appropriation, 1931, includes \$1,900 for uniforms for guards

Object of appropriations	Appropriations, 1930	Appropriations, 1931	Expenditures, 1931	Appropriations, 1932
Mechanical and structural operations, repairs and equipment (under the Architect of the Capitol):				
Building and grounds—				
Salaries ¹¹	\$45,280.00	\$45,280.00	\$44,967.68	\$46,960.00
Trees, shrubs, etc.....	1,500.00	1,000.00	993.97	1,500.00
Repairs and supplies ¹²	21,000.00	62,000.00	61,704.97	94,675.00
Furniture ¹³	24,000.00	42,500.00	42,202.27	14,000.00
Alteration to east and southeast stacks ¹⁴		387,000.00	385,607.20	
Acquisition of a site for additional buildings for the Library of Congress ¹⁵		600,000.00	50,947.94	
Care, maintenance, and repair of property now on the site to be acquired for the annex building.....		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	10,000.00	
To provide for the construction and equipment of annex building ¹⁶				1,000,000.00
Total building and grounds.....	91,780.00	1,157,780.00	596,429.03	1,167,135.00
Grand total.....	1,955,129.09	4,700,972.73	4,134,966.71	3,492,712.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account) ¹⁷	4,673.52	5,473.52	303.33	5,970.19

¹¹ Appropriation for 1930, increased \$2,420 by the legislative pay act, 1929. Appropriation for 1932 includes \$1,650 for additional position of painter.

¹² Appropriation, 1930, includes \$1,500 for mastic or cement floor for music division cellar and \$1,500 for repairs to motor-generator sets. 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, 1930, includes \$10,000 for steel card catalogue cases and trays for card division. Appropriation, 1931, includes \$23,500 for completion of shelving for northeast stack.

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

¹⁵ The unexpended balance to continue available until expended.

¹⁶ In addition to appropriation for the fiscal year 1932 the Architect of the Capitol is authorized to enter into contracts for not to exceed \$5,500,000.

¹⁷ Appropriations include balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

The appropriations for 1930-31 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Library Building and Grounds (under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol).—Appropriation for salaries increased from \$42,860 to \$45,280, and the item made to read:

For chief engineer and all personal services, under the classification act of 1923, as amended by the act of May 28, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. III, title 5, sec. 673), and the "Legislative pay act of 1929" (46 Stat. 38).

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

Appropriation for necessary expenditures for Library Building increased from \$21,000 to \$62,000.

The following item made to read:

The appropriation "Bookstacks, Library Building, 1929 and 1930," contained in the legislative appropriation act approved February 28, 1929, is hereby continued and made available for the same purposes for the fiscal year 1931.

Appropriation for furniture increased from \$24,000 to \$42,500.

The following additional items included:

To enable the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the care, maintenance, and repairs for rental or use by the Library of Congress of all buildings or other structures as may be acquired on the site for additional buildings for the Library of Congress in square 761 and part of 760, and to raze such buildings in said area as may be requested by the Joint Committee on the Library, and to provide for all necessary personal and other services and material of all kinds necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of an 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), \$10,000, to be immediately available.

To enable the Architect of the Capitol to procure preliminary plans, models, and estimates of cost for a building or buildings, including connections to the Library of Congress, and personal and other services, to be located upon the site authorized in 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), without reference to section 35 of the act approved June 25, 1910; \$10,000, to be immediately available.

* * * * *
Salaries—Library proper.—Appropriation increased from \$722,345 to \$778,665.¹

Copyright Office.—Appropriation increased from \$228,740 to \$233,140.¹

Legislative reference service.—Appropriation increased from \$70,950 to \$71,410.¹

Card indexes.—Appropriation increased from \$149,050 to \$157,740,¹ including appropriation for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour, increased from \$36,300 to \$44,110.

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

* * * 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.

Sunday opening.—Appropriation increased from \$15,000 to \$18,000.

Increase of the Library.—Appropriation for books increased from \$105,000 to \$130,000, and appropriation for law books increased from \$3,000 to \$50,000.

Printing and binding.—Appropriation for miscellaneous printing and binding increased from \$196,000 to \$207,000. Appropriation for the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office increased from \$45,000 to \$50,000. Appropriation for the printing of catalogue cards increased from \$115,000 to \$122,500.

Contingent expenses.—Item made to read:

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, * * * \$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, \$4,000.

Library building.—Appropriation for salaries increased from \$148,247 to \$151,243.² Appropriation for

¹ Including increase through Brookhart Act: Salaries—Library proper, \$1,620; copyright office, \$1,260; legislative reference service, \$460; distribution of card indexes, \$500.

² Including, \$2,996, increase through Brookhart Act.

custody and maintenance of the Library building increased from \$7,000 to \$8,900.

The following additional item included in the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1930:

Vollbehr collection of incunabula: For the purpose of acquiring for the Library of Congress the collection of fifteenth century books known as the Vollbehr collection of incunabula and comprising three thousand items, together with the copy on vellum of the Gutenberg forty-two-line Bible, known as the Saint Blasius-Saint Paul copy, as authorized by law, fiscal year 1931, \$1,500,000.

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

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.

* * * * *

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.

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 1930-31

**COPYRIGHT:
Statistics.**

Registrations for published works (at \$2)-----	\$259,344.00
Registrations for unpublished works (at \$1)-----	26,522.00
Registrations (at \$1), photographs, no certificates---	2,450.00
Registrations (at \$1), renewals-----	5,998.00
For copies of record-----	1,577.00
For assignments and copies of same-----	12,160.00
For notices of user-----	490.00
For indexing transfers of proprietorship-----	244.30
For searches-----	629.00
 Total-----	 309,414.30
 Total number of registrations-----	 164,642
Total communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits noted above-----	207,550
Total communications sent out (including letters written)-----	266,636

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

**COPYRIGHT
OFFICE:
Receipts and
expenses.**

Fees covered in during the fiscal year 1930-31 as above-----	\$309,414.30
---	--------------

EXPENSES

Salaries, including retirement fund, as stated -----	\$233,133.39
Stationery and sundries-----	1,444.52
	<hr/> 234,577.91
Net cash earnings-----	74,836.39

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 thou-

sands of dollars. During the past fiscal year 262,690 such articles were received. The value of those drawn up into the collections of the Library far exceeded the amount of net cash earnings.

On July 6, 1931, 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 copy-right accounts.*

During the past 34 years the business done by the office was as follows:

Total number of entries-----	4, 315, 615
Total number of articles deposited (about)-----	7, 415, 956
Total amount of fees received and applied-----	\$4, 361, 840. 40
Total expenditure for service-----	\$3, 591, 626. 05
Net receipts above expenses for service-----	770, 214. 35

During the 61 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 5,196,471.

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the copyright act of 1909, 35,566 volumes have been transferred to the Library from the deposits in the Copyright Office during the fiscal year, 10,224 books have been deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 90,276 articles have been returned to copyright claimants. *Elimination of copyright deposits.*

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 1930 all parts of the catalogue have been printed.

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 *Contents of the Library, June 30, 1930, and June 30, 1931.*

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

Library, inclusive of the law library, at the close of the past two fiscal years were as follows:

Description	Contents of the Library		
	1930	1931	Gain
Printed books and pamphlets.....	4, 103, 936	4, 292, 288	188, 352
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....			
Maps and views °.....	1, 161, 478	1, 206, 408	
Music (volumes and pieces).....	1, 062, 194	1, 075, 400	
Prints (pieces).....	498, 715	512, 046	♯ 13, 331

Description	Net accessions	
	1930	1931
Printed books and pamphlets.....	196, 632	188, 352
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....		
Maps and views °.....	44, 267	44, 930
Music (volumes and pieces).....	16, 713	13, 206
Prints (pieces).....	3, 724	♯ 13, 331

° Including deposits.

♯ 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.

ACCESSIONS:
Books and pamphlets, by sources.

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

How acquired	1930	1931
By purchase (regular Government appropriation).....	38, 222	♯ 54, 033
By purchase (special Government appropriation for acquisition of Vollbehr collection of incunabula).....		3, 017
By purchase (Guggenheim gift fund).....	4, 105	237
By purchase (Huntington endowment fund).....	1, 675	1, 951
By gift (from individuals and other unofficial sources).....	20, 409	♯ 20, 237
By transfer from United States Government libraries.....	17, 867	14, 440
From the Public Printer by virtue of law.....	6, 129	7, 799
From the American Printing House for the Blind (volumes and pieces of music).....	601	236

♯ Including a portion of the Winter Palace Library of the late Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia (1,733 v.); the Krüger Collection of Roman Law (4,691 v.); the Niessen collection of books relating to the theater (752 v.); and a portion of the Portuguese collection purchased last year (5,000 v.).

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

How acquired	1930	1931
By international exchange (from foreign governments).....	36,342	33,450
Gifts from the United States Government in all its branches.....	3,159	3,345
Gifts from State governments.....	14,711	16,004
Gifts from local governments.....	1,762	7,178
Gifts from official corporations and associations.....	171	191
By copyright.....	27,970	30,732
From Smithsonian Institution:		
Regular deposit.....	17,632	7,019
Langley Aeronautical Library deposit.....	2,115	255
By exchange (piece for piece).....	3,295	3,075
By priced exchange.....	153	444
Library of Congress publications specially bound (Librarian's reports and Monthly Check-Lists of State Publications).....	52	65
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals uncounted in their original form.....	9,879	8,665
Total added—books and pamphlets.....	206,249	212,373
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidations in binding.....	2,704	1,958
By transfer of duplicates to other United States Government libraries.....	2,063	771
Duplicates sent to other libraries on an exchange basis.....	4,850	17,222
Books withdrawn (worn out, imperfect, superseded, etc.).....		4,070
Total deductions.....	9,617	24,021
Net accessions.....	196,632	188,352

¹ Including 630 volumes added to the reserve collections.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Including 4,565 foreign dissertations.

The will of Miss Bertha Cohen, of Baltimore, probated June 29, 1929, bequeathed to the Library of Congress her half interest in the collection of colonial and continental paper money gathered together by her uncle, the late Dr. Joshua I. Cohen, and preserved in 14 bound volumes, with a manuscript dissertation and history of the collection accompanying the volumes. Since the Library has never made any systematic attempts to collect paper money it did not see its way clear to purchase the remaining half interest, and the joint heirs who owned this half interest were, in turn, unprepared to donate the collection to the Library. It was therefore agreed between the heirs and the Library of Congress that the collection should be sold *en bloc* at auction, the

BEQUEST:
Miss Bertha
Cohen.

Library of Congress to receive the equivalent of Miss Cohen's half interest in cash. In December, 1930, we were officially notified that the sale of the collection had brought a total of \$2,929.55 to the Library as its share of the net proceeds, this sum including interest. With this bequest we were enabled to purchase an extremely rare Colonial item, a William Bradford imprint, one of only nine known copies: "The laws & acts of the General assembly for Their Majesties province of New-York, as they were enacted in divers sessions, the first of which began April the 9th . . . 1691," At New-York, Printed and sold by William Bradford, 1694.

Gifts:

Books and pamphlets received by gift during the year from individuals and other unofficial sources totaled 20,237, as compared with 20,409 received last year. Special mention can be made of comparatively few of these gifts, but those that are mentioned have been selected with the intention of giving a representative cross section of this mode of acquisition.

Gifts of manuscripts, maps, music, and prints will be found described in detail in the reports of the several divisions directly concerned with their care.

Bibles.

Editions of the Bible received as gifts during the year included a copy of the second Worcester edition (Worcester, Mass., Printed for Isaiah Thomas, 1802) from Misses Fanny L. and Mary E. Matthews, of this city, and a copy of "The cottage Bible and family expositor, containing the Old and New Testaments . . . Edited by Rev. William Patton," Hartford, Case, Tiffany and Burnham, 1842-1843, 2 v., from Mr. Thomas C. Pugh, of this city. We also welcomed a gift of five volumes of translations of various books of the Bible into Tibetan, which came to us from Mr. R. A. Peterson, of Indianapolis, Ind. A volume holding special interest because of its association value reached us so soon after the close of the fiscal year that it can be mentioned quite appropriately here. This was a Latin Vulgate Bible (Ant-verpiæ, Apud Joannem Baptistam Verdussen, 1716), which formerly belonged to Madame Jumel, the widow of Aaron Burr. It was given to us by Dr. L. Howard-

Smith, of Seattle, Wash., whose father had received it from Madame Jumel.

Through the enterprise of Dr. Mark A. De Wolfe Howe, our consultant in English literature, the larger colleges and universities in the United States were circularized in an endeavor to build up our collections of class reports and other publications containing autobiographical and obituary material relating to graduates and former students of those institutions. In each case a list of the present holdings of the Library was sent to avoid unnecessary duplication. The response was most gratifying as the division of accessions received from Amherst, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, Rutgers, Union, Williams, and Yale alone a total of 807 pieces (584 volumes, 179 pamphlets and 44 numbers). Still others were received from various State universities. Class reports often contain information about men and women of varying distinction which can not be found elsewhere, so that these recent additions to our reference resources will be of high value to students of American history and biography.

*Class reports of
American col-
leges and
universities.*

Three miniature books received during the year are worthy of special mention: "The New Testament of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ," Glasgow, David Bryce and Son, 1895 (eleven-sixteenths of an inch high), from Mr. Israel Perlstein, of New York City; "A brief history of a few colleges and universities," Edinburgh, Printed in Scotland for Walter Scott, New York City [1930] (3 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches), from Mr. Walter Scott; "Extracts from the autobiography of Calvin Coolidge," Kingsport, Tenn., Kingsport Press, Inc., 1930 (seven-eighths of an inch high), from the publisher. The item last mentioned was accompanied by a chart showing how a miniature book is printed and put together.

Miniature books.

During the year many books and pamphlets are sent by authors and publishers to the editorial offices of the American Historical Review, of this city, for review. After they have served their purpose they are then, as a rule, turned over to the Library of Congress. For the year ending June 30, 1931, we have received 689 pieces

*American His-
torical Review.*

from this source (189 volumes, 189 pamphlets, 310 numbers, and 1 map).

*American Society
of Bookplate Col-
lectors and De-
signers.*

From the American Society of Bookplate Collectors and Designers we have received 11 titles relating to bookplates. These came to us through the secretary of the society, Mr. Carlyle S. Baer, of Washington, D. C.

*Mrs. Adelbert
Ames and Mrs.
Paul Butler.*

Brief mention should be made here of the papers of the late Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, an extensive collection, covering the period from 1850 to 1893, and presented to the Library jointly by his daughter, Mrs. Adelbert Ames, of Lowell, Mass., and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Paul Butler. Only a very small proportion of these papers have been published. For a more detailed description of this notable gift see the report of the chief of the division of manuscripts, *infra*.

*David Rankin
Barbee.*

To Mr. David Rankin Barbee, of this city, we are indebted for two out-of-print works, one a satirical poem on humbugs in the trades and professions and in finance, "Humbuggiana: a poem by M. Deavenport, M. D. . . ." Nashville, Printed by Cameron and Fall, 1842, and the other an exceedingly rare political pamphlet of eight pages, bearing the caption title "Mr. Dunnington to ex-President Johnson," dated Columbia, Sept. 30, 1872, and signed, F. C. Dunnington.

*Mrs. Tryphosa
Bates-Batcheller.*

A notable gift was that of Mrs. Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller, singer and author, who has presented to the Library her collection of autographed photographs and miscellanea. The gift, to be received in instalments, will be known as the Bates-Batcheller Collection. It includes photographs of members of various royal families of Europe with still other photographs autographed by men and women famous in political, musical, and literary circles. Many of the photographs were published in her works, "Glimpses of Italian court life," 1906, and "Royal Spain of today," 1913. A further description of this gift will be found in the report of the chief of the division of fine arts, *infra*.

*The Right Hon.
Earl Beauchamp.*

We were privileged to receive from the Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp an autographed copy of the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston's "Personal history of Walmer castle and its lords warden . . . Edited by Stephen

Gwynn," London, Macmillan & Co., 1927. "The personal history of Walmer castle," the official residence of Lord Beauchamp as lord warden of the Cinque Ports, had been planned and partially completed by the late Lord Curzon, his predecessor, and was revised and published through the care of Lord Beauchamp.

Mr. Ernest L. Oppenheim was the American consul in Göteborg, Sweden, from April 1, 1878, until July 21, 1881. It was while serving in this capacity that he made an English translation of Ibsen's "Et dukkehjem" (A doll's house) which had been published in Copenhagen in 1879. The first published English translation was a very inadequate one made by T. Weber and printed in Copenhagen as early as 1880. Mr. Oppenheim's translation, however, may have preceded Weber's although it was never published. Miss Clare L. Beckwith, of New York City, has presented the Library with a manuscript copy of the Oppenheim translation, apparently copied by another hand but corrected and signed by the translator himself. The envelope in which the copy was originally mailed bears an 1881 postmark, indicating that the translation had been made for some time. Mr. Oppenheim's translation of "Et dukkehjem" was apparently not known to Mr. William Archer, the great authority on Ibsen translations, whose own translation of this famous drama did not appear until 1889.

Miss Clare L.
Beckwith.

"... Five generations (1785-1923) being scattered chapters from the history of the Cooper, Pomeroy, Woolson, and Benedict families, with extracts from their letters and journals, as well as articles and poems by Constance Fenimore Woolson, arranged and edited by Clare Benedict," London, Ellis [1930], 2 v., is the title of a work presented by the editor, Miss Clare Benedict, of Basel, Switzerland. It was printed in a limited edition of 500 copies and is to be complete in three volumes.

Miss Clare
Benedict.

An interesting addition to our typographical collections came to us as a gift from Rev. Francis Blackwell, of St. Anselm's Priory, Washington, D. C. This was a copy of "The rule of St. Benedict, edited, with an English translation and explanatory notes, by D. Oswald Hunter Blair . . . abbot of Fort-Augustus. 3d ed., rev.

Rev. Francis
Blackwell.

and cor.," Fort-Augustus, Printed and published at the Abbey press [1914]. It was printed by Dom Laurence Mann, O. S. B., at the private press of the Benedictine Abbey at Fort Augustus, in the Highlands of Scotland, and is noteworthy for its perfection of typographical detail and uniformity of tone.

*Mrs. F. S.
Boardman.*

Of special interest to the Library of Congress was a manuscript copy of a poem, by Jeannie Pendleton Ewing, which was presented to the Library by Mrs. F. S. Boardman, of South Gate, Calif., who has had it in her possession for about 30 years. It bears the title, "In the Library of Congress (a true incident)" and tells of the visit of an Indian chief to Washington. Accompanied by his interpreter he was being shown the beauties of the city but had remained entirely unmoved until he reached the Library of Congress, when, in the language of the poem,

The chief stood still at its entrance, lifted his calm black eyes,
Saw from story to story tendrils of marble rise,
Saw on the walls about him figures of cunning plan,
Spoke at last through his comrade, questioning, "Made by man?"

Mrs. Boardman clipped the poem from a newspaper or magazine which she is unable to identify, and we, in turn, have failed to trace it.

Ralph M. Brown.

Mr. Ralph M. Brown, librarian of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute Library, Blacksburg, Va., presented a typewritten copy of the war diary of his late brother, Herbert Childs Brown, who was an ambulance driver in section 18 of the American Ambulance Service, 1917, and a private in the Thirty-seventh United States Engineers, 1918-1919.

*Miss Emma W.
Burt.*

Miss Emma W. Burt, of Brookline, Mass., sent us a small group of books, letters, and miscellany, formerly belonging to her father, Gen. William L. Burt, who was the postmaster at Boston during the administrations of President Johnson and President Grant.

*Mrs. Thomas L.
Casey.*

A collection of zither music (13 volumes and 89 separate scores) which belonged to and was used by the late Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Casey, chief of engineers, who was in charge of the construction of the Library of Congress, came to us as a gift from his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Thomas L. Casey, of this city. At the same time Mrs.

Casey sent us a small collection of miscellaneous books, including five editions of the Bible, all of which, with one exception, belonged either to Gen. Casey or to her husband, Col. Thomas L. Casey.

Two genealogies that were prepared and privately printed for the donors by the American Historical Society, Inc., of New York City, should be mentioned. One, a genealogy of the "Chapple, Wooldridge and allied families," New York, 1929, was presented by Mrs. F. J. Chapple, of Bay Village, Ohio. The other, bearing the title, "Chase and allied families," New York, 1930, was the gift of Mrs. Nia Sawyer Chase, of Palm Beach, Florida. Both volumes are sumptuously bound in blue levant, which is gold tooled and inlaid, and both have leather doublures.

Christmas greetings came to us again this year from Mr. William Andrews Clark, jr., of Los Angeles, Calif., in the form of a double edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Father Damien: an open letter to the Reverend Dr. Hyde, of Honolulu." Both editions were issued in 1930 as products of the press of John Henry Nash, of San Francisco. One is an exact facsimile of the original edition published in Sydney in 1890 and the other is a reprint of the same work, accompanied by an introduction by Mr. Clark and a short bibliography. Only 250 copies of each edition were printed.

In 1864 Dr. Richard Filkin, whose father, Richard Filkin, was a midshipman on board the *Serapis* during the action of September 23, 1779, deposited with the British Museum the material that he had collected for a life of John Paul Jones, when he found that he was unable to carry out his purpose and complete the work. As a matter of courtesy the British Museum authorities permitted a member of their staff to get this book into proper shape for Mr. Thomas Cochran, of New York City, who had four complete typewritten copies made. One of these copies, in four volumes, has been presented to the Library by Mr. Cochran, together with a volume of typewritten copies of letters to and from John Paul Jones, edited and arranged by James H. Callender.

Dr. H. P.
Cochrane.

A copy of a commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, in the Burmese language, came to us as a gift from the translator, Dr. H. P. Cochrane, of this city.

Miss Judith
Braxton Colston.

From Miss Judith Braxton Colston, of Cincinnati, Ohio, we have received a notable gift of 36 volumes of newspapers, 2 account books, 9 letter books, and a volume of newspaper clippings, all of which belonged to her great-grandfather, Andrew Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson was a United States Representative from Virginia, 1821-1834, being speaker of the House from 1827 until his resignation in 1834. He was later appointed United States minister to Great Britain, serving in that capacity from 1836 to 1841. One of the account books and all of the letter books cover the period when Mr. Stevenson was minister to Great Britain and they admirably supplement the collection of his papers which Miss Colston's mother, Mrs. Mary W. Stevenson Colston, deposited in the Library in 1910. All but 2 of the 36 volumes of newspapers were published in Richmond, Va., in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and are extremely valuable additions to our collection. For a more extended description of this gift see the reports of the chiefs of the division of manuscripts and the division of periodicals, respectively, *infra*.

Dr. J. B. Corporaal.

Dr. J. B. Corporaal, of the Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, Holland, sent us 13 of his pamphlets on entomology.

Nelson Antrim
Crawford.

Two editions of "The carrying of the ghost; a book of verse by Nelson Antrim Crawford," Boston, B. J. Brimmer Co., 1923, were given to us by the author. One of them was the regular trade edition while the other was No. 18 of a limited edition of 105 signed and numbered copies printed on special paper.

Miss Hybert U.
Cunningham.

A scrapbook of cartoons relating to the Spanish-American war of 1898 was received as a gift from Miss Hybert U. Cunningham, of this city.

William J.
Donovan.

From Mr. William J. Donovan, of this city, we have received copies of 22 addresses which he has delivered from time to time before various organizations.

Mrs. Alexander
W. Drake.

When the late Alexander W. Drake was in charge of the art department of Scribner's Monthly, later the Century Magazine, he brought together a unique collection

of proof impressions of the various wood engravings that had appeared in Scribner's Monthly and St. Nicholas, under his personal supervision, from 1878 to 1881. This collection, representative of the best in American wood engraving, was presented to the Library by Mrs. Drake, of Stockbridge, Mass., as a memorial to her husband. It comprises 290 individual wood engravings, of which 55 are by Timothy Cole, besides 208 proofs in bound form, a total of 498 engravings. See the report of the chief of the division of fine arts, *infra*.

Although copyrighted books are passed on automatically by the copyright office to the collections of the Library of Congress proper it often happens that non-copyrighted books published in the United States have escaped our attention, so that gift copies of such books are especially welcomed. Two copies of a noncopyrighted work by William W. Clary, entitled, "Some remarks about Andrew Lang, with excerpts from his writings concerning the poet Shelley . . ." Los Angeles, Privately printed, 1930, were presented to the Library this year by Mr. Arthur M. Ellis, of Los Angeles, Calif. Only 75 copies were printed.

Mr. Albert E. Gallatin, of New York City, sent us a copy of his work entitled, "Syracusan dekadrachms of the Euainetos type," Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1930. This was one of a limited edition of 25 copies, printed on special hand-made paper.

At least brief mention should be made here of one of the most important acquisitions of the year, the gift of an extensive collection of the papers of President James A. Garfield, presented by his sons, Hon. James R. Garfield, of Cleveland, O., and Dr. Harry A. Garfield, of Williamstown, Mass. For a description of this notable gift see the report of the chief of the division of manuscripts, *infra*.

We are indebted to Mrs. Louise Dunham Goldsberry, of Colmar Manor, Md., for a copy of her typewritten manuscript on the Dunham family.

A group of works on ichthyology, by Dr. E. W. Gudger, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, came to us as a gift from the author. The

gift included 1 volume and 33 pamphlets, nearly all of which are reprints of articles that have appeared in scientific publications.

Harvard Engineering School,
Harvard University.

Through Dean H. E. Clifford, of the Harvard Engineering School, we received a bound volume of 50 reprints of papers published by the staff during the 5-year period from 1925 to 1930.

William A. Heard.

One day early in the fiscal year an interested reader informed us that he had just noticed a large accumulation of old newspapers and periodicals that had been thrown out into the yard of a house that was being remodeled in Georgetown. We immediately got in touch with Mr. William A. Heard, the new owner of the house, who agreed to turn them all over to the Library of Congress. It was an extensive collection, including 54 different newspapers and periodicals published between the years 1866 and 1886 and ranging from single issues to incomplete files covering several years. See the report of the chief of the division of periodicals, *infra*.

Mrs. George Gustav Heye.

To Mrs. George Gustav Heye, of New York City, we are indebted for a reprint of "An account of conferences held and treaties made between Major-General Sir William Johnson, bart., and the chief sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas . . . [etc.] Indian nations in North America . . . With a letter from the Rev. Mr. Hawley to Sir William Johnson, written at the desire of the Delaware Indians . . ." London, Printed for A. Millar, 1756 [reprinted 1930]. This is No. 50 of an edition of 200 copies reprinted from the original in the library of Thea Heye, of New York City.

Dr. Henry Illoway.

During the year we have received 34 miscellaneous books from Dr. Henry Illoway, of New York City, including a set of Otto Wigand's work, in 15 volumes, known as, "Wigand's Conversations-lexikon," Leipzig, 1846-1852.

Dr. Henry S. Jacoby.

Dr. Henry S. Jacoby, for many years professor of bridge engineering and graphics at Cornell University, but now of this city, has presented the Library with the original manuscript of his "Text-book on descriptive geometry." Although completed in 1898 it has never been published.

A collection of books and pamphlets having to do with building and loan associations (45 volumes, 79 pamphlets, and 193 numbers) was received from Mr. C. Clinton James, of this city. *C. Clinton James.*

"The royal scroll," compiled by Miss Blanche Jameson, of Birch Tree, Mo., and published by the Thomas J. Caie Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, came to us as a gift from the compiler. This is a cleverly constructed panorama, in a specially constructed case, exhibiting reproductions of paintings depicting leading events and characters of the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, chronologically arranged and including an "Illuminated life of Christ." The reproductions, which are by J. C. Leyendecker, are accompanied by text giving "pen pictures," from Genesis to Revelation, questions and answers for Bible study, topically arranged, a description and analysis of the masterpieces that are reproduced, with footnotes concerning the artists, a table of contemporaneous events and characters of Bible times, and a series of maps and indexes. *Miss Blanche Jameson.*

A collection of books and pamphlets, largely relating to oil, petroleum, and natural gas, but including a few law books, came to us as a gift from Mr. Charles E. Kern, of this city. The collection totaled 423 volumes, 795 pamphlets, 936 numbers, 11 maps, and 2 pictures. *Charles E. Kern.*

Mrs. William H. Kerr, of this city, has given us 104 glass negatives of photographs of buildings and views in Washington and its vicinity. These photographs were all taken by her late husband who was keenly interested in amateur photography. *Mrs. William H. Kerr.*

During a residence of 25 years in Persia, his native country, Mr. A. A. Kiachif, now of New York City, brought together an extensive collection of manuscripts. He has this year donated 19 of these to the Library of Congress. Some of them are complete books while others are single pages, the selection having been made systematically by Mr. Kiachif in order to show the development of Persian calligraphy between the ninth and the nineteenth centuries. Six different styles of calligraphy are represented, one of the most outstanding examples being a manuscript written on deerskin in the Cufic *A. A. Kiachif.*

calligraphy and dating either from the ninth or the tenth century.

*Kiwanis Club of
Washington, D. C.*

A complete file of Ki-grams, the official publication of the Kiwanis Club of Washington, D. C., covering the period from 1921 to date, was received as a gift from the club.

George L. McKay.

"A bibliography of the writings of Sir Rider Haggard, by George L. McKay," London, *The Bookman's Journal*, 1930, was a gift from the compiler, of New York City, and is No. 124 of a limited edition of 475 numbered copies.

*Severo A. Mallet-
Prevost.*

A welcome addition to our genealogical collections was the gift from Mr. Severo Mallet-Prevost, of New York City, of several historical and genealogical titles relating to the Mallet, Prevost, and Mallet-Prevost families (2 volumes, 1 pamphlet, and 3 genealogical charts).

*Miss Myrta L.
Mason.*

From Miss Myrta L. Mason, of this city, we have received a gift of 25 volumes of miscellany, 81 periodical numbers, 148 pieces of sheet music, and 8 envelopes containing original manuscripts on musical subjects.

O. W. Mauksby.

A presentation copy of "Rolling stone; the autobiography of O. W. Mauksby," Los Angeles, Privately printed, 1931, was received from the author, of Whittier, Calif. It was printed in a limited edition of only 150 copies.

H. L. Mencken.

During the year 368 pieces (volumes, pamphlets, music, maps, etc.) have come to us from Mr. H. L. Mencken, of Baltimore, Md.

W. A. Miller.

Supplementing his gift of last year of a copy in scrapbook form of "The Miller case in the Government Printing Office, 1903," Mr. W. A. Miller, of Los Angeles, Calif., has this year sent us another scrapbook and a bound volume of typewritten material bearing on the case.

*John Pierpont
Morgan.*

A copy of the sumptuous edition of "The Book of common prayer . . . according to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America," [Boston, 1930], printed for the Joint Commission on the Book of Common Prayer, by D. B. Updike, of the Merrymount Press, was a gift from Mr. John Pierpont Morgan, of New York City. Only 500 copies were printed.

Considering the fact that the Library of Congress does not own a copy of the first edition of Edward Fitzgerald's translation of the *Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám* (London, Bernard Quaritch, 1859), it was especially gratifying to receive a photographic facsimile of this rare work as a gift from Dr. Nolic Mumey, of Denver, Colo. *Dr. Nolic Mumey.*

Mrs. H. B. Nelles, of Los Angeles, Calif., sent us a complimentary copy of her work, "Many mansions, by Laura Gearn [pseud. of Mrs. H. B. Nelles], a thesis of enlightenment pertaining to a larger conception of life—physical, mental, spiritual," Los Angeles, Times-Mirror Press, 1931. No. 366 of a limited edition of 500 copies. *Mrs. H. B. Nelles.*

To the New York Historical Society, of New York City, we are indebted for two sets of the "Diary of William Dunlap (1766–1839); the memoirs of a dramatist, theatrical manager, painter, critic, novelist, and historian . . ." New York, Printed for the New York Historical Society, 1930. 3 v. *New York Historical Society.*

Among other gifts from the New York Public Library special mention should be made of one of its publications bearing the title: "Archibald Robertson, Lieutenant-general, Royal engineers, his diaries and sketches in America, 1762–1780; edited, with an introduction, by Harry Miller Lydenberg," New York, The New York Public Library, 1930. *New York Public Library.*

Our genealogical resources have been strengthened by the acquisition of a mass of manuscript data on the Ingraham family. The material was collected by the late Rollin H. Ingraham, who never brought his work to completion but turned it over in 1918 to Dr. John B. Nichols, of this city. Doctor Nichols has now, in turn, transferred the manuscripts to the Library of Congress. *Dr. John B. Nichols.*

From Mr. John Nicolson, of this city, we have received a set of John B. Minor's "Institutes of common and statute law," Richmond, 1882–1895, 4 v. It was also through Mr. Nicolson that we received, from the estate of Alma Durant Nicolson, a set of "Chambers's encyclopædia," London, W. and R. Chambers, 1860–1868, 10 v. This set was once the property of John Russell Young, Librarian of Congress, 1897–1899. *John Nicolson.*

Alvaro Leonor Ochoa.

Among other gifts from Alvaro Leonor Ochoa, of Guadalajara, Mexico, were two of his own works with unusual bindings: "Una travesia en el universo," Guadalajara, 1930 (bound in linen, with designs worked in beads), and "El dolor humano, vision dramatica," Guadalajara, 1931 (bound in wooden covers).

Jukichi Oga.

Mr. Jukichi Oga, of Osaka, Japan, sent us a copy of his "Bibliografia Dantesca giapponese . . . 2. ed., rivestuta e corretta," Firenze, L. S. Olschki, 1930.

Oskaloosa Daily Herald.

Through Mr. A. K. Walling, of the Oskaloosa Daily Herald, Oskaloosa, Iowa, we were privileged to receive a file of 71 bound volumes of the weekly and daily issues of the Oskaloosa Herald, covering the period from 1869 to 1928.

Israel Perlstein.

Special mention can be made of only a few of the gifts of Mr. Israel Perlstein, of New York City. The one holding the highest interest is undoubtedly the unique collection of programs of operas and plays that were given from time to time in honor of the late Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia, with menus of state dinners given either by the Emperor or in his honor, most of the programs and menus being highly decorated and illustrated in color. The collection was originally brought together by Mikhail Andreevich Zagul'iaev, a correspondent of the Journal de St. Petersburg. Other gifts included five beautifully illuminated decrees on parchment given to members of the nobility by Alexander I, Alexander II, Catherine II, Charles XI, and Nicholas I, respectively, and six rare decrees in Slavonic, printed on paper. For our document collections Mr. Perlstein presented us with a copy of the Russian text of the stenographic report of the proceedings of the first day of the All-Russian Constituent Assembly, Petrograd, January 5-6, 1918.

Another gift from Mr. Perlstein, although actually received a few days after the close of the fiscal year, should also be mentioned. This was a large portfolio containing 13 mounted photographs showing Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi's famous Statue of Liberty, the gift of France to the United States, in process of construction by the French firm of Gaget, Gauthier & Cie., Paris. It is a special presentation copy with an inscription in

manuscript reading: "A Sa Majesté le Tzar Alexandre II, Empereur de Russie. Album des travaux de construction de la statue colossale de la liberté, destinée au Port de New-York. Hommage respectueux de l'auteur et des constructeurs. Paris, Novembre, 1883." [Signed]: Bartholdi, Gaget, Gauthier & Cie. In a letter presenting this portfolio to us Mr. Perlstein makes the following comment:

The designer of the presentation page (whoever he was) unwittingly betrays here a curious lack of knowledge of Russian history in addressing the album to Alexandre II, more than two years after his death (March 13, 1881), instead of to the then reigning Alexandre III. More significant still is the fact that this all too obvious error went undetected by Bartholdi and the builders, who signed it without a murmur, and even by Alexandre III himself, who accepted it without correction.

From Mr. Charles Mason Remy, of this city, we received 115 volumes of carbon copies of typewritten transcripts of the "Diary of Charles Mason, of Burlington, Iowa," and 10 bound volumes of the Youth's Companion, covering the years from 1882 to 1891, both inclusive.

*Charles Mason
Remy.*

A collection of reprints of scientific articles by the late Prof. Henry Carvill Lewis came to us as a gift from his sister, Mrs. Edward S. Sayres, of Haverford, Pa.

*Mrs. Edward S.
Sayres.*

A copy of William Littell's "Principles of law and equity, recognised and established by the Court of appeals of Kentucky," Frankfort, William Gerard, 1808, was a welcome gift from Rev. H. P. Scratchley, of Arden, N. C. It contains the page of "errata" that is so often missing in copies of this work.

*Rev. H. P.
Scratchley.*

Through Mr. Richard C. Storey, of Boston, Mass., we have received a total of 67 miscellaneous volumes and 2 manuscripts from the estate of Mr. Moorfield Storey.

*Moorfield Storey,
Estate of.*

From Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, of Tokyo, Japan, we received copies of four publications of the Nanki Music Library, an institution which he established in Tokyo a few years ago.

*Marquis Yorisada
Tokugawa.*

Through the courtesy of Mr. Benjamin Tuska, of New York City, we were privileged to examine a collection of books that once formed a part of the private library of his father, the late Rev. Simon Tuska. Upon checking the

Benjamin Tuska.

books with our catalogues we found that a total of 278 volumes were either not represented at all in our collections or were needed as second copies, and these were all presented to the Library by Mr. Tuska. Since all but 74 of the volumes were either Hebraica or Judaica the gift is treated more at length in the report of the chief of the Semitic division, *infra*.

The Tuttle Co. From the Tuttle Co., of Rutland, Vt., we have received a collection of the annual reports for 1931 of 24 Vermont towns.

United States Playing Card Co. "A history of playing cards and a bibliography of cards and gaming, by Catherine Perry Hargrave; compiled and illustrated from the old cards and books in the collection of the United States Playing Card Company in Cincinnati," Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1930, was a gift from the United States Playing Card Co.

Universal Oil Products Co. The Universal Oil Products Co., of Chicago, Ill., presented the Library with 80 pamphlets on oil and oil production.

Dr. Caro Syron Valentine. "Daughters of the Drumlin Farms" is the title of a typewritten manuscript of reminiscences, covering over 300 pages, which has been presented to the Library by the author, Dr. Caro Syron Valentine, of Washington, D. C. Doctor Valentine, of Quaker descent, lived during her girlhood and early married life on a farm in Wayne County, N. Y., among the drumlin hills of the finger lake region. Being a genealogist, the author has stressed family history and refers to 61 families of Wayne County and adjacent counties. Of special interest are her chapters on such widely varying subjects as the Cardiff giant hoax, the drumlins, and Mrs. Amelia Bloomer. Doctor Valentine proves that although Mrs. Amelia Bloomer sponsored the dress-reform movement for women, popularly known as "bloomerism," and adopted its dress, the distinction of introducing it actually belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, daughter of Hon. Gerrit Smith, Member of Congress. The last chapters are largely descriptive of Washington, D. C., and the author expresses her debt to the Library of Congress, where so much of her research work has been carried on. The manuscript has never been published.

Our collection of books on Voltaire was strengthened *Paul Wallich.* by a copy of "Die deutsche Voltaire—literatur des achtzehnten jahrhunderts, annalistisch und systematisch verzeichnet; bibliographische skizze von Paul Wallich und Hans von Müller," Berlin [Liebheit & Thiesen], 1921. This work, one of 300 copies printed, was presented by Mr. Paul Wallich, of Berlin, Germany, one of the compilers.

George Wallis, F. S. A. (1811-1891), was an English *Children of George Wallis.* artist and educator, whose special field of interest was art education as applied to designs for art manufactures and decorations. During his early career he was headmaster of several schools of design, among them the Birmingham School, and later (in 1858) he became connected with the South Kensington Museum, where he was keeper of the art collections from 1863 until shortly before his death in 1891. In 1853 he was one of the six commissioners sent by the British Government to this country, on the occasion of the New York Industrial Exhibition, to examine and report on the industrial art and manufactures of the United States. Various manuscript, printed and artistic records that he made as a result of this trip have recently been given to the Library of Congress through his daughter, Miss J. Kate Wallis, of London, England, and at her request they are entered in our records as "a gift from the children of George Wallis, F. S. A. (i. e. Mr. George Harry Wallis, F. S. A.; Sir Whitworth Wallis, J. P., F. S. A., deceased; Miss J. Kate Wallis, and Miss Rosa Wallis)." Of special significance is the manuscript of the detailed journal that he kept during the trip. This is bound in two volumes and is accompanied by a typewritten transcript. There is also a copy of the work entitled: "New York industrial exhibition. General report of the British commissioners . . ." London, Thomas Harrison, 1854, which includes Mr. Wallis's special report on manufactures, covering 169 pages. That Mr. Wallis found time for artistic expression is evidenced by a portfolio of 10 water colors of Niagara Falls and by another portfolio of 27 pencil sketches made in various places that he visited. A broadside of "Mr. George Wallis's lecture on the

United States of America," and a "Memorandum on [the] official & public services [of George Wallis] connected with the promotion of art education in Great Britain and Ireland . . ." which was printed for private use only, complete the gift.

Washington Daily News.

When the New York World ceased publication on February 27, 1931, it was bought by the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers. A few months later the Washington Daily News, a member of the Scripps-Howard chain, acquired a bound file of the New York World covering the period from March 1, 1923, to December 31, 1928, both inclusive, and turned over the entire file of 188 volumes to the Library of Congress.

Miss Mary Louise Webb.

A copy of Hedwig Fechheimer's "Die plastik der Ägypter," Berlin, Bruno Cassirer, 1923, came to us as a gift from Miss Mary Louise Webb, of this city.

Miss Annie Wood and James R. H. Duncan (in memory of Mrs. Isabella Duncan Pearce).

A gift of 93 volumes from Miss Annie Wood and Mr. James R. H. Duncan, of Glasgow, Scotland, is of unusual interest. This collection, formerly in the private library of the late Mrs. Isabella Duncan Pearce, who bequeathed it to Miss Wood and Mr. Duncan, includes works by Thomas Carlyle, G. K. Chesterton, Thomas Lake Harris, John Pulsford, John Ruskin, and Mary Wollstonecraft, but it is the presence of 51 volumes (31 different titles) by Thomas Lake Harris, one of the most complete collections in existence, that makes the gift so outstanding. Mr. Harris had given Mrs. Pearce copies of practically all of his published works since her husband, Mr. C. W. Pearce, of Glasgow, was Harris's publisher. Printed, as they were, in small editions, they are now very difficult to obtain in the second-hand trade. For a further account of Thomas Lake Harris and his writings see the report of the superintendent of the reading rooms, *infra*, under the heading "Rare book collection."

Mrs. Fred E. Woodward.

A collection of 89 volumes and pamphlets, together with various miscellaneous items, was presented to the Library by Mrs. Fred E. Woodward, of Takoma Park, Md.

Rev. M. Lloyd Woolsey.

A welcome gift from Rev. M. Lloyd Woolsey, of South West Harbor, Me., was a copy of "Woolsey papers;

letters of Melancthon Taylor Woolsey, colonel, New York provincial troops in the French and Indian war. Printed for the Rev. M. Lloyd Woolsey for the benefit of fellow descendants of the writer . . ." Champlain, Privately printed at the Moorsfield Press, 1927. No. 102 of 150 copies.

Through the kindly interest of Mr. George Albert Worcester we were presented with copies of the annual reports of the town officers of Milford, N. H., his home town, for the years 1917 to 1930, both inclusive.

From Mrs. J. O. Wynn, of Chicago, Ill., we have received a copy of "Wyatt's travel diary, 1836; with comment by Mrs. Addie Evans Wynn and W. A. Evans (grandchildren of W. N. Wyatt) . . ." Chicago, Privately printed, 1930. A second copy of this work was received from Dr. W. A. Evans, of Chicago.

A bound volume containing 181 photographs of members of Burnside Post No. 8, Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, was presented to the Library by Mr. Francis J. Young, of this city, who is the adjutant post-aid of Burnside Post, No. 8.

Gifts from publishers, including gifts of various imported books and other noncopyrighted books, numbered during the year 340 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.

Genealogists pursuing their research work either wholly or in part in the Library of Congress almost invariably present the Library with gift copies of their works. From these compilers and from other friends we have this year received a large number of individual genealogies, among them being histories of the following families: Abbott, Abell, Adams, Baird, Baskerville, Beach, Benefield, Bingham, Black, Blatchley, Boone, Bosworth, Bowden, Boyd, Breed, Brentlinger, Briggs, Bright, Bull, Carpenter, Chapple, Chase, Clindenin, Coddington,

Cooke, Crowther, Cuthbert, Davenport, Davis, Doniphan, Dunham, Durham, Easter, Eastman, Ehle, Eveleth, Fernow, Fisher, Ford, Foster, Frazee, Fuller, Gardiner, Gibson, Glendonwyn, Gordon, Gray, Griswold, Haley, Halley, Hamilton, Haney, Harris, Hatch, Henckel, Hendrick, Hicks, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Howell, Huidekoper, Johnson, Jones, Kendall, Keyes, Kilpatrick, Knapp, La Follette, Lamb, Latham, Logan, Long, McClellan, McCullough, McFarland, McGowan, McKelvey, MacPike, Maginnis, Mallet, Mallet-Prevost, Marshall, Mayfield, Morgan, Moseley, Mynderse, Nichols, Oviatt, Perrott, Pike, Pockock, Preble, Prevost, Pyke, Reynolds, Ruggles, Sampson, Schneider, Scholl (Sholl, Shull), Seymour, Shimer, Short, Shriver, Shryock, Shurtleff, Simmons, Southerland, Spessard, Sprulle, Stanley, Steinhäuser, Stone, Stowits, Tate, Tilghman, Waddingham, Washburn, Whitaker, Wooldridge.

DEPOSITS.

During the year 27 new deposits were accepted by the Library, additions were made to 6 that were already in our collections, and 17 were withdrawn by their owners. Among the new deposits, which contained a large number of separate pieces, the following were of special interest:

(a) An extensive collection of the papers of Hon. Joseph H. Choate, United States ambassador to Great Britain, 1899-1905, deposited by his daughter, Miss Mabel Choate, of New York City.

(b) A collection of the papers of John Purroy Mitchel, former mayor of New York City, deposited by Mrs. James Mitchel.

(c) A collection of 24 original papers, either by or relating to Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, deposited by the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital.

(d) A group of 322 prints relating to early American history, deposited, for exhibition purposes, by the Mabel Brady Garvan Institute of American Arts and Crafts at Yale University.

(e) A map made by George Washington, showing three pieces of land which he owned on the south bank

of the Ohio River in West Virginia, deposited by Mr. Montagu Hankin, of Morristown, N. J.

(f) A collection of aeronautical works (over 200 volumes) deposited by the National Aeronautic Association, of Washington, D. C. These books will be accorded the same treatment as to plating, cataloguing, circulation, and reference use as if they belonged to the Library, but they actually remain the property of the National Aeronautic Association and are subject to permanent withdrawal by the association at any time.

With the general book appropriation increased this year from \$105,000 to \$130,000, and the appropriation for the purchase of books and periodicals for the law library increased from \$3,000 to \$50,000, we were given much greater latitude in book purchases. Several important collections were acquired that could not have been purchased except for these increases. For instance, the entire appropriation allotted to us annually in previous years for the increase of the law library would not have been sufficient for the purchase of the Krüger collection of books on Roman law (4,691 items), which we acquired this year. Other collections that were bought were a portion of the Winter Palace Library of Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia (1,733 volumes), the Niessen collection of books relating to the theater (752 volumes), a group of 7 extremely rare oriental manuscripts, the Cotarelo collection of books on the fine arts (about 960 volumes), and the Krebs collection of books on linguistics (about 2,870 items). Neither the Cotarelo collection nor the Krebs collection is included in this year's statistics, although both collections have been received. The Cotarelo collection came too late in the fiscal year for inclusion and the Krebs collection (in 14 large cases) had not as yet been unpacked at the time of writing this report, July, 1931.

Long lists of individual titles that have been acquired by purchase might be given, but such lists seem to serve no very useful purpose and they have therefore been omitted. We shall, however, mention a few of the outstanding items that have been acquired in the different

collections and in the various fields of activity of the Library, even at the risk of a certain amount of repetition.

*Krüger collection
of Roman law.*

Our collection of books on Roman law has been enriched by the purchase of the private library of the late Prof. Dr. Paul Krüger, professor of Roman law at the University of Bonn, and one of the greatest authorities on this subject. He is probably best known for the edition of the "Corpus Juris Civilis," which he edited in collaboration with Theodor Mommsen. The collection includes 4,691 items, most of which relate to Roman law, but there are books on canon law, Greek and Roman literary classics, and still other works in English, French, Greek, Italian, and Latin on nonlegal subjects. For a more extended treatment of this important collection see the report of the law librarian, *infra*.

*The Winter Pal-
ace Library of
Nicholas II, Em-
peror of Russia.*

A portion of the Winter Palace Library of Nicholas II, the late Emperor of Russia, now has an honored place on the shelves of the Library of Congress, the collection having been acquired by purchase in March, 1931. The Winter Palace and its contents became State property under a decree issued in March, 1917, by the provisional government that had been set up following the abdication of Nicholas II. In 1930, when it became necessary to move everything from the Winter Palace, that part of the Winter Palace Library that had not been distributed to other libraries, or otherwise disposed of, was turned over to the "Akts. Kom. Mezhdunarodnaia Kniga," and the "Vsesoûznoe Ob'edinenie 'Antikvariat,'" two Soviet State institutions engaged in bookselling. It was in these shops that a New York bookseller, on a visit to the Soviet Union in the fall of 1930, saw the books and bought them, having the Library of Congress definitely in mind as a potential purchaser. We do not know the original extent of the Winter Palace Library, but it is obvious that the books acquired by the Library of Congress formed only a portion of that library, for there are only 1,733 volumes in the group.

The collection covers Russian military, administrative, and social history, books in biography, ethnography,

religion, music, and sport also being well represented. Literature proper is confined largely to the non-Russian books (about one-sixth of the collection).

From the point of view of subject matter alone, the Russian documents and legal works are doubtless the most important. Among the documents are 50 volumes of special interest. These were compiled by the general staff of Russia and were intended for a very small circle of military commanders of the highest rank. All of the documents were absolutely confidential and were made up of secret material giving information about conditions in the Russian army and in the armies of European and Asiatic countries, such as military preparedness, strength of armies, plans of mobilization, military activities, etc. A collection of 33 volumes, "Voenno-statisticheskoe obozrënïe Rossiïskoi Imperii," Sankt-Peterburg, 1848-1853, gives a military and statistical review of the Russian Empire at that time. In N. N. Obruchev's "Voenno-statisticheski sbornik," Sankt-Peterburg, 1867-1871, a set of five volumes published by the War Department Press, the fourth volume is devoted to Russia and contains a hand-written note pasted on the table of contents stating that the article on fortresses *appearing in this copy* is secret. The collection also contains the set of 128 volumes comprising the statistics of the first general census of the Russian Empire in 1897. The legal works (46 titles in 177 volumes), although not extensive, complement and supplement the important collections of Russian law books purchased by the Library in 1928 and 1930. The law books are described at length in the report of the law librarian, *infra*.

Although most of the volumes bear eighteenth and nineteenth century imprints there are a few titles of earlier dates. An interesting book from a philological point of view is "Vvedeniê kratkoe vo vsiakuîu istoriîu," Amsterdam, Ivan Andreev Tesing, 1699. This work, a short introduction to universal history, was printed by order of Peter the Great and has an engraved title-page with characters engraved in part in Church Slavonic and in part in new characters of the Russian Cyrillic alphabet

resembling the "civilian" characters which were introduced by Peter the Great in 1708 for the printing of non-ecclesiastical Russian books. This title-page was probably the first engraving of the new characters, but it should be noted that the text was printed in the Church Slavonic, or Old Bulgarian, type. It was printed in Amsterdam as the first of a series of Russian books printed by Ivan Andreev Tesing in fulfillment of a special privilege given to him by Peter the Great. The Emperor's reason for having Russian books printed in Amsterdam can only be a matter of surmise, but we know that he had a sentimental attachment for Holland and that he had a great admiration for everything Dutch, including the Dutch printing art. The Emperor had not only visited Holland twice but had received his brief supplemental training in shipbuilding in that country and had close relations with many prominent Dutch citizens. Another extremely rare work is "Simvoly i Emblemata," a book of emblems, published in Amsterdam in 1705, with text in eight languages, including Church Slavonic.

The music collection, comprising 117 volumes, includes both instrumental and vocal music, original manuscript scores, presentation copies from composers and numerous pieces dedicated to the Emperor and other members of the royal family. Among these are the printed scores of Glinka's well-known operas "Zhizn' za Tzariû" and "Ruslan i Lîudmila," and an edition of Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera "Pskovitîanka." For a more detailed account of these titles and others in the same group see the report of the chief of the division of music, *infra*.

The bookplates of Nicholas II are to be found in most of the books, but there are several volumes that were formerly in the library of his father, Alexander III, in the Anichkov Palace, others belonging to his mother, Empress Maria Feodorovna, some belonging to his wife, Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, many bearing the bookplate of his son, the Crown Prince Alexis, and still others that were copies specially prepared for presentation to his daughters, the Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, and Maria.

It is the fact that almost all of the volumes were in a sense presentation copies that makes the collection unique. Even the Russian documents, since they were intended for the Emperor's library, were printed in a special edition on extra fine paper. Presentation copies from Edwin Arnold, Walter Besant, Gabriel Hanotaux, and many others are to be found in the collection. A majority of the volumes are sumptuously bound, some are extra illustrated, still others belong to limited editions, and not a few have special title-pages bearing presentation notes and dedications. Two of the unbound volumes came to us in removable silk book covers, one embroidered and one elaborately hand painted, and it is evident from the monograms that these were made for and used by the Empress Maria Feodorovna. Of special interest is a beautifully illuminated manuscript of a poem by G. de Colvé des Jardins, written in commemoration of the Franco-Russian alliance.

As a whole the collection offers an exceptionally fine survey of the book arts in Russia, quite apart from the real significance of the subject matter. It includes fine examples of the work of the best bookbinders of the closing years of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth. Notable examples are copies of Hugues Krafft's "À travers le Turkestan Russe . . ." Paris, Hachette et Cie., 1902, bound by Gruel; a history of the Fourth Light Infantry Regiment of the imperial family, "Striëlki Imperatorskoi familii," S.-Peterburg, 1899, bound in the various materials used in the uniforms of the regiment; André Theuriet's "Nos oiseaux, aquarelles de Hector Giacomelli," Paris, H. Launette et Cie., 1886 (No. 81 of 525 copies); Eugène Titeux's "Histoire de la maison militaire du roi de 1814 à 1830 . . ." Paris, Baudry et Cie., 1890, 2 v.; "Le Mexique au début du XX^e siècle par MM. le Prince Roland Bonaparte, Léon Bourgeois [et autres] . . ." Paris, Ch. Delagrave, n. d., 2 v., and "The emerald set with pearls, reminiscences and illustrations by Florence Parbury, also Thomas Moore's 'Lalla Rookh,'" London, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., ltd., n. d.

As this report is being written word comes to us that another portion of the Winter Palace Library has been purchased by this same dealer and is on its way to the United States.

*Niessen collection
of books relating
to the theater.*

A collection of books relating to the theater, with special emphasis on the German theater, was acquired by purchase from a New York dealer. This collection, comprising 752 volumes, was brought together by Dr. Karl Niessen, professor of German literature and the history of the theater at the University of Cologne.

*Oriental manu-
scripts.*

An opportunity presented itself during the year to acquire seven extremely rare Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscripts of exceptional interest. Two of them are on scientific subjects; one is a medical work; another is a collection of poems by the Persian mystic poet, Abdal-Rahman Jami; still another is a work in Arabic on Mohammedan law and jurisprudence; while two are on religious subjects. Of the first two mentioned, one is a treatise in Arabic on the fixed stars, "al-Kawakib al-thabitah," by 'Abd-al-Rahman ibn 'Umar, al-Sufi, who was the royal astronomer to the Buyide Prince, Adud al-Danlah. It is a carefully written copy containing 173 leaves and is illustrated by 99 drawings showing the various figures that ancient astronomers pictured in laying out their maps of the heavens. The original work was written before the year A. H. 376 (986 A. D.), the date of the author's death, and the copy that we have acquired was finished in the year A. H. 820 (1417 A. D.). The other scientific title is an abstract in Turkish of the second part of a celebrated Arabic work entitled "Aja'ib al-Makhlukat wa-athar al-bilad" (The wonder of the universe and the remarkable things to be found in various countries), by Zakariya ibn Muhammad, al-Kazwini, who died about 1283. The author is especially interested in the configuration of the heavens, in the arrangements of the stars, in various animals and fishes, and in the unusual and bizarre animals and personalities that are reported to have existed from time to time. The manuscript has 149 leaves and is richly illustrated by 148 drawings which are worthy of note because they undoubt-

edly show the effect of western (i. e. non-Mohammedan) influence. This abstract was made in the year A. H. 960 (1552 A. D.).

The Huntington fund, established by Mr. Archer M. *Huntington fund.* 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 1,483 titles, representing 1,951 volumes, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931. Since March 16, 1928, when the first books were bought, we have acquired 4,595 titles, representing 5,531 volumes, at a total cost of \$9,865.97. It has been especially fortunate that the scope of the fund embraces the field of history, for this has enabled us to acquire practically all books written by contemporary authors on the important and in some instances deciding events which have taken place in Spain and in the South American Republics. The overthrow of the monarchy in Spain and the beginning of the new Republic have provided the stimulus for contemporaries in all ranks and of different opinions to write many literary and academic works of interest and value to students of Spanish and European history. We have also acquired a large number of books on South America written by eyewitnesses of the recent revolutions there and by men who have followed the political situation. It is obvious that contemporary records will be of real significance in tracing the development, growth, and influence of these countries.

Although the bill appropriating \$1,500,000 for the *Incunabula.* purchase of the Vollbehr collection of 3,017 volumes of incunabula was not enacted until July 3, 1930, when it was finally approved by the President, the preliminary work of Representative Collins and others, which made this enactment possible, had been done entirely during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930. The history of this notable acquisition was therefore quite appropriately included in last year's report, even though the collection did not reach the Library until early in September and

was therefore not included in last year's statistics. Aside from the Vollbehr collection, only five other volumes of incunabula were acquired by purchase this year. These were all legal works and will be found described at length in the report of the law librarian, *infra*.

Books of the
seventeenth and
eighteenth
centuries.

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

"Los trabajos de Persiles y Sigismunda, historia setentrional por Migvel de Cervantes Saauedra . . ." En Barcelona, Por Bautista Sorita, a costa de Iuan Simon, mercader de libros, 1617.

"Tractatvs physico-mathematicvs de aestv maris avetore Theodoro Moreto . . ." Antverpiae, apud I. Mevrsivm, anno MDCLXV.

"Experimenta et meletemata de plantarum generatione, autore Jacobo Logan . . . Experiments and considerations on the generation of plants, by James Logan . . . Translated from the original Latin," London, Printed for C. Davis, 1747.

"The life of Sir John Leake, knt., admiral of the fleet, etc. By Stephen Martin-Leake, esq. . . ." London, 1750.

"Savannah, a poem in two cantos to the memory of the Honourable Colonel John Maitland by Mr. [Robert] Colvill. 2d ed. . . ." London. Printed for T. Cadell, 1780.

Americana.

Lists of Americana are continually being checked in an endeavor to add to our resources in this field, but it is interesting to note that the great majority of the titles submitted by dealers in their printed lists are already in our collections, which is as it should be. But dealers are more and more singling out titles of special significance and giving the Library of Congress the first opportunity to acquire them, a practice very much appreciated. A few of the Americana acquired by purchase are noted below :

"Cain against Abel, representing New-England's church hierarchy, in opposition to her Christian Protestant dissenters. By George Fox. Printed in the year 1675."

"The life and death of the renown'd Mr. John Eliot, who was the first preacher of the Gospel to the Indians in America . . . Written by Cotton Mather . . . The second edition, carefully corrected," London, Printed for John Dunton, 1691.

"God giveth the increase, an ordination sermon preached at Bristol, N. E., Aug. 30, 1721, when Mr. Nathanael Cotton was ordained the pastor of the church there, by Joseph Belcher . . ." Boston in New England, Printed and sold by B. Green, 1722. ["To the reader," signed: Increase Mather.]

"A letter from William Shirley, esq., governor of Massachusetts-Bay, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle; with a journal of the siege of Louisbourg, and other operations of the forces during the expedition against the French settlements on Cape-Breton . . . Published by authority," London, Printed by E. Owen, 1746; Boston in New-England, Re-printed by J. Draper for D. Henchman [1746].

"The anarchy of the ranters and other libertines; the hierarchy of the romanists and other pretended churches equally refused and refuted, in a two-fold apology for the church and people of God, called in derision, Quakers . . . By Robert Barclay . . ." Philadelphia, Re-printed, and sold by B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1757.

"Letters from the Rev. Samuel Davies, &c., shewing the state of religion (particularly among the negroes) in Virginia; likewise an extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in the country, being some observations on the foregoing," London, 1757.

"The minutes of a treaty held at Easton, in Pennsylvania, in October, 1758, by the Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania and the Governor of New-Jersey, with the chief sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Oneydos, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas, Tuscaroras, Tuteloes, Nanticokes, and Conoys, Chugnuts, Delawares, Unamies, Mohickons, Minisinks, and Wapings," Woodbridge, in New-Jersey, Printed and sold by James Parker, 1758. [One of only four known copies.]

"Cuaderno de ortografía, dedicado a los niños de los Señores Martines de Taos," Santa Fe, Imprenta de Ramon Abreu á Cargo de Jesus Maria Baca, 1834. [This was the first book printed in New Mexico.]

"Kikinawadendamoiwewin or Almanac, wa aiongín obiboniman debeniminang Iesos, 1834," Bodjiwikwed or Green Bay [1833 or 1834]. [This almanac in the Chippewa language was the first book printed in Wisconsin.]

"Meine erlebnisse in Nordamerika und Texas in den jahren 1837 bis 1841, von Gustav Dresel." [A manuscript journal. Never published.]

"J. M. J. Rules and constitutions of the Brothers of St. Joseph in America," N. D. du Lac, Indiana, January 1st, 1846.

The most important single document purchased this year was undoubtedly the Indian treaty of 1758 mentioned above under the heading "Americana." We are continuing to add to our files of official gazettes, an important file acquired this year being the "Bulletin officiel," of French Morocco, covering the years from 1912 to 1929, both inclusive. A purchase of real significance was a copy of the stenographic report of the fifth session *Documents.*

of the fourth Duma, the last session held during the reign of Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia.

Fine arts.

Numerous works on the fine arts were purchased, among them the following:

Two portfolios of the work of Frank Brangwyn, published by E. F. d'Alignan & Paul Turpin, of Paris.

"Das Evangelistar des Speyerer Domes, bilderhandschrift des XII jahrhunderts in der Badischen landesbibliothek Karlsruhe; einführung von Karl Preisendanz [und] Otto Homburger," Leipzig, K. W. Hiersemann, 1930.

"John Lecch on my shelves [by William B. Osgood Field]" [Munich], Privately printed [by the Bremer Presse] 1930. No. 46 of 155 copies.

"The work of W. de Brailes, an English illuminator of the thirteenth century, by Sydney C. Cockerell," Cambridge, Printed for presentation to the members of the Roxburghe club, 1930.

Law.

A large proportion of the appropriation for the increase of the law library was spent for the purchase of duplicate copies of United States session laws, statutes, and court reports and for the Krüger collection of books on Roman law, previously mentioned. Of single items the volume of New York laws (New-York, William Bradford, 1694), purchased with funds resulting from the bequest of Miss Bertha Cohen, was the most outstanding. Other titles of special interest were:

"A collection of all the proclamations, declarations, articles, and ordinances, passed by His Highness the Lord Protector, and his council, and by their special command published, beginning Decemb. 16, 1653 and ending Septem. 2, 1654," London, Printed by Henry Hills, 1654.

A composite volume of works relating to Louisiana and including a copy of the very rare "Code noir; ou, Loi municipale, servant de reglement pour le gouvernement & l'administration de la justice, police, discipline & le commerce des esclaves négres, dans la Province de la Louisianne . . ." [A la N^{lle}. Orléans, de l'imprimerie d'Antoine Boudousquié, 1778]

"Some of the acts of the territory of Michigan, with the titles and a digest of all the acts of the said territory now in force, March 20th, 1816," Detroit, Printed by Theophilus Mettez, 1816. [Popularly known as the "Cass code."]

Manuscripts.

Important purchases of manuscripts included a small group of the papers of President James Monroe, and extensive collections of the papers of President Andrew

Johnson, Silas Deane, and Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, U. S. N., respectively.

Only three important purchases of maps and atlases ^{Maps.} can be mentioned, owing to limitations of space:

"The North American pilot for Newfoundland, Labradore, the Gulf and River St. Laurence: being a collection of sixty accurate charts and plans, drawn from original surveys taken by James Cook and Michael Lane, surveyors, and Joseph Gilbert . . ." London, R. Sayer and J. Bennet, 1784.

Jan Jansson's "Nieuwen atlas ofte werelt beschryvinge," Amsterdam, 1642-1644. 3 v.

"A map of that part of Georgia occupied by the Cherokee Indians, taken from an actual survey made during the present year 1831 in pursuance of an act of the General assembly of the state . . . by John Bethune." [1831?]

Special mention should be made of the full score of a ^{Music.} Bach cantata, one of the most notable accessions of the year, which was purchased in part from the general appropriation and in part from special funds. At two auction sales held in Berlin we were successful in securing 27 titles, mostly musical manuscripts, of famous composers.

The acquisition by the Library of Congress of an original copy of the Ulster County Gazette for January 4, 1800, was of nation-wide interest second only to that aroused by the purchase of the Vollbehr collection. On September 20, 1930, we received a letter stating that copies of the Ulster County Gazette for December 28, 1799, January 4, 1800, and January 11, 1800, were being sent to us under separate cover for examination. A run of three consecutive issues of this newspaper was so unusual that even before the package was received it seemed more than likely to us that we were at last on the point of discovering an original of the famous issue for January 4, 1800. Sure enough it met all of the tests, and after considerable correspondence we were successful in purchasing the three issues from the owner so that the Library of Congress now has the only known original of the Ulster County Gazette for January 4, 1800, the other two issues also being extremely rare. Needless to say, the publicity given to this important acquisition has nearly doubled ^{Periodicals.}

our correspondence with individuals having reprints of the issue for January 4 who are hoping against hope that they, too, may have an original. The chief of the division of periodicals explains how reprints may be distinguished from originals in his report, *infra*.

Special efforts are being made to secure runs of periodicals that, as far as can be judged from the Union list of serials, are not represented in any library in the United States. Among several that have been acquired mention may be made of "L'indicatore livornese, giornale di scienze, lettere ed arti," no. 1-48 (12 Gennajo 1829-8 febbrajo 1830). Livorno, 1829-1830. No more published.

*New edition of
the British Museum
catalogue.*

When the trustees of the British Museum were considering the possibility, about two years ago, of publishing a new edition of their "General catalogue of printed books," the Library of Congress subscribed for three bound sets. The subscription was later increased to four sets, this fourth set to be supplied in sheets printed on one side only, the intention being to clip the entries and insert them in our union catalogue. The first volume of this monumental work, covering "A-Aeg," has already been received and it is gratifying to note that it is being printed, unlike the first edition and supplement, on high-grade paper that should stand up well under the constant use to which this catalogue will be subjected. It is estimated that the new edition will be more than half as large again as its predecessor. The altruistic motives that prompted its publication are stated by Mr. W. A. Marsden, keeper of printed books, in the introduction to the first volume:

. . . The trustees of the British Museum have undertaken the publication of this new edition of the General Catalogue not so much to satisfy the internal requirements of the Museum, as in response to a demand, from all quarters of the globe, for a bibliographical tool, already in their possession, which other great libraries find to be indispensable.

*Transcripts,
photostatic
prints, facsimile
reproductions.*

Extensive purchases of photostatic reproductions have been made this year, including copies of many individual letters by George Washington and a collection comprising the papers of Gen. James McHenry. A subscription has been placed with the Missouri Historical Society, of St.

Louis, for a set of the photostatic reproductions of the Missouri Gazette covering the period from July 26, 1808, to the last of December, 1818. The Library of Congress file begins with the issue for January 1, 1819.

Among the facsimile reproductions that we have purchased only two will be mentioned:

"Flateyjarbók (Codex Flateyensis). MS. no. 1005 fol. in the old royal collection in the Royal library of Copenhagen. With an introduction by Finnur Jónsson," Copenhagen, Levin & Munksgaard, 1930. (Corpus codicum islandicorum medii aevi I.)

". . . Le livre d'heures noir du Duc Galeazzo Maria Sforza. Miniatures éditées et commentées par O. Smital . . . [Traduit par André Robert sur l'original allemand] " Vienne, Édition de l'Imprimerie d'État autrichienne, 1930. Bibliothèque nationale de Vienne. Manuscrit 1856). 2 v. [No. 36 of 200 copies.]

Although not a purchase, it seems appropriate to mention here the gift of a photostatic reproduction of the "Book of Chilám Balám of Tizimin," an important Mayan manuscript of the post-conquest period, received from the Middle American Archaeological Research Section of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

This year has seen increased activity in the exchange EXCHANGES: section, with a record of 17,222 volumes of duplicates sent either on priced or unpriced exchange by the Library of Congress to other libraries, as compared with 3,519 volumes received in exchange by us from those libraries. The exchange relations carried on by the division of accessions are quite distinct from the foreign exchanges referred to in the report of the chief of the division of documents.

The largest exchange collection that we sent out went Harvard College Library. to the Harvard College Library. This was for the most part material on secondary education that was transferred to us by the Office of Education a few years ago, along with a mass of works on higher education. The Library had decided to keep only the titles having to do with higher education but had never separated the two groups. Mr. T. Franklin Currier, assistant librarian of the Harvard College Library, was so eager for the titles in secondary education that he arranged with his library to pay for the sorting of the collection. The group of

books that finally went to Harvard comprised 2,540 volumes, 6,320 pamphlets, and 108 numbers.

*University of
Michigan
Library.*

For several months the University of Michigan Library and the Library of Congress have been actively engaged in exchanging their duplicate documents of the first 14 Congresses. In several instances the University of Michigan Library could not supply duplicates of the documents that we needed but sent us photostatic reproductions instead.

TRANSFERS:

A total of 14,440 volumes and pamphlets came to us by transfer from other United States Government libraries this year, but these libraries selected only 771 volumes from our duplicates. The transfers of maps and atlases received by the Library are not included in the above count. Among those received were 876 maps and 7 atlases from the Smithsonian Institution, 135 maps and 3 atlases from the Office of the Chief of Engineers, 332 charts from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and 3,172 township plats from the General Land Office.

*Director of the
Mint.*

A collection of foreign language dictionaries, comprising 34 volumes, was received by transfer from the Director of the Mint. It included a set of "Larousse. Grand dictionnaire universel du XIX^e siècle," Paris, 1866-1878, in 17 volumes.

*Engineer School
library.*

The private library of the late Brig. Gen. William Herbert Bixby, United States Army, retired (1849-1928), was bequeathed to the American Society of Military Engineers, which retained a few books for its own reference collections, but turned over the remainder to the Engineer School library, Washington Barracks. Through the courtesy of Mr. Henry E. Haferkorn, the librarian, that portion of the collection that was not needed by the Engineer School was transferred this year to the Library of Congress. When he retired in 1913 General Bixby was Chief of Engineers, and during his active service in the Corps of Engineers, covering over 40 years, he had built up a notable library, largely made up of engineering and mathematical works. The portion transferred to the Library of Congress comprised 2,620 pieces (2,403 volumes, 210 pamphlets, 6 numbers, and 1 map).

On June 30, 1931, the work of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, Hon. George W. Wickersham, chairman, was officially terminated. Shortly before its offices in the Tower Building were closed several representatives from the Library were given the opportunity to examine the book collections of the commission for the purpose of selecting any books for the Library of Congress that promised to be of use here. From a wide range of subjects, such as social science, criminology, law, municipal regulations and government, etc., the Library selected a total of 2,149 pieces (886 volumes, 1,019 pamphlets, and 244 numbers). The bulk of the collection was documentary and included an especially complete group of reports of police departments of various cities in the United States. There were, in addition, several hundred nondocumentary volumes, among which were a few very important reference sets that had been bought by the commission and that have now been used to good advantage in our auxiliary reference collections. At the same time the commission turned over to us its author index on cards to the "Guide to material on crime and criminal justice . . . prepared by Augustus Frederick Kuhlman for the Committee on survey of research on crime and criminal justice of the Social Science Research Council," New York, 1929.

National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

A total of 30,732 copyrighted books was added to the permanent collections of the Library during the year, as compared with 27,970 received last year. All second copies and all copyright transfers are recorded in the division of accessions.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS.

The diminishing totals of surplus copyrighted books transferred to the Government libraries of the District of Columbia each year show that librarians of departmental libraries are not taking full advantage of the privilege accorded them of selecting discarded second copies from our copyright deposits. The figures are as follows:

COPYRIGHT TRANSFERS.

1929-----	11,538 volumes transferred.
1930-----	8,473 volumes transferred.
1931-----	7,690 volumes transferred.

The greater part of the volumes transferred this year went to four libraries: Department of Commerce library (1,993 v.); District of Columbia Public Library (1,753 v.); Office of Education library (1,131 v.); and the Federal Trade Commission library (1,533 v.). In addition to these transfers we sent 3,220 volumes of copyright deposits to five different libraries on exchange, of which 922 were current deposits and 2,298 were old city directories which were sent to the American Antiquarian Society Library, Worcester, Mass. That library paid for the labor involved in selecting these duplicates from the old copyright deposits. 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.

PERSONNEL.

When an assistant resigns, after several years of service in a responsible position, he takes with him an accumulated fund of knowledge and experience which he finds it impossible to pass on to his successor, no matter how carefully the duties of a given position may be described. Resignations and retirements of faithful assistants are inevitable, however, and must be accepted philosophically, even though with regret. Four resignations have taken place during the year that should be specially noted. Miss Janie C. Cornwell resigned on July 7, 1930, after nearly 10 years of service in the division, and Miss Edith E. Finney, who came to the division on October 1, 1927, resigned on November 5, 1930. Both Miss Cornwell's and Miss Finney's resignations were occasioned by their approaching marriages. Mr. Sidney B. Hill, who had been with us since February 16, 1929, was transferred to a more responsible position in the law division in the summer of 1930. But this report would not be complete without more than a passing reference to the retirement of Miss Margaretta L. Hazzard on October 31, 1930. Miss Hazzard began work in the division of accessions, then called the order division, on October 20, 1897, a few weeks before the new library building was opened to the public, so that when she retired she had completed 33 years of service. Not only had she served in the same division during this entire period, but for all but a short time, at the beginning

of her service, she had been in charge of the gift desk. The accurate records that she has left behind are a monument to her industry and faithfulness.

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

(From the report of the chief, Doctor JAMESON)

In the matter of accessions, the main purpose of the division of manuscripts is understood to be the acquiring, not of autographs as autographs nor of those documents which have a high attraction as exhibition pieces in a museum, but of papers whose contents can aid the work of scholars and writers by affording historical information not already in print, or by otherwise adding to the sum of historical knowledge. Autographs which are nothing more than autographs have sometimes a real value to the student. Museum pieces may often have a very high degree of utility to him. Gifts of either sort will always be welcome. But in an institution whose main business is to do its part in the education of the Nation, yet which has but moderate resources for the purchase of manuscripts, it is natural to seek most intently and to welcome most cordially those papers which are distinguished for their usefulness to the historian rather than for their pecuniary value in the market. The same consideration often requires such an institution, in the case of papers which combine high pecuniary value with great utility to the student, to content itself with photostats or other photographic reproductions of documents which it can not afford to buy. When such cases are added to the many in which documents, already in the permanent possession of established institutions, can not be brought to Washington except in the form of facsimiles, it will be seen why the present report, though in the main a record of accessions of manuscripts, is in part also a record of facsimiles acquired. It will also be understood that when the records indicate nearly 300 separate accessions or groups of accessions during the year from July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931, only the more important can be described or mentioned in a brief report.

Because of the circumstances surrounding its origin and development, the division of manuscripts has always consisted chiefly of materials connected with the history of the United States, though gifts of other manuscripts—oriental, medieval, or modern—are gratefully welcomed, and not infrequently received. Therefore it is natural to begin a description or enumeration of accessions with those which pertain to American history and to proceed somewhat in its chronological order, beginning with our colonial and Revolutionary periods, yet leaving to a later point those papers which bear on the history of individual Colonies or States rather than on the more general history of the Nation.

Colonial wars.

By the kindness of Mrs. A. B. White, of Parkersburg, W. Va., we have been provided with photostats of two early commissions of Artemas Ward, of Massachusetts, afterwards major general in the Revolutionary Army, the one his commission as major, 1755, from Gov. William Shirley, the other his commission as lieutenant colonel, 1758, from Gov. Thomas Pownall.

REVOLUTION:

*Campbell-
Preston.*

Before and during the Revolution and for a long time afterwards the families of Campbell and Preston, allied by marriage, held something approaching supreme influence in southwestern Virginia and some adjoining regions. From Col. William Campbell, of Kings Mountain, his cousin, Col. Arthur Campbell, and Col. William Preston, power descended to Col. Francis Preston and Col. John B. Campbell, of the War of 1812, to Senator William C. Preston and Gen. John S. Preston, C. S. A., to Gov. John Floyd and Gov. John B. Floyd. The acquisition of the papers of these two families, more than 1,000 in all, and running from 1744 to 1860, provides historical workers with a rich store of material bearing upon their region, especially for the time of the Revolutionary War, to which some 200 pieces belong, and illustrating all the aspects of border warfare, much less well known than the events of war in the seacoast regions. Later papers cast much light on the history of Virginia politics and the War of 1812.

Mr. George S. Eddy has favored the division with one ^{Franklin.} of the copies of his "Work-Book of the Printing House of Benjamin Franklin and David Hall, 1759-1766," a printed pamphlet with facsimiles of manuscripts. Miss Evelin Bache, of Bristol, R. I., has permitted it to acquire photographs of three letters of Franklin, one of which is accompanied by copies of three letters of Prof. John Winthrop.

A series of fortunate chances has preserved to the present day and brought to the Library of Congress during the year a large collection of the accounts, receipted bills, and other business papers arising from the diplomatic service in Paris of Franklin's predecessor and colleague, Silas Deane. ^{Deane.} It numbers not fewer than 100 papers, in French and English, and affords most curious and detailed information respecting the manner in which Deane conducted his mission.

Mr. Thomas Cochran, of New York, has presented ^{J. P. Jones.} typewritten copies of the "Extracts for a Fair and Impartial History of Paul Jones" (British Museum, Add. MSS. 25893-25895) collected many years ago by Dr. Richard Filkin, whose father was a midshipman on board the *Serapis* in the action of September 23, 1779. With it he has given a volume of copies of letters, copied in Scotland, relating to Jones's raid in the *Ranger* in the previous year, along the coasts of Kirkcudbrightshire; also extracts from the logs of the *Ranger* and the *Bonhomme Richard*.

Mr. Edward Dewey, of Washington, gave a brief but interesting manuscript presenting a narrative of the life of Oliver Teall, Revolutionary soldier, written by himself. A group of miscellaneous papers from Baltimore illustrates the procedure in respect to enlistment and other matters of discipline in the Revolutionary Army.

Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd P. Shippen, who last year deposited in the Library their valuable volumes of the correspondence of Dr. Thomas Lee Shippen and other members of his family with his uncle, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, and others, have lately added to ^{Shippen.}

the deposit a collection of 21 small volumes of diaries and accounts kept by him in 1786-1788, and with especial fullness in 1795-1797, and abounding in details of Philadelphia life; also two journals written at various dates from 1783 to 1812 by Ann Hume Livingstone, of that city.

On the other side of the Revolutionary conflict, an interesting volume contains an extensive set of accounts kept during the whole period from 1777 to 1786, for the Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, detailing receipts and expenditures for the auxiliary troops hired from him by the King of Great Britain.

Photostats of muster rolls of Loyalist regiments have continued to come from the Public Archives of Canada, this year's consignment comprising rolls of the British Legion, the King's American Regiment, the Prince of Wales's American Regiment, the Volunteers of Ireland, and Loyalist organizations of New England, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and South Carolina.

PRESIDENTS:
Washington.

Although the division's Washington collection embraces several thousand letters of President Washington, the Library would not endeavor, at the present prices, to buy one more. Yet there remains the natural desire, especially as the bicentennial celebration of Washington's birth approaches, to increase in substance our holdings of his admirable letters, so important a part of the historical record of his time. Moreover, this desire has of course been greatly fortified by the fact that the new edition of his "Writings," provided for by Congress as a part of the celebration, is being prepared in the rooms of this division. The editing, placed almost inevitably in the hands of Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, is not a part of the division's work, but it is natural to help it in any possible way, and indeed the chief of the division has a slight official connection with it, as chairman of the advisory committee which the Bicentennial Commission called into existence. Various motives have therefore combined to cause the division to continue the active endeavor it made in the preceding year, to acquire as many photostats as possible of letters of Washington held by other institutions or in private hands.

As in the preceding year, the results of the effort have been most gratifying. Nothing could surpass the amiability and public spirit with which all holders of such letters have, often at the cost of considerable personal inconvenience, submitted their treasures to the nearest photostat, or sent or brought them to the Library in response to our requests. There came from the New Hampshire Historical Society and the archives of the State at Concord, by the kindness of Mr. Otis G. Hammond, the society's director, 292 negatives; from the New York Public Library, through the good offices of Mr. Victor H. Paltsits, 584; from Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, 608. (It may be noted in passing that the larger dealers in autographs or owners of manuscripts seem to have no apprehension that the making of photostats may diminish the market value of their possessions.) But apart from these large possessors, about 150 additional Washington letters have come in, in ones or twos or small numbers up to 10, from persons in all parts of the country who hold as cherished possessions smaller quantities of the great man's stately writing. Not a few have come from Europe. Forty letters to Col. Henry Bouquet are in the year's receipts from the British Museum. Single letters have been obtained from libraries in Glasgow, Lille, Nantes, Stuttgart, and Stockholm. Even from a remote station in South Australia an obliging lady sent a photograph of the interesting official document by which our first President, in 1791, commissioned Thomas Barclay as our first consul in Morocco.

Letters of Martha Washington should also be valued. Photostats of a dozen have come from the Huntington Library at San Marino, Calif., and of seven from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, while Mr. Walter G. Peter, of Washington, a descendant, has kindly permitted reproduction of some 116 pieces relating to Mrs. Washington's estate.

Though we have thousands of letters of Jefferson, additional originals are, for us, as unattainable as those of ^{Jefferson.} Washington. Photostats of five have come to the division in various ways during the year, and, of close interest in

connection with the beginnings of his legation in Paris, a small body of original notes made at that time and place by Philip Mazzei in the endeavor to be useful to him and to the United States.

Monroe.

When Congress, in 1849, purchased the papers of President Monroe from his descendants, a portion was retained by the family and has remained in the possession of its members. A part consisting of one-third of these has been acquired by purchase during the past year. It embraces 33 letters written by Monroe and 129 letters addressed to him. The letters of Monroe, drafts in most cases, are most largely of the period of his first mission to France and aid toward the understanding of his relations to the French revolutionary authorities. The letters to him are from a large variety of correspondents, and are spread more widely over the years of his public life, though somewhat more abundant for the years in the Continental Congress and for 1794-95 than for other periods. As the Monroe collection already possessed by the Library includes nearly 400 letters of Monroe and more than 2,000 written to him, the present addition is only fractional, but it is important and useful, many of the letters being of great interest.

Jackson.

Lieut. Col. Louis Farrell, United States Army, gave an interesting letter of General Jackson to Col. R. K. Call, March 9, 1826.

Taylor.

From the Historical Society of Delaware have come photostats of six letters written by General Taylor to Gen. Nathaniel Young during the time of the Mexican War.

Pierce.

An interesting relic, also in photostat, is the "Oratio Salutatoria de Seculo Augusti," which the youthful Franklin Pierce delivered at the commencement of Bowdoin College in 1824, given by Mr. L. Brooks Leavitt, of New York.

Lincoln.

Mr. Emanuel Hertz, of New York, with most obliging kindness, has presented photostats of 30 letters or documents of Lincoln acquired or discovered by him in recent years in the course of his Lincoln researches.

A large purchase, embracing more than 1,000 letters ^{Johnson.} and papers of Andrew Johnson, and forming an important addition to our Johnson collection already possessed, was made from Mrs. Andrew J. Patterson, of Greeneville, Tenn., wife of his grandson. The collection, consisting mainly of letters to Johnson, is most abundant for the years 1860-61 and 1868. Those of the former period are especially interesting as showing to how large an extent the poor or "common" man in all parts of the country looked to Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, as his champion. Those of 1868 are rich in illustration of the events and sentiments connected with the struggle over the impeachment.

Undoubtedly the most important accession of the year ^{Garfield.} is that of the collected papers of President Garfield, presented by his sons, James R. Garfield, Esq., of Cleveland, and President Harry A. Garfield, of Williams College. Brief as was General Garfield's Presidency, his long period of public service preceding—2 years in the Union Army and 18 years of prominence in the House of Representatives—combined with his careful habits as to the keeping of papers, letters, and diaries, cause the collection to be one of immense value to the student of the whole period from 1861 to 1881. Moreover, Mrs. Garfield, soon after her husband's death, caused the whole collection of his papers to be carefully arranged, bound in volumes, and indexed. No collection of considerable size has ever come from private hands into the division of manuscripts in anything like such admirable readiness for the uses of the historical inquirer. Many such students will in future years share the gratitude of the Library for the generosity and public spirit which the sons of President Garfield have shown in the transfer of this invaluable collection of historical material from the homestead at Mentor and its gift to the Nation. Its importance may be judged from the fact that it comprises 21 bound volumes of letters sent, 150 of letters received, 19 of notes, 11 of public utterances, 4 of telegrams, 10 of diaries, 7 of other materials, and 30 of index, making the impressive total of 252 volumes.

White House.

Dr. Charles Moore, former chief of the division, has presented from his private files an interesting body of letters from successive ladies of the White House. By transfer from the White House 21 large volumes of daily records of letters received have come to the Library, extending in date from 1889 to 1909.

As to Vice Presidents, the collection of papers relating to Elbridge Gerry has been enriched by the addition of photostats of five documents, kindly furnished from the collection of Albert Gallatin, Esq., of New York, and one, a long and important letter to President John Adams respecting the X Y Z mission, from that of Mr. Forest G. Sweet, of Battle Creek, Mich.

CABINET
OFFICERS:*Hamilton.*

Mr. James H. Callender, of New York, gave, along with other photostats concerning Alexander Hamilton, one of that issue of the Royal Danish American Gazette, October 3, 1772, which contains the youthful Hamilton's letter descriptive of the hurricane that had lately visited the island of St. Croix.

Gallatin.

Three letters written in 1807 and 1808 by Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, to Caesar A. Rodney, Attorney General, illustrate the relations of Jefferson's administration to the trial of Aaron Burr. Photostats of a few letters from the correspondence of Gallatin with Joseph H. Nicholson and Joseph Nourse in 1802 were presented by Walter P. Gardner, Esq., of Jersey City.

McHenry.

One of the most valuable additions in photostat to the Library's materials for the earlier political history of the Nation has come last year and this and in one preceding year from the descendants of Gen. James McHenry, Secretary of War in the Cabinets of Washington and John Adams, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, whose notes of its proceedings are among the most valued sources for its history. His papers pertaining to his public services in the Revolutionary War and the years immediately succeeding, and especially to his four years, 1796-1800, as a Federalist member of the Cabinet, formed a collection of the utmost historical value. Some years ago it was divided among four heirs. Nearly all of it, however, is being fortunately preserved as an integer, by means of the photostat or of other pho-

tography, in the Library of Congress. Last year's report recorded the addition, to the portion thus acquired in 1927, of another very important fraction. During the present year the way has opened for the acquisition of two other sections, substantially completing this great collection. Mr. John McHenry, of Owings Mills, Md., kindly permitted the photographing of the 26 valuable pieces in his collection, mostly letters to McHenry from Washington, Adams, Lafayette, and others, 1776-1798. Mr. J. Howard McHenry, of New York, and his sister, Miss Edith McHenry, have temporarily deposited in the Library their large collection in order that photostats may be made for its use. The collection consists of some 243 pieces, of which at least two-thirds are of marked historical value, including many letters from Washington, Adams, Lafayette, Hamilton, Pickering, Wolcott, William Vans Murray, Benjamin Tallmadge, and other notable persons. When all these photostats have been made they will be combined with those made in previous years, arranged in one chronological sequence, and bound in an impressive series of volumes of the "McHenry Papers."

The procedure followed in this instance is worth dwelling upon, because in countless instances in the past the division of a public man's papers among coheirs and coheiresses has inevitably led, before long, to the dispersion, destruction, or loss of the whole or of important parts. Not all descendants are equally careful, equally interested, or equally stationary in residence. Before the papers of any revered ancestor are subjected to partition, those who really care for the preservation of his fame would do well, if outright gift to the Library of Congress is too much to ask for, to follow the example of public spirit shown by the descendants of Gen. James McHenry, and arrange for integral preservation in the form of facsimiles.

Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, had a varied public *Gresham.*
career, as brigadier general of Volunteers in the Civil War, judge of the United States district and circuit courts, Postmaster General in 1883 and 1884, Secretary of the Treasury during part of the latter year, Secretary

of State 1893-1895. All aspects of his career are reflected in the collection of his papers, about 1,000 in number, with a letter book of 1893-1895, which his son, Otto Gresham, Esq., of Chicago, has presented to the Library. Additional value is given by the written comments with which he has accompanied some of the most significant of the papers.

OTHER PUBLIC
MEN:

Muhlenberg.

Last year's report mentioned as received a translation of a long letter in German written late in 1775 or early in 1776 by Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, afterwards the first Speaker of the House of Representatives, to his brother, John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, arguing about participation in the Revolutionary conflict. During the present year the Library has acquired a photostat of the German original, from a diary volume in the possession of Trinity Lutheran Church in Reading, Pa.

Genet.

Previous reports have chronicled from year to year the successive steps by which the Library has acquired its rather remarkable collection of papers of the envoy of the first French Republic commonly known as "Citizen Genet." It has remained for Count Dejean, French ambassador in Brazil (lately transferred to Moscow) to give the collection what appears to be its completing item, by presenting a body of more than 200 letters written to Edmond Charles Genet by his father, the experienced and accomplished chief of the bureau of translation in the ministry of foreign affairs, and in a less number of instances by his mother and sister, during the years of E. C. Genet's youth, 1776-1781. Count Dejean purchased them in a shop in New York many years ago when he was an attaché in the French Embassy in Washington, serving under Mr. Jusserand, then ambassador, through whose kind offices the presentation has been made. An article by Mr. Jusserand in the "Revue d'Historie Diplomatique" for July-September, 1930, entitled "La Jeunesse du Citoyen Genet," shows the kind and amount of interest which the letters present.

Lamb.

Gen. John Lamb was a colonel of artillery under Knox in the Revolutionary War. His son, Anthony Lamb, was a general of New York militia in the War

of 1812. Both were Democratic politicians. The collection of 101 letters purchased from one of their descendants is partly of the period immediately succeeding the Revolution, but more largely of that of the second war, and mainly from the correspondence of the son. In it will be found 31 letters of Gen. Henry Dearborn, 8 each from Secretary William Eustis and Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins, 6 from DeWitt Clinton, 4 each from Aaron Burr and Morgan Lewis, and lesser numbers from many other notabilities of the time.

Of value toward following the history of Congress in *H. Nelson.* the early part of the nineteenth century is a series of 40 letters of Hugh Nelson, of Virginia. Nelson was a member of the House of Representatives from 1811 to 1823, and then for two years minister to Spain. The letters, mostly of the years 1808-1818, were addressed in almost all cases to his friend, Dr. Charles Everett.

One of the most valued of the collections described in *Stevenson.* the Handbook of Manuscripts is that of the papers of Andrew Stevenson, Representative in Congress from Virginia from 1823 to 1834, Speaker of the House during the last seven of those years, and minister to Great Britain from 1836 to 1841. For these the Library was indebted to his granddaughter, Mrs. Mary W. Stevenson Colston, of Cincinnati. During the past year Miss Judith Braxton Colston, of Cincinnati, has made a large and valuable addition to the collection by presenting nine letter books of the period of Mr. Stevenson's legation, 1836-1841, an account book of the same period, an earlier account book of 1805-1807, and a bound volume of clippings from American newspapers of 1757-1762.

Next to the largest accession of the year, and perhaps *Butler.* second only in importance to the Garfield collection, is that of the papers of Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler (1818-1893), Representative from Massachusetts 1867-1875, 1877-1879, governor of that State in 1883, and candidate for the Presidency in 1884. This great collection, numbering, it is estimated, about 53,000 pieces, has been generously presented by his daughter, Mrs. Adelbert Ames, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Paul Butler, of

Lowell, Mass. Not many of the papers antedate the Civil War, but for that period they are abundant, including 14 letter books, letters, and telegrams of General Grant and other military authorities, governors of States, foreign consuls in New Orleans, civil officials, and politicians of various classes. There is valuable material relating to the impeachment of President Johnson. In later periods, there is special abundance for the decade from 1870 to 1880 and for the years 1889-1891. The collection is in process of arrangement, which, in view of its magnitude, necessarily consumes much time.

Bishop Simpson.

Through the kind offices of Dr. Clarence T. Wilson, two trunkfuls of papers of Bishop Matthew Simpson have been presented by his daughters, Miss Elizabeth and Miss Ida Simpson. A bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church from 1852 till his death in 1884, Bishop Simpson, the friend of Lincoln and many other public men, had during many years, besides his commanding position in his denomination, great influence in public affairs. All this is richly reflected in his correspondence.

Doolittle.

Duane Mowry, Esq., of Milwaukee, has added to his previous gifts of papers of James R. Doolittle, United States Senator from that State from 1857 to 1869, by the presentation of 16 manuscript pieces having distinct political interest, and of clippings from newspapers in which he has from time to time printed some 20 important letters from the correspondence of Senator Doolittle.

Dawes.

Miss Anna L. Dawes has transferred to the Library four large boxes of the papers of her father, Hon. Henry L. Dawes, Representative from Massachusetts from 1857 to 1875, Senator from 1875 to 1893, and for the remaining 10 years of his life chairman of the commission created to administer the tribal affairs of Indians in the then Indian Territory. Miss Dawes has caused the papers to be carefully arranged for the uses of a biographer; after the publication of the biography the papers will be open to the use of scholars in general.

Spooner.

A collection which will ultimately be of extraordinary value to the historian is that of the papers of John C. Spooner, Senator from Wisconsin 1885-1891 and 1897-

1907, and during those years one of the most prominent members of the Senate. The collection, so voluminous as to fill 153 of our filing boxes, besides including 105 volumes of letter-books and records, was presented by the Senator's son, Charles P. Spooner, Esq., of New York. Its importance is proportionate to the great influence which, as is well known, Senator Spooner exercised for a score of years, in the Senate, in the councils of the Republican Party, and in national affairs.

Dr. William Dudley Foulke, whose varied activities in *W. D. Foulke.* fields of public usefulness have been so interestingly described in *A Hoosier Autobiography*, has consented to the preservation in the national Library of that portion of his correspondence which relates to the civil-service reform movement and especially to his service as Civil Service Commissioner, 1901-1903, and thereafter for many years in the work of the National Civil Service League, of which he was ultimately president. The collection fills seven file boxes and is sure to be of great value to students of the history of the movement.

From Mrs. Alexander J. McKelway the Library has *McKelway.* received an interesting and important collection of papers of her husband. Mr. McKelway (1866-1918) was for a considerable term of years the active and devoted secretary for the Southern States of the National Child Labor Committee. The collection, contained in a volume of mounted letters and press clippings and a dozen packages or groups of letters and documents, comprises many letters of President Wilson and others interested in this and other good causes.

J. Markham Marshall, Esq., of New York, has favored *MILITARY:* the division with a photostat of what is maintained with good reason to be the original of Gen. Robert E. Lee's *Lee.* famous General Order No. 9, of April 10, 1865, or farewell order to the troops of his army. As many letters come to the division from persons who suppose themselves to possess "the original" or an original of that order, it may be well to explain that at the time of the surrender at Appomattox many copies of this order were made in the Confederate Army for distribution to its sub-

divisions, and naturally were treasured in the families of officers, and that apparently not a few of those copies were for that purpose signed personally by General Lee; but the paper which is most properly to be called the original is that which was written out at the general's dictation by Col. Charles Marshall, his military secretary. This paper is now in the possession of a brother of Mr. J. M. Marshall.

Sheridan.

By the obliging kindness of Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, of Washington, widow of General Sheridan, his extant papers have been transferred from her custody to that of the Library of Congress, to which they bring an invaluable reinforcement of its means for the study of the Civil War and the period immediately succeeding. It is a large collection, comprising 69 letter and order books and 53 file boxes of loose papers. A part of General Sheridan's papers was destroyed in the Chicago fire of 1871. In the existing collection the most abundant years are 1864-1866, 1874-1879, and 1882, and letters of the general himself are the most numerous. Nine of the letter books and several of the volumes of telegrams, orders, and field dispatches relate to the Civil War. The later portions of the collection abound in reports and correspondence concerning reconstruction, Mexican border troubles, Indian wars, and military administration.

New York Herald.

Few more interesting accessions have come to the division in recent years than the collection, lately received, of about 200 letters addressed during the Civil War to James Gordon Bennett, editor of the *New York Herald* (or to Frederic Hudson, his managing editor), from a considerable number of his newspaper correspondents and reporters in Washington and the field. Of all the journals of that period, the *Herald* had the best news service. The letters show by what methods, defensible and indefensible, it was maintained. They abound in confidential communications of secret intelligence, political and military. They show clearly how much information was, properly or improperly, confided to the representatives of an influential and not too scrupulous paper. They show not less clearly how many politicians, and especially how many political rather than profes-

sional generals, found it profitable to go to great lengths in cultivating the support of a powerful journal.

From the point of view of less important actors in the Civil War, showing it as it seemed to the rank and file, we have among the acquisitions of the year a full and excellent journal kept from 1861 to 1865 by John D. Jackman, of the Kentucky "Old Brigade" in the Confederate Army; a body of 35 letters by Private George O. Jewett, Massachusetts volunteer; and some 42 excellent letters of 1862 and 1863, written by Henry Eells, of the Twelfth Michigan Infantry, to his aunt, uncles, and others, this last group the gift of Mrs. Charles B. King, of Detroit.

A journal kept by Midshipman Thomas J. Harris on NAVAL: board the U. S. barque *Peacock* during a cruise to and in and from the Pacific in 1824-1827 is valuable for its record of naval doings on the west coast of South America while the wars for independence were still continuing, but especially for the narrative and descriptive pages resulting from a prolonged stay in the harbors of the Hawaiian and other Pacific islands.

The largest accession of naval material this year, how- Dahlgren. ever, indeed the largest accession of manuscript naval material the Library has received in any year, has been that of the papers, five or six thousand in number, of Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren. Beginning service in the United States Navy in 1826, Dahlgren was from 1847 to 1863 Assistant Chief and Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and it is not too much to say that in that office he revolutionized the system of naval ordnance in this country; and this was done at such a time as to have effects of the utmost importance in the Civil War. The papers begin with an interesting journal which the youthful midshipman kept on board the *Macedonian* during a cruise in 1826 and extend through Dahlgren's whole life. Their chief value is professional, in illustration of the whole development of naval ordnance under his care; but the letters, telegrams, and documents bearing on his service in the Civil War, ashore and afloat, in command of the Washington Navy Yard and of the South Atlantic

blockading squadron, and his correspondence with brother officers, especially with Admiral Foote (whose papers are also in the Library), are likewise of importance and interest. An especially poignant interest attaches to the extensive and devoted correspondence between the admiral and the youthful Colonel Ulric Dahlgren, his heroic son, whose brief and brilliant career is one of the bright chapters in Civil War history.

By transfer from the map division, the log book of the sloop *Hero*, Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, of Stonington, Conn., of an Antarctic voyage in 1820-21, has been acquired.

World War history is illustrated by a highly interesting story of war service, 1917-1919, kept by Herbert C. Brown, first during service in the American Ambulance Corps, and then in the fighting forces, and presented by Mr. Ralph M. Brown, librarian of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, of Blacksburg.

Russell.

Mr. Thomas Macdonough Russell, of Middletown, Conn., whose gift of the letter book of Commodore Thomas Macdonough was recorded in the last year's report, has this year presented a large and important collection of the papers of Samuel Russell, founder of the famous firm of Russell & Co., of Canton, China. It embraces files of correspondence, account books, bills, invoices, manifests of cargoes, prices current, etc., more than 1,000 pieces in all, and in view of the predominant position of Russell & Co. in the China trade, will be a most valuable source of knowledge for the early history of American relations with China. The papers begin as early as 1812, when Samuel Russell sailed to Coruña as supercargo on the *Jehu*, and embrace subsequent small ventures which led to the establishment in 1819 of the firm of Russell & Co. at Canton. Materials for the years 1819-1823 are practically complete, but the major part of the collection begins with March, 1831, when the Houqua-Cushing-Perkins interests were merged with Russell & Co., and Samuel Russell returned to the United States, leaving Canton activities in the hands of these partners. Letters from these partners make available a fuller amount of knowledge than any we have hitherto had con-

cerning American developments in the Far East in the decade of the destruction of the East India Co.'s monopoly and the coming of the Opium War.

The earlier portion of a career, famous in both the history of American scientific invention and that of American art, is illustrated by a remarkably interesting series of family letters written between 1816 and 1826 by Samuel F. B. Morse, with a few by others—36 pieces in all. *S. F. B. Morse.*

The Connecticut Valley Historical Society has generously presented, as of national interest, a body of some 170 letters, mostly written in the Hawaiian Islands between 1831 and 1854 by Richard Armstrong and his wife and other members of his family. The Armstrongs went out to the Sandwich Islands as missionaries and attained a position of influence. Their observations of events and conditions can not fail to be of value to the historian. *Armstrong.*

While Capt. Basil Hall was making in 1827-28 those journeys in "the States" which are recorded in his well-known "Travels in North America," his wife, a clever woman with some gifts of observation and expression, made her own record of what she saw and experienced in a series of letters to her sister, from which selections, amounting to about one-half, have lately been published by Dame Una Pope-Hennessy under the title "The Aristocratic Journey." The whole manuscript of the letters has been acquired by the Library. *Mrs. Hall.*

Several letters of Louis Kossuth, of his wife, and of Alexander Asboth are comprised in the collection mentioned later as deposited by Mr. F. E. W. Darrow.

The Library of Congress is under a peculiar obligation to collect and preserve manuscript material relating to the history of Washington and the District of Columbia. The earliest in date of such acquisitions during the past year has come by transfer and deposit from the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of 15 papers of the years 1791-1805, 11 of which are reports made in 1791 and 1792 by Maj. Pierre l'Enfant. Another group of early Washington papers, miscellaneous, purchased, falls within the same years. Still another miscellany, mostly of the period 1822-1861, is useful as illustrating in detail *District of Columbia.*

the methods by which the government of the District was administered in those days. Mrs. Fred E. Woodward contributed a collection of letters and of memoranda relating to early owners of land in Washington gathered by her late husband. From the estate of Mrs. Charles H. Babbitt came three volumes of newspaper clippings of articles and letters written by her husband between 1875 and 1920, and 23 volumes of more miscellaneous clippings, with index. Dr. Charles Moore, chairman of the Fine Arts Commission, continued his gifts and deposits of material of public interest, including letters of the late Hon. Henry White and of Edwin A. Abbey to Charles F. McKim.

Not a few of the year's accessions are of interest in connection with the history of individual States, regions, or localities. Thus, a journey of a Philadelphia girl to New England and back in 1788 is recorded in the journal of Susan Lear, of which Miss Helen S. Keep has presented a typewritten copy, accompanied by explanatory notes; and Mr. Charles E. Fairman has given a centennial history of the First Baptist Church in Fairfax, Vt., 1792-1892, prepared by Rev. Jude Fairman.

Massachusetts.

Massachusetts commerce at the end of the eighteenth century is illustrated by two interesting letter books of shipowners and traders—that of John Selman, of Marblehead, 1791-1797, largely concerned with the fortune of the schooner *Deborah*, a victim of predatory tactics attendant upon the war between France and Spain, and that of William Orme, of Salem, 1798-1801, concerning maritime transactions of large magnitude and wide range.

New York.

Mr. Frederick E. W. Darrow, of Saugerties, N. Y., has deposited a collection of letters, documents, parchments, and scrapbooks, of various dates from 1699 downward, pertaining to the career, ancestors, and family connections of Cornelius C. Schoonmaker, Member of Congress, 1791-1793, and Marius Schoonmaker, Member of Congress, 1851-1853. Included are a number of letters of the artist, John Vanderlyn, and, as mentioned above, of Louis Kossuth and Gen. Alexander Asboth.

For Maryland there is a volume of 11 documents entitled "Papers in Relation to the Claim of William DeCourcy, Esq., of Wye River, Maryland, to the Earldom of Kinsale and Barony of DeCourcy in Ireland, 1763," given by Col. Henry May, of Washington, and photostats of the Proceedings of the Revolutionary Committee of Harford County, 1775-1777. *Maryland.*

By gift from Mrs. Dean Mason, of Los Angeles, the Library has come into possession of a parchment having exceptional interest for dwellers in Washington, a deed by which Lord Fairfax, in 1761, conveyed to the celebrated George Mason a tract of 265 acres adjoining and thereafter forming a part of the estate of Gunston Hall. *Virginia.*

In addition to the important Virginian material in the Campbell-Preston collection already described, Virginian but of general Revolutionary interest, the Library has acquired by purchase an interesting group of 11 letters, written in the years from 1784 to 1793, mostly from Westmoreland County, by Capt. Lawrence Butler, a British sojourner, to Mrs. Anna F. Cradock, of Gumley House, near Harborough, in Leicestershire.

Two volumes of the papers of Gen. Thomas Sumter, chiefly of 1781, were purchased in 1916. To these has been added during the past year the land book of his estate (he died in 1832), valuable and interesting on account of the extent of his holdings, the public grants in recognition of his services in the Revolutionary War having amounted to more than 90,000 acres. Fourteen letters, 1839-1848, to and from Franklin H. Elmore, a prominent public man and bank president, were given by Miss Laura A. White, professor in the University of Wyoming. Events and conditions on a cotton plantation in the region near Beaufort before and during the Civil War are vividly shown in the journal, 1858-1864, of Mr. Gregory, proprietor of "Greenwood" plantation. *South Carolina.*

An incident of slavery in Florida is shown by a group of papers relative to slaves who were implicated in the murder of their master, Dr. W. I. Keitt, near Ocala, and to subsequent difficulties attendant upon the effort to sell them, 1860. *Florida.*

Louisiana.

Mr. Francis R. Taylor, of Philadelphia, has favored the Library with a typewritten copy of a "Journal of a Voyage up the Mississippi and Red Rivers from New Orleans" in 1806; Mr. George R. Harlow, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, with the original manuscript and a typewritten copy of a diary kept in 1835-1837 by Caroline Poole, who sojourned for two years as a teacher at Monroe, Ouachita County, La., "determined to like it."

Ohio.

Several score of letters to James Heaton, 1813-1838, are embraced in two volumes purchased during the year. Heaton was a farmer, trader, and Whig politician in Middletown, Ohio. One of the volumes is full of letters of Ohio Whig politics from Henry Clay, John McLean, Thomas Corwin, and others of less note. The other is composed mainly of family letters, illustrative of the fortunes of early settlers in southwestern Ohio.

Texas.

From a dealer in Germany was obtained a voluminous account, in German (357 pages), of the experiences of a German immigrant in 1837-1841, "Erlebnisse in Nordamerika und Texas."

West Indies.

Interesting material relating partly to Santo Domingo, partly to the United States, is contained in a *dossier* of about 130 pages concerning Citizen Roume, who was one of the civil commissioners sent out to the island by the French Government in 1791-92 and again in 1796-1800. It embraces correspondence which he held with the Minister of Marine and with Toussaint Louverture while on the island, and with various persons after his enforced retirement to the United States.

Other West Indian materials that may be named are the "plantation book" kept from 1791 to 1797 by the manager of Worthy Park Plantation in the island of Jamaica, a record and account book which has been exploited by Prof. U. B. Phillips in an article in the *American Historical Review* for April, 1914; and a manuscript, with photographs, on the island of Curaçao, prepared and presented by Mr. T. Frederick Davis, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Central America.

The accessions of Central American material are all linguistic: A Book of Chilám Balám presented in photostat by the Carnegie Institution of Washington; 128

photostat manuscripts of dictionaries, vocabularies, etc., of Indian languages of Central America and Mexico, transferred from another division of the Library; and typewritten transcripts of 10 documents in Kekchi, Poemchi, and Sotzil.

Similarly, by transfer from another division, the division of manuscripts has acquired typescripts, or typescripts accompanied by proof sheets, of "Between Worlds," by James Branch Cabell; of "Convention," by Theodore Dreiser; of "Bridal Pond," by Zona Gale; and of "A First Class Fighting Man," by George Sterling. Captain Pleadwell's notable collection of autographs has been reinforced by a similar collection, mostly British and American, deposited by Mr. George S. Parsons, jr., of Washington. Mr. R. M. Kauffmann, of the same city, has kindly permitted the photostating of 22 letters of important public men, selected from his collection of autographs, and has given a collection of letters and documents relating to equestrian statues. *Literary.*

Turning now to the Old World, we have to note further gifts due to the generosity of Mr. Kirkor Minassian, in particular a portion of a manuscript of the Koran, of date A. D. 1455, on parchment, illuminated in gold and colors; 19 various Persian and Arabic manuscripts, given by Mr. A. A. Kiachif, of New York; a palm-leaf manuscript, 32 leaves, of Buddhist Pali text, by Dr. Joseph F. Rock; and three Buddhist prayer rolls from Peking, deposited by Sergeant Roy E. Vogel, United States Marine Corps. *Oriental.*

Right Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Shahan, formerly rector of the Catholic University of America, has kindly presented to the Library a French Book of Hours, written apparently about 1500, and with some illuminations. Medieval science is illustrated by several manuscripts which have lately been transferred from another part of the Library, but were given some years ago by Mrs. H. C. Bolton, in whose husband's library they had been found, a volume forming part of the "Liber Secretorum" of John of Padua (XIIIth century), and two German treatises in the general field of magic and alchemy—the last modern. *Medieval.*

- Aeronautics.* Modern science receives a most interesting illustration in a document which came as a part of the Tissandier collection, a *procès verbal* of the balloon ascension of MM. Charles and Robert, December 1, 1783, signed by them at the time, and by the Duc de Chartres, Duc de Fitzjames, and others, together with a certificate of their second ascension the same day.
- English.* Prof. Henry Powell Spring, of Philipse Manor, N. Y., has given a vellum manuscript of English law cases, a book of considerable extent, running from Easter term in 2 Edward VI to Easter term 2 Elizabeth.
- Portuguese.* In a small group of Portuguese manuscripts there came some items of interest: a contemporary description of the services held in Paris in memory of Isabella of Portugal, wife of Emperor Charles V (1539); a genealogy of the kings of Portugal, in a volume illustrated with armorial drawings in colors (1641); a memorial in Italian, drawn up for the Pope, about 1641, in argument against the admission of an ambassador from the new King of Portugal, John IV, who had come to the throne by insurrection against the King of Spain; and an account in verse by a Portuguese naval captain, Lourenço Ribero Soares, of the Portuguese assistance given to the Venetians against the Ottoman power in the expedition of 1717 and the naval battle of Cape Mattapan.
- Russian.* By gift from Mr. Israel Perlstein, of New York, the Library has come into possession of a quite remarkable collection of Russian manuscripts. It includes five beautifully illuminated decrees on parchment given to members of the nobility by Charles XI of Sweden and the Russian sovereigns Catharine II, Alexander I, Nicholas I, and Alexander II, respectively, accompanied by seals and by other documents on parchment and on paper; also a unique collection of programs of operas and plays given in honor of the late Emperor Nicholas II, and menus of state dinners given by him or in his honor, most of these pieces, 54 in number, being highly decorated and illustrated in color.
- It may be estimated that, exclusive of photostats, the year's accessions amount to at least 100,000 manuscript pieces—letters or documents.

The broadsides acquired during the year include many curious items: Address to King George III, put forth by the *Pennsylvania Mercury* (1775, gift of Mr. Charles S. Jones); addresses to the electors of Middlesex County (1793) and the Federal Republicans of Sussex County, N. J. (1802); proceedings of the Jackson Republican convention of New Jersey (1830); an ode for the celebration in New York of the French Revolution of 1830, put forth by the printers of that city; a Greek proclamation of 1833 in favor of King Otho, by the Greeks in the United States; and a miscellany of broadsides and the like prints relating to Indiana and Illinois politics, mostly of 1830-1831, the gift of Mr. Joe L. Norris, of the University of Chicago. *Broadsides.*

In view of the great accumulation of additional material since 1918, a new edition of the "Handbook of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress" is urgently needed, but it must wait for the presence of an ampler staff. Since the departure of Mr. Philip L. McLean, the volunteer assistant who worked last year on the continuance of the handbook, it has not been possible to make any further progress. During the latter part of the year, however, Dr. Curtis W. Garrison, of the regular staff, has with great industry, and mostly out of office hours, compiled a list, briefly descriptive, of all our significant collections, so arranged as to enable readers to see just what materials we have for each of the successive periods of American history. This summary guide will be printed in the next annual report of the American Historical Association (1931, vol. 1), and in view of the care with which it has been prepared, and Doctor Garrison's exceptional knowledge of the contents of our collections, it will certainly be of great use to historical scholars and to the staff while waiting for the completion of a new edition of the handbook. *Handbook.*

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 *Modern Language Association.*

from 144 to 182, 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 the Abbot Williram's commentary on the Song of Solomon, from manuscripts in the libraries of Breslau, Dresden, Trier, Stuttgart, Innsbruck, Munich, and Leiden; two manuscripts of the romance of Perceval, Bern 113 and Herald's College, London, Arundel 14; the Roman du Saint-Graal, Bern 354; the Roman de Berinus et Aigres, Arsenal 3343; L'Ystoire de la Destruction de Troyes, translation of Guido delle Colonne's *Historia Trojana*, Brussels Bibl. Roy. 9240; Philippe de Mézières, *Le Songe du Vieil-Pèlerin*, Bibl. Nat. Français 22542; Bibl. Nat. Français 794, containing nine romances; the register of Abbot Adam of Peterborough, B. M. Cott. Vesp. E. xxi; and, of medieval treatises, *Speculum Sacerdotale*, B. M. Add. MSS. 36791; Roger Byrde, *Speculum Christiani*, B. M. Harley 6580; R. Higden, *Ars Componendi Sermones*, Bodl. 5; John Felton, *Sermones Dominicales*, B. M. Harley 868; Eligius de *Mirabilibus Mundi*, Worcester Cathedral MS. F. 19; the *Prick of Conscience*, St. John's Coll. Cambridge 29; and Nicole d'Oresme's translation of the *Ethics of Aristotle*, Brussels Bibl. Roy. 2902. Of later manuscripts, there are reproductions of Sir John Harington's MS. of his translation of the *Orlando Furioso*, from B. M. Add. MSS. 18920, and of the portion of the manuscript of "*Zadig*" preserved among the Voltaire manuscripts in the National Library of Leningrad. The association's new rotographs of rare printed books include the "*Tragedia intitolata Libero Arbitrio*" (1546), the "*Tragédie du Roi Franc-Arbitre*" (1558), and Crispin's "*Liberum Arbitrium, Tragedia*" (1559); Stephen Illyefalvi's Magyar version of Buchanan's "*Jephthes*" (1555); Jean Magnon's "*Zénobie*" (1560); the "*Nereus*" of Scipio Gentilis (1585); Angel Day's "*Life and Death*

of Sir Phillip Sydney" (1586); translations from Du Bartas's "Creation" (1595 and 1598); "The Wood-Man's Bear" (1620); various editions of Baltasar Gracián's "El Criticón"; and Gabriel Gilbert's "Les Amours de Diane et d'Endymion" (1657).

Miss Clemence's work on the Harkness collection (see *Harkness collection*, p. 84 of the last annual report of the librarian) has consisted of two operations, both concerned with the portion of the collection which related to Peru and the early *conquistadores* there. One of these operations was the making of a calendar of the whole Peruvian collection, 1,056 documents in all, composed in the usual manner of calendars, with brief descriptions of each document. The pieces range in date from 1531 to 1650, about half of them being of the earliest two decades, 1531-1550, and as more than 2,000 persons are mentioned in the letters and other documents, the calendar will open the way to much knowledge of early Spanish Peru. Its manuscript went to the Government Printing Office before the end of the year. It will make a volume of about 300 pages.

The other part of the work was to continue the full transcription, from the difficult Spanish texts, of the letters and other pieces chosen for explicit textual publication. These, selected as the most generally interesting part of the collection, were those written by or to the Pizarros and Almagro, the chief figures in the romantic conquest, or those directly related to them. Thirty-five such were immediately visible in the collection and were transcribed last year. The process of calendaring has revealed as many more, especially such as were found embedded in the minute books (*registros*) of the frontier municipalities of Chachapoyas and Guaranga. Two-thirds of these additional documents were transcribed before the end of the year. The full publication of these 70 texts from the dramatic period of 1531-1545 will surely make a volume replete with interest.

During the year Miss Susan M. Kingsbury, professor in Bryn Mawr College, has read page proof of Volume III of the "Records of the Virginia Company." The documents in this volume extend from the chartering of

the company in 1606 to the end of the year 1622. Their texts have been gathered by Miss Kingsbury from a wide variety of sources in England, as well as from the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library. The volume is expected to be published in the ensuing year. Provision has also been made for the printing of Volume IV, containing documents of 1623 and 1624, the year in which the company was dissolved.

*Journals of the
Continental
Congress.*

The Journals of the Continental Congress for 1785, prepared for publication by Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick under the arrangement described in the Librarian's report for 1929, will make two volumes. Of the first of these, Volume XXVIII, covering the proceedings of the Congress during the first half of the year 1785, galley proofs have been received and read. Volume XXIX is in the printer's hands.

Cataloguing.

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. Yet large portions of the earlier collections are still incompletely catalogued. Of these there is one which it would be especially difficult in 1931 to leave in that condition, and that is the Washington collection, on which large demands are being made and will continue to be made in view of the bicentennial celebrations of 1932. The Library has in previous years printed calendars of the Washington papers prior to the Revolutionary War, and for the period of that war elaborate calendars of the general's correspondence with the Continental Congress and with military officers. But though these cover what is most important in the period before 1784, the material for the remaining 16 years of Washington's life has remained neither calendared nor even catalogued. No further calendaring of any papers is possible in the present circumstances of the division, but with the aid of a temporary assistant during the first two months of the past year a beginning was made in the cataloguing of the Washington papers subsequent in date to 1783. Working from early July to early September, this assistant completed a simple catalogue for the six years from the beginning of 1784 to the beginning of 1790. A similar provision for the summer of 1931

enables further progress to be made in this direction. It is highly desirable that means for the study of Washington's Presidency should be made ample and facile, for while it is still the constant habit of school children and of their elders to concentrate attention upon the Revolutionary War, Washington the President is, at the least, quite as well worth the study of American citizens as Washington the General.

The repair shop, conducted under the authority of the Public Printer, has maintained its high reputation for efficient work. The total number of manuscripts repaired is reported as 34,921, the total number of photostats trimmed as 42,178, and 3,541 rotograph sheets procured by the Modern Language Association of America were mounted for binding. The number of books made up for binding was 209. The two large collections to the arranging of which, with a view to binding, members of the staff have devoted the greatest amount of attention, were the papers of President Cleveland and those of the Breckinridge family. In the former collection, of which 81 volumes, perhaps a fifth of the whole series, have now been bound, 62 more have been made ready for binding by the workers in the repair shop, and the process of chronological arrangement has been completed to the end of 1886; in the latter, to the year 1850.

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.

*Repair and
binding of
manuscripts.*

*Use of the
collections.*

Correspondence.

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.

Reproductions of foreign archives.

Even the accession of 100,000 original manuscripts is a minor addition to the division's materials for the study of American history in comparison with the quantity of photographic reproductions from foreign archives which the year has brought. The operations for this purpose have, as in the three years preceding, been conducted at the charge of the great fund contributed for that purpose by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jr., than which no subvention ever made has done so much to advance the study of American history in its European and otherwise external relations. A detailed report respecting work in Europe under this grant, in its fourth year, September 1, 1930, to August 31, 1931, will be supplied by Dr. Worthington C. Ford, representative in Europe of the Library of Congress, and printed on later pages (pp. 87-99). But inasmuch as the fiscal year thus defined is somewhat different in limits from that now reported upon, and inasmuch as a considerable portion of the grant is each year expended on this side of the Atlantic and does not come under the purview of the Library's representative in Europe, there is occasion for a statement here of results accomplished and materials received in the year beginning July 1, 1930, and ending June 30, 1931.

A small staff working in the division receives the photostats, photofilms and enlargements, or (in a few special cases) typewritten transcripts, checks them against the inventories which accompany each shipment, records the accessions, files the inventories in such man-

ner as to constitute, in the case of each foreign archive or library, a conspectus in archival order of what has been obtained thence, and catalogues the arriving materials in such summary manner as is possible with a small staff and an access of more than 100,000 documents a year.

The photographic films coming from Paris have from the beginning been accompanied by enlargements to the size of the original manuscripts, made from the films before they were dispatched to America. Toward the latter part of the year the practice was adopted of having all Spanish films sent to Paris, and having the enlargements, necessary for almost all practical uses of the films, made there before transmission of the latter to the Library. All other films, however, have come without these enlarged prints, and it has been part of the work of the local staff of Project A to furnish them with enlargements at such rate of speed as the facilities at its disposal in the Library building have permitted. The achievement of the past year is represented by 13,113 enlargements from films received from Spain, 2,100 from England, 1,944 from the Netherlands, and 44 from Italy—or 17,201 in all.

It has not been understood that the terms of the grant permitted its use for the preparation and issue of printed catalogues of the material acquired, and indeed this could not well be done while the material was arriving so rapidly, and arriving, often, in an order anything but systematic, dictated by casual circumstances in Europe. But the fifth year should furnish opportunity for rounding out the acquisitions into a more systematic body. A mass of more than half a million foreign documents will then have been accumulated for the benefit of the American historical scholar. It is difficult to contemplate leaving him without any published guide to such a collection or adequate means of knowing just what it contains. This presents itself as a problem requiring serious thought.

The reproductions received during the 12 months amount to 48,333 pages from Great Britain, 66,659 from France, 79,237 from Spain, 81,231 from Germany, 9,823

from Austria, 3,378 from Canada, and 32,113 from Mexico, and 2,863 from elsewhere—almost all of these last from places in the United States. The total is 323,637 pages. This total, for the fourth year of the project, is considerably less than the totals reported for the second and third years—less in the case of Great Britain, a little less in France and Germany, much less in Austria, a little more in Spain, much more in Mexico. The explanation lies in several facts. Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Norway accounted together for 112,506 pages in the record for year III. At the end of that year what it seemed profitable to obtain from them had been obtained, and they figure not at all in the account for year IV. Similarly, the useful material in the chief archive of Austria, which in the previous year accounted for 48,796 pages, was thereby brought that much nearer to exhaustion. On the other hand, while the materials for American history in England, France, and Spain are well-nigh inexhaustible, it is not practicable to compensate for the winding up of the work in countries less affluent in the materials we seek by large increase of production in the three countries named as most abounding. To wit, it is not physically possible—for with all the good will we so abundantly receive from European archivists and librarians, conditions of space forbid—that we should double our plant, at increased inconvenience to our hosts, in order to double production. In the case of England, there was for a time an unavoidable stoppage of work with the photostat at the British Museum, and the making of 2,400 prints from maps for the map division also contributed somewhat to reduce production there, map work of necessity proceeding more slowly than work with volumes of manuscript.

Special recognition for the large results achieved is due to the faithfulness, energy, intelligence, and systematic care of Miss Ruth A. Fisher, Mr. Abel Doysié, Miss Elizabeth Howard West, Mr. C. C. Griffin, and Prof. G. A. Rein, principal research assistants in London, Paris, Seville, Madrid, and Germany, respectively; of Dr. Adolf Bihl, who during most of the year had charge

of the work in Vienna; of Miss Maysie S. MacSporran, efficient conductor of the operations in Ottawa; and of Mr. Robert S. Chamberlain, of those in Mexico.

The most important receipts from England have consisted in the continuation to 1856 from the originals in the Public Record Office of the dispatches sent to the Foreign Office by the successive British ministers in Washington. From the War Office papers in the same establishment reproductions have been obtained of a selected series of volumes, 1758-1763, in the section designated as W. O. 34, the papers of General Amherst for the French and Indian War. From the British Museum, beside maps, the main acquisitions have been from the papers of the South Sea Co.; from the archives of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, they have been photo-copies of the remaining volumes of its journals prior to 1784. *From England.*

The French material has come from three sources in Paris: the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Archives Nationales, and the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From the first has come the greatest amount of material, but so miscellaneous from every period of French contact with America as to defy description in any brief summary. In the Archives Nationales a large amount of material has been derived from the records and papers of the Ministry of Marine relating to French naval action in the war of 1778-1783, a smaller amount from the section colonies, chiefly of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The important diplomatic material at the Foreign Office relating to the United States has been drawn upon, in the case of "Correspondance Politique, États-Unis," to 1792, in that of "Mémoires et Documents, Amérique," to 1772. *From France.*

The photo-films and prints received from Madrid have come from the Archivo Histórico Nacional, section Estado, and give the story of American-Spanish diplomacy to 1831. Those from Seville have been derived from the dispatches of the Governors of Louisiana and other papers in that section of the Archive of the Indies called "Papeles procedentes de la Isla de Cuba" or in less degree from that of the Audiencia of Guadalajara. *From Spain.*

From Germany. The photostats from Germany have been of two sorts. One group represents the materials for American history indicated by the late Prof. Marion D. Learned's Guide as lying scattered in a multitude of local State archives, in accordance with the decentralized archival system prevalent in that country—Bremen, Hannover, Magdeburg, Marburg, Münster, etc. The other represents an effort to meet American desires for fuller study of German immigration into the United States by extensive exploitation of the sections labeled "Auswanderung" in Berlin and other public archives. A beginning has been made with this class of material in the archives and libraries of German Switzerland also.

From Austria. Our accessions from the national archives in Vienna have this year consisted of photostats of the diplomatic reports on American affairs received by the Austrian chancery from its diplomatic representatives at the courts of Great Britain and France, from 1768 to 1824 in the case of the former country, from 1772 to 1779 in that of the latter.

From Canada. The photographic work in Canada has lain in two fields, both described in last year's report. Films and enlargements for the correspondence between the British ministers in (Philadelphia and) Washington and the governors general, lieutenant governors, and commanders of the forces in Canada and the other Provinces now joined in the Dominion, have been made both from the volumes specifically devoted to those exchanges and from the many other volumes in which single letters or small groups of them are to be found dispersed. The whole mass is now nearly ready for that process of arrangement, assemblage, and binding which will be necessary to make it thoroughly intelligible and useful to investigators. Of materials for the history of the War of 1812, on the other hand, a larger portion lies in a continuous series of volumes in the public archives of Canada, which can be photographed with more facility by a continuous operation not requiring much preliminary research. Reproductions of a number of these volumes have come to the Library, in bound volumes corresponding to those of

the original series, near the end of the year reported upon, and others are expected in the ensuing month. There have also been received from Ottawa photostats of a considerable number of muster rolls of loyalist military organizations of the period of the Revolutionary War. The archivist of the Dominion, Doctor Doughty, and the members of his staff, have in all ways favored Miss MacSporran's work with a good will that calls for special acknowledgment.

The work pursued by Professor Scholes during the year 1929-30 lay in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, his endeavor being to illustrate in all possible ways the diplomatic and other public relations between the two Republics from the beginning of Mexican independence to as late a date as might seem possible to the authorities of the ministry. A large part of the fruits of his final months came to the Library in the early part of the year now reported upon, but by reason of the reclassification of this archive mentioned in the preceding report, the order in which the material has arrived has not been such as to lend itself to summary description. Its dates have run from 1824 to 1882. *From Mexico.*

It had been hoped that Professor Scholes's successor, Mr. Chamberlain, might have the opportunity to follow a similar program in the archives of the Ministry of War and Marine, where there is much that illustrates the historical relations between the two Republics, but local circumstances made this impracticable, and Mr. Chamberlain, from the time of his arrival in October, devoted his months to work in the Archivo General and in the Biblioteca Nacional. From the latter institution Mrs. Jessie S. Pettyjohn, serving the Library during the interval between Mr. Scholes's departure and Mr. Chamberlain's arrival, had already reaped a considerable harvest. In both of these repositories Mr. Chamberlain's instructions have led him to choose those materials that have a bearing on the history of the United States as a nation rather than those which concern solely the colonial history of Texas, New Mexico, and California, materials more appropriately sought for by institutions in those States. In

the Archivo General he obtained much useful matter from the sections Operaciones de Guerra, Viajes y Descubrimientos, and Marina. A program devised along similar lines will be followed by his successor, Mr. Vernon Tate. A considerable number of copies have come from the section Tierras.

Throughout the year's work in Mexico it has received cordial support and the workers many personal favors from Señor Rafael López, chief of the Archivo General, and from Señor E. Fernández Ledesma, director of the Biblioteca Nacional. It is a pleasure to make acknowledgment of their kindness, and also of the valuable assistance rendered from time to time by the ambassador of the United States, Hon. J. Reuben Clark, and other officials of the embassy.

Doctor Ford's more detailed report will cover the operations of Project A in Europe to a time two months later than that at which the present report closes, but it may be useful to add, as respects such operations in Washington, that the next two months, July and August, 1931, will see an increase of some 35,000 in the number of enlargements from films held in Washington, special arrangements having been made toward that end.

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 operations of the historical mission for its fourth year, September 1, 1930, to August 31, 1931, have been conducted in the following countries: Great Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Austria, and Switzerland. They have, in general, been directed by the program established in the first year of the mission, but have also gone outside of that program when opportunities, unknown in 1928 or arising through the transfer and deposit of new and later official records in the public archives thus making them open to study and reproduction, have been offered. It would be impossible to show in detail the various classes of documents dealt with, and a summary of what has been accomplished must suffice.

In Great Britain there were made 31,178 prints, of which 19,068 were printed at the Public Record Office and 12,110 at the British Museum. The total was 932 prints more than had been made in the year 1929-30. At the Public Record Office the copying of the Foreign Office Series 5 has been completed through Lord Napier's correspondence to November, 1858. Beginning with the correspondence of Sir Henry Bulwer, that of J. F. Crampton, P. Griffith, J. S. Lumley, and Lord Napier were covered. By the transfer of the Foreign Office Series 115 from Cambridge, where the volumes had been previously deposited, to the Public Record Office, it became possible to fill the gap made by the omission of material best found in the archives of the Washington legation, so that that series has now been pursued through the year 1845, and includes papers related to H. S. Fox, R. Pakenham, and Lord Ashburton. It is hardly necessary to comment upon the importance of these diplomatic series to the student of American history in its foreign relations. Seven more volumes of the Amherst papers

(1756-1764) dealing with American affairs were completed, making a total of 22 volumes from that collection. The Colonial Office papers were also drawn upon for documents specially called for or needed to supplement what had already been taken. At the instance of Professor Notestein a series of parliamentary bills, 1620-21, were taken, illustrating the parliamentary methods and explaining the records of debates, in recognition of the work he has so successfully conducted in that special line. A body of Washington letters was photographed, mostly from public collections, but one from private possession, to be used in the memorial edition of Washington's writings, now in preparation.

In the British Museum were copied 22 volumes of the Bouquet Papers, 10 more volumes of the court minutes of the South Sea Co., making in all 32 volumes of those records, 16 volumes of the journals of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, completing the journals so far as they have interest for American investigators. A renewed effort to obtain permission to reproduce the American portions of the records of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge proved unsuccessful, as the society itself is preparing a volume of records on its work in Georgia, and another volume on New England is in process of compilation.

A volume of the Barrington diaries was also photographed in response to a special call for it.

A large number of maps, both printed and manuscript, were taken for the Library of Congress.

In the coming year the work of the mission in London will be extended and the two photostats will be run to their capacity. Miss Ruth Anna Fisher, research assistant in England, has continued to fulfill the duties of the office, as the results show. She adds:

No report of mine would be complete which did not mention the courteous helpfulness of the officials of both the Public Record Office and the British Museum, and it is with pleasure and grateful thanks that I do so.

In France the material continues to be abundant, varied in subject, and valuable. The number of photostats and

photofilm enlargements made was 76,631, of which 47,274 were photostats taken from 406 volumes, and 29,357 enlargements, taken from 48 volumes. The total compares very favorably with that of the previous year, 69,692. The distribution of the papers reproduced will indicate the general nature of the documents and their wide interest. The enlargements were from the two highly important series in the *Affaires Étrangères*, the one of *Mémoires et Documents, Amérique* (8 volumes), and *Correspondance Politique, États-Unis* (10 volumes), and the other from the *Marine* (30 volumes) in which the history of French colonization and naval operations is to be found. From the *Archives Nationales, Colonies* (C¹A), were supplied 22,431 pages relating to Canada (1540-1717) and furnishing letters to Colbert, Seignelay, and the *Conseil de Marine* from officials in Canada, and a wide range of memoirs on colonial matters, decisions of the *Conseil Supérieur* and of the *intendants*, and letters from missionaries. More than 9,000 pages on Canada, the West Indies, Louisiana, the American Revolution, and America in general were taken in the *Bibliothèque de l' Arsenal*. In addition to the photographs taken there were transcribed by hand 1,238 pages from two volumes which could not be photographed because of the binding. That difficulty is frequently encountered and must be met by taking the volume out of its binding and rebinding it when the photographs have been taken, or by filling in by hand on the photographs the words or syllables not reached by the photographing instrument, or by transcribing by hand pages impossible to be photographed. The privilege to take a volume to pieces has courteously and generously been granted to the mission on many occasions, but it is not one to be lightly abused and is resorted to only when it becomes necessary.

Outside of the offices of government are the collections in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* and in the *Bibliothèque de l'Institut*, so often supplementing and enriching the official papers by private correspondence or reports and memoirs secret at the time and never passing into the public records. The number of volumes from which the

12,846 pages have been drawn was 259, in which, as is evident, the material was occasional and widely scattered. Individual collections were those of Angrand, Colbert, Joly de Fleury, Clairambault, and Moreau. The original collections, designated as MSS. Français and MSS. Français Nouvelles Acquisitions, gave more than half the total number of pages, and from still another classification, MSS. Mexicains, came 2,644 pages, being papers collected or copied by Father Pichardo on the boundaries between the French and Spanish possessions in North America. The Bibliothèque de l'Institut held, among others, documents relating to the West Indies, maps, papers of Condorcet on slavery, and a biography of Vergennes. In these two libraries there are further opportunities remaining to be used. As the record of the results is completed, there is reason to be grateful for the foresight and accomplishment of the work of Mr. Waldo G. Leland in locating and listing the American material in Paris. Without his lists the work of the mission would have been greatly embarrassed. Mr. Abel Doysié continues in charge of the work in the various archives and institutions.

In Germany Dr. Gustav A. Rein has ably superintended the widespread operations of his research assistants, Dr. Paul Weidmann and Dr. Georg Smolka. Doctor Smolka has been in charge of the work done in Berlin-Dahlem, where the needs of the mission have been adequately met by the photostat installed by the German Government in the archives. That arrangement continues to be entirely satisfactory and has the advantage of offering a place to which the documents in collections outside of Berlin can be sent with assurance of safety and without that full responsibility which would be demanded if the mission had its own apparatus and operators. At Berlin-Dahlem 48,037 prints were made in the past year. The nature of the material is largely diplomatic and the documents were obtained from many places. In addition to those in the central Preussisches Geheimes Staatsarchiv at Berlin-Dahlem the Prussian archives at Breslau, Koblenz, Königsberg, Stettin, and Wiesbaden were used, as also those of the Bundesarchiv

and Stadtarchiv at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Some private archives gave from their possessions, such as those of the Fürstlich Wiedisches Archiv at Neuwied, and of the Fürst zu Solms-Braunfelsisches Archiv. The Preussische Staatsbibliothek at Berlin, the Stadtbibliothek at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, the Landesbibliothek at Kassel, and the university library at Königsberg, also contributed to the total. In following the lists made by the late Professor Learned and published in 1912 new material deposited or made available since that year was found and photographed. The range of this material is suggested by the following notes:

Political correspondence with the Prussian Legation in Mexico up to 1867 (the Foreign Office made accessible the material for the years 1860-1867).

Prussian reports and documents on the arbitration between United States and Mexico, 1838-1841, and the San Juan question, 1872.

Correspondence about the law of the sea, Prussian and United States, 1857-1861.

Political and commercial reports from Prussian representatives in Central America during the fifties.

Official papers of the provisional government, 1848-49, concerning the United States.

Travel journal of Prince Wied, 1832-1834.

Private letters of Ludwig von Roenne, 1836-1843, Prussian representative in Washington.

The material wanted by the mission in Hamburg and in northern and western Germany was exhausted by January, 1931. On that accomplishment Doctor Rein says:

The archives in northwest Germany have been visited and all important material was sent to Hamburg to be filmed; the material of less importance has been noted to be added to the lists in the Guide of M. D. Learned. (Kiel, Husum, Tönning, Oldenburg, Osnabrück, Münster, Düsseldorf, Schwerin, Strelitz, Hannover.) The material regards mostly emigration, partly commercial relations and consular reports, American shipping in the Napoleonic time; among them also a good collection of papers on the auxiliary troops for England in the War of Independence.

Having finished all that could be had in or near Hamburg Doctor Weidmann proceeded to cover south Ger-

many and moved to Munich, where he was given accommodation in the Hauptstaatsarchiv in that city. His material has come from that archive, from the Geheimes Staatsarchiv, and from the Kreis-Archiv of the same place. Not to incommode too much the central archive and to expedite the work of the mission it was found advisable to fit up a room in the building for the photographing and developing, and the conditions were thus much improved. The old "Jesuitica" records and the Bavarian diplomatic papers of the period of the American War for Independence were leading features of what was photographed. At Hamburg and at Munich no little attention has been given to the lists of emigration to the United States. The earlier portions, relating to proposed or actual migration in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, have a distinct historical flavor; the reproduction of those of a later period was suggested because the lists of German immigrants filed in the port of New York were destroyed by fire, and it was believed that it would be well to take the opportunity offered to make good the loss as far as possible. Like records were obtained from the archives in Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Mannheim, Darmstadt, Würzburg, and Speyer. These lists, prepared in all the detail of German thoroughness, may come to have a genealogical as well as economic interest, but they form only subordinate parts of what has been obtained in Germany. Doctor Rein specially mentions central and provincial documents on Prussian emigration, 1779-1862, and the emigration from west German States in the eighteenth century. In a private collection an important body of papers of the Texas-Verein, 1842-1862, was found.

Note should also be made of the large store of records in Herrnhut on the "Mährische Brüder" in Georgia and Pennsylvania, from 1734 on, which it is expected will yield rich historical material on the missions sent to the Indian nations at that time. As the custodians of these records courteously permit them to be sent to Dahlem, the photographing of them is already commenced.

It is a pleasure to record Doctor Rein's warm recognition of the courtesy and assistance given to the mission by the officials and caretakers in State, city, and private archives.

The position of the mission in Spain continues to be favorable to the objects it set out to attain. The difficulties met in the first years, due to stringent rules governing the use of manuscript material, and especially the taking of photographs, have been modified and the more important restrictions removed. That this was done at the intervention of leading Spanish historians and was recognized by the officials in charge of the archives, indicated a broader, more liberal attitude than had formerly been shown. The necessary formalities attendant on asking for permission to examine and photograph have been retained, but the time required to reach the end has been shortened, and some red tape has been eliminated. There is still a difference in the attitude of the keepers of the archives, some being more liberal than others, but in no case has the mission encountered opposition to its wants or refusal of a request the granting of which would expedite the work.

The resignation of Dr. Roscoe R. Hill, who had been the director of the mission for Spain, took effect at the end of August, 1930. He had dealt with the archives of both Seville and Madrid, and was proposing to include the archive at Simancas. By his tact and judgment he had won the confidence of the Spanish officials and had gained from them many concessions which rendered the operations of the mission possible in the face of the official rules that hampered its undertaking, and it is due to his quiet persistence and well-directed arguments that a better understanding came to pass and prepared the way for a reversal of a policy on historical research that existed in no other country than in Spain. I can bear high tribute to Mr. Hill's capable handling of the situation, extremely sensitive as it was to criticism or suggestion from without, and to his faithful performance of his duties to the mission, duties onerous, at times difficult, and involving no little travel to accomplish.

Miss Elizabeth Howard West, librarian of the Texas Technological College, who was entirely familiar by past experience with the Archivo General de las Indias at Seville, succeeded Mr. Hill in that city on September 22, 1930. She found that Doctor Hill had made requests for permits for certain series of papers, thus facilitating her beginnings, and she has continued with new "legajos" in the series Papeles de Cuba, Guadalajara, Mexico, Indiferente General, and Patronato. It would be difficult to frame a better summary of the nature of the papers than she has done in the following extracts taken from her report to me:

The Cuba legajos comprise the correspondence of the captain general of Cuba with the governors of Louisiana and the Floridas and the ministers and consuls of Spain in the United States, and a few reports of cases—military and civil trials, testamentary proceedings, etc., of historical interest, 1798-1820.

The Guadalajara legajos range from 1586 through 1782. The earlier group, legajos 1-236, 1586-1697, comprises consultas of the Consejo de Indias, royal orders, decrees, cédulas, official correspondence, expedientes, bearing upon the ecclesiastical and secular history of the district of the Audiencia of Guadalajara, and especially upon that of New Mexico. The later group, 252-514, 1604-1782, comprises official correspondence of the minister of the Indies with the viceroy of Mexico and the comandante general of the interior Provinces, and miscellaneous documents bearing upon the history of the Provinces, and especially of New Mexico and California.

The dates of the Indiferente General group range from 1511 through 1672. The earlier group, Nos. 416, 418, 419, 420, ranges from 1511 through 1576; it comprises royal orders, cédulas, etc., bearing upon early attempts at exploration and settlement in New Mexico, and Ponce de León's Florida expeditions; the later group, Nos. 744-782, dates 1596-1672, comprises consultas of the Consejo de Indias, etc., bearing mostly upon the history of New Mexico, with a little of Florida.

The Mexico group ranges from 1623 through 1700; it comprises letters, expedientes, reports, etc., bearing mostly upon the history of New Mexico, with also some Florida material.

The range of date of the Patronato legajos is 1523 through 1613; the content, miscellaneous documents regarding the northern advance from Mexico and the West Indies, with special bearing upon the history of New Mexico, somewhat upon Florida.

The director of the archive at Seville, Señor Bermudez Plata, has rendered freely and effectively the aid and

encouragement Miss West has asked and continues to give his considerate attention to the interests of the mission.

From September 13, 1930, to August 31, 1931, there have been taken at Seville 46,241 films. The four years of operations in the Seville archives have made a comparatively small beginning in the mass of documents. One of the largest depositories of American historical material in the world, it possesses what is necessary to a knowledge of the first centuries of Spanish America, from which the United States has drawn territory and with which its relations have come to be of increasing importance.

In Madrid the research assistant is Mr. Charles Carroll Griffin, who had special qualifications for undertaking the office and who has shown a ready apprehension of what could be done under the departmental regulations and of what ought to be labored for in order to advance the interests of the mission. He began his work on January 15, 1931, and has thus been a witness to the hesitations, uncertainties, and changes in the political life of Spain that have since occurred. These events have not affected the work of the mission and Mr. Griffin is able to report that the relations between the mission and the authorities in charge of the archives have been cordial and that the policy of the Government toward the work of the mission has remained unchanged. The archives throughout Spain are under the Director General de Bellas Artes. In the Berenguer government the office was held by Sr. Gómez Moreno, who was very cordial in his attitude to the mission; he was succeeded for a brief period by Sr. José Herrero, and on the declaration of the Republic Sr. Ricardo Ozueta was appointed. The general policy for controlling the archives is, however, suggested by a committee composed of historians and archivists, in which Sr. M. Gómez del Campillo, the director of the Archivo Histórico Nacional, has much influence. When the rules governing the use of archives in Spain are compared with those applied in other countries of Europe it is seen that there exists good oppor-

tunity to make them more liberal. That the rules or their interpretation do not restrict or embarrass the mission, but do hamper the private investigator, is reason for noting thus officially the situation and expressing the hope that eventually Spain may make her system more adequate to the demands of research and scholarship. The possession of so great a mass of records, which can not be used by Spanish historians in part or in whole, involves responsibilities to meet the needs of those who can use them to the advantage of history. Any reluctance to recognize those responsibilities would do greater injury to Spain than can be measured.

From the Archivo Histórico Nacional Mr. Griffin has copied the following:

Legajos: Estado, 5655 to 5663, inclusive, consisting of the correspondence of the Spanish ministers in Washington from 1829 to 1833, at which date the series in this archive ends; three legajos containing *expedientes* relating to the negotiation of the treaty of 1819; and one legajo containing correspondence on quarantine and sanitary regulations.

Legajos: Estado, 5537 to 5539, inclusive, 5541 to 5547, inclusive, and 5550 to 5555, inclusive. These legajos form a regular chronological series of *expedientes* concerning the United States, and among other documents contain many of the dispatches of the Spanish ministers in the United States which are missing in the regular chronological series of dispatches. The series begins in 1800 and the last legajo copied has to do with the year 1811, chiefly.

The mission had for some time considered the possible renewal of work in the Archivo General de Simancas, which had been interrupted for various reasons of expediency. The situation at the coming of Mr. Griffin seemed favorable to such a renewal. He made a preliminary visit in March, 1931, engaged a photographer of Valladolid, saw that he was properly instructed in the use of the special apparatus used by the mission, and provided material to be taken. The chief of the archive, Sr. Angel de la Plaza, was entirely friendly to the mission, is himself interested in photo-copies, and has shown a true sense of what could be done to further the use of the material in his charge so as to aid research students.

His staff has shown the same attitude, so favorable to the development of pleasant relations and to the avoidance of petty annoyances. Since April 1 photographs have been taken in the archive; the work has not since been interrupted save by the necessity of determining what had already been taken by transcript or by photography. Mr. Griffin indicates the following as a summary account of his labors at Simancas:

Sección Guerra Moderna. Legajos 6913, 6914, 6915, 7041, 7042, 7045, 7046, 7047, 7303. These legajos have to do with military affairs in Florida, Louisiana, and Provincias Internas during the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Sección Marina. Legajos 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, consisting of papers of the subsection "Expedientes de Indias," concerning the part played by the Spanish fleet in the West Indies during the years 1780-1783.

Sección de Estado. Embajada de Inglaterra, legajo 8294, consisting of papers relating to the proposed mediation of Great Britain between Spain and the United States in 1817-1819.

During the year there were taken 24,498 prints in Madrid and 11,291 in Simancas, a total of 35,789.

There have also been enlarged 45,535 Spanish films. This was done at Paris, as the conditions of cost and time were very favorable and the material thus becomes at once available to the student.

In February, 1931, work was resumed in the Haus-, Hof-, und Staatsarchiv in Vienna under the direction of Dr. Adolf Bihl. He gives the following notes on what he has located and photographed:

The diplomatic correspondence between the Austrian Court and State Chancellor (Hof- und Staatskanzler) and the Austrian ambassadors or ministers in London, Paris, Lisbon, and The Hague from 1768 to 1824, as far as it deals with American affairs.

Reports of the Austrian ministers to the minor German princes and imperial cities on recruiting by the English in Germany during the American War of Independence.

Politico-commercial reports of the Austrian minister at Washington to the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, taken from the files of the Administrative Record Office and the politico-commercial section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also all of the negotiations of a politico-commercial nature between Austria-Hungary and the United States.

Files of the Haute Police and the Administrative Record Office in so far as they deal with the emigration from Austria-Hungary to the United States.

In his work he has received all courtesy and aid from Professor Gross, vice director of the archive.

The mission has entered Switzerland and films are being made in the archives of Bern, Basel, and Zürich. In each place use has been made of the official photographer, working under the immediate direction of the archivist. As the material is distributed in time and subject it is a great advantage to have the advice and assistance of those in charge of the archives, and my thanks are given to Dr. Hans Nabholz, State archivist of the Canton of Zürich; Dr. August Huber, director of the archives of Basel; and Mr. G. Kurz, archivist of the Canton of Bern. There have been made 866 films in the three centers.

The total production of the mission for the year, including the enlargements of the Spanish films, was:

Great Britain.....	31, 178	Austria.....	17, 467
France.....	122, 166	Switzerland.....	866
Germany.....	99, 288		
Spain.....	127, 565		398, 530

In reviewing the year's work it is right to call attention to the service rendered by the mission to those interested in questions not within the actual province of the mission's operations, yet entirely proper to its purpose and sometimes helpful in its search for material. One who has concentrated upon a subject is in a position to locate documents unnoticed by the general investigator, documents in private ownership, or in series of manuscripts offering outwardly but little prospect of containing American material. While it has been impossible to yield to all the requests for aid made upon it, the mission has been as liberal as circumstances would permit, and sometimes more liberal than the results seemed to warrant. The minute and intelligent search of Mr. Henry R. Wagner on Agnese maps and atlases, which has proved so fruitful in results, called for all support on our part, and in the end the mission gained in its knowl-

edge of what he found and what part was required to complete the collections in Washington.

An exchange of information places such requests for aid upon a fair basis. A number of like requests have been dealt with and a number denied for good reasons. In no case were demands from the outside permitted to interrupt or delay the regular undertakings of the mission.

PROJECT C—UNION CATALOGUE OF MEDIEVAL MANUSCRIPTS

(From the report of the associate editor, Doctor WILSON)

The year has seen substantial progress on the Union Catalogue of Classical and Medieval Manuscripts, locally designated as "Project C." In the spring of 1931 the editor in chief, Mr. Seymour de Ricci, made an important tour of inspection to the Pacific coast with the Huntington Library as his chief objective, but with visits to the University of Louisiana, the University of Texas, the University of Chicago, the Newberry Library, and numerous smaller depositories en route. By personal inspection of this sort he has thus far catalogued approximately 3,000 codices and (usually in blocks) 4,500 fragments, in the following large collections: Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif.; Library of Congress; Newberry Library and University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Ricketts, Wilmette, Ill.; the private collections of Robert Garrett and Henry Walters, Baltimore, Md.; Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; the Pierpont Morgan, New York Public, and G. A. Plimpton Libraries, New York City; and J. F. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa. Photostat copies of his entries have been made and are available for consultation by qualified persons at the Library of Congress, but the cards as yet are arranged only geographically in the alphabetical order of States, cities, and libraries.

Tentative experiment last year with the interlibrary loan system convinced us that it furnished, wherever feasible, the best method of dealing with small groups of manuscripts in places more or less out-of-the-way.

The cooperation of librarians and private owners in this respect has been most gratifying; 87 groups, totaling 627 manuscripts and documents, have been sent to the Library of Congress from Florida, Nova Scotia, Washington, Texas, and many points intervening. Project C has in each case offered to pay the cost of carriage and insurance, and it is a tribute to the careful service of the American Railway Express that there has been not a single instance of loss or damage in transit.

Negotiations for these loans are often slow, requiring the sanction of directors or boards of trustees. At present we have definite assurances from 13 other libraries that they will send us their collections, numbering more than 50 manuscripts, in the fall of 1931. This will practically exhaust the possibilities of the loan system for our project.

Sometimes the rules of a library or the preferences of an owner forbid the transportation of manuscripts to the Library of Congress for inspection. In such instances, especially if the collections are located off the principal routes of travel, we have attempted to deal with the material by securing photostat copies of the manuscripts, usually of first and last pages. By this method, supplemented by the generous assistance of librarians who are often not especially trained for manuscript work, we have dealt with approximately 50 manuscripts distributed among 10 libraries.

In return for their contributions to the Egypt Exploration Fund, 37 American institutions have received, according to the published indices, 942 Oxyrhynchus, Fayûm, and Hibeh papyri. In this office Miss Dorothy C. Manning has sorted out the lists of the various holdings and submitted them to the institutions concerned, with results that are somewhat surprising: 15 report that the lists are accurate as printed; 13 report certain discrepancies; 9 have as yet not answered. One of the most prominent of American universities locates none of the 4 papyri assigned, and another, equally prominent, only 3 out of 13. In general it is the large institutions that report discrepancies, and the smaller ones that state the papyri to

be all in safekeeping as listed. Since the papyrus holdings are likely to interest a distinct type of scholar, it is planned to print the lists, when finally verified, in a separate section of the catalogue.

A tentative description of manuscripts owned by the New York Public Library was published by Mr. de Ricci in the bulletin of that institution for May, 1930, and comments and criticisms on the content and type of entry have been received from various interested scholars, some orally, some in writing. These have been of great value in guiding us toward a form of presentation which would be likely to meet the reasonable demands of critical scholarship. The entries, however, can in no case be very extensive, though it is desired to make them as accurate and informing as possible within the limits prescribed for the project. Our aim must be something in the nature of a census, a guide to the future labors of scholars in various fields, rather than an anticipation of their researches.

In the opinion of the editor, the most interesting single discovery among the smaller collections of the country has been at the Public Library of Lexington, Ky., which has owned since 1806 a cartulary and rental of the church and priory of SS. Peter and Paul in Ipswich, England. The librarian at Lexington, Miss Florence Dillard, persuaded the trustees to forward the volume to the Library of Congress for inspection. It was written about 1300, in several hands, but nothing is known of its intervening history until it was given to the library in 1806 by John Bobbs, of Lexington. This cartulary seems to be unrecorded by British historians, and no other cartulary of that priory is known to exist. The Public Library at Ipswich is understood to be making some effort toward the acquisition of the document.

It is pleasant to record the fact that this undertaking by the Library of Congress is becoming rather widely known, insomuch that in numerous cases the librarians and private collectors of the country are voluntarily sending to us information regarding their new acquisitions in the field of European manuscripts.

PROJECT B—INCREASE OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC APPARATUS

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

[In addition to the report of Mr. Kletsch, curator of the Union Catalogues, which, mainly statistical, is given below, we also have a report from Doctor Richardson, consultant in bibliography and research and also general director of operations under Project B. This consists chiefly of a review of the progress made in the course of the past four of the five years for which the grant was made. The annual reports for 1928, 1929, and 1930, however, cover the first three years in more detail, while the fourth year is quite fully treated in the curator's report below. A (partial) review at this stage may well be deferred until we can report upon the complete undertaking.]

The number of cards and locations produced and added to Union Catalogues this past year is 1,159,592, or 109,546 greater than the year previous. Added to this there were stamped on master cards 357,214 locations obtained by withdrawal of duplicates in revision.¹ This is the total production of Group I (printed book locations in America), the principal working tool of the project. In addition to this there were added 578,982 cards to the auxiliary groups, making a grand total of 1,738,574.

Wholesale production as carried on in its best form this past year has reached its limit, however, since the contents of the largest and most productive book catalogues have now been incorporated. Such catalogues as require specific handling, left for later insertion, will reduce future production to a minimum.

Next to increased production by the staff should be mentioned the aid rendered by other libraries in response to Doctor Richardson's appeal directed to the libraries not heretofore approached. The replies were most gratifying. The number of libraries actually responding, and in some instances making contributions of extreme value both as to quantity and quality, has risen to 87. The reaction to the appeal reflects a spirit that in some instances is inspiring, as in the case of already overworked librarians who volunteered to give their own time and holidays to comply with the request.

Much has been accomplished in promoting good will with libraries throughout the country, especially where

¹The total number of symbols denoting locations stamped on master cards up to date is 1,122,214.

neither reproductive methods nor printed catalogues were available. In these instances arrangements have been made for the loan of card catalogues, properly safeguarded, for photostatic reproduction by Union Catalogues.

The most noteworthy example of this sort is an arrangement made with the American Antiquarian Society. It is hoped that other similar arrangements will be made during the coming year.

The establishment of cooperation with the Philadelphia group is an outstanding example of minimizing work. In this group the University of Pennsylvania as the regional center, in association with 14 or 15 institutions in its area, is to maintain a union catalogue, which in turn will furnish Union Catalogues with a photostatic copy of the material contributed by members of the group. The results of this form of cooperation will mean much toward the perpetuation of Union Catalogues and deserves particular consideration.

Two coming events having a bearing on the work of Union Catalogues are the not distant opening of the new Folger Shakespeare Library and the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington. The interest in Shakespeare prompted Union Catalogues to treat Shakespeare out of turn in revising, so that it is a pleasure to announce a union catalogue of 17,776 Shakespeare items, containing, in addition to the holdings of contributing libraries, titles in the British Museum and Jaggard's Shakespeare Bibliography.

Similar treatment was accorded all entries under George Washington, and as a result a very interesting union catalogue of Washingtoniana can be reported containing approximately 5,000 items.

The method of clipping and pasting printed library catalogues, started during previous years in a more or less experimental way, has been the main source of increased entries in Union Catalogues this year. From the voluminous catalogues of the United States Surgeon General's Library and the Peabody Institute of Baltimore to the smaller catalogues of special libraries there have been

incorporated during the year the following printed book catalogues:

- Bowdoin College—German dialect collection.
- Brown University—Napoleon collection.
- California, University of—General library and Bancroft Library, Books relating to Spain and Spanish America.
- Cornell University—Icelandic collection, Jared Sparks collection, Kelly mathematical collection, Rhaeto-Romanic collection, Runic collection, Schuyler collection, President White library, Protestant Reformation collection, French Revolution collection.
- Grand Rapids Public Library—Furniture collection.
- Hispanic Society—Notes and monographs.
- Indiana, University of—Pliny collection, Livy collection.
- Massachusetts Horticultural Society—General catalogue.
- Peabody Institute, Baltimore—Complete catalogue.
- Stanford University—Hoover War Library (accessions list).
- United States Surgeon General's Library—Complete catalogue.
- Yale University—American Oriental collection, Henry Fielding collection.
- Zion Research Library—General catalogue.

For similar uses an effort is being made to secure two copies of all worth while printed catalogues, with most gratifying results. However, it is impossible to obtain copies of some catalogues, and in such cases photostating has to be resorted to.

Arrangements have been made with the Library of Congress card division whereby Union Catalogues is the recipient of all titles coming to the card division through orders, for which there is no prospect of a Library of Congress printed card and which do not appear in Union Catalogues. This has progressed to such an extent that in due time the holdings suitable for Union Catalogues of at least 12 large institutions now sending their orders to the card division will be incorporated in Union Catalogues. At present there have been received through this channel about 4,276 cards from the following libraries:

American University, American Antiquarian Society, California University, California State Library, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Chicago University, Crozer Theological Seminary, Duke University, Emory University, Grosvenor Library, Hill (J. J.) Reference Library, Huntington Library, Michigan University, New York University (Washington Square Branch), Notre Dame University, Peabody Institute, Princeton University,

Rochester University, United States Patent Office, United States State Department, Virginia University, Yale University.

In the future this form of contribution will be one of the most satisfactory and one of the most reliable, and it is to be hoped that more of the large institutions can be persuaded to join this movement.

With the issuance of Mr. Hastings's new handbook it is hoped that a considerable impetus will be given to the scheme outlined above, and that considerable help in return can be given to institutions when photostating apparatus is available for the joint work of Project B and the card division.

Arrangements have been perfected with the catalogue division of the Library of Congress to apprise Union Catalogues of all entries made for the Library proper, for the purpose of reproduction for Union Catalogues, so that a search in the public catalogue can be eliminated when using Union Catalogues.

Of entries for books on Mexican law, 1,079 were made in conjunction with the law division, which furnished an expert cataloguer who indicated entries and pagination. They were then copied by a typist of Project B. The photostat was then employed as a means of reproducing the number of cards necessary for a complete entry.

Cooperation in producing items for Union Catalogues was carried on with the accessions division regarding the Portuguese collection by the simple expedient of making carbon copies of order cards and filing these into Union Catalogues while the collection is awaiting cataloguing.

Similar cooperation was carried on with the map division by clipping and pasting Phillips's list of atlases and maps. A total of 18,684 slips were pasted with proper headings typed thereon.

The most important work of Union Catalogues, which does not lend itself to publicity, is the revision of the material gathered. This work has been performed by a highly trained group of employees who have been with the project since its inception. Revision has gone for-

ward to such a point that at the termination of the project completion is assured.

At the close of the coming year the project will have achieved in a large measure the work outlined and in many phases far exceeded it. The greatest stress of the final year will be laid upon the completion of the revision and of all the left overs of the original scheme, with a considerable decrease in procurement. This will be so largely owing to the increasing difficulty in obtaining material, although unlimited possibilities for increasing the holdings of Union Catalogues are awaiting future development. Another major operation during the coming year will be the perfecting of existing machinery and the establishment of new connections that will insure Union Catalogues' perpetuity. With these objects successfully accomplished, a select smaller staff will be able to assume and carry on the apparatus.

The placing of guide cards is keeping pace with the revision, and this phase of the work also will be completed by the end of next year.

Including all contributions to Union Catalogues, both in its main author catalogue and auxiliary groups, together with locations established, there have been gathered approximately 11,000,000 cards and locations as the result of four years of work.

The growth of Union Catalogues with all of its auxiliary groups for the 4-year period is as follows:

	1928	1929	1930	1931
Main record.....	4,439,335	5,542,662	6,592,708	7,752,300
Auxiliary groups.....	1,551,575	2,405,408	3,302,548	3,881,530
Total.....	5,990,910	7,948,070	9,895,256	11,633,830

Increase of the same groups over the same period:

	1928	1929	1930	1931
Main record.....	2,479,335	1,103,327	1,050,046	1,159,592
Auxiliary groups.....		852,713	897,140	578,982
Total.....	2,479,335	1,956,040	1,947,186	1,738,574

Record of master cards and locations:

	1930	1931
Master cards.....	5,827,708	6,575,734
Locations.....	765,000	1,122,214
Duplicate cards not yielding locations.....		54,352
Total cards and locations.....	6,592,708	7,752,300

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

(From the report of the chief, Doctor FURST)

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, the accessions to the Library through the division of documents were as follows:

DOCUMENTS:
Accessions.

How acquired	Volumes	Pamphlets	Total
Received by virtue of law.....	3,075	4,724	7,799
Gifts of the Government of the United States in all its branches.....	1,280	2,065	3,345
Gifts of State governments.....	3,349	12,655	16,004
International exchange.....	13,529	19,921	33,450
Gifts of local governments.....	2,815	4,363	7,178
Gifts of corporations and associations.....	65	126	191
By transfer.....	1,415	1,969	3,384
Total received.....	25,528	45,823	71,351
By purchase, exchange, deposit, and transfer (counted in accessions division).....	2,400	3,772	6,172
By binding periodicals ¹	1,316		1,316
Total handled.....	29,244	49,595	78,839
Maps and charts.....	6,661		6,661

¹ A total of 6,219 volumes were sent to the bindery, and 5,371 pamphlets were bound into covers.

The activity of the division during the year has been intense. The annual accessions for 1929-30 numbered 72,994 volumes and pamphlets, while the 1930-31 year was 78,839, approximately an increase of 6,000. The number of letters sent out has sprung from 5,048 last year to 8,205 this year, an increase of more than 50 per cent. In addition to the usual exchange with foreign governments, all the important cities in Great Britain

and the Dominions, Italy, Germany, and France were circularized, as well as all the town clerks of our American cities, and, failing a response from them, another "follow-up" letter was sent to the local library.

The chief of the division contributed an article of 2,700 words on "Government Publications" to the *Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences*, which will appear later.

In addition, the chief contributed two articles to the *United States Daily* on the activities of the division, which appeared in the numbers of November 18-19, 1930.

INTERNATIONAL
EXCHANGE:
Vatican City.

A formal agreement has been reached with the *Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana* by which a regular exchange of official publications is established, the Vatican library receiving a "partial" set and the Library of Congress all the publications issued by order of or with the concurrence of the Vatican. In addition, the Pro-Prefect of the Vatican, Mgr. Tisserant, is making strenuous efforts to complete our collections of Vatican serials, and, among other things, has made up a complete set of the *Civiltà Cattolica* since 1850. The negotiations for the exchange were considerably furthered and accelerated by the kindly and unwearying offices of the Apostolic Delegation in Washington, and our thanks are due not only to His Eminence the Cardinal-Secretary of State Pacelli but also to Mgr. Fumasoni-Biondi and to Mgr. Marella, the Auditor of the Delegation.

Persia.

The presence in this country of Dr. Issà Sadiq, chef de cabinet in the Ministry of Justice, and former Director of Public Education in the Ministry of Education of Persia, has also led to negotiations for a "partial" exchange with the Persian Government, which now only awaits the signature of the Persian Minister of Education. The publications of Persia are growing constantly, both in quantity and in importance, and with the increasing interest in oriental affairs, will be in greater demand.

Afghanistan.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Richard Roy Maconachie, C. I. E., British Minister to Afghanistan, and Mr. Renwick S. McNiece, American Consul in Karachi, it has been possible to establish exchange relations with the central kingdom of Asia, whose strategic position at the heart of

the restless continent gives it, with the entrance of Asia into world economics, an added importance. The official gazette of Afghanistan is the "*Islah*," the recognized organ of official opinion, more official than the older Amán-i-Afghán or the Ittihád-i-Mashriqi of King Amanullah's time, but still scarcely corresponding to what we understand by an official gazette, since, in addition to official notifications, it contains articles of general interest and extracts from foreign newspapers. The Afghan year begins on August 8 and ends on August 7. The gazette is numbered consecutively but the volumes are not numbered in occidental fashion.

The only two Mexican States with which in the past no ^{Mexico.} exchange of the Congressional Record for the official gazette had been established, have now been included, San Luis Potosí and Morelos.

The exchange with Greece, which had been unfortu- ^{Greece.} nately interrupted in the summer of 1930, has now been resumed as from November, 1930, so that the number of governments with which the United States exchanges official publications is now, "complete" exchange, 62; "partial" exchange, 50. The following institutions—Reichsfinanzministerium, Berlin, Germany; Office National du Commerce Extérieur, 22 Avenue Victor Emmanuel III (8^e), Paris, France; Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Città del Vaticano, Italy—have been added to those that receive the Congressional Record, beginning with the next Congress, making a total of 105 exchanged for official gazettes, using the entire quota allowed the Library and imposing an increase of this number. This increase was provided for by Senate bill 1312, which was not voted on by the Seventy-first Congress, but will presumably be introduced again in the next Congress.

A considerable number of unofficial publications were ^{UNOFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS:} obtained from foreign countries by international exchange through the division of documents, notably from Italy, by the courtesy of His Excellency Giovanni Giurati, President of the Camera dei Deputati and Secretary General of the Partito Nazionale Fascista, from whom we received a complete collection of the Fogli d'ordine.

These bulletins are orders sent to all the officers of the party throughout the country; they contain many proclamations of Mussolini and are a primary source for the history of the Fascist Party. They can not be obtained by purchase. From Uruguay, whose literature, together with that of Colombia and Nicaragua, is too little known in this country, many noteworthy contributions from present-day popular writers were received. A number of such works was also received from Brazil, Guatemala, and Ukraine.

Dissertations.

At the suggestion of the Chief of the Division, a meeting was held at the Smithsonian Institution at which it was decided that all the foreign universities are to be circularized for their doctoral dissertations. At present these are coming in only sporadically and not from all countries. This material, which in the past came through the Smithsonian division, will in future come through this division.

SPECIAL ACCESSIONS:
Italy.

The Library was luckily able to satisfy the urgent requests, made through the Italian Embassy in Washington, as well as by the personal visit of the Librarian of the Senato, Commendatore Corrado Chelazzi, for the bills and resolutions of the United States Congress which are not included in the usual exchange and which were required for the new Ufficio degli studi legislativi. Commendatore Chelazzi was able, in repeated visits to the Library of Congress, to acquaint himself in detail with our wants of Italian documents, and his kindly intervention has added considerably to our Italian holdings. Among the more important accessions are especially noteworthy: From the Camera dei Deputati, "Opere sul Fascismo possedute dalla Biblioteca della Camera dei Deputati al 30 giugno 1930, anno VIII." Rome, n. d.

The only Green Books we still lack are Nos. 8-10, 12-15, 17, 25, 33, 36, 45, 70, 72 bis, 75, 80, 82, 88, 131 (following the numeration given in the 1924 edition of *Pubblicazioni edite dallo stato o col suo concorso (1861-1923)*, Catalogo generale, column 35-46).

Italy. Parlamento. Camera dei Deputati. Raccolta degli atti stampati:

Documenti. XXIII Legislatura, Vol. I-VI (797-802).
 XXIV Legislatura, Vol. I-XI (887-897).
 XXV Legislatura, Vol. I-II (943-944).
 XXVI Legislatura, Vol. I-IV (985-988).
 XXVII Legislatura, Vol. I-V.

Atti. (Disegni di legge e Relazioni):

XXIII Legislatura, Vol. I-XXXIII (785-796).
 XXIV Legislatura, Vol. I-XXXII (855-886).
 XXV Legislatura, Vol. I-XII (931-942).
 XXVI Legislatura, Vol. I-XXI (964-984).
 XXVII Legislatura, Vol. I-XXXVIII.

The return from the requests to the Italian cities has been especially gratifying. Among some of the more important accessions may be enumerated:

Brescia. Consiglio Comunale. Atti del Comune di Brescia. 1866-1923, with the exception of 16 years. 41 vols.

Fiume. Commissariato al porto. Bollettino mensile. 1926-28. 3 vols.

Consiglio provinciale dell'Economia del Carnaro. Bollettino. 1928-1929. 2 vols.

Milano. Comune. Atti del Comune di Milano. (Title varies: 'Atti del Municipio.') 1908/09-1924/25. 22 vols.

Ragioneria. Bilancio preventivo. (Title varies: Bilancio di previsione, Progetto di bilancio.) 1884-1929. 44 vols. (1894 and 1901 lacking).

Comune. Note illustrative del bilancio di previsione. (Title varies: Relazione della Commissione Riveditrice del Bilancio preventivo; Relazione dei revisori del Conto Consuntivo.) 1884-1929. 16 vols.

Torino. Commissione chiamata a riferire sul progetto di bilancio. Relazione sul bilancio. 1850-1923. 45 vols.

Ufficio del lavoro e della statistica. Bollettino mensile. 1915-25. 8 vols.

Verona. Bilancio preventivo delle entrate e delle spese. 1898-1930. 22 vols.

Relazione al consiglio comunale sul bilancio di previsione. 1907-26. 6 vols.

Comune. Conto consuntivo. 1892-1926. 19 vols.

A circular letter was also sent to the *Prefetto* of every province for the publications of the Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia, which has taken the place of the old Consiglio Provinciale, although, of course, it differs from

it in many ways. These letters were supported by a circular from the Italian Prime Minister and are beginning to show excellent results, but it will be more fitting to postpone enumeration of these to next year's report, as a greater part of the shipments is still under way.

Among a few that have already arrived are:

Massa Carrara (provincia). Consiglio Provinciale. La vita economica nella provincia. 1926-28. 3 vols.

Piacenza. Atti del Consiglio Provinciale. 1921-28. 8 vols.

Malta.

One of the most notable gifts of the year was the long run of the Official Gazette of Malta, brought together with great difficulty by Signor Han P. Scicluna, Librarian of the Public Library of Malta, and presented by him personally to the Library of Congress. This gazette was begun in 1812 and has continued without interruption. The Library still needs a number of years which Signor Scicluna has considerable hopes of collecting. The years presented were 1817-1830, 1832-1836, 1839-1842, 1844, 1849-1851, 1853-1856, 1858-1861, 1864, 1866, 1868-69, 1875-1877, 1879-1884, 1902-1904.

*Switzerland
Geneva (Canton).*

Through the intervention of the Librarian of the League of Nations, Dr. T. P. Sevensma, the Library has received as a gift of Monsieur F. Gardy, director of the Bibliothèque publique et universitaire de Genève, 291 volumes of the proceedings of the cantonal council, and also 12 volumes of the proceedings of the municipal council of Geneva:

Exposé succinct des délibérations du Conseil représentatif de la République et canton de Genève, 1821-24. 4 volumes.

Mémorial des séances du Conseil représentatif, 1828-42. 27 volumes.

Mémorial des séances du Grand Conseil du canton de Genève, 1842-1929. 260 volumes.

Mémorial des séances du Conseil municipal de la Ville de Genève, 1918-1930. 12 volumes.

Russia.

After several years of energetic but fruitless efforts, we have at last, through the talents of our New York dealer, been able to obtain an almost unique publication. It was printed in a very limited edition and never distributed, and is so little known that it has generally been denied

that it was ever actually printed, namely, the "Stenograficheskii Otchet 5-oï Sessii Gosudarstvennoi Dumy 4-go Sozyva," or Stenographic Report of the Fifth Session of the Fourth State Duma, the last tragic session, whose termination marked also the end of the Parliament of the Russian Empire (April 27, 1906, to February 25, 1917 (old style)). This acquisition makes our set of stenographical reports of the Duma absolutely complete and probably the only complete one on this side of the Atlantic.

On the 27th of April, 1917, which was the birthday of the Duma, there was held a final gathering in the form of a 1-day conference of the members of all the four Dumas. The stenographic report of this conference, "Stenograficheskii Otchet Zasiédaniâ Chlenov Gosudarstvennoi Dumy, Pervago, Vtorogo, Tret'ïago i Chetvertago Sozyvov," has also been acquired by the Library of Congress.

The short-lived Constituent Assembly, January 5-6, 1918, was the final attempt to gather the representatives from all parts of Russia to decide her future political status. The stenographic reports of this assembly were forbidden to be circulated, under severe penalties, and most of the copies were destroyed by Government order. This very scarce document, "Stenograficheskii Otchet. Pervyi Den' Vserossiiskago Uchreditel'nago Sobraniâ. Zasiédanie 5-6 ianvariâ 1918," has been presented to the Library of Congress by our faithful New York dealer, and completes the picture of Russian parliamentary life. It is a source of invaluable information to the student.

The exchange with Russia has continued to yield excellent fruits, and the publications of the U. S. S. R still continue to outnumber those of any other country, excepting, of course the United States. It would be impossible to give even a faint idea of the infinite variety of documents received. It would, moreover, be superfluous, as the Russian section of the List of Serial Publications of Foreign Governments, which will be published in 1932, will give a complete picture of the holdings of the National Library.

Of quite exceptional importance among the Russian publications is the second of the only two general censuses that have been held in Russia—the first one, “Pervaia Vseobshchaya Perepis’ Naseleniia Rossiiskoi Imperii 1897 g.,” consists of 128 volumes (and was purchased). Of the second one, “Vsesoiuznaya Perepis’ Naseleniia 1926 g.,” 56 volumes have been received, more than half of the total number to be published.

The Library has also purchased 50 volumes of a particular interest. These were compiled by the Russian general staff, for a selected circle of army officers of the very highest rank, and were strictly confidential. They consist of secret material giving information concerning conditions in the Russian Army, as well as of the armies of European and Asiatic countries, military preparedness, mobilization plans, military activities and operations, strength of the armies, etc. The titles vary. Only a few of the more important ones can be enumerated here:

Vooruzhennyia sily Germanii (military forces of Germany). 1912–1914.

Vooruzhennyia sily Rumynii (military forces of Rumania). 1912.

Vooruzhennyia sily Gretsii (military forces of Greece). 1912.

Vooruzhennyia sily Gollandii (military forces of Holland). 1911–12.

Vooruzhennyia sily Iaponii (military forces of Japan). 1911.

Vooruzhennyia sily Shvetsii (military forces of Sweden), 1911.

Vooruzhennyia sily Belgii (military forces of Belgium), 1911–12.

One of the most important political bodies in Imperial Russia during the World War was the Special Conference for Discussion and Unity of Operations for the Defense of the Empire. It consisted of the Czar, the Cabinet Ministers, Representatives of the Duma, and a very few elevated military and political officers. Their journal was published in a very limited edition and solely for the use of the members of the Conference itself. They consist of documents of absorbing interest, which shed much light on many sides of the economical, financial, and diplomatic life of the Russian Empire during the World War in the years 1915 and 1916. The title is “Zhurnal Osobago Sovireshchaniiia dlia obsuzhdeniia i ob’edineniia miëro-

prîiatii po oboronê gosudarstva." These two volumes were also obtained by purchase.

We must not omit to mention the work "Pîatiletnii Plan Narodno-Khozâistvennogo stroitel'stva. Moskva, 1930," 3 vols., the official exposition of the 5-year plan, one of the problems attracting the attention of the whole economic world.

Another important accession is the Voenno-Statisticheskoe Obozrieniê Rossiïskoi Imperii (Military Statistical Review of the Russian Empire). These 34 volumes are of paramount historical importance and are of inestimable value as reference works.

Taken in all, the Russian accessions of the year have so enlarged the collections of the Library that these now make available here a reasonably comprehensive documentation of Russian history and government.

In March, 1931, we received from the national Library ^{Finland.} of Finland a handsome collection of reports of the various parliamentary committees (both standing and special) amounting to some 485 volumes and 734 pamphlets, and covering the years 1859-1928.

Through the intervention of the State Department we ^{Morocco.} have been able to purchase the Bulletin Officiel, the weekly official gazette of French Morocco, for the years from 1912-1929. The importance assumed by Morocco at various moments during this period in international affairs gives an enhanced interest to this set of documents, which, without the aid of our consular agent, it would have been impossible to procure.

It was also by means of the State Department, as well ^{Turkey.} as with the assistance of the Librarian of Angora, that we were able at last to complete our set of the Parliamentary Debates of the Great National Assembly of Turkey since its initiation in 1920. It was the first four years of this serial that we lacked, precisely the years of greatest historical importance, when the Ghazi was waging against terrific odds the battle for the creation of the Turkish Republic. The issue was almost completely destroyed by a fire, and the library that obtains this set must consider itself lucky, indeed. There may be one in

Paris; the National Library in Angora itself was long without one; there is almost certainly no other in this country. It is the principal and primary source for the study of contemporary Turkish history and for biographers of Mustapha Kemal Pashà Ghazi.

Spain.
Exposición Ibero-
Americana.

Mr. Roscoe R. Hill, special agent of the Library of Congress at Seville, sent 45 volumes and 44 pamphlets, the gifts of the commissioners of Chile, Mexico, Colombia, Republica Argentina, as well as of the Royal Commissioner of the Exposición, among which may be noted the following:

- Exposición Ibero-Americana. La labor de un año. 1922-October-1923. Sevilla, 1924. 124 p. 1 plan.
- Exposición Ibero-Americana. 1929-1930. Guía oficial. Barcelona, Madrid, Sevilla. 197 p. 2 maps.
- Exposición Ibero-Americana.
—— Guía de la exposición histórica y cartográfica del descubrimiento y colonización de América. Sevilla, 1929. 74 p.
- Exposición Ibero-Americana. Barcelona. 48 p. 1 map.
- Exposición Ibero-Americana. Sevilla. 1929-1930. Barcelona, 22 plates.
- Exposición Hispano-Americana. Sevilla. Emplazamiento Parque y jardines, Edificios, proyectos. Sevilla. 45 p. 1 plan.
- Plano de la exposición Ibero-Americana y de Sevilla. Turismo.
Monumentos notables—teatros, cines, cabarets-hoteles-restoranes y ventas, casinos, consulados, excursiones artísticas, garages, líneas de tranvías ferrocarriles, servicio aéreo-oficina de turismo.
- Exposición Ibero-Americana. Sevilla, 1927. Programma. 24 p. 1 plan.
- Exposición Ibero-Americana. Reglamento general. Sevilla, 1928. 31 p. 5 plates, 4 plans.
- Exposición Ibero-Americana. Catálogo del palacio de bellas artes. Sección de arte antiguo. Sevilla, 1930. 241 p. 115 plates.
- Exposición Ibero-Americana. 1929-1930. Catálogo de la sección de arte antigua. Palacio mudéjar. Sevilla, 1929. 176 p.
- Sección del libro. Reglamentos. Barcelona. 32 p. 3 plans.
- Palacio de la Argentina. 12 plates.
- Catálogo del pabellón real. Casa de S. M. Sevilla, 1930. 20 p. 6 plates.
- Sevilla (España), 1929-1930. Catálogo oficial. Barcelona, 1929, 496 p.
- Catálogo-guía del pabellón de Chile. Sevilla, 1929-30, 83 p.
- Pabellón Argentino. Acta de fundación de la ciudad de Buenos Aires. (11 de junio de 1580.) Sevilla, 6 p.

- Exposición del libro Argentino. Catálogo de algunas publicaciones modernas. Sevilla, 1929. 209 p.
- La Razón. Anuario 1929. Aspectas descriptivos y artísticos de las actividades argentinas. Economía. Finanzas, Agricultura, Ganadería, Comercio, Bellas Artes, Literatura, Teatros, Deportes, Ferrocarriles, Provincias y Territorios. La Argentina en la Exposición Ibero-Americana de Sevilla. Buenos Aires, 432 p.
- Diego Aranda. Anuario ilustrado hispano-chilero. Santiago de Chile, 1929. 409 p. Obra dedicada a las exposiciones de Sevilla y Barcelona.
- Chile. Ministerio de obras públicas, comercio y vías de comunicación. Dirección de obras públicas. Inspección general de geografía. Mapa de Chile, con red caminera. Escala 1:750:000. Reducción del mapa de Chile de la ex-oficina de Mensura de Tierras. Año 1926. Santiago de Chile. 20 plates.
- Rolando Menares Garay. La escuela naval de Chile. 1818-1928. Monografía escrita por encargo de la superioridad naval para la exposición de Sevilla. Valparaíso, 1929. 130 p.
- Exploraciones y estudios hidrográficos. Contribución de la armada de Chile a la exposición de Sevilla. Santiago (Chile), 1929. 472 p.
- Augustín Edwards. Mi tierra. Panorama, reminiscencias, escritores y folklore. Valparaíso, 1928. 393 p.
- La Provincia de Nuble (Chile) en la Exposición de Sevilla. Santiago de Chile, 1929. 216 p. 2 maps.
- J. T. Medina. Chilenismos. Apuntes lexicográficos. Publíquese a expensas de la comisión oficial organizadora de la concurrencia de Chile a la exposición Ibero-Americana de Sevilla. Santiago de Chile, 1928. 383 p.
- J. T. Medina. Historia de la Real Universidad de San Felipe de Santiago de Chile. Santiago de Chile, 1928. 373 p. Tomo II. Documentos.
- Domingo Amunategui Solar. El cabildo de la serena (1678-1800). Publíquese a expensas de la comisión oficial organizadora de la concurrencia de Chile a la exposición Ibero-Americana de Sevilla. Santiago de Chile, 1928. 223 p.
- Ricardo E. Latcham. La alfarería indígena chilena. Santiago de Chile, 1928. 232 p. 56 plates. Publíquese a expensas de la comisión oficial organizadora de la concurrencia de Chile a la exposición de Chile a la exposición Ibero-Americana de Sevilla.
- Ricardo E. Latcham. La prehistoria Chilena. Santiago de Chile, 1928. 243 p.
- Cartas de Pedro de Valdivia que tratan del descubrimiento y conquista de Chile. Edición facsimilar dispuesta y anotada por José Toribio Medina. Sevilla, 1929. 253 p.
- Diego Monsalve. Colombia Captera. Información histórica, política, civil, administrativa, geográfica, demográfica, etnográfica, fiscal, económica, bancaria, postal, telegráfica, educacionista, sanitaria, departamental, minera, agrícola, industrial, comercial,

ferroviaria, diplomática y general, producción y exportación de café de la República de Colombia. Obra ilustrada con 470 fotograbados y 27 páginas en colores. Barcelona, 1927.

Cuba. Boletín oficial de la comisión del gobierno de la República de Cuba a la Exposición Ibero-Americana de Sevilla. La Habana. Núm. 8-15, marzo-octubre, 1928.

Asociación de almacenistas y cosecheros de tabaco de Cuba. Concurrencia a la exposición Ibero-Americana. La Habana, 1928. 78 p.

México. Secretaría de educación pública. La casa del estudiante indígena. 16 meses de labor en un experimento psicológico colectivo con Indios. Febrero de 1926-Junio de 1927. México, 1927. 164 p.

México. Secretaría de educación pública. Las misiones culturales en 1927. Las escuelas normales rurales. México, 1928. 470 p.

México. Secretaría de educación pública. Noticia estadística sobre la educación pública de México correspondiente al año de 1925. México, D. F., 1927. 387 p.

México. El sistema de escuelas rurales en México. Publicaciones de la secretaría de educación. México, 1927. 358 p.

Libro de oro ibero-americano. Catálogo oficial y monumental de la exposición de Sevilla, editado por la unión ibero-americana. Vol. 1 (1929?). Printed at Santander.

From the Duke of Alba, Minister of State:

Lettres de Prosper Mérimée à la comtesse de Montijo, mère de l'impératrice Eugénie, publiées par les soins de Duc d'Albe. Paris. 1930. 2 vols. Vol. I. 1839-1853; Vol. II. 1854-1870.

France.

From the Service de Information Parlementaire Étrangère of the Chambre des Députés:

Les dettes interalliées par Monsieur Charles Dumont, sénateur, rapporteur général de la Commission des finances du Sénat. Session ordinaire. Sénat 1929. No. 494.

A second set required by our Legislative Reference Division, of the "Bulletin de l'Information Parlementaire Étrangère."

*Indochine
Française.*

Journal officiel de l'Indochine française. Première partie, 1889-1901, 13 volumes; deuxième partie, 1889-1901, 13 volumes. Part I deals with Cochin-China and Cambodia, and continues the Journal officiel de la Cochinchine française. Part II deals with Annam and Tonkin and continues the Bulletin officiel du protectorat de l'Annam et du Tonkin.

From the Ministry of Public Instruction:

Les Saint-Simoniens, 1827-1837, par Henry-René D'Allemagne. Paris, 1930. 453 p. plates. 33 cm. The work is based in great part upon the collections of the Bibliothèque de l' Arsenal, Paris.

The French Embassy has been very active in its endeavors to invigorate the shipments of French documents to the Library.

The Academia Sinica in Shanghai is regularly sending ^{China.} to the Division of Documents each of the following serials:

- Central Kuomintang. Monthly bulletin.
- National Government. Official bulletin.
- Executive Yuan. Official bulletin.
- Judicial Yuan. Official bulletin.
- Ministry of Education. Official bulletin.
- Ministry of Communication. Official bulletin.
- Ministry of Finance. Official bulletin.
- Military Administration. Official bulletin.
- Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour. Weekly bulletin.
- . Monthly bulletin.
- . Trade-Mark Gazette.
- Ministry of Public Health. Official bulletin.
- Ministry of Mining and Agriculture. Official bulletin.
- Ministry of Railways. Official bulletin.
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Official bulletin.

From the British Museum:

- Catalogue of the Montague Guest Collection of Badges, Tokens, and Passes presented in 1907 to the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities. 1930. London: British Museum.
- Catalogue of the King's Music Library, by William Barclay Squire, M. V. O., M. A., F. S. A., F. R. C. M., Honorary Curator of the King's Music Library. Part II. The Miscellaneous Manuscripts, by Hilda Andrews. Mus. Bac. London, 1929.
- Catalogue of the King's Music Library, by William Barclay Squire, M. V. O., M. A., F. S. A., F. R. C. M., Honorary Curator of the King's Music Library. Part III. Printed Music and Musical Literature. London, 1929.
- Catalogue of Sculpture in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities of the British Museum. Vol. I. Part II. Cypriote and Etruscan. By F. N. Pryce, M. A., F. S. A., Assistant Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities. London, 1931.

International conferences continue to increase steadily. ^{International conferences.}

The following international conferences in which the United States participated have been held from January 1 to July 1, 1931:

- Meeting of the committee of experts on "Marks of origin." (League of Nations.) Geneva, January, 1931.

Meeting of the committee of agricultural experts of the League of Nations. Geneva, January, 1931.

The second session of the International Conference for the Unification of Laws on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and Checks. (League of Nations.) Geneva, February to March, 1931.

Conference of representatives of central police officers. (League of Nations.) Geneva, March, 1931.

Meeting of the Quarantine Commission of Air Navigation. Paris, March, 1931.

The second session of the second international conference with a view to concerted economic action. (League of Nations.) Geneva, March, 1931.

European conference of rural hygiene. (League of Nations.) Geneva, April, 1931.

Conference of Pan American directors of public health. Washington, April, 1931.

International coffee conference. May, 1931.

Conference of wheat-exporting countries. London, May, 1931.

Seventeenth Plenary Assembly of the International Parliamentary Conference of Commerce. (League of Nations.) Prague, May, 1931.

Meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications. Copenhagen, May, 1931.

Sixth general conference of the International Chamber of Commerce. Washington, May, 1931.

International Colonial and Overseas Exposition. Paris, May, 1931.

Fourth international conference on labor statistics. (International Labor Office, League of Nations.) Geneva, May, 1931.

Conference on the limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs. Geneva, May, 1931.

Sixth international conference of high-tension electric systems. Paris, June, 1931.

Eleventh session of Journées Médicales de Bruxelles. Brussels, June, 1931.

Second international hospital congress. Vienna, June, 1931.

Thirteenth international conference on housing and town planning. Berlin, June, 1931.

International conference of the Association of Agriculture of Tropical Countries. Paris, June, 1931.

Fifteenth international congress of agriculture. Prague, June, 1931.

Sixth international congress of military medicine and pharmacy. The Hague, June, 1931.

Other foreign document accessions.

Australia: Mr. D. M. Dow, the official secretary of the Office of the Commissioner General of Australia, in New York City, has rendered valuable assistance in procuring a considerable number of official publications of the Commonwealth. In other in-

stances he has sent our requests for material direct to the issuing offices with excellent results. No doubt the long-pending removal of the capital from Melbourne to Canberra contributed in a large measure to hinder the exchange in former years.

Brazil: From the prefect of São Paulo City through the American consul general there—Estudio de un plano de avenidas para a cidade de São Paulo, por Francisco Prestes Maia . . . Organizado e publicado cuando prefeito o exmo. snr. dr. J. Pires do Rio, sendo director de obras e viação O Eng. Arthur Saboya. São Paulo, 1930. 356 p. plates, plans. 39 cm. The work gives an excellent idea of the plan of urban development now in progress in São Paulo.

Bulgaria: From the Ministry of Public Instruction—An album (239 leaves) reproducing many of the works of art of Nicolas Mikhailoff, the Bulgarian painter, who celebrated his fiftieth birthday and his thirtieth anniversary as an artist on January 30, 1926. The album was issued at the Imprimerie de l'État, Sofia, in 1928.

Chile: From the Biblioteca Nacional, Santiago de Chile—Catálogo breve de la Biblioteca americana que obsequia a la Nacional de Santiago J. T. Medina. Manuscritos. Santiago de Chile. 1928-30. 3 vols.

See also Spain. Exposición Ibero-Americana.

Czechoslovakia: From the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Czechoslovakian Legation in Washington—Antonín Várlavík. Luhačovské zálesí, příspěvky k národopisné hranici Valasska, Slovenska a Hanné. V Luhačovicích, 1930. 671 p. 181 plates. 32 cm. This is a study of the forest district of Luhačovice in Eastern Moravia, dealing with the ethnological boundaries of Walachia, Slovakia, and Haná.

Guatemala: The Tipografía Nacional, through the kind offices of the Guatemalan Minister in Washington, sent many old memorias and other documents to complete our files, among others:

Ministerio de Fomento. Memoria, 1903, 1910. Memorias de la Dirección postal, 1897, 1900, 1904. Superintendencia del Ferrocarril del Norte. Informe, 1893-94.

Dirección general de estadística. Censo, 1893, 1921.

Ministerio de hacienda. Presupuestos generales de gastos, 1892-93, 1894-95, 1914-15, 1916-17, 1917-18, 1919-20, 1921-22, 1922-23, 1924-25, 1926-27, 1928-29.

Presidente. Mensajes, 1916-17, 1920, 1923.

Italy: Archivio per l'Alto Adige. Vol. 13-25, 1918-30.

Ministero degli Affari Esteri. Atti internazionali stipulati fra l'Italia e gli altri stati. Vol. 22-23.

Archivio storico lodigiano, Nos. 1-49.

Regia Accademia Cosentina. Atti. Vol. XIII. 1893. Vol. XIV, 1929-VIII. This periodical is extremely rare. It is

not listed in the Union List of serials as being in any library in the country.

R. Comitato Talassografico italiano. Bollettino bimestrale. Vol. XIII. 1923.

Memoria. 1-2, 4-7, 9-12, 13, 15-20, 24, 26-31, 33-54, 57-58, 97, 143, 167-169, 173. The Library of Congress now lacks only Nos. 23, 26, and 63 of this very important series.

From Senatore E. Maragliano—Archivio di biologia applicata alla Patologia, alla clinica e all'igiene. Vol. I-VII, 1924-30.

From the Banca Commerciale Italiana, the chief private bank in Italy—Cesare Mannaresi. Gli atti del Comune di Milano fino all'anno 1716. Milano, Capriolo e Massimino, 1919. CLXX, 730 p. folio. 7 plates, illus. Of this handsome volume, only 1,000 copies were published to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the great bank.

Rassegna di matematica e fisica, Rome. Vols. 1-7, 1920-27. (By transfer from the U. S. Geological Survey Library.)

Mexico: From the Departamento de publicidad of the Secretaría de relaciones exteriores, "Mexico." Mexico, D. F. Talleres gráficos de la Nación, 1929. XXXI, 591 p. Prepared as an homage to Spain by the Mexican national committee for the Exposición Ibero-americana de Sevilla by Luis A. Herrera with the approval of the Mexican Secretary for Industry, Commerce, and Labour.

Mexico, Baja California: Distrito del Sur. Boletín oficial.

Morelos: Periódico oficial.

Quintana Roo: Periódico oficial.

San Luis Potosí: Periódico oficial.

Netherlands: From the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, 's-Gravenhage, and through the courtesy of the director of its exchange bureau. Dr. L. Brummel, a large quantity of older Dutch Government publications was received, some of them of great rarity:

1. Verslag der Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Staats-spoorwegen. 1867, 1871-75, 1877-80, 1882-90, 1892, 1893, 1895, 1898, 1899. 26 vols.
2. Verslag van den Staat der Nederlandsche Zee-visscherijen, 1857, 1859, 1863, 1866, 1867, 1871, 1882-91.
3. Verslag omtrent den toestand der Visscherijen in de schelde en Zeeuwsche Stroomen, 1886, 1889.
4. Nota over de waarneming van het slijbgehalte in de Nederlandsche Rivieren en stroomen, 1881-85. en: Nota over de uitkomsten der waarnemingen van het slijbgehalte enz. door C. Dely. 1887.
5. Verslag van den Landbouw in Nederland. 1841, 1854, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861-64, 1866-85, 1887-91. 36 vols.

6. Verslag van de eerste afdeling der Staatscommissie van arbeidsenquête. (Z. pl. 1893.) 6 vols.
 (1) Spoorwegen—(II-III) Fondsenquête—(IV) Tramwegen—(V-VI) Onderscheiden takken van bedrijf. Enquête gehouden door de Staatscommissie benoemd krachtens de Wet van 19 Januari 1890. (Z. pl. 1890-92.) 7 vols.
 1° afd. (I-II). Openbare middelen v. vervoer—(III-V) De maatschappelijke toestanden der arbeiders—(VI-VII) Enquête betr. onderscheiden takken v. bedrijf.
 Enquête gehouden door de Staatscommissie. (Z. pl. 1890-92) (4 vols.) 4°. (incomplete).
 2° afd. (I). Twenthe.—(IV). Friesland—(V). Gelderland—(VI) Zwolle, Deventer, Kampen.
 Enquête gehouden door de Staatscommissie. 5 vols. (incomplete).
 3° afd. (I) Leiden—(II) Los en laadwerk bij zeeschepen te Rotterdam etc.—(III) De Zaankant—(V) Amsterdam—(VI) Bedrijven en onderscheiden gemeenten.
7. Enquête betreffende werking en uitbreiding der wet van 19 Sept. 1874. en naar den toestand van Fabrieken en werkplastsen. 2 vols.
8. Notulen Staten van Drenthe 1851.
 Friesland 1850-52.
 Overijssel 1852.
 Limburg 1851-52.
 Utrecht 1850-51.
 Zuidholland 1852.
9. Uitkomsten van het onderzoek naar den toestand van den Landbouw in Nederland ingesteld door de Landbouwcommissie. 's-Gravenhage, 1890. 4 vols. (Verzameling v. adviezen.)
10. Verslagen van Waterstaat. (Rivieren, stroomsnelheidsmetingen, enz.)
11. Verslagen van Gedeputeerde Staten aan Provinciale Staten.
 Groningen 1844, 1847, 1850, 1851.
 Limburg. 1841, 1842, 1843, 1847, 1850, 1851.
 Noordbrabant 1841, 1842, 1847.
 Noordholland 1840, 1842, 1843, 1847, 1851.
 Zuidholland 1840, 1841, 1842, 1844, 1847.
 Zuid- en Noordholland 1830.
 Utrecht 1840, 1841, 1842, 1844, 1847.
 Zeeland 1841, 1842, 1843, 1847, 1850, 1851.
 Overijssel 1829, 1835, 1840, 1841, 1844.

Peru: From the *Cámara de diputados*: 1) *Diario de los debates de la Asamblea nacional de 1919*, Lima, 1922. 2 vols.

The *Asamblea nacional* of 1919 framed the present constitution of Peru.

2) *Diario de los debates de la Cámara de diputados*, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1928. 19 vols.

Uruguay: From the *Biblioteca Nacional* at Montevideo, the following work by Arturo Scarone, the director: *Bibliografía de José Enrique Rodó*. Montevideo, *Imprenta nacional*, 1930. 2 vols.

Federal Documents.

One of the most regrettable lacunæ in the collections of the Library of Congress has always been in our files of the first 14 Congresses. Not only were these not printed in any great number but the burning of the Capitol in 1814 partially destroyed the Government collection. A serious obstacle in the way to ever completing them lies in the fact that the rare prospective sellers of isolated documents of this kind offer them to anyone rather than to the Library of Congress, because no one can believe that they are lacking here.

Very generous and unexpected help has come in this connection from the librarian of the University of Michigan, who has presented us with no less than 225 items, consisting of 10 volumes and 215 pamphlets (30 being photostat copies), ranging from the Seventh Congress to the Fourteenth, some of them of incomparable importance.

A further number of documents, 30 in all, from the Library of the University of Michigan were photostated for our use, among which:

Jan. 10, 1815. Estimate of Secretary of Treasury Dallas on appropriations. 86 p.

Nov. 29, 1814. By Mr. Johnson on the success of the enemy in his operations against Washington. 370 p.

Feb. 25, 1815. Report of Secretary of Treasury Dallas on national finances. 14 p.

Similarly, the New York Public Library has undertaken the onerous task of checking its holdings 1789-1817, as a result of which mutual benefit to both collections may be expected. It is to be hoped that the example so generously set by the collaboration of the libraries of the University of Michigan and New York City may

be followed by other libraries in the country to the general as well as to the common advantage.

We are advised by Mr. Alton P. Tisdell, Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, that he hopes in the near future to be able to have his staff check Greely's Index of the First Fourteen Congresses with a view to collaborating and bringing together in Washington a complete collection, as far as available. Needless to say, this checking involves long and careful work, but he thinks the importance of the documents justifies the labor.

From the Virginia State Library we have received :

10th Congress, 2d session. A volume of papers.

14th Congress, 1st session. A volume of papers.

These two volumes contained many bills lacking in the Library of Congress and several not mentioned in Greely.

From the United States Department of State a number of original prints of Indian treaties were received, including two very rare items :

Articles of a Treaty, concluded at Fort Stanwix, on the twenty-second day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, between Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, commissioners plenipotentiary from the United States in Congress assembled, on the one part, and the Sachems and Warriors of the Six Nations on the second part.

Articles of a Treaty, concluded at Fort M'Intosh, the 21st day of January, 1785, between the Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and the Sachems and Warriors of the Wiandot, Delaware, Chippawa, and Ottawa Nations of the other.

These two treaties are of special value because very few reprints are known of treaties of the first thirty years of the Union. It is hoped to complete the collection by means of photostats at least; to do this it would be necessary to circularize the larger libraries of the country.

Of the 54 treaties between the Indians and the British enumerated in De Puy's bibliography, the Library of Congress now possesses 22, i. e., 9 more than at the time when the bibliography was compiled. It is hoped, too, that as complete a collection as possible of these preunion treaties may be gathered together and supplemented with

photostats of those which it can not be hoped to acquire, such as the *unica* of the British Museum.

From Mr. Lathrop C. Harper, of New York, we were able to purchase one of the rarest and most interesting of these documents, of which, according to De Puy, only two other copies have been located. The peculiar interest of this treaty lies in the fact that, in addition to the actual text of the treaty itself, the preceding negotiations are described in full, with the noble ceremonial and ritual of the Indians, of extreme poetic beauty:

The Minutes of a Treaty held at Easton, in Pennsylvania, in October, 1758, by The Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania and The Governor of New Jersey; with The Chief Sachems and Warriors of the Mohawks, Oneydos, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas, Tuscaroras, Tuteloos, Nanticokes and Conoys, Chugnuts, Delawares, Unamies, Mohickons, Minisinks, and Wapings. Woodbridge, in New Jersey. Printed and sold by James Parker, printer to the Government of New Jersey, 1758.

From the Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior:

Treaty between the United States and the Ottoe and Missouri Tribes.

Treaty between the United States and the Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota Bands of Dakota or Sioux Tribe of Indians. June 19, 1858.

Supplemental article to the treaty of July 19, 1866, between the United States of America and the Cherokee Nation of Indians. 1868.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Comanche and Wicketaw Nations and their associated bands or tribes of Indians. 1836.

To the kindness of the officer in charge of the Army War College Library we owe the handsome gift of original prints of the Journals of the Senate for the following sessions:

First Congress, first session.

First Congress, second session.

First Congress, third session.

Second Congress, first session.

Second Congress, second session.

Third Congress, first session.

Third Congress, second session.

Fourth Congress, first and second sessions.

Fourth Congress, second session.
Seventh Congress, first session.
Ninth Congress, first and second sessions.
Tenth Congress, first and second sessions.
Eleventh Congress, first, second, and third sessions.
Twelfth Congress, first and second sessions.
Thirteenth Congress, first, second, and third sessions.
Fourteenth Congress, first and second sessions.

And of the House for the following sessions :

First Congress, first session.
First Congress, third session.
Second Congress, first session.
Second Congress, second session.
Third Congress, first session.
Third Congress, second session.
Fourth Congress, first and second sessions.
Fifth Congress, first, second, and third sessions.
Sixth Congress, first and second sessions.
Seventh Congress, first and second sessions.
Eighth Congress, first and second sessions.
Ninth Congress, first and second sessions.
Tenth Congress, first and second sessions.
Eleventh Congress, first, second, and third sessions.
Twelfth Congress, first and second sessions.
Thirteenth Congress, first, second, and third sessions.
Fourteenth Congress, first and second sessions.

And in addition, of the "Secret Journal of the Acts and Proceedings of Congress," 1775-1788.

From the Radio Corporation of America we were able to obtain :

United States. United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Nos. 4279 and 4280. March term, 1930. Radio Corporation of America, defendant-appellant, *vs.* Dubilier Condenser Corporation, Percival D. Lowell and Francis W. Dunmore, plaintiffs-appellees.

Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the District of Delaware. Vol. I-II. Pleadings and Testimony. Vol. III. Plaintiff's Exhibits. Vol. IV. Defendant's Exhibits.

—— Briefs for Defendant-Appellant. 2 pamphlets.

NEW YORK (State) : By exchange from the New York State documents.
Public Library—Legislative documents of the State and Assembly of the State of New York, Fifty-third session, 1830. (Documents 1-68.) The copy already in the Library of Congress contained only the first 58 docu-

ments, and Hasse notes 1-60 with documents 3-5 sometimes missing.

MARYLAND: Opinions of the attorney general from 1916 to 1920, inclusive, 1922 and 1924, from Gov. Albert C. Ritchie.

RHODE ISLAND: From Mr. Herbert O. Brigham, librarian of the Rhode Island State Library—Rhode Island House Journal, volumes 14-22, 1918-1926; Rhode Island Senate Journal, volume 9, 1915; volumes 12-20, 1918-1926.

VIRGINIA: From the State Library, by exchange—Virginia House of Delegates. Journal of the House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia, begun and held at the capitol, in the city of Richmond, on Monday, the fourth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven. Richmond: Printed by Augustine Davis, printer to the Commonwealth. MDCCXCVII. 103 p. 30.8^{cm}. (1797/1798. See Swem, p. 78.)

Municipal documents.

An especially gratifying increase in the Library's documentary collections is to be noted in regard to municipal publications. Concerted endeavor was made to circularize, first, the town clerks of all cities over 25,000 (according to the census of 1930), and many others as well. Although from some districts, especially from New England (where New Hampshire and Vermont must be considered particularly laudable), very satisfactory responses were received, it can not be denied that a number of cities sent no answer whatever.

After the town clerks, circulars were sent to the public librarians of the respective towns and cities, who responded most generously to the call.

In spite of these increases, considerable gaps still remain, and though some of these may perhaps never be filled, the Social Science Research Council, through the intermediation of Dr. A. F. Kuhlman, associate director of the libraries of the University of Chicago, will undertake the onerous task of searching for the still missing documents.

Many such documents still exist in sites generally reached only by local searchers. One set of documents

of town reports was presented to the Library of Congress by a town clerk who had received it as a gift from an old lady 86 years of age. She had religiously, every year of her long life, added one report after the other, sewing them together with silks of many colors, now faded, and giving in the aggregate the impression of a tree of many rings in which, to the divining eye, the history of many years' development can be read.

The workers who have so generously volunteered to assist are spurred on by the pious hope that when this truly monumental and, within human possibilities, complete collection has been brought together a check list may be published of it, rendering it accessible to the community at large.

The division has felt itself much comforted in this augmented attention to municipal documents not only by the great stress laid on this material by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, with its appeal for a better and more general compilation of statistics (with the *sous-entendu* that this material be also efficiently collected) and by the gift to the Library of the entire collection, some 1,500 pieces, of such documents brought together for the commission's report on criminal statistics, but also by expressions of encouragement and approval from eminent scholars, foremost among whom was Prof. William Bennett Munro.

While it would be quite impossible to enumerate even the names of the cities which have responded so generously to this call, we should like to single out especially a few that have been particularly profuse with assistance: Mr. C. E. Dornbusch, the special assistant in charge of documents at the New York Public Library; Miss Josephine B. Hollingsworth, municipal reference librarian, Los Angeles; Mr. Thomas P. Haven, city sergeant, of Providence; Mr. Joseph C. Blinn, city clerk, of New Haven; Mr. Benjamin S. Applestein, city librarian, of Baltimore; Miss Mary H. Clark, municipal reference librarian, of Cleveland; and many more librarians and town clerks throughout the Union.

Publications.

The circulation of the Monthly Check List of State Publications is steadily increasing, amounting at present to 1,525 copies. The division continues to receive many requests for this list, and it may not be superfluous to state here once more that copies are sent to State offices and contributing bureaus as acknowledgment of material received, and one copy of each issue will be deposited free of charge in each State library, but that there is no free distribution beyond this. All requests for the purchase of this list should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

The Library has under consideration the publication of a cumulative index to the 22 volumes issued so far.

The report of the division for 1929-30 was reprinted, with the title "The Collection of Government Publications. A Survey of the more Important Accessions of the Division of Documents During the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1930." Fifty copies of this report were requested by, and sent to, the library school of the University of Michigan for the use of students. In the past the reprint of this report has regularly received a different title. To avoid confusion and to make clear the serial character of this publication it is considered advisable in future to entitle it simply "Library of Congress. Division of Documents. Annual Report of the Chief," and, in requesting copies, to quote it by this title, giving, in addition, the fiscal year or years desired.

A reprint was issued in October, 1930, of "An Account of Government Document Bibliography in the United States and Elsewhere," which continues to be in great demand.

A new augmented and revised edition has been prepared for the press of Popular Names of Federal Statutes, which is completely exhausted.

A considerable burden has been added to the ordinary routine carried by the division of documents by the checking of the List of Serial Publications of Foreign Governments, 1815-1929, edited by Miss Winifred Gregory, under the direction of a committee composed of J. T.

*Check list of
foreign serial
publications,
1815-1929.*

Gerould, chairman, Princeton University Library; H. M. Lydenberg, the New York Public Library; and H. H. B. Meyer, Library of Congress. Although some criticism has been directed from various parts against the publication at this moment of such a check list, it has yet been considered inadvisable for the Library of Congress to refrain from lending its collaboration. The list lays no claim to being a bibliography, but merely a check list or finding list, enabling students throughout the United States and Canada to locate documents needed to cover their studies. It multiplies the value of such holdings by making them more widely available and considerably facilitates research work. The excellent standard attained by Miss Gregory in the Union List of Serials, edited by her, gives further promise that this second list compiled by her will be an instrument of great utility. It is hoped that cross references will be used without stint. The list will, incidentally, be a bibliographical apparatus of not inconsiderable value, especially for countries such as France and Spain, which have hitherto published no bibliography of their official publications; just as the Union List of Serial Publications is undoubtedly the best bibliography in existence of, for instance, Italian periodicals.

The Library of Congress, willing to show its desire to collaborate in any truly great undertaking, has not wished to limit its work to checking this list, but has actually contributed new titles and emendations of errors in the preliminary check list where such occurred and, furthermore, has undertaken the arduous labor of compiling the Russian section of the list. This work is being taken care of by a special assistant temporarily assigned to this division, together with the regular Russian assistant of the division. The holdings of the Library of Congress are being carefully listed. Titles will be given in Cyrillic characters, in the Latin transliteration, and in an abbreviated English translation. All the checking libraries have been circularized and have responded nobly to the project, with one or two exceptions that were reluctant to collaborate. No doubt this reluctance, which, it is hoped, time will overcome, was due to an insufficient staff.

The Russian section deserves a few special words of comment. The peculiar political organization of Russia makes an explanation desirable. It is never easy to draw the line between what is a state body in Russia and what is not; it is self-evident that it would be impossible to include every trade-union, every society, every high school, every university. For this reason, on the whole, academies, universities, high schools, and such bodies will be omitted.

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	1929-30		1930-31	
	Main li- brary	Confer- ence li- brary	Main li- brary	Confer- ence li- brary
By copyright.....	2, 114		2, 000	
By gift and transfer.....	558	102	771	151
By purchase.....	2, 499	349	15, 526	498
Through division of documents.....	1, 606		1, 124	
Total.....	6, 777	451	19, 421	649
Total accessions.....	7, 228		20, 070	
Total contents of law library ¹	239, 488		259, 558	

¹ Exclusive of law material classified in the general library.

Accessions.

Lest an observant reader of governmental statistics should wonder at the great increase in the number of books purchased by the law library during the last fiscal year as compared with former years, let it be said that for 30 years past the appropriation for book purchase had been only \$3,000 per annum, and the amount expended had ranged from the amount appropriated up to \$15,000, the excess being provided from the appropriation for the general library.

Under that appropriation the number of books received was correspondingly small, but our statistics began to show a decided improvement, when, in the appropriation act for 1930, the Congress raised the amount for the

purchase of law books and periodicals from \$3,000 to \$50,000 per annum. Thus, after 34 years¹ was restored the former ratio of appropriations between the law department and the general department of the Library of Congress, and by this means recognition given to the importance of having the law library of our National Government keep pace with the development of the general library.

On account of the gaps in the domestic material in our collection, it was considered advisable, first to apply the greater part of our increased appropriation toward correcting the deficiencies of this group. Therefore 13,924 volumes of United States and State publications were purchased during the year, about 12,000 of these comprising the following standard works: United States reports (including original editions), State reports, session laws, compiled statutes, the reporter systems, the American Digest system of reports, United States Attorney General's Opinions, Bar Association reports, encyclopedias, and early periodicals—often the only source for the early State reports. In some cases these purchases fill gaps, in others they supply extra sets which are indispensable during the sessions of Congress and the Supreme Court. The remaining items of this entire domestic purchase cover colonial and early laws, treatises, reference books, etc. In analyzing the total number of volumes accessioned during the year, *viz.*, 20,070, we find the foreign countries approximately represented by purchase as follows: Austria, 16 volumes; Canada, 172; Cuba, 48; Denmark, 7; Egypt, 1; Great Britain, 522; Finland, 138; France, 367; Germany, 268; the Netherlands, 220; India, 5; Italy, 149; Mexico, 258; Norway, 24; Philippine Islands, 1; Russia, 368; South Africa, 6; Latin America, 278; Spain, 165; Sweden, 8; Switzerland, 27; Turkey, 46.

The Krüger collection of about 4,000 volumes of Roman law (*cf. infra*) is not included in the law library statistics for the year, nor is other uncatalogued material which is in transit.

¹ In 1897 the appropriation for the purchase of books for the general library was \$4,000, while that of the law library was \$1,500. (29 Stat. L. 545.)

Unbound periodical publications also are omitted, since, owing to their form of issue, a count of them is not made, many being in two or three page pamphlets or even single sheets.

Among the Americana acquired during the year the following stand out as most worthy of note:

Indian nations:

Chickasaw: General and special laws of the Chickasaw Nation. Passed during the sessions of the legislature for the years from 1878 to 1884, inclusive. By authority. Muskogee, Indian journal steam job print, 1884.

Choctaw: Laws of the Choctaw Nation, passed at the Choctaw Council at the regular session of 1883. Sedalia, Mo., Democrat steam printing house and book bindery, 1883. (Title-page and p. 71 wanting, supplied in photostat facsimile.)

Kentucky:

Principles of law and equity, recognised and established by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, in the various cases determined in that court, commencing with its first existence, and concluding with the close of the October term, one thousand eight hundred and six, (except the land cases published by James Hughes, esq.), digested and arranged in alphabetical order. By William Littell, esq. From the press of William Gerard . . . Frankfort, 1808.

Louisiana:

Code Noir ou Loi Municipale, servant de reglement pour le gouvernement & l'administration de la justice, police, discipline & le commerce, des esclaves négres, dans la province de la Louisianne, entreprit par délidération [!] du Cabildo en vertu des ordres du roi, que Dieu garde, consignés dans sa lettre faite à Aranjuez le 14 de Mai 1777. [A la N¹¹⁰. Orléans, De l'imprimerie d'Antoine Boudousquié, imprimeur du roi, & du Cabildo. M. DCC. LXXVIII.]

This code was promulgated in 1724 by Bienville, second governor of the Colony of Louisiana, and its provisions were practically the same as those contained in the first Code Noir, which was decreed by Louis XIV in 1685 "for the government and administration of justice and the police of the French islands of America, and for the discipline and commerce in negroes and slaves in the said countries." Sabin lists a Paris edition of the first Code Noir in 1718 and several Paris editions of the Louisiana Code Noir, the first being in 1727. Of the 1778 New

Orleans edition only one copy has been known to be sold at auction. (American Book Prices Current, 1927, p. 124.)

Constitution or form of government of the State of Louisiana. By authority. New-Orleans: Printed by Jo. Bar. Baird, printer to the Convention. 1812.

Constitution ou forme de gouvernement de l'État de la Louisiane. Par autorité. Nouvelle-Orleans: Imprimé par Thierry, imprimeur de la Convention. 1812.

An exposition of the criminal laws of the Territory of Orleans: the practice of the courts of criminal jurisdiction, the duties of their officers, with a collection of forms for the use of magistrates and others. Published in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the Territory, entitled "An Act for the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors" (section 48). passed May 4, 1805. By authority. By Lewis Kerr . . . New-Orleans: Printed by Bradford & Anderson, printers to the Territory of Orleans, 1806. (Title-page also in French; text in English and French on opposite pages. Imperfect: lacks p. lviii and Errata on verso of that page.)

Rapport du Comité chargé, en vertu de la résolution prise par les deux chambres de la Législature de l'État de la Louisiane, le 5 Janvier 1815, de procéder à une enquête à l'effet de découvrir la cause des mesures militaires qui ont été exercées contre l'Assemblée Générale dudit État, pendant sa présente session. (Signed: H. Dent, rapporteur du Comité nommé par le Sénat. J. Blanque, Rapporteur du Comité nommé par la Chambre des représentans. Appended: Documents annexés au Rapport du Comité. [nos. 1-27, Dec. 28, 1814-Febr. 6, 1815.])

These five Louisiana items are bound together in a volume lettered "Criminal Laws." All are scarce, the Code Noir and Rapport being especially rare.

Michigan:

Some of the Acts of the Territory of Michigan, with the titles and a digest of all the Acts of the said Territory; now in force. March 20th. 1816. Detroit. Printed by Theophilus Mettez. mccccxvi. (pp. 37-38 supplied in photostat facsimile.)

Known as the "Cass Code," after the Governor of Michigan, Lewis Cass, who served as Secretary of War, Minister to France, United States Senator, and Secretary of State; this is one of the rarest of legal Americana. Streeter's Bibliography of Michigan, Lansing, 1921, reports but two copies, one at the State Library and the other at the University of Michigan Law School Library.

Nebraska:

Private, Local, and Temporary laws, passed at the Ninth and Tenth sessions of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Nebraska, begun and held at the city of Lincoln, January 9, 1873 . . . Lincoln, Journal company, State printers, 1873.

Laws, Resolutions, and Memorials passed at the sessions of the Territorial and State Legislatures of Nebraska, together with the organic law, and the proclamations issued in the organization of the Territorial government; the Enabling act, admitting Nebraska to the Union; and the Revised Statutes of 1866. Lincoln, Nebr., Journal company, State printers, 1886-87. 3 v.

New Jersey:

Acts of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey. At a session begun at Trenton, on Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and two, and continued by adjournments. Being the first sitting. Trenton: Printed by Sherman & Mershon [printers to the State]. 1802.

New York:

The Laws & Acts of the General Assembly for their Majesties Province of New-York, as they were Enacted in divers Sessions, the first of which began April, the 9th, Annoq; Domini, 1691. At New-York, Printed and Sold by William Bradford, Printer to their Majesties, King William & Queen Mary, 1694. (Title supplied in facsimile.)

Church says: "This, the earliest edition of the Laws of New York, is the most precious work, historically and commercially, issued by the New York Press," and it undoubtedly is the most precious acquisition of the year by the law library. Next to the Massachusetts Laws and Libertyes of 1648, which is represented by a single copy in the Huntington Library, Bradford's 1694 Laws is considered the most important book of colonial legal printing. Although the imprint gives 1694, Eames, in his *First Year of Printing in New York*, May, 1693, to April, 1694 (New York Public Library, 1928), gives as his opinion that the printing of the book took place mostly in 1693, probably having been commenced in July or August. Our copy is one of nine known copies and is the copy formerly owned by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and later acquired by Judge Russell Benedict. Besides his bookplate, it contains those of A. C. and H. C. Bernheim.

Pennsylvania:

A Compilation of the Poor Laws of the State of Pennsylvania, from the year 1700, to 1788, inclusive. Published for the Guardians of the poor. Philadelphia: Printed by Zachariah Poulson, junior, MDCCLXXXVIII.

Early periodicals:

Dickinson Law Review, v. 1-26, 1897-1922; v. 27, nos. 1-2, 1923.

New York Legal Observer, v. 1-12, 1843-1854.

Olwine's Law Journal, v. 1, no. 1-21; Dec. 28, 1849-May 18, 1850. Philadelphia [1849-50]. Photo-reprint.

Pennsylvania Law Record, v. 1-3, June 3, 1879-July 29, 1880.

In the foreign field perhaps the most important items received during the year were from Russia. The law library not only shared in the Imperial collection acquired by the Library, the provenance of which was the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, but through the efforts of our dealer, who makes annual trips to Russia, acquired a lot of very scarce and unusual material of other origin.

Included in this collection from the library of the ^{Russia.} Emperors of Russia were 46 legal items (177 volumes). They represent a very comprehensive collection of military laws, of laws concerning the abolition of serfdom during the reign of Alexander II, revisions of civil and criminal laws, together with texts on special subjects.

Here are represented laws issued during the reigns of the last three Romanoffs, the volumes containing them, with their bookplates, belonging to the library of the respective Emperor by whose authority the law was promulgated. However, by far the greater number of books are those of the late Emperor. We find also the bookplates of the late Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovich, Grand Duke Nicolaï Alexandrovich, and George, Duke of Mecklenburg.

Usually all of the Russian laws were printed on wood-pulp paper, which soon deteriorated, but these volumes of the Imperial collection were printed on especially prepared rag paper, which is practically indestructible with ordinary use. All of the volumes are contemporaneously bound in full Russian morocco of high quality, mostly gilt-edged, many with toolings of symbolic or decorative character, having gilt dentelles, and end papers covered with moiré silk. This is especially true of those printed about 1840.

The following works of this collection cover the entire field of military law, which is not included in the general code of laws:

Svod voennykh postanovleniĭ. [Izdanĭe 1838] St. Petersburg, 1838. 12 v. (Code of military regulations; 1838 ed.)
Prodolzheniĭ . . . (Supplements.) 9 v.

Svod voennykh postanovleniĭ. [Izdanĭe 1838] St. Petersburg, 1859. 12 v. in 14.
Prodolzheniĭe. 1-4, 6. 2 sets. 5 v. in 6.

Svod voennykh postanovleniĭ. [Izdanĭe 1838] St. Petersburg, 1861-64, 1870, 1869-1914. 52 v. (including supplements).

The volumes of these editions are from the Anichkov Palace; each volume of the 1859 edition bearing on the title-page the stamp: *Sobstvennaĭa Imperat. Velich. Biblioteka Anichkova Dvortsa (i. e., His Imperial Majesty's Private Library of the Anichkov Palace)*. On the front covers of the 1838 and 1859 editions is a gilt-tooled Imperial coat of arms, which in the 1859 edition is surrounded by stamped military attributes.) The 2d set, 1859 edition, bears the bookplate of Alexander III.

Svod voennykh postanovleniĭ. Chast' pĭataĭa: Ustav voenougolovnyiĭ. St. Petersburg, 1855. 1 v.

Oglavleniĭe svoda voennykh postanovleniĭ. St. Petersburg, 1863. 1 v. (Index to the Code of military regulations.)

Postanovleniĭa o Voenno-vrachebnykh zavedeniĭakh. Izdanĭe 2 (po 1 July 1878). St. Petersburg, 1878. 1 v. (Statutes concerning military hospitals.)

In the following items is represented the very artistic tooling of the second rococo style:

Polozheniĭe ob otchetnosti Voennago Ministerstva. St. Petersburg, 1843. 4 v. (Regulations concerning accounting in the War Ministry.)

Sbornik pravitel'stvennykh rasporiāzheniĭ po kazach'im voĭskam. St. Petersburg, 1870-71. 6 v. (Collection of government decrees for Cossack troops, 1865-1871.)

Polozheniĭe ob Astrakhanskom Kazach'em voĭskĕ. St. Petersburg, 1845. 1 v. (Statute on the Astrakhan Cossack army.)

Polozheniĭe ob Irkutskom i Eniseĭskom Kazach'ikh konnykh polkakh. St. Petersburg, 1851. 1 v. (Statute on the Irkutsk and Enisei Cossack cavalry regiments.)

Polozheniē ob Orenburgskom Kazach'em voiskŕe. St. Petersburg, 1840. 1 v. (Statute on the Orenburg Cossack army.)

Sistematičeskŕi sbornik prikazov po voennomu vŕedomstvu i tsirkulŕarov glavnago shtaba za Jan. 1, 1869-Jan. 1, 1896. St. Petersburg, 1896. 15 pts. and 15 Supplements in 4 v. (Systematic collection of orders of the Military departments and circulars of the General Staff, compiled by Lieut.-Gen. Kossinskŕi.)

The laws connected with the abolition of serfdom (the greatest reform of the time) and other reforms of Emperor Alexander II are represented by the following publications:

Sbornik pravitel'stvennykh rasporŕazhenŕi po ustroistvu byta krest'ŕan, vyshedshikh iz krŕepostnoi zavisimosti. 1857-1867. St. Petersburg, 1862-68. 8 v. in 3. (Collection of Government enactments on the status of peasants released from serfdom.)

Proekt o vykupŕe krest'ŕanami pozemel'nykh ugodŕi. St. Petersburg, 1860. 1 v. (Project of the Finance Commission concerning the payment by peasants for land received through the abolition of serfdom.)

Alfavitnyi ukazatel' k . . . utverzhdannym 19 Fevralŕa 1861 g. polozhenŕam o krŕest'ŕanakh . . . St. Petersburg, 1861. 1 v. (Alphabetical index to the statutes by which serfdom was abolished in 1861. With the bookplate of Alexander II, who decreed this reform.)

Trudy kommissŕi dlŕa sostavlenŕa Proekta polozhenŕa ob aktsizŕe s piteŕ. St. Petersburg, 1861. 1 v. (Work of the commission for preparing a project of a statute for an excise tax on liquors. With 7 projects.)

Sbornik pravitel'stvennykh rasporŕazhenŕi po vvedenŕu obshcheŕi voinskoŕi povinnosti, Jan., 1874-July 1, 1876, and July, 1878-July, 1879. St. Petersburg, 1874-79. 4 v. (Collection of government orders on the introduction of compulsory military service.) Vols. 1-3 and 6. (Library of the Russian State Council had vols. 1, 2, and 4.)

Sbornik trudov . . . Kommissŕi dlŕa sostavlenŕa polozhenŕa o . . . voinskoŕi povinnosti. St. Petersburg, 1873. 1 v. (Work of the commission for drafting a statute on compulsory military service.)

Obshchŕaŕa tablitsa prestuplenŕi i nakazanŕi po proektu. 1 v. (Manuscript table of crimes and punishments in accordance with the project of the criminal code.)

Proekt ustava o torgovoĭ nesostoĭatel'nosti. St. Petersburg, 1869. 1 v. (Project for bankruptcy law.)

Miklaszewski, W. [and others] Podręcznik dla sądów gminnych Królestwa Polskiego. Warsaw, 1876. 2 v. (Guide for district courts in the Kingdom of Poland; Russian and Polish on opposite pages.)

Ulozheniē o nakazanīĭakh ugolovnykh i ispravitel'nykh. Kodeks kar gl'ovnykh i poprawczyeh. Wydanie 1866 r. dla Królestwa Polskiego. Warsaw, 1876-78. 1 v. (Penal code of the Kingdom of Poland, annotated by W. Miklaszewski. Russian and Polish on opposite pages.)

The laws and projects issued during the reign of Emperor Nicholas II, from his personal collection and with his bookplate, are:

Proekt po votchimoi reformi. St. Petersburg, 1896. 4 v. (Project of a reform for the laws of real property.)

Goremykin, I. L. Svod Uzakonenīi i raspordāzhenīi pravitel'stva ob ustroĭstvīe sel'skago sostoĭaniĭa i uchrezhdenīi po krest'ĭnskim dĕlam . . . St. Petersburg, 1900. 2 v. in 3. (Code of laws and orders concerning peasants.)

Svod uzakonenīi i raspordāzhenīi pravitel'stva po vrachebnoi i sanitarnoi chasti v Imperii. St. Petersburg, 1895-98. 3 v. (Code of laws and orders on medical and sanitary affairs.)

Ugolovnoe ulozheniē, 22 Marta 1903 g. St. Petersburg, 1903. 1 v. (Criminal Code of 1903.)

Grazhdanskoe ulozheniē. Kniga 5. Obiāzatel'stva. Proekt . . . St. Petersburg, 1899. 5 v. (Project of the Civil Code. Book 5: Obligations.)

Trudy redaktsionnoi komissīi po peresmotru zakonopolozhenīi o krest'ĭnakh. St. Petersburg, 1903-04. 6 v. (Work of the commission for the revision of the legislation on peasants.)

Treatises from the collection of Emperor Nicholas II, by specialists contemporaneous with him, are the following:

Foinitskīi, I. Īa. Kurs ugolovnago sudoproizvodstva. St. Petersburg, 1896-99. 2 v. (Course of criminal procedure.)

Tagantsev, N. S. Lektsīi po Russkomu ugolovnomu pravu. St. Petersburg, 1888-92. 4 v. (Lectures on Russian criminal law.)

Foinitskīi, I. Īa. Kurs ugolovnago prava. Posiāgatel'stva lichnyĭa i imushchestvennyĭa. St. Petersburg, 1900. 1 v. (A

course of criminal law on wrongs against person and property.)

Murav'ev, N. V. *Iz proshloi dēiatel'nosti*. St. Petersburg, 1900. 2 v. (Legal essays and speeches of this well-known attorney general.)

Grigorovskii, S. *O razvodē. Prichiny i poslēdstviā i brakorazvodnoe sudoproizvodstvo*. St. Petersburg, 1911. 1 v. (About divorce.)

Treatises contemporaneous with Emperor Alexander II, are:

Proskur'akov, F. *Rukovodstvo k poznaniū dēistvuūshchikh Russkikh gosudarstvennykh . . . zakonov*. I. Gosudarstvennye zakony; III: Ugolovnye i politsei'skie zakony. St. Petersburg, 1856. 2 v. (Handbook of the Russian laws in force. Contains the bookplate of Emperor Alexander III.)

Rozhdestvenskii, N. *Rukovodstvo k voennym zakonam*. St. Petersburg, 1853. 1 v. (Handbook of military laws.)

Gradovskii, A. *Nachala Russkago gosudarstvennago prava*. St. Petersburg, 1875-83. 3 v. (Principles of Russian constitutional law.)

Items in this collection on the laws of Poland:

Ukazatel' alfavitnyi k ulozheniū o nakazaniākh ugovnykh i ispravitel'nykh Tsarstva Pol'skago. St. Petersburg, 1848. 1 v. (Alphabetical index to the Criminal code of Poland.)

Sobranie grazhdanskikh zakonov gubernii Tsarstva Pol'skago. St. Petersburg, 1870. 1 v. Civil laws of Poland compiled and translated in His Majesty's Chancellery, from the original texts (Polish and French). Only edition of this compilation.

Freiberg, N. *Zapiska ob ipotechnom poriadkē v Tsarstvē Pol'skom . . .* St. Petersburg, 1862. 1 v. (Notes on the laws of registration of land titles in Poland.)

The remaining items in this collection are:

Sbornik vyschaīshe-utverzhdennykh mnēnii gosudarstvennago soviēta po grazhdanskim dēlam. (1852, 1853, 1854 gg.) [St. Petersburg, 1855?] 1 v. (Collections of opinions given by the Russian State Council in civil cases and approved by the Emperor.)

Alfavitnyi ukazatel' k sborniku raspordāzhenii po ministerstvu narodnago prosvēshcheniā, 1803-1864. St. Petersburg, 1867. 1 v. (Alphabetical index to the collection of ordinances relating to the Ministry of Public Instruction.)

Polozheniē o nagradakh po sluzhbrē. [Peterhof, 1859.] 1 v. (Statute on rewards in the civil service.)

Polozheniē o morskomo tsenzē dlā ofitserov flota. [St. Petersburg, 1885.] 1 v. (Regulations regarding length of sea service of officers of the Navy.)

Statut ordena Sv. Stanislava. [St. Petersburg, 1839.] 1 v. (Statute concerning the Order of St. Stanislaus.)

Obshchīi obzor dīēiatel'nosti Ministerstva IŪstitsiī i Pravitel'stvuīshchago Senata za Tsarstvovanīe Imperatora Aleksandra III. St. Petersburg, 1901. 1 v. (General review of the work of the Ministry of Justice and the Governing Senate during the reign of Emperor Alexander III.)

In addition to this unusual acquisition from the Imperial Palace, 83 items (169 volumes) of Russian legal material, including the first two books printed in Russia, were purchased from other sources.

Printing was introduced into Russia at a comparatively late date, *viz.*, 1564. In 1649 appeared, at Moscow, the first law book, "Ulozheniē Tsarīa Aleksīēa Mikhaīlovicha" (The Code of Laws of Czar Aleksīē Mikhaīlovich), which to some extent remained in force until 1837, when The Code of Laws of the Russian Empire, "Svod Zakonov Rossiīskoī Imperiī," was published. Two issues of the Code of 1649 appeared in that year, due to the content of the work, which included reformatory measures. The book was printed in the Church-Slavonic characters, without title-page, but with colophon. (338 p. fol.) The law library is fortunate in the possession of both of these issues, one having been acquired in 1930.

The next law book printed in Russia was the famous "Kormchafā Kniga," or Nomokanon, which may be translated "The Pilot Book." (62, 679 p. fol.) By this name are known the compilations of ecclesiastic and civil (i. e., Roman) laws made in Byzantium about the ninth century for the use of church authorities. Thereafter, contemporaneous with the teaching of Christianity, they spread into the Slavic countries. In Russia, early in the twelfth century, they circulated in manuscript form in various versions, being used by the church authorities and the courts. Thus they were the channels through which

the Roman law was received in Russia, became the foundation of her ecclesiastical law, and in certain aspects are still in effect.

The Russian (Moscow) Church authorities printed the *Kormchaia Kniga* for the first time at Moscow in 1650. The printing was begun under the Patriarch Joseph, but before the work was put into circulation a general revision of all ecclesiastic books was started, which, under his successor, Patriarch Nikon, resulted in the schism of so-called "old believers," which divided the church into two parts. The Russian Church Congress of 1651 stopped the distribution of this edition, and in 1653 there appeared a revised edition.

Copies of the first printing were altered, *viz.*, the original colophon was changed; 8 pages of the preface were replaced by 37 pages; between pages 173 and 174 two pages were inserted; between pages 641 and 642 sixteen pages were inserted; and there were also other minor alterations.

Our copy is evidently of the first printing, having the original colophon and being without the additional pages. It is, however, without the original preface and has also some minor alterations. Even the second printing was quoted in 1833 by the Russian authorities on paleography, Sopikov and Stroev, as "very rare," whereas of the first printing the latter says it is "*albis corvis rarior.*" Stroev, Sakharov, and Rosenkampf (writer of a monograph on this work) knew of only three copies of the first printing.

Successive official editions appeared in 1787 and 1804. Of the latter edition a perfect copy was also acquired during the year.

The books printed under Peter the Great from 1708-1725 are of especial interest, since prior to that date the Church-Slavonic characters were used for both ecclesiastical and nonecclesiastical books. Peter the Great ordered the latter to be printed with specially designed type. Thus was established the modern Russian alphabet, the first book in Russia, in this type, being printed in 1708.

The first law book printed in this alphabet has also been secured during the year: *Instruktsii i artikuly voennye nadlezhashchii k rossiiiskomu flotu*. Moscow, 1710. (Naval code.)

Another legal item of this period is: *Kniga ustav voinskii . . . Artikel voinskii . . .* St. Petersburg, 1719. (101, 6, 78, 37 p. folio.) This is a military code of peculiar importance for a study of the history of Russian constitutional law, giving in article 20, for the first time, a legal definition of the autocratic sovereign power of Russian Emperors.

The remainder of the lot includes some original editions of the eighteenth century; numerous treatises of well-known Russian legists of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (*e. g.*, *Speranskii*, *Pokrovskii*, and *Petrazsicki*); a good collection of the laws of Finland for the period of 1861-1916 (52 volumes, years 1864, 1870, 1899, and 1900 lacking); court procedure in the natives' courts of Turkestan, etc.

The volumes wanting in the following sets are now supplied:

Sobranie Rossiiskikh zakonov, 1627-1825. St. Petersburg, 1825-27. v. 15.

Decisions of the Governing Senate: (a) Civil Dept., 1916, p. 1-320; (b) Criminal Dept., 1916, p. 1-48; (c) Plenary Sessions, 1916, p. 1-48.

Sbornik ukazov i postanovlenii vremennago pravitel'stva. Vypusk 2, May 5-July 24, 1917. Petrograd, 1918. Second and final volume of the laws of the Provisional government.

Pravo, 1908.

Krüger Library.

That the civil law, as one of the great basic legal systems, should be comprehensively represented in the law library of Congress, goes without saying. Aside from its value to the students of legal history and comparative law, questions of civil law are constantly arising, not only in the courts but in the executive departments, bureaus, arbitral commissions, and other governmental agencies. As early as 1826, Justice Story said in a letter to Edward Everett:

I entirely agree with you respecting the civil law books to be placed in the Congress Library. It would be a sad dishonor for a

national library not to contain the works of Cujacius, Cinnius, Heineccius, Brissonius, Voet, etc. They are often useful for reference and sometimes indispensable for a common lawyer. How could one be sure of some nice doctrines in the civil law of Louisiana without possessing and consulting them?

The demand for books on Roman law has been noticeably on the increase during recent years, both from students and researchers. Following a course of lectures delivered in Washington by the eminent scholar of Palermo, Salvatore Riccobono, the Riccobono Seminar in Roman law was established here. There appears to be, indeed, throughout the Nation, a general trend toward the desire for a wider understanding of the principles of the civil law. When, therefore, the opportunity was offered to secure the library of one of the most able authors and editors of Roman law texts of modern times, the librarian was pleased to approve the purchase, and it is with not a little satisfaction that we can report the acquisition of the library of the late Prof. Paul Krüger, of Bonn, which consists of 391 periodical volumes, 800 bound books, 500 unbound, and 3,000 monographs, in all 4,691 volumes and pamphlets, about 200 of which are general literature.

Paul Krüger was born in 1840. He had been a professor of Roman law in the Universities of Berlin, Marburg, Innsbruck, Königsberg, and in Bonn from 1888 until his death in 1926. He was the collaborator of the great Romanist, Mommsen, in editing the texts of the *Corpus Juris Civilis*. It is worth while, perhaps, to note some of the unusual features of his library. The period covered is from the early sixteenth century to modern times. Many monographs are presentation copies from the authors. Besides a number of manuscript lecture courses in Krüger's microscopic hand and other manuscripts relating to his work of editing the Roman law texts, there is the manuscript of Friedrich L. von Keller on the *Pandects* published posthumously in 1861. There are also facsimiles of codices and papyri and notes concerning them, written by him on small pieces of paper, even on the back of a publisher's letter, on a mourning card,

or a matriculation form, all done with extreme care and all neatly preserved in notebooks and file boxes. There is a surprising lack of English commentaries and general histories of Rome, but when it is considered that European professors have rarely been able to do more than live on their salaries, one can understand the frugality of Professor Krüger in the matter of writing material and the paucity of books in his collection other than author's presentation copies.

Aside from a complete collection of his own writings and 107 works of Mommsen, with whom he was associated, mention should be made of the following:

Averanius, Josephus. Interpretationum juris libri dvo. Amstelodami, Balthazar Lakeman, [etc.] 1723.

Averanius, Josephus. Opus postumum, continens interpretationum juris libros tres posteriores. Lugduni Batavorum, B. Vander Aa, 1746. 2 v.

Azonis, ad singulas leges xii. librorum codicis Iustiniani, commentarius. Lugduni, In officina Iacobi Stær, & Franc. Fabrj, 1596.

Brissonius, Barnabas. De verborum. Quæ ad ius civile pertinent significatione . . . Halæ Magdeburgicæ, Impensis Orphanotrophei, 1743.

Codex legum antiquarum. Francofurti, Apud Iohannem & Andream Marnios & consortes, 1613.

Codicis dni Iustiniani sacratiss. principis ex repetita praelectione libri xii. Nvrnbergæ, Apud Io. Petreivm, 1530.

Codicis Theodosiani lib. xvi. Curante Iacobo Cviacio. Lvgdvni, Apud Gvliel. Rovillivm, 1566.

Codicis Theodosiani libri xvi. Curante Iac. Cviacio. Avrelianae Allobrogvm, Excudebat Iohannes Arnoldus, 1536.

Codicis Theodosiani libri xvi. Parisiis, Apud Sebastianum Niuellium, 1586.

Cujas, Jacques. Iulius Paullus. Francofvrti, Ex Officina Paltheniana, sumtibus Petri Fischeri, 1596.

Cujas, Jacques. Opera, quæ de ivre fecit, et edi volvit. Francofvrti, Typis Wechelianis, apud Danielelem & Davidem Aubrios, & Clementem Schleichium, 1623.

Cujas, Jacques. Recitationes solemnes, in libros codicis Iustiniani, iv, v, vi, vii, viii, and ix. Francofvrti, E. Collegio Paltheniano, Sumtibus Ionæ Rhodii, 1605.

Faber, Petrus. Semestrum liber primus. Geneva, Sump. tib. Ioannis Antonij & Samuelis de Tournes, 1660.

Favre, Antoine. Rationalia in pandectas. Editio novissima a mendis expurgata. Lvgdvni, Sump. Phil. Borde, Lavr. Arnavd, & Clavd. Rigavd, 1659. 2 v. in 1.

Favre, Antoine. Rationalia in tertiam partem pandectarvm. Editio novissima a mendis expurgata. Lvgdvni, Sumptib. Philippi Borde, Lavrentii Arnau, Petri Borde, & Gvilielmi Barbier, 1663. 3 v. in 1.

Gothofredus, Jacobus. Opera juridica minora, sive libelli, tractatus, orationes, & opuscula rariora & praestantiora. Lvgdvni Batavorum, Joh. Arnold. Langerak, 1733.

Imp. Ivstiniani, Ivstini, Leonis nouellae constitutiones. Ivstiniani edicta. Augustae Vindellicorum, Excudebat Henricus Stephanus Huldrici Fuggeri typographus, 1558. Text in Greek, title in Greek and Latin.

Justinian. Novellarvm constitvtionvm volumen. Norembergae, Apud Io. Petreium, 1531. Title and text in Greek and Latin.

Leges novellae v. anecdotae imperatorum Theodosii junioris et Valentiniani III. Romae. Aere Venantii Monaldinii. 1767.

Matthiae Stephani . . . Commentarius in novellas Ivstiniani Imperatoris. Editio nova. Lipsiae, Apud Joh. Fridericum Gleditsch, 1700.

Meerman, Gerard. Novus thesaurus juris civilis et canonici. Hagae-Comitum, Apud Petrum de Hondt, 1751-54. 7 v.

Merillius, Emundus. Expositiones in quinqvagina decisiones Ivstiniani. Lvtetiae Parisiorvm, Sumptibus Nicolai Bvon, 1618.

Merillius, Emundus. Observationvm libri III. Lvtetiae Parisiorvm, Sumptibus Nicolai Bvon, 1618.

Placentini ivrisconsvlti vetvstissimi de varietate actionum libri sex. Mogvnt, 1530.

Theophili antecessoris paraphrasis Graeca institutionum Caesarearum. Hagae Comitum, Apud fratres Ottonem et Petrum Thollios, 1751. 2 v. in 1.

Relandus, Petrus. Fasti consulares. Trajecti Batavorum, Ex libraria Gulielmi Broedelet, 1715.

Rutillius, Bernardinus. Vitae tripartitae ivrisconsvltorum vetervm a Bernardino Rvtilio, Ioanne Bertrando et Gvilielmo Grotio. Halae Magdebvrgicae, Typis Grvnerianis, 1718.

Schulting, Antonius. Jurisprudencia vetus ante-Ivstiniana. Lvgduni Batavorum, Apud Johannem vander Linden, Juniozem, 1717.

Theophili antecessoris institvtionvm libri iv. Carolvs Annibal Fabrotvs recensuit . . . Ed. secvnda. Parisiis, Apud viduam Mathvrini dv. Pvis, 1657.

Zasius, Vdalricus. Intellectvs singvlares et novi in nonnulla loca iuris ciuilib. Basileae, [Per Andream Cratandrvm, 1526].

The great value in the Krüger library lies, however, in the collection of monographs, which, so frequently, being of a very limited impression, are soon out of print and

scarce. In addition to an ex-libris of Mommsen, one finds many presentation copies from his colleagues Wlassak, Girard, Costa, Lenel, Gradenwitz, Riccobono, Albertario, Scialoja, Messina-Vitrano, Naber, and many others.

We are again fortunate in the acquisition through purchase of the following pieces of cradle printing, none of which is represented in the American census of incunabula:

Sangiorgio, Giovanni Antonio di. Super usibus feudorum. Papiæ, Antonius de Carchano, 1490. 2°.

Not long after the printing of the first book in Pavia (1471) by an association of three young printers, Antonio Carcano, of Milan, established his press.* He is noted as a printer of legal and medical books from 1472 or 1473 to 1497. He was beadle of the faculty of law of Pavia, and is said to have been the first printer in Pavia to place his name in the imprint.

* Hain 7590. First edition listed by Hain.

Paulus de Castro. Super prima et secunda digestis novi. Venetiis, Andreas Torresanus, 1494.

* Hain 4632. Second edition listed by Hain.

Sandeus, Felinus. Opera: vol. 1, Super I, II, IV, et V Decretalium. vol. 2, folio 157-300: De exceptionibus. De prescriptionibus. De re indicata. De appellationibus. Venetiis, Andreas Torresanus, 1497-98. 2°.

Andrea Torresani was the successor of Jenson, whose press he bought in 1479. From 1508 to 1515 he was associated with Aldus Manutius both as printer and as father-in-law, his daughter having married Aldus in 1499.

* Hain 14280. First edition listed by Hain.

Petrus de Ancharano. Consilia. Venetiis, Barnardus de Tridino, 1490. 2°.

Bernardino Stagnino, of Trino, was the first printer from that city to establish himself in Venice (ca. 1483), and he continued printing there until after 1540. He was related to the famous Gioliti de' Ferrari family.

* Hain 946. Second edition listed by Hain.

Baldus de Ubaldis. Margarita [Repertorium super Innocentis]. [Mediolani, Leonardus Pachel et Ulricus Scinzeler? 1487?] 2°.

Pachel and Scinzeler commenced printing about 1477, under the patronage of Philip of Lavagna. They were probably the most prolific printers of incunabula in Milan, about 400 books being credited to them. Scinzeler died in 1500 and Pachel in 1511.

* Not Hain 2340, but a closely similar impression.

A list of other interesting foreign items follows:

Arezzo:

Liber statvtorum Arretii. [Arretij, Per Calixtum Simeonis, 1536]. Title in red above large heraldic woodcut; numerous wood-cut initials; two parchment ms. leaves bound at end. (Statvta Arretina).

Argentina:

Gaceta del Foro. v. 1-78, Febr. 1916-1928.

Castile:

Las leyes de Toro glosadas [*Royal coat-of-arms*] Utilis 7 aurea glosa dñi Didaci Castelli doctoris iuris cesarei et Romani interpretis optimi super leges Tauri feliciter incipit. [Burgis, In officina Joānis juncte, 1527].

Fuero Real. [*Colophon: Exactū completūq, extat presens hoc opus in Insigne Cesaraugustana [Zaragossa] ciuitate. Anno salutis Millesimo quingétesimo primo die vero, iij. mensis Augusti].* (Reprinted same year, Salamanca, Joannes Gysser, Alemannus de Seligenstadt.)

China:

Hsien Hsing Chiao Yü Fa Ling Ta Ch'uan (Current Laws and Ordinances on Education). Shanghai, 1930.

Kuo Min Cheng Fu Hsien Hsing Fa Kuei (Current Laws of the Nationalist Government), 1928.

Chung Kuo Fu Nü Tsai Fa Lü Shang Chih Ti Wei (The Status of Women in Chinese Law), by Chao Feng-hsieh. Shanghai, 1929.

Tseng Ting Ssu Fa Kung Wen Shih Li Chieh (Forms of Documents in Judicial Proceedings), by Hu Hsia, 1926.

Official Gazette of the Legislative Yuan, No. 19, July, 1930.

Official Gazette of the Judicial Yuan, nos. 78-80, July, 1930.

The first four items received by purchase; the Official Gazettes through exchange.

Finland:

Samling af de i storfurstendömet Finland gällande och intill år 1855 utkomne Författningar. 1538-1799, 1800-1854. Helsingfors, 1855. 2 v. (Collection of the Constitutions of the Duchy of Finland in force and published prior to 1855.)

France:

Bigotière, René de. Coutume de Bretagne. Rennes, 1694.

Code civil français. Paris, Didot, 1804.

Gazette des Tribunaux. 1898-1930. Paris. 21 v.

Germany:

New formular Teutsch allerlei schreibenn als instrument sendbrieff anlass compass testament 7c vii dergleichen andere schriffthen in vnd ausserhalb gerichtzubrauchen in fürsten gantzleien vnd sunst üblich belangend. Vorhin im

truck nie aussgangen . . . Zû Franckenfurt, Bei Christian Egenoff. [1545.] Title within wood-cut border.
 Sammlung der Gesetze und Verordnungen für das furstenthum Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen von 1808 bis 1852. Sigmaringen, 1845-56. Sachregister. Sigmaringen, 1856. 8 v. and Index in 5 v.

Great Britain:

A collection of all the proclamations, declarations, articles, and ordinances passed by His Highness, the lord protector, and his Council, and by their special command published, beginning Decemb. 16, 1653, and ending Septem. 2, 1654. London, printed by Henry Hills, 1654.
 Nicholson, William. *Leges marchiarum, or border-laws.* London, 1705.

Japan:

Genko horei shuran. (Compiled General Laws of Japan.) Tokyo, 1930. 13 v.
 Kaiho kwaishi. (Report of the Japanese Maritime Law Association, no. 15, edited by Dr. N. Matsunami.) Tokyo, 1930. 1 v.
 Kwampo (Official Gazette). Tokyo, 1913 to date. daily.
 Daishin-in-hanketsurei. (Reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court.)
 v. 9, nos. 5-12, July, 1930-Feb., 1931.
 v. 10, nos. 1-3, Mar.-May, 1931.
 Gaiko jiho. (Revue Diplomatique.)
 v. 55, nos. 1-6, July-Sept., 1930.
 v. 56, nos. 1-5, Oct.-Dec., 1930.
 Hogaku ronzo. (Essays on law.)
 v. 24, nos. 1-6, July-Dec., 1930.
 v. 25, nos. 1-5, Jan.-May, 1931.
 Hogaku shimpo. (Law News.)
 v. 41, no. 1-6, Jan.-June, 1931.
 Hogaku sirin. (Law Inquiry.)
 v. 32, no. 11, Nov., 1930.
 v. 33, nos. 1-7, Jan.-July, 1931.
 Hogakukyokai zasshi. (Journal of the Law Association.)
 v. 48, nos. 7-8, 10-12; July-Aug., Oct.-Dec., 1930.
 v. 49, nos. 1-6, Jan.-June, 1931.
 Kokka gakkai zasshi. (Journal of the Political Science Association.)
 v. 44, nos. 7-12, July-Dec., 1930.
 v. 45, nos. 1-6, Jan.-June, 1931.
 Kokusaiho-gaiko zasshi. (Journal of International law and diplomacy.)
 v. 29, nos. 7-10, Sept.-Dec., 1930.
 v. 30, nos. 1-6, Jan.-June, 1931.

The first item was received through Smithsonian international exchange; the second as a gift of the editor; the third through the State Department. Periodicals are usually purchased.

Mexico:

Two valuable sets of 100 and 88 volumes, respectively, containing approximately 1,200 pamphlets on miscellaneous subjects, such as briefs and records, trials, Federal and State reports, and treatises. The law library also acquired considerable state material in the form of official gazettes, codes, session laws, and compilations, through the courtesy of the American consuls, to whom acknowledgment is made herein below, and also through Mr. W. K. Boone, of Jalapa, Vera Cruz.

Spain:

Recopilación de leyes de los reynos de las Indias. Mandadas imprimir y publicar por la magestad católica del Rey Don Carlos II. . . Madrid, Ivlian de Paredes, 1681. 2 v. Woodcut vignettes. (First edition.)

León Pinello, Antonio Rodríguez de. . . Tratado de confirmaciones reales de encomiendas, oficios i casos, en que se requieren para las Indias Occidentales . . . Por el Lic. Antonio de León . . . Madrid, I. González, 1630.

International law:

Consulate of the sea.

Libre appellat Consolat de mar. Nouament estampat e corregit. [Barcelona, par Dimas bellestar e Joan de Gilio, 1523.] Title in red within black ornamental border; numerous woodcuts (including initials). Earliest edition of this work in the Library of Congress.

Llibre de Consolat dels fets marítims. [Barcelona] Venense en casa de Raphel Nogues llibrater de Lotja [1592]. Catalan translation. Woodcut on title-page of a ship in full sail.

Grotius, Hugo.

Hvgonis Grotii de ivre belli ac pacis libri tres. Editio nova. Amsterdami, apud Gvilielmvm Blaev, 1632.

————— Amsterdami, apud Iohannem Blaev, 1646.

————— Amstelædami, apud Janssonio-Waesbergios. 1712.

————— Amstelædami, apud Janssonio-Waesbergios, 1720.

Although renowned as a jurist and as the author of the celebrated *De jure belli et pacis*, Grotius was also widely versed in history, theology, politics, the classics, and

poetry, and it is interesting to note that 14 of his earliest works in the fields of poetry, theology, drama, and history were also acquired during the year by the Library of Congress. Many of these were first editions from the Elzevir press, in perfect condition, and in their original vellum binding.

Pufendorf, Samuel:

De jure naturae et gentium libri octo. Editio nova. Francofurti ad Moenum, typis Joannis Wustii, 1694.
Cum annotatis Joannis Nicolai Hertii. Francofurti ad Moenum. Typis Joannis Philippi Andreae, 1706.
Frontispiece (engraved port. of Pufendorf).

Seldén, John:

Mare clavsvm. sev De dominio maris libri duo. Lygdvni Batavorvm, apud Joannem Theodorvm Maire, 1636.

Gifts.

The law library has been fortunate in receiving an unusually large number of gifts during the year, too many, in fact, to record here in detail. We beg to acknowledge, however, our appreciation to the following friends of the law library, both individuals and institutions:

- Mr. Norwood Francis Allman, Shanghai, China.
- American Bar Association.
- American Federation of Labor.
- American Foundation for the Blind.
- American Historical Review.
- American Medical Association.
- Dr. Pedro M. Arcaya, Venezuelan Minister, Washington, D. C.
- Arkansas Bar Association.
- Mr. Frederick W. Ashley, Chief Assistant Librarian, Washington, D. C.
- Association of the Bar of the City of New York.
- Association of American Law Schools.
- Prof. Elemér Balogh, secrétaire général de l'Académie Internationale de Droit Comparé, Berlin, Germany.
- Dr. Asadullah Beijan, consul of Persia, Washington, D. C.
- Mr. Frank Bohr, American consul, Mexicali, Lower California, Mexico.
- Mr. Ellis A. Bonnet, American consul, Durango, Durango, Mexico.
- Mr. Boris Brasol, New York City.
- Prof. Giuseppe Brini, professore di diritto romano nelle R. Università di Bologna, Italy.
- Rev. John Y. Broek, D. D., Plainfield, N. J.
- Mr. Charles Henry Butler, Washington, D. C.

- Canadian Bar Association.
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
The Carswell Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Canada.
Señor Tobías Chávez, Director de Bibliotecas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma, México, D. F.
Cincinnati Law Library Association.
Dr. Francesco Cosentini, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Earl W. Eaton, American vice consul, Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico.
The Edward Thompson Co.
Mr. Paul H. Foster, American consul, Piedras Negras, Coahuila, Mexico.
Mr. Edwin Hanson Freshfield, Reigate, England.
Señor Alberto Galván, State Archivist, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.
Mr. Clarence G. Galston, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mr. Vladimir Gsovski, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Albert J. Harno, dean, College of Law, University of Illinois, Urbana.
Mr. Emanuel Hertz, New York City.
Indiana State Law Library.
The Kansas State Bar Association.
Mr. Charles E. Kern, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Sozo Komatsu, Tokyo, Japan.
Dr. Jefferson D. H. Lamb, Peiping, China.
The Law Society, London, England.
Louisiana State Bar Association.
Señor Dr. José Augustín Martínez, Havana, Cuba.
Dr. N. Matsunami, Tokyo, Japan.
Dr. Mario Melo, Diretor do Museo do Estado, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.
Mr. H. W. Mumford, director University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.
National Association of Credit Men.
Monseñor Nicolás E. Navarro, Caracas, Venezuela.
New York County Lawyers' Association.
New York State Bar Association.
Mr. Orville A. Park, Macon, Ga.
Peabody Library Association, Georgetown, D. C.
Pennsylvania Bar Association.
Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, Annapolis, Md.
Mr. Edward Schuster, New York City.
Secretary of State, State of Nebraska.
Mr. Charles Shepard, Rochester, N. Y.
Mr. William A. Smale, American consul, Ensenada, Lower California, Mexico.
The State Bar of California.
Mr. Charles Phelps Taft II, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss Nell Boyd Taylor, Washington, D. C.

Señor Diego Vicente Tejera (Hijo), Matanzas, Cuba.

Tennessee Bar Association.

Mr. Scott Turner, Director, United States Bureau of Mines.

Mr. Nathan van Patten, director of libraries, Stanford University, Calif.

Virginia State Bar Association.

Through the Peabody Library Association we received the law library of Mr. Justice Samuel Chase, numbering 247 volumes and consisting largely of English reports and treatises. It was given to the Peabody Library many years ago by Mrs. William Laird, a close connection of the Chase family of Annapolis, and when pressed for room the Peabody board of trustees decided it would be more appropriately shelved in the law library. We are indebted especially to Mr. Spencer Gordon, of the Washington bar, who is one of the trustees, for bringing about the transfer.

Born in Somerset County, Md., on April 17, 1741, Samuel Chase distinguished himself early in life as one of the boldest opponents of the royal governor and later as the most active adversary of the British Government in his State. Step by step from the colonial legislature the Maryland Demosthenes, as he was known because of his sonorous voice and imposing stature, literally fought his way through the Continental Congress, the Federal Congress, and the General Court of Maryland to the Supreme Court of the United States, to which he was appointed in 1796 by Washington. Nor was his life on the highest bench free from strife, for he was too strong a partisan to refrain from taking part in the heated politics of the period. The only Justice of the Supreme Court who has ever been impeached, his trial before the Senate is memorable for many reasons, but chiefly for the ability with which he defended himself and the nature of his acquittal.

His industry and learning are strikingly shown in the old tomes, bearing copious marginalia, and a number of manuscript notebooks on pleading and practice. The following are among the more interesting items of his library:

- Robinson, Thomas. *Book of special entries*. London, W. Rawlins, S. Roycroft, and H. Sawbridge, 1684.
- The speech of the Lord Chancellor of England, in the Exchequer Chamber, touching the Post-nati. London, Societie of Stationers, 1609.
- Brown, W. *A book of entries*. London, W. Place, Tho. Basset, & F. Place, 1675.
- Registrum brevium tam originalium, quam judicialium. London, assigns of Richard and Edward Atkins, 1687.
- The laws of Maryland . . . by William Kilty. Annapolis, Frederick Green, 1799.
- Brownlow, Richard. *A book of entries*. London, assigns of Richard and Edward Atkins, 1693.
- Cowell, John. *A law dictionary* . . . London, D. Browne, R. Sare . . . 1708.
- Viner, Charles. *A general abridgment of law and equity*. Aldershot, 1742-58. 24 v.
- Le primer report des cases & matters en ley resolves & adjudges en les courts del Roy en Ireland. Collect et digest per Sr. John Davys. Dublin, John Franckton, 1615.
- The third part of the reports of Sr. George Croke, Kt. Third impression. London, W. Rawlins, S. Roycroft, and H. Sawbridge, 1683.
- Mosely, William. *Reports of cases argued and determined in the High Court of Chancery*. Dublin, Oli. Nelson, 1744.
- Fitz-Gibbons, John. *The reports of several cases argued and adjudged in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster* . . . in the I, II, III, IV, and V years of his present majesty, King George II. In the Savoy, E. and R. Nutt, and R. Gosling, 1732.
- A report of cases argued, debated, and adjudged in B. R. in the time of the late Queen Anne. Especially in the IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII years of her reign. In the Savoy, E. and R. Nutt, and R. Gosling, 1737.
- Jacob, Giles. *A new law dictionary* . . . In the Savoy, E. and R. Nutt, and R. Gosling, 1729.
- 5 manuscript volumes of Maryland pleadings, the majority in the handwriting of Samuel Chase, and the remainder in that of Thomas Chase.

Especial notice should be made of a few of the other conspicuous donations, as, for example, the following from Dr. Asadullah Beiian, of the Persian Legation:

Kānun nāme tezkere ba kānun tābīyat . . . Teheran, 1912.

(Nationality Law.)

Nizamnāme. Teheran, 1906. (Election Laws.)

- Tevzih bâzi az muvadi muhâkemât hukukî ki dar kommission mutalea munâkide dar vuzârat jeliye adliye . . . Teheran, 1921. (Administration of Justice.)
- Dastur liâmel usuli muhâkemât hukukî . . . Teheran, 1910. (Administration of Justice.)
- Kavânin muvakkatî muhâkemât tijâret . . . Teheran, 1915. (Concerning commercial courts.)
- Kavânin muvakkatî muhâkemât jezâ . . . Teheran, 1912. (Concerning Courts of criminal procedure.)
- Kanun sejil ahvâl kîmet duhshâli. Teheran, 1919. (Concerning Register of births, etc.)

Dr. Beijan also very kindly suggested the sources, both official and unofficial, from which the law library may secure further Persian material.

Mr. Charles Henry Butler, of the Washington bar, gave the law library the following large folio volume, which had belonged to his father, William Allen Butler, and to his grandfather, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler:

The original text of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York. Prepared by John Duer, Benjamin F. Butler, & John C. Spencer, counsellors at law, appointed for that purpose. [*Title vignette: seal of the State.*] Albany, Printed by Packard & Van Benthuysen, under the direction of the revisers, 1828.

Personal copies seldom have such interest as this one, which carries the memory of a notable soldier, who was also a constructive statesman. Mr. Butler also donated the following:

The Revision of the Statutes of the State of New York and the revisers. An address delivered before the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, January 22, 1889. By William Allen Butler.

Law Notes. Vol. xxx, no. 8, p. 145, November, 1926, which contains an article by John T. Fitzpatrick, Law Librarian, New York State Library, entitled "The Revised Statutes of New York."

Two important items (his own works) were presented by Mr. Vladimir Gsovski, now on the staff of the Library of Congress:

Ustav grazhdanskago sudoproizvodstva vengerskîi zakon I: 1911 g. dopolnennyi zakonami Chekhoslovatskoî Respubliki do 8 iûnâ 1923 goda. S russko-mad'ârskim slovarem ukazatelem. Sostavili: K. P. Machik, V. V. Gsovski. Uzhgorod, 1923. (Russian annotated translation of the Hungarian Code of civil pro-

cedure, with modifications introduced by the Legislature of the Czechoslovakian Republic. The first and perhaps only legal work in the Russian language for Sub-Carpathian Russia.)

Privatné testamenty podl' a práva platného na Slovensku a Podkarpatskej Rusi . . . Prešov, 1926. (Handbook of succession law in Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Russia. The first book on this subject issued after the independence of Czechoslovakia.)

We desire to acknowledge the cooperation of Dr. Ernest C. Richardson and the curator of project B, Mr. Ernest Kletsch, who have regularly remitted to the law library all legal theses received by the project (principally from German universities) after records have been made for the Union Catalogue. It is estimated that we have received 2,700 during the past year, together with a typed card bearing a short title for each item.

No report would be complete without acknowledging our especial indebtedness to the American consular service. Through the kind offices of several of the American consuls in Mexico, whose names are given above, the law library has acquired quite a number of interesting and useful items from the States of Mexico.

We are also greatly indebted to an old friend of the law library, Señor Alberto Galván, State archivist of Nuevo Leon, who has sent the latest laws of his State, and to the director of libraries at the University of Mexico, Señor Tobías Chávez, who is sending regularly all the law theses of the faculty of law of the university.

There was a marked decrease last year in the receipt of official documents—some 500 volumes less than during 1929-30. This is accounted for partially in the decrease of Russian exchange material. The items given below are merely representative of the daily accessions secured by the division of documents for the collections of the law library through the channels of governmental exchange, domestic and international:

Maryland:

Report and Official Opinions of the Attorney-General. v. 2-5.
9. 1917-1920, 1924.

As the division of documents had been trying for some time without success to secure the above volumes, our appreciation is due Governor Ritchie for his kindness in supplying them from his own library upon the personal solicitation of Dr. Henry Furst, chief of the division.

Atlantico, Colombia (Dept.):

Ordenanzas. 1924, 1929, 1930.

Cundinamarca, Colombia (Dept.):

Codificación Cundinamarquesa por Julian Restrepo Hernandez . . . Edición oficial. Bogotá, 1900.

Compilación Cundinamarquesa por Alfredo Cortazar Toledo . . . Tomo I. Edición oficial. Bogotá, 1922.

Ordenanzas, 1904, 1911-1912, 1914-1917, 1919-1930.

Informe del Presidente del Tribunal de cuentas. 1912-1915, 1917-1925.

Disposiciones sobre beneficencia pública. Edición oficial. 1858-1912.

Reglamento del Tribunal de cuentas. Bogotá, 1917.

Código fiscal. Nueva edición. Bogotá, 1919.

Codificación de las disposiciones sobre beneficencia pública. Edición oficial dirigida por la Junta general del ramo. 1913-1919, 1919-1927.

Código de policía y modificaciones hasta 1926. Anotado y concordado por J. Manuel Cuellar. Bogotá, 1926.

Disposiciones sobre dispensarios y policía sanitaria. Bogotá, 1929.

Magdalena, Colombia (Dept.):

Ordenanzas. 1892-1894, 1903-1904, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921-1929.

Piauhy, Brazil (State):

Leis e Decretos. 1922-1926.

Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (State):

Leis, Decretos e Actos, 1920-1929.

Russia:

50 volumes of codes and treatises, relating largely to the Ukraine and Uzbekistan. The number of Russian volumes is much less than the average amount received during former years. An explanation has been made that this reduction is due to the transfer of quarters of the Russian Book Chamber and the Communist Academy, and that a very large shipment of books and periodicals is now on the way to the Library.

Siam:

Translation of the Civil and Commercial Code, Book IV, Property. B. E. 2473 (1930) [Bangkok] H. M.'s Private Secretariat [1930]. In Siamese and English.

Turkey:

Temyiz Kararlari: Hukuk, Ceza ve ticaret kararlari. (Civil, criminal, and commercial courts decisions.) Vols. 4-7, 1927-1929. Ankara, 1927-29.

Kavanin mecmuasi . . . v. 8-9, 1930-1931. (General collection of laws.) Ankara, 1930-31.

Among other documents received during the year ^{Briefs and records.} through the documents division were the following:

Radio Corporation of America, defendant-appellant, *v.* Dubilier Condenser Corporation and Francis W. Dunmore, plaintiffs-appellees. Nos. 4279-4280 in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. Appeals from the District Court of the United States for the District of Delaware. Transcript of record. Vol. 1-2, pleadings and testimony; vol. 3, plaintiffs' exhibits; vol. 4, defendant's exhibits; 4 *v.* and briefs for defendant-appellant, 2 pamphlets.

One of the questions involved in this case is whether or not the Government owns an invention made by a Government employee during the course of his employment.

The necessity of asking now and then for briefs and records in notable cases in the Federal courts, other than the Supreme Court, has disclosed a large lacuna that should not exist in the national law library. Reference is made to the briefs and records of the Circuit Courts of Appeal, a complete set of which is found, so far as is known, only in the library of the Association of the Bar of New York, which has been receiving them since the establishment of the court on March 3, 1891. This collection consists of more than 20,000 volumes, yearly accessions being more than 600 volumes. Since the yearly accessions from the Supreme Court average 90 volumes, and require not a little of the time of one employee to handle and prepare them for the bindery, it would seem that the accessioning of Circuit Courts of Appeal briefs and records would increase the labor considerably. For some law libraries this work is done by law-book houses for a stipulated sum, *i. e.*, the records and briefs are collected from the clerk of the Supreme Court and arranged and bound before being sent to the law library.

In view of the great importance of having the law library as nearly complete as possible in all Federal appellate court records, especially where they may be final, since the increase in discretionary jurisdiction by the Supreme Court, application is being made to the clerks of the 10 Circuit Courts of Appeal for the briefs and records in cases now pending, and for as many of them in cases already decided as may be available.

National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

When the work of the National Commission on Law Observance (created by act of Congress of March 4, 1929) was concluded at the end of the fiscal year just terminated, the chairman, Hon. George Wickersham, in acknowledging the service of the law library to the commission, kindly offered to turn over to the law library such material from the commission's library as we might need. This action of the chairman resulted in the acquisition of a considerable number of state documents, among them Attorney General reports, reports of judicial councils, crime-commission surveys, and related material, which the law library will find very useful.

Appropriations.

At the hearing before the Committee on Appropriations on the Budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1931, when the Librarian of Congress was asked to make a statement with regard to the amount appropriated for the purchase of books for the law library, he said:

You brought it up to \$50,000 for this year. The fact that there is only about \$13,000 left [January 19, 1931] of the \$50,000, with nearly half of the year remaining, is an indication of how pressing the opportunities were that we took advantage of immediately. Considering that Harvard spends \$75,000 a year and has been spending that right along, we had hoped you would consider the \$50,000 as a normal amount, and that we should not again have to explain the need of it.

The committee accordingly recommended a renewal of the appropriation of \$50,000, and it is to be hoped that hereafter it will be considered as the minimum amount available for the purchase of the constantly increasing current legal publications and for filling in some of the lacunæ. Having been forced to a policy of purchasing only the bare necessities for so many years, it would not seem unreasonable to ask Congress now for \$100,000 per annum for a period of years, or for a lump sum of \$250,000 to be used until expended, until all major gaps in the collections were closed. When it is considered that continuations of serials alone cost about \$10,000 a year, and the purchase of extra copies of reports, session laws, and statutes requires from \$10,000 to \$15,000 per year, it may be realized how little comparatively remains with

which to purchase the contemporary legal literature and build up the basic collections.

While the prices of current law books remain high, particularly in Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, many private foreign law libraries are being forced on the market by the world-wide depression, and opportunities are thus offered to purchase notable collections at extremely low figures. Having been unable to take advantage of a similar condition in the period immediately following the World War, we can ill afford to overlook the present opportunity. It is reported that even the law libraries of Japan are fully alive to the situation and are taking many civil law collections forever out of the occidental markets.

A material increase in the number of accessions obviously demands an increase in the staff of the law library. To begin with, it is doubtful if there is a law library of importance so undermanned as this one, which, containing approximately 325,000 volumes and located in two buildings (the main building and the Capitol), has never been administered until now by a staff larger than 13 employees. It can not be gainsaid that the law library gives a service probably as wide and varied as any other law library in the world, since there is none other of any importance that serves alike the Government through all of its departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial—the bench and bar generally, and so many learned institutions and research agencies as are located at Washington. Almost all of the law libraries of any consequence are either university or bar association libraries and their service is generally limited, either through isolation or by the rules of the library, to the membership of the association or society.

A comparison of some of the larger law libraries of the United States with reference to the number of employees brought out some very enlightening figures. For example, it was found that the Harvard Law School Library required a staff of 53, including pages and student helpers; the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 47; and Columbia University Law School, 16.

The University of Michigan reported that their staff of 13 was insufficient to handle the general work and accessions from a book purchase fund of \$25,000, and with a promised increase to \$50,000 during the school year 1931-32 for purchase of books, it was expected to enlarge the staff to 33.

Fortunately, the Congress recognized the justice of the law library's plea and allowed for an increase of three assistants to its personnel for the present fiscal year. While these additions to the staff will give considerable relief to the situation, as far as the routine work goes, there is yet great need for expert assistance in the development of the collections and for an expansion of the law section of the catalogue division. It is a fundamental principle of library economy that a book is not possessed until it has been properly catalogued and classified. With the present small staff it is not possible to render the service which is demanded of the national law library. "Too much rests there," as the Librarian said at the hearings, "on one expert assistant."

In former reports the situation of the law library with reference to the desirability of "chairs" and "consultants" has been emphasized. Attention has been called to the fact that while "chairs" and "consultants" have been provided through foundations and by philanthropists in a number of subjects, including history, art, and music, the great field of political science and allied subjects yet remain to be provided for. This statement, happily, can now be qualified by the announcement of the designation by the Librarian of Congress of Dr. Francesco Lardone, of Washington, D. C., as honorary consultant in Roman law. Doctor Lardone holds the degrees of J. U. D. and S. T. D. from the University of Turin. Having studied also at Oxford and pursued special courses at Palermo under Professor Riccobono, he brings a knowledge of modern methods of Roman law research, which is particularly helpful to the law library in disclosing scarce material and important texts and monographs needed to round out the collection. Doctor Lardone is professor of Roman law at the Catholic University.

It is hoped that funds will not long be forthcoming for expert "interpreters" in this and other fields, now that a beginning has been made to supply the needs of the law library in the matter of interpretative assistants.

In no subjects is this lack so noticeable as in those of constitutional and international law, comparative law, and criminal law and criminology. Possibly at no time in the history of our country has the study of foreign relations and political systems been as popular or as necessary as at the present. When our investments in foreign lands have grown to more than \$15,000,000,000 the study has, perforce, ceased to be academic. And what shall we say as to the importance of gathering and interpreting the world's literature on criminology and criminal law? Has not the Wickersham commission so focused the attention of the public mind on the disgraceful condition which prevails in the administration of justice that its studies and research will in all probability be continued by private or semipublic institutions? The next step should be the establishment of an institute of criminal law and criminology at Washington and a properly endowed "chair" for these subjects in the law library.

From a practical standpoint, the Congress can ill afford not to have the most complete law library available and an adequate staff of experts, whether they be supplied by Government fund or philanthropy. Patriotic citizens, foundations, and societies there surely are who will augment the Government's budget and provide some of this more vital contemporary assistance in the form of experts, as has been done in the Library with regard to other fields of literature.

In view of the international character of the fifty-third meeting of the American Bar Association at Chicago, in August, 1930, delegations from France, Great Britain, and Canada having been invited to return the visit of the members of the American Bar Association to France and Great Britain in 1924, the law librarian was designated by the Librarian of Congress to attend the meeting as the representative of the Library. The advantages of keeping in touch with the meetings of the bar association and other learned societies of the legal profession can not well

*Activities of the
law library.*

be overestimated. When the foreign guests of the American Bar Association stopped in Washington on their post-convention tour, a special invitation was extended to them to visit the law library and view some of the collections then on exhibit, and many found time to call.

Opportunity was had during the convention to visit the library of the Northwestern Law School, housed in its handsome new building donated by the late Judge Elbert Gary. An unusual occasion was also afforded the writer to inspect the Yale Law School Library during the conference of the American Association of Law Libraries at New Haven, June 22-27, 1931. Located compactly in the magnificent new Sterling Law Building, with every modern library device at its command, it stands along with the law library of Michigan as the latest example of what can be accomplished where the law library has an autonomous administration.

The occasion was also afforded en route to inspect the library of the Association of the Bar of New York City, the Columbia University Law School Library, and two law libraries in Philadelphia, *viz.*, the University of Pennsylvania Law School and the Bar Association of Philadelphia. One can not but envy the Free Public Library the marvelous collection of English law and Blackstoniana given by the late Hampton Carson, and displayed in a special room of the library. Is it too much to expect that such examples of generosity may be emulated by other collectors who will find that the national law library satisfies their desire for utilitarian ends as well as a distinction through its national character and location in the Federal city that is not afforded by any other institution in the United States?

Publications.

The Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of France, by Prof. George W. Stumberg, of the law faculty of the University of Texas, left the press of the Government Printing Office in May. Written by Professor Stumberg after study in Paris, and edited by Dr. E. M. Borchard, of Yale, former law librarian, who initiated the series and contributed three out of six of the foreign law guides, a hearty reception of Professor Stumberg's work is assured.

Every lawyer interested in comparative or foreign law will find it an indispensable bibliographical tool.

Other guides in prospect are those of Mexico, Russia, and Italy. The work on the Mexican guide and legal bibliography has been mentioned in former reports. Postponed from time to time because of more pressing administrative work, it is confidently expected to have it ready for the press early in 1932. It is understood that Professor Stumberg will shortly begin work on a guide to Italian law and legal literature. We are also glad to announce that Mr. Vladimir Gsovsky, temporarily with the documents division, has begun work on a guide to the law and legal literature of Russia, now practically a closed book to the Anglo-American lawyer or student who has no knowledge of German. Mr. Gsovsky combines the experience of a Russian lawyer with university work at Leipzig and service at the bar or on the bench in several Slavic countries.

The late S. P. Scott's translation of the *Siete Partidas*, published jointly by the Comparative Law Bureau of the American Bar Association and the Commerce Clearing House of Chicago, left the press in the late spring. Inasmuch as the proof on this publication—Spanish type, covering more than 1,500 pages—was read by the staff of law library assistants, the bibliography being compiled by the writer and the historical preface written within the walls of the law library by Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the National University Law School faculty, a keen interest here was naturally felt in its success. It was therefore with considerable disappointment that we found that the first printing of the finished work left so much to be desired from the standpoint of typography. Fortunately, the more glaring defects are being corrected in later printings.

When Mr. Scott died, in 1929, he left an English translation of the *Corpus Juris Civilis* of Justinian and other monuments of Roman law, including the Twelve Tables, the Institutes of Gaius, the Rules of Ulpian, the Opinions of Paulus, and the Constitutions of Leo, in 17 typewritten volumes of more than 600 pages each, and his will provided for their publication at the expense of his estate.

As there was some doubt as to the probate court's deciding in favor of a compliance with such provision, in view of the willingness of the widow and residuary legatee to forego the profits from the publication, the writer was asked by the executor, the Central Trust Co., of Cincinnati, for an opinion as to the desirability of publishing the translation and was consulted as to printing, etc. After viewing the manuscript at Cincinnati, estimates were obtained from several printing houses, as well as the Government Printing Office. In view of the importance of this translation, the first complete one that has ever been done in English, it was learned recently with considerable satisfaction that the contract for printing the translation had been let by the executor.

Vollbehr Exhibition.

In last year's report a list of some of the most interesting legal items—37 in all—from the Vollbehr collection of Incunabula, was given. (See pp. 133–137.) These were compiled very hastily because of the brief period between the delivery of the collection and the preparation of the annual report. The importance of the law portion of the collection was more clearly recognized in the exhibition of the items selected from the collection, which was opened to the public in December. Out of the 1,700 items exhibited, 218 were law, considerably more than any other subject. Among the books exhibited were several excessively rare items not mentioned in the report of last year, none of which had been cited by bibliographers. They are the following:

Ars Notariatus. [Rome, Eucharius Silber, ca. 1482.]

Pope Innocent VIII. *Regulæ, ordinationes et constitutiones Cancellariæ Apostolicæ.* [Rome, Eucharius Silber, ca. 1487.]

Eucharius Silber, alias Frank, a clerk of the diocese of Wurzburg, began printing at Rome in 1480. Nearly two hundred incunabula from his press are known, nearly all being small quartos. His books consisted largely of miscellaneous matter, including some military works.

Fuero Real de España con la glosa latina de Alfonso Díaz de Montalvo. Venice, Johann Hamman, 1491.

Probably the first edition of this famous work, as the Salamanca, 1500, ed. is said to be the first (Palau y Dulcet, Antonio. *Manual del librero Hispano-Americano.* Barcelona, 1923. v. 1, p. 47). It is of interest to note that Palau y Dulcet did not

know of a single copy of the 1500 edition. Johann Hamman, the printer, was sometime partner of Hermann Liechtenstein, and shared with Emericus the labor of printing two works in 1487. After 1493 he generally used the name Johann Herzog. *Modus servandus in executione seu prosecutione gratiæ expectatiuæ*. [Rome, Johann Besicken, ca. 1500.]

The first example of the press of Johann Besicken appeared in Basel in 1489. Removing to Rome in 1493, most of his work thereafter was done in partnership with Sigismund Mayer, and later with Martino Amsterdam.

An innovation in Washington court practice was inaugurated in June, when the Court of Claims held a sitting on deck 43 of the main building in order to be in close proximity to the Russian law material needed for a consultation in the case of the *Russian Volunteer Fleet v. the United States Government*, involving the question as to whether the plaintiff were a private or a public corporation. Chief Justice Fenton W. Booth expressed himself well pleased with the precedent he had established in reversing the practice usually applied, or that of bringing the law library to the court. In this national library, so modern in its library economy and yet so fast taking on the spirit of the medieval university, one may well envision courts and commissions frequently holding sessions within its walls where the cases involve difficult foreign law questions.

The expert witness for the Russian Government in the case heard in the law library was the eminent Prof. Dr. Michael Pergament, of the University of Leningrad. Mr. Boris Brasol, of New York City, the well-known penologist and Russian legist, appeared for the United States. Both experts found the law library had all the Russian law books needed by them to confirm their testimony. Later Professor Pergament did us the honor of inspecting the Russian law collection, pronouncing it one of the most comprehensive outside of Russia.

The Library was honored, during last October, by a visit from the eminent German publicist, Dr. Adolph Grabowsky, editor of the *Zeitschrift für Politik*, professor at the Hochschule für Politik in Berlin, and author of numerous works on political science.

In the fall of 1930 Prof. Dr. Francesco Cosentini, of the faculties of law of the Universities of Turin and Mexico, author of numerous works on the philosophy of law, comparative law, civil law, and the sociological aspects of the law, transferred his American Institute of Comparative Law and Legislation from Mexico City to Washington, where he has dedicated his labors to the prodigious task of compiling a unification of the civil law of the Latin American countries with the common law of the United States. Professor Cosentini's wide knowledge of foreign legal bibliography has been of invaluable assistance to the law library in correcting some weak spots in the collections, and our appreciation is also due him for the gift of the publications of his institute and of several other works from his fruitful pen.

*Centennial of the
law library.*

On July 14, 1832, after the repeated efforts of Representative Charles Wickliffe, of Kentucky, to convince the Congress of the need of keeping the law books apart from the general library, an act was passed entitled "An act to create and improve the law department of the Library of Congress." The act provides in paragraph 1:

That it shall be the duty of the librarian to prepare an apartment near to and connected by an easy communication with that in which the Library of Congress is now kept for the purpose of a law library; to remove the law books now in the Library into such apartment; and to take charge of the law library in the same manner as he is now required to do of the Library of Congress.

It was further enacted that the justices of the Supreme Court should have free access to the law library, and they were authorized to make such rules and regulations for the use of the same by themselves and the attorneys and counselors during the sittings of the court as they should deem proper, although a proviso was added that such rules and regulations should not restrict the President of the United States, the Vice President, or any Member of the Senate or House of Representatives from having access to the law library or using the books therein in the same manner that he then had or might have had to use the books of the Library of Congress.

A room north of the main library in the Capitol was fitted up for the use of the law library, and there it remained until 1843, when it was removed to an apartment on the west side of the basement of the north wing of the Capitol near the Supreme Court room. The Supreme Court having moved to its present quarters after the Senate had vacated them in 1859, the chamber vacated by the court was assigned for the use of the law library, where a small part of the collection still remains. This chamber (one of the most historic in the Federal Capitol, since it served as the chamber of the Supreme Court for half a century, and from one of its windows S. F. B. Morse clicked off the first telegraphic message) houses what is known popularly as the Law Library of Congress and the Supreme Court, although by law its volumes are actually a part of the law library of Congress.

Despite the limitations on the use and regulation of the law library by the Justices of the Supreme Court placed by Congress, the court has always occupied a unique position with relation to the law library. Congress itself has recognized the necessity of having the Supreme Court's advice on the selection of books, by providing in all appropriation acts since 1832 that the librarian should make the purchases of the books for the law library under the direction of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Even when the Joint Committee on the Library was authorized "to establish regulations in relation to the Library of Congress or either department thereof," such regulations as to the law library were subject to those imposed by the Justices of the Supreme Court.³

If, as has been said, "The history of the United States has been written not merely in the Halls of Congress, in the executive offices, and on the battlefields, but to a great extent in the chambers of the Supreme Court of the United States,"⁴ the law library in rounding out a century of service can claim to have played a part, humble though it be, in those pages penned in the Halls of Con-

³ Revised Statutes (2d ed. 1878), sec. 85.

⁴ The Supreme Court in U. S. History, by Charles Warren. Boston, 1928, vol. 1, p. 1.

gress and in the chambers of the Supreme Court. It requires no stretch of the imagination to picture Marshall, Story, Webster, Clay, Lincoln, and all the other great statesmen of the Nation within a century poring over the decisions or statutes in the law library in preparation for an argument before the Supreme Court or a debate in Congress. Where is there another law library that can boast of a similar record of service or wealth of tradition? Does not such an achievement deserve an appropriate memorial—a gift of a notable collection of books or the endowment of a chair of law? Surely the friends of the law library will commemorate in some fitting form its centennial anniversary.

DIVISION OF MAPS

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

Number and sources of accessions.

Table A, below, gives the number of our accessions for each of the fiscal years 1929-30 and 1930-31, 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.

TABLE A.—Sources of accessions, July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931, compared with those of the previous fiscal year

	1929-30	1930-31
Map sheets:		
Gift.....	344	1,890
Exchange.....	2,456	3,211
Transfer.....	4,946	4,419
Copyright.....	16,448	16,540
Purchase.....	1,575	933
Other sources.....	404	593
Deposit.....	867	3
Total map sheets.....	27,100	27,589
Manuscript maps:		
Gift.....	38	1
Exchange.....	2	0
Transfer.....	3	16
Purchase.....	3	1
Total manuscript maps.....	46	18

TABLE A.—Sources of accessions, July 1, 1930, etc.—Continued

	1929-30	1930-31
Views:		
Gift.....	3	6
Exchange.....	1	0
Transfer.....	1	0
Copyright.....	14	0
Purchase.....	11	24
Other sources.....	0	30
Deposit.....	0	7
Total views.....	30	67
Atlases:		
Gift.....	15	8
Exchange.....	9	9
Transfer.....	8	24
Copyright.....	44	50
Purchase.....	50	122
Other sources.....	6	0
Total atlases.....	132	213
Grand total of accessions (except duplicates).....	27,308	27,887

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

Description	1929-30		1930-31		Gain	
	Maps and views	Atlases, books, etc.	Maps and views	Atlases, books, etc.	Maps and views	Atlases, books, etc.
Map sheets.....	688,162		715,751		27,589	
Duplicate map sheets (not counted above).....	468,082		¹ 485,336		117,254	
Manuscript maps.....	1,695		1,713		18	
Views.....	2,285		2,352		67	
Duplicate views (not counted above).....	1,254		¹ 1,256		2	
Atlases.....		7,024		7,237		213
Duplicate atlases (not counted above).....		1,949		1,988		39
Books in the division of maps.....		2,806		2,864		58
Pamphlets in the division of maps.....		1,150		1,185		35
Total of maps and views.....	1,161,478		1,206,408		44,930	
Total of atlases, books, etc.....		12,929		13,274		345
Grand total of contents of the division of maps.....						1,219,682

¹ Deducting duplicates exchanged or transferred.

*Noteworthy
accessions.*

The outstanding maps and atlases, received by the division of maps of the Library of Congress during the last fiscal year as gifts, deposits, exchanges, transfers, or purchases are commented upon in a general way upon subsequent pages of this report. In the near future an annotated list of all the noteworthy maps, charts, views, and atlases acquired in the past three years by the division of maps of the Library of Congress is to be published separately as a pamphlet.

*Gifts and de-
posits.*

Mr. Walter G. Peter, of Washington, D. C., has deposited in the division of maps the large manuscript map of the buildings, lawns, and walks at the Mount Vernon mansion house which Samuel Vaughan made for George Washington in 1787. Mr. Peter received it from his grandmother, who was the great granddaughter of Martha Washington. It is one of four such maps, all different in certain details. The original was drawn by Washington himself in 1784. Vaughan's first draft appeared in his diary for 1787, and belongs to Miss Bertha H. Vaughan, of Cambridge, Mass. The Mount Vernon Ladies Association has another version by Vaughan.

Mr. Montagu Hankin, of Millington, N. J., has generously deposited with us a large manuscript map of Washington's lands on the Ohio River in the present State of West Virginia, referred to below in the acknowledgment of the earlier gift of a photograph of the same map.

We are indebted to Mrs. E. Crane Chadbourne, of Washington, D. C., for depositing for exhibition eight oil paintings of George Washington. These include two which are attributed to Gilbert Stuart, one by Rembrandt Peale, one by John Singleton Copley, one by Ralph Earle, and three others by unidentified artists. With these portraits we are exhibiting original maps made by George Washington. Mrs. Chadbourne has also allowed us to exhibit temporarily a modern oil painting of a landscape in Ethiopia. This we have placed beside the manuscript map of Ethiopia which Dr. Homer L. Shantz, president of the University of Arizona, gave to the Library of Congress several years ago.

Dr. William F. Badé, of Berkeley, Calif., has been good enough to continue for another year the deposit of the manuscript drawings of glaciers and fiords in southeastern Alaska which were made by John Muir.

In addition to a small map of the Gulf of Mexico, Col. U. S. Grant 3d gave to the Library a copy of Froiseth's "New Sectional and Mineral Map of Utah," 1875, which had been presented to his grandfather, President U. S. Grant, by the publisher, and two maps of Mexico which had belonged to his father, Gen. Frederick Dent Grant.

Dr. J. Paul Goode, of the University of Chicago, presented us with a letter which President Theodore Roosevelt wrote to Doctor Goode on July 2, 1915. It has to do with a visit of the former President to Doctor Goode at the time when Roosevelt had just returned from his explorations in South America. Doctor Goode had compiled a map of South America upon which he plotted new hydrographic data made available by the President's party, and this had been inspected and approved by Roosevelt.

Mr. Otis S. Hill, of Washington, D. C., gave to the Library his entire collection of maps, consisting of 1,345 sheets published by the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain.

Mr. Frank Wood, curator of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society and Museum at New Bedford, Mass., donated to the Library of Congress a collection of 105 hydrographic charts. More than half of them were published by the Hydrographic Office of the British Admiralty between 1796 and 1875.

Mr. Charles F. Heartman, of Metuchen, N. J., donated 11 maps, including 1 of Portsmouth, N. H., in 1839, and 1 in 1850, as well as fire-insurance maps of Concord, Gorham, Keene, and Lakeport, N. H., and a facsimile of the first edition of John Filson's map of Kentucky, 1784.

Mrs. Edith Cragin McCartney and her son, Mr. Richard S. McCartney, of Washington, D. C., presented to the Library an excellent copy of William Bussard's map of Georgetown, D. C., printed in 1830.

Mr. Robert Ranson, of St. Augustine, Fla., presented two Spanish maps of St. Augustine, one showing the forts in 1593, and one of the city and its environs made by Juan Josef Elixio de la Puente in 1768. Both maps are accompanied by descriptive notes translated into English.

Mrs. Archibald H. Hopkins, of Washington, D. C., presented to the Library a unique little globe about 3 inches in diameter made in London in 1825. It is contained in a black globular case, the inside of which is a celestial sphere.

We are indebted to Mr. Montagu Hankin, of Millington, N. J., for a fine photograph of George Washington's manuscript copy of the survey of Derrick and Wells's patent from Lady Culpeper, dated October 5, 1694, and showing 363 acres of land on Dogue Run at Mount Vernon. Mr. Hankin also gave us a full-scale photograph of a manuscript map made by George Washington in 1787. It was previously unknown. The map shows three tracts of Washington's own land, located on the Ohio River between the mouths of the Great and Little Kanawha.

Other gifts of Washington items, appropriate to the eve of the bicentennial year, include the following: Mr. Thomas F. Madigan, of New York, donated photostats of two manuscript maps made by George Washington. One is undated and shows an irregular area of 7,108 acres of land in Virginia, surveyed by John Baylis and plotted by Washington. The other, dated April 5, 1750, represents a survey of land belonging to Edward Kinnison, jr., in Frederick County, Va.

Mr. Albert F. Madlener, of Chicago, Ill., presented a photostat of a manuscript map made by George Washington for George Nickson. It shows lands in Frederick County, Va., and is dated June 14, 1750.

The Massachusetts Historical Society gave us a printed facsimile of George Washington's map of his journey to Fort LeBoeuf in 1753, and one of the western part of the colony of Virginia as far as the Mississippi, printed in 1754.

Mr. Alwin J. Scheuer, of New York, generously supplied photostats of two original manuscript maps by George Washington. One representing a survey for John Parke, sr., dated April 11, 1750, shows lands in Frederick County, Va. The other, dated March 19, 1750-51, is plotted from a survey of 385 acres of land in Virginia for George Martin.

Still other maps made by George Washington were acquired by exchange or by purchase, and a substantial number is to be supplied by transfer from the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

The number of gifts increased from 400 maps, atlases, and views in 1929-30 to 1,905 in 1930-31. Other maps, atlases, and books presented to the Library of Congress during the last fiscal year by generous donors include the following:

From the American Geographical Society of New York, a copy of its recently published map of the Queen Maud Mountains, from surveys of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, and a graphic representation of the geographical classification scheme for books used by the society.

From the American Historical Review, a map of Persia illustrating the spheres defined as Russian, neutral, and British by the Anglo-Russian agreement of August 31, 1907.

From the American Map Co., of New York, two of its maps of the United States.

From the Appalachian Mountain Club, of Boston, Mass., four of its maps of the Mount Washington Range in the White Mountains, the Wapack Trail, Mount Katahdin, and the Connecticut lakes.

From Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill., its food-source map of the United States.

From Miss Elizabeth B. Bliss, of Washington, D. C., a map of portions of the coast of South Carolina and Georgia made in 1863.

From Mr. Allen R. Boyd, of Washington, D. C., a map of the maneuver ground of the camp of instruction, Gettysburg, Pa., in July, 1910.

From Dr. Albert Perry Brigham, of Hamilton, N. Y., a map of the campus of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

From Gen. William C. Brown, of Denver, Colo., a map of the Indian campaigns in the region of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers and a chronological list of 41 engagements with the Indians in the West, 1854-1890.

From Mr. Edward Caldwell, of New York, a photostat of P. Van der Aa's map of North America, showing the discoveries of Marquette and Joliet in 1673.

From the Carnegie Institution of Washington, seven maps, including three of the United States showing positions of magnetic stations occupied to June 30, 1912, positions and connections of telegraphic longitude stations from 1846 to June 30, 1912, and distribution of the principal astronomical stations occupied by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for latitude, longitude, and azimuth to June 30, 1912.

From Mrs. T. L. Casey, of Washington, D. C., a map of the Philippine Islands, 1898.

From the local community research committee of the University of Chicago, its social research map of Chicago, 1928.

From the University of Chicago Press, a map of the United States and one of Illinois.

From Mr. James B. Childs, of Washington, D. C., a map of Constantinople, 1922.

From Dr. Victor S. Clark, of Washington, D. C., an atlas of the Philippine Islands, and one of the historical, ethnographic, and political boundaries of Bulgaria, 1917.

From Prof. H. F. Cleland, of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., a bird's-eye view of the interoceanic canal of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and a chart of the coast of Georgia from Tybee Bar to Hunting Island in 1838.

From Mrs. W. A. Croffut, of Washington, D. C., a map of the island of Tahiti in 1878.

From Prof. William Morris Davis, of Palo Alto, Calif., the manuscripts of 61 of his own block diagrams, showing caverns, surface drainage, and underground streams in limestone regions.

From Col. Thomas J. Dickson, of Washington, D. C., a new edition of his map of the western front in the World War, March 21 to November 11, 1918.

From Mr. Charles H. Dorsett, of Savannah, Ga., a manuscript tracing of an 1816 map of Chatham County, Ga.

From Mr. William M. Dougal, of Washington, D. C., a photostat of a manuscript view of San Francisco and the bay, made in 1850 by W. H. Dougal.

From Mr. E. M. Douglas, of Takoma Park, Md., an aerial view of the village of Wayne, Steuben County, N. Y., in May, 1931.

From Editorial Research Reports, of Washington, D. C., a map of the downtown section of Washington, showing the location of the principal Government offices, drawn by Burt P. Garnett.

From Miss Grace Elwell, of Washington, D. C., a map of Matagorda and Lavaca Bay, Tex.

From Engineers Public Service Co., of New York, six maps from its sixth annual report, 1930.

From Mrs. Susie E. Fetter, of Shillington, Pa., a recent map of Shillington.

From the Filson Club, Louisville, Ky., four photostats and a printed facsimile of different editions of John Filson's map of Kentucky, a photostat copy of the text of Alexander Fitzroy's "Discovery, Purchase, and Settlement of the Country of Kentuckie in North America," 1786, and a copy of John Filson's map of Kentucky, 1784, from printed originals in the archives of the New York Historical Society.

From Mr. Frank Fredeen, of Washington, D. C., an annotated map of the alluvial valley of the Mississippi, accompanied by a proposed plan of flood control.

From Dr. John Gitterman, of Merano, Alto Adige, two recent plans of Verona, Italy.

From Mr. William J. Gregory, of Westminster, Colo., a small school atlas published by Lincoln and Edmonds in Boston early in the nineteenth century.

From Mr. Dennis C. Guthrie, of Washington, D. C., an historical pictorial map of Tennessee from the year 1795.

From the Hagstrom Co., of New York, 33 maps from its outline-map series.

From Mr. Levin C. Handy, of Washington, D. C., a map of North America published in 1849 by S. A. Mitchell.

From the division of geology and geography of Harvard University, two maps published by the Kentucky Geological Survey under the directorship of N. S. Shaler in 1875 and 1877, respectively.

From Mr. George F. Herber, of New Orleans, La., a guide map of the New Orleans business district, 1929.

From A. Hoen & Co. (Inc.), of Baltimore, Md., 17 maps, including 10 published by the Maryland State Road Commission, a map of Maryland showing 10 counties and 30 parishes as laid out between 1629 and 1694, 3 maps of Baltimore, a geological map of the United States, and 1 showing the proved oil and gas fields in the United States.

From Dr. F. X. Hollnberger, of Washington, D. C., two copies of an historical map of the West Indies.

From Mrs. Richard L. Hoxie, of Washington, D. C., a balloon view of the Centennial Exposition held at Philadelphia in 1876.

From the John Hyde estate, Washington, D. C., a map of the principal transportation routes of the world, published after 1909.

From Maj. James R. Jacobs, of Manlius, N. Y., four photographs relating to Vera Cruz, Mexico, including two of Fort San Juan de Ulua, about 1850.

From Dr. W. R. Jillson, of Frankfort, Ky., a printed facsimile of the first edition of John Filson's map of Kentucky, 1784, and two copies of a facsimile of J. Russell's map of Kentucky, 1794.

From Mr. C. W. Jones, of Minneapolis, Minn., a photostat of the copy of John Filson's map of Kentucky in the collection of the

late Hershel V. Jones, as well as a photostat of a letter of Lyman C. Draper, dated April 6, 1860.

From Mr. Stockton W. Jones, of Washington, D. C., 11 maps and 1 atlas, including a nineteenth century map of St. Augustine, Fla., 1 of the city of Richmond, Va., 1 of Philadelphia, 1 of Bucks County, Pa., a relief map of Yellowstone National Park in 1895, and 6 United States Weather Bureau maps.

From Mr. Henry P. Kendall, of Camden, S. C., a descriptive list of the early maps of the Carolinas in his collection.

From Leet Bros., of Washington, D. C., a photograph and a printed copy of a map of the United States in 1832-1834, illustrating the route of Prince Maximilian of Wied.

From Mr. Russell A. LeGear, of Washington, D. C., a map of the city of Hamilton, Ontario, 1922.

From Mr. Leonard Leland, of Washington, D. C., a color photograph of a map of the Southern Railway lines.

From Mrs. Milnor Ljungstedt, Bethesda, Md., a photostat of an early map of Worcester County, Md.

From McCormick & Co. (Inc.), of Baltimore, Md., McCormick's pictorial map of the world.

From Mr. James G. McManaway, of Washington, D. C., a map showing the vicinity of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

From Meissner & Christiansen, Hamburg, Germany, a map of the ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven, 1930.

From Dr. Armando Mencia, Habana, Cuba, 12 maps and diagrams illustrating phases of international arbitration.

From Mr. H. L. Mencken, of Baltimore, Md., seven maps, including three recent maps of Canada, and city plans of Halifax, Montreal, and Boston.

From the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., of New York, a radio map of eastern United States.

From Mr. W. T. Moore, of Washington, D. C., maps of Jasper National Park, British Columbia, and Canada.

From the National Highways Association, of Washington, D. C., three of its highway maps of the United States and Canada.

From the Oneida Historical Society, Utica, N. Y., a map of the Mohawk Valley and Lake Ontario.

From Mr. Carl Opitz, of Leipzig, Germany, 11 maps sent as samples of the type of printing done in his establishment.

From Mr. R. S. Ould, of Washington, D. C., a map of the proposed Wabash-Maumee barge route, made in 1927.

From the Palestine Economic Corporation, of New York, two maps of Palestine, showing the extent of Jewish colonization.

From the Palos Verdes Home Association, Palos Verdes Estates, Calif., two maps of the developed area.

From the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, a photostat of a map of Frederick and Washington Counties, Md., in 1808.

From the Petroleum Publishing Co., of Tulsa, Okla., two maps of the United States showing oil trunk pipe lines and natural gas trunk pipe lines.

From E. A. Pierce & Co., of New York, a map of the United States showing their private wire system.

From the Portland Cement Association, of Washington, D. C., a map of the United States showing cement plants in 1928.

From Mr. William H. Richardson, of Jersey City, N. J., a facsimile of Vingboons' "Manatus" map, accompanied by an article by Mr. Richardson from the *Jersey Journal*, August 9, 1930.

From the Rosenbach Co., of Philadelphia and New York, a photostat of John Thornton's map of some of the south and east bounds of Pennsylvania in America, 1681.

From the library of Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., a plan of the Battle of Monmouth, fought Sunday, June 28, 1778, from the *Monmouth Inquirer*, June 28, 1928.

From Mrs. E. S. Sayres, of Haverford, Pa., a map of the glaciation of England by Henry C. Lewis in 1887.

From Dr. Guy-Harold Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, 7 block diagrams illustrating the geological and physiographic history of the Baraboo Range in southern Wisconsin, 11 physiographic diagrams of portions of western United States, and 2 maps of the United States, 1 showing equality of the States as represented in the Senate and 1 with the States drawn in proportion to the numbers of their Representatives.

From the Southern Pacific Railway, a pictorial map of California.

From the Southern Railway, six maps of southeastern United States, two of them showing the Southern Railway system, one showing textile spindles served by the Southern Railway, one of the Southern Freight Association, and one of the resort section of the southern Appalachian Mountains, and a railway map of North and South Carolina, June 6, 1927.

From the Rev. Reginald B. Stevenson, of Grayton, Md., a map showing old parish churches of the three southern Maryland counties of the Washington diocese.

From Mr. Frank L. Stickney, of Washington, D. C., eight maps, including one of Chekiang Province, China; one of the Erie and Ontario Sanitary Canal; one of the Canadian Pacific Railway; one of the Arlington National Cemetery, and several road maps.

From Canon Anson Phelps Stokes, of Washington, D. C., a photostat of a manuscript view of Washington in 1817.

From Dr. Otto H. F. Vollbehr, of Berlin, Germany, a copy of the Soho Square edition of Arrowsmith's map of America, 1804.

From Dr. F. C. Wieder, Noordwijk, Holland, a blue print of a manuscript Chinese map of the world, the original of which is in the British Museum.

From the Williamsburg Holding Corporation, Williamsburg, Va., a photostat of a French manuscript map of Williamsburg, made in 1786.

From Mrs. Fred E. Woodward, of Washington, D. C., a portfolio of maps, both old and modern, relating to the District of Columbia, a Civil War map of eastern Virginia, and an 1893 atlas of the United States.

From Mr. Frank S. Zappulla, of Washington, D. C., a map showing notable airplane flights and one of the gorge of the Niagara River.

Exchanges.

The Library of Congress received 3,220 maps and atlases by exchange with one or another of the individuals or institutions mentioned below. Last year the number was 2,468.

The Massachusetts Historical Society exchanged a photograph of its manuscript map by George Washington of a tract of land in Frederick County, Va., on April 14, 1750; a photostat of a large French manuscript map of the vicinity of Savannah, Ga., in 1779; one of the Gulf of Mexico in 1739 and one of a reprint of the northeast portion of John Mitchell's "Map of the British and French Dominions in North America," for one of our duplicate copies of the final version of L'Enfant's map of Washington, engraved by Samuel Hill at Boston in 1792.

The American Geographical Society, of New York, exchanged 6 maps of Civil War campaigns and battlefields, and received 14 of our duplicate Estonian hydrographic charts in discharge of this and earlier obligations.

The Hackley Public Library, Muskegon, Mich., sent on exchange a Dutch school atlas of 1875.

The John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill., supplied us, on exchange, with one of its duplicate pamphlets, "Untersuchungen über Italienische Seekarten des Mittelalters," by E. Steger, 1896.

The American Museum of Natural History, of New York, furnished four of its base maps of the world.

From the Army and Navy Club of Washington we received 34 highway maps of counties and cities in California.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington furnished us with two maps of France published in 1874 and 1875, respectively.

The Library of the University of New Hampshire sent on exchange a duplicate copy of Sanford and Everts' "Atlas of Strafford County, N. H.," 1871, and Hurd's "Town and City Atlas of New Hampshire," 1892.

The University of Virginia Library supplied a photostat of a map of the route of Governor Spotswood in August and September, 1716, from Germanna to the Shenandoah River as indicated by the journal of John Fontaine.

From the library of the American University we received a map of the country between the frontiers of Arkansas and New Mexico, embracing the section explored between 1849 and 1852 by Capt. R. B. Marcy, as well as a map of the Upper Red River explored by him in 1852.

The Maine State Library supplied us, on exchange, 21 of its duplicate maps, including Mitchell's map of the United States, 1833; Monk's map of North America, 1853; Bonner's maps of Georgia, 1847 and 1854; Böyë's map of Virginia, 1826; McRae's map of North Carolina, 1833; and Wilson's map of South Carolina, 1822.

From the William L. Clements Library we received a photostat of Joseph Chadwick's map of the "Route to Canada from Fort Pownall on Penobscot River, Maine," 1764, the original of which is in the Public Record Office, London.

The library of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., sent us a "Catalogue of a Curious and Valuable Collection of Original Maps and Plans of Military Positions Held in the Old French and Revolutionary Wars," 1862, on which Edward Everett Hale noted, "I sold these maps to the Library of Congress in 1863." It refers to our Faden collection of Revolutionary War maps.

The Wisconsin Historical Society received 146 of our duplicate maps on exchange.

The Connecticut State Library supplied us with maps of the New York-Connecticut boundary as resurveyed and marked in 1908, 1909, and 1910.

The New York Public Library sent on exchange an 1858 plan of the city of Rome.

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.

On international exchange we received 3,149 maps from 73 map-issuing offices of foreign governments. From the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, 628 maps; from the Geological Survey of Great Britain, 223 maps; from the Ordnance Survey of the Irish Free State, 339 maps; from the *Istituto Geografico Militare* of Italy, 320 maps; from the Surveyor General of the Union of South Africa, 259 maps; from the *Comision Geografica Exploradora* of Mexico, 193 maps; from the *Deposito de la Guerra* of Spain, 188 maps; from the several States of Germany, 170 maps; from the several departments of Canada, 104 maps and 2 atlases; from the *Serviciul Geografic al Armatei* of Rumania, 94 maps; as well as large-scale maps and charts from many other countries.

Transfers.

Upon the authority of the provisions of the act of February 25, 1903, several executive departments and establishments continued to sort out maps and atlases no longer needed for their use and to make transfers to the Library of Congress.

The Smithsonian Institution transferred 876 maps and 7 atlases. They include several which were exhibited at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, notably a manuscript map of Oregon on the scale of 1:253,440, and a map and profile of the St. Gothard Tunnel on the scale of 1:10,000. The collection also includes a number of United States Coast and Geodetic Survey charts annotated to show the extent of oyster beds along the east coast of the United States, a number of maps of Civil War battlefields, and maps of Australian mining projects.

The Office of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, transferred 135 maps and 3 atlases. One of the atlases was Part 2 of the North American Pilot for New England, New York, Pensilvania, Maryland, and Virginia, published at London in 1777. We were fortunate enough to receive another copy of the second edition of Bishop James Madison's 1807 map of Virginia, as well as a number of very early State maps. To the Office of the Chief of Engineers we transferred a photostat of a map of the Hudson River, surveyed by Dewitt Clinton and

others in 1831, as well as a printed facsimile of John Smith's map of Virginia.

The historical section of the Army War College sent us a photostat of the itinerary of the Lawton expedition in its pursuit of Geronimo in 1886.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey transferred 107 French, 35 British, 21 Italian, 19 Japanese, and 9 Russian hydrographic charts, as well as 1 Argentinian chart. It also sent 63 maps issued by the Military Geographical Institute of Czechoslovakia, 45 maps of the Danish General Staff, 26 recent maps issued by other Government bureaus, and 6 maps of the Maryland-Virginia boundary, 1927.

Our collection of cadastral maps from the General Land Office in the Department of the Interior was enriched by the transfer of 3,172 township plats, bringing the total number to 12,798 plats, covering the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Ohio. The General Land Office also sent us a photostat of a map of the San Bernardino Rancho, Calif., surveyed in June, 1857, by John La Croze.

The division of supplies of the Department of Commerce sent us 10 atlases of the world, including a climatological atlas of India.

The Department of State transferred a map of the Ukraine, an 1823 atlas of the United States, an 1822 atlas of the world, and a photostat of a map of the vicinity of Trail, British Columbia.

The Geological Survey transferred 32 maps, including 12 of the Kaskaskia Valley, 1910-11; 9 of the Skillet Fork River, 1911; 9 of the Little Wabash River, 1911; an 1889 map of Norway; and an 1844 map of Arkansas.

The Bureau of Mines transferred three soil maps of counties in Wisconsin and a map of El Dorado oil field, Arkansas.

The Tariff Commission supplied an annotated postal map of Yunnan, China, 1920-27.

The Reclamation Bureau sent a map of the Reservorio en Playa Seca and one of the Canal de Racarumi, Peru, published by the *Comision de Hidrologia*.

The Public Library of the District of Columbia transferred 41 maps, many of them relating to proposed improvements in the District of Columbia before 1900, a pictorial map of downtown Washington, and a map of Westchester County, N. Y.

By transfer from the Toner collection in the Library of Congress the division of maps received four maps and one atlas.

From the division of manuscripts we received a photograph of a plan for enlarging the grounds around the United States Capitol in 1866 and also a photostat of a printed "Map of General Washington's Farm of Mount Vernon . . .," from the copy transmitted by the general to Arthur Young in 1793.

From the periodical division of the Library of Congress we secured a map of the city of Washington and Georgetown in 1876.

The Department of State received one of our duplicate copies of a "Map of Texas and the Countries Adjacent," compiled for the Department of State in 1844.

The division of maps transferred to the National Capital Park and Planning Commission a duplicate copy of Boschke's "Map of Washington City, District of Columbia," published in 1857.

A photostat of a very early manuscript map of Washington was transferred to the Department of Justice for use in the case of *The United States of America v. The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co. et al.*

A facsimile of Augustin Herrman's map of Virginia and Maryland, 1673, was sent to the Baltimore Equitable Society, Baltimore, Md.

The number of other maps received by virtue of law increased this year, the copyrighted maps being 16,540 in number as compared with 16,448 last year.

Under the Rockefeller fund for the acquisition of source material for American history, we continued to receive copies of maps, chiefly manuscript maps, in foreign archives.

In accordance with the request of one of our correspondents, we secured, from the hydrographic department

*Photostats and
photographs
purchased.*

of the Admiralty of Great Britain, photostats of six manuscript charts made between 1817 and 1855, bordering on the State of Michigan. In order to facilitate the studies of another correspondent, the Library sent for photostats of 11 manuscript atlases by Battista Agnese. These came from the *Preussische Staatsbibliothek* at Berlin, the *Landesbibliothek* at Dresden, the *Landesbibliothek* at Kassel, the *Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek* at Königsberg, the *Bayerische Staatsbibliothek* at Munich, the *Herzogliche Bibliothek* at Wolfenbüttel, and the *Bibliothèque Nationale* at Paris. We also received photostats of the 1580 manuscript atlas of Fernão Vaz Dourado in the *Bayerische Staatsbibliothek* at Munich.

During the year the division of maps received photostats of 490 maps, 65 views, and 5 atlases from the British Museum. With few exceptions we have now received copies of all the manuscript maps in the British Museum relating to North and South America.

The Colonial Office of Great Britain supplied us with a photostat of its copy of John Filson's map of Kentucky, 1784, and the Public Record Office permitted us to have a photostat of the manuscript map, made in 1753 by George Washington, and showing the region between Cumberland, Md., and Erie, Pa.

The generous attitude of American libraries, institutions, and individuals toward the Library of Congress in permitting us to acquire photostat copies of unique or rare maps in their collections which are of interest to investigators outside their local communities is illustrated by the following cases:

The New York Public Library generously permitted us to have photostats of Justus Danckers' "Novi Belgii . . .," containing an insert view of "Nieuw Amsterdam op't Eylant Manhattans"; of 2 early views of Washington; and of 10 editions of John Smith's map of Virginia. We also received photostats of three manuscript maps by George Washington and a tracing from a map made by him, as well as of Abel Buell's "New and Correct Map of the United States of North America . . .," published about 1784. The only other identified copies of

the map last mentioned are in the libraries of the American Geographical Society of New York, and of the Connecticut Historical Society, at Hartford, Conn. In addition, one of the four sheets of Buell's map is preserved in Spanish archives. It is reported that the New York Public Library's copy of Buell's map brought 88 cents at an auction a few years ago, and, after passing through the hands of one intermediate owner, was sold in 1930 for approximately \$5,000. Few American maps are more rare, although the map of Herrman, mentioned below, is still scarcer.

The John Carter Brown Library generously allowed us to photostat its recently acquired copy of Augustin Herrman's map of "Virginia and Maryland," 1673. It is unique, as is the slightly different copy in the British Museum.

The Public Library of the District of Columbia permitted us to photostat its copy of the map of the city of Washington, printed by Samuel Hill at Boston in 1792, and heavily annotated by Robert Morris. It also allowed us to photostat its catalogue of the Hood collection of maps of the District of Columbia.

The Maine Historical Society lent us six of its manuscript maps and one of its printed maps and gave us the privilege of photostatting them. They were a 1772 map of the "Rivers Scoodic and Magaguadavic," an 1823 map by G. W. Coffin of "Part of the State of Maine which was explored from Mars Hill to the Sebois," an 1836 map by W. Anson of the "St. Croix River and the Eastern Branches," an 1838 map of the northeastern boundary of Maine, drawn and compiled by the boundary commissioners to accompany their report, an 1839 map by W. Anson of the proposed Seboomook Sluiceway, an 1893 agricultural map of Maine, and a map of eastern United States in 1867, annotated to show water-power developments.

The surveyor of the District of Columbia courteously permitted us to photostat a manuscript map of the District of Columbia which probably antedates the L'Enfant plan.

Mr. Clifford R. Myers, State historian and archivist of West Virginia, sent us a photostat map of a part of the Ohio River and its tributaries which has sometimes been considered to have been drawn by George Washington.

Mr. J. Nielson Barry, secretary of the Trail Seekers' Council, Portland, Oreg., allowed us to make a photostat of Lieutenant Broughton's "Sketch of the River Columbia," made in October, 1792.

The J. P. Morgan Library allowed us to have a photostat of an original manuscript map made by George Washington and dated March 11, 1752.

From the New York Historical Society we acquired a photostat of a 1670 manuscript map of Long Island by Robert Ryder, and two plats of original surveys made by George Washington, as well as one additional map from the Erskine collection and one of Filson's map of Kentucky, 1784.

From the Boston Athenaeum we received a photostat of an English edition of Filson's map of Kentucky, 1784, as well as one of the title-page of Filson's history of Kentucky, annotated by George Washington and showing the stub of Washington's copy of one of the early American editions of Filson's map.

Other institutions which permitted us to have photostat copies of one edition or another of Filson's map included the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Harvard College Library, the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the Chicago Historical Society. The copy at the institution last named is hand-drawn and not printed. It may represent an edition of which no printed copy is known to have been preserved.

The Chicago Historical Society also supplied us with photostats of three manuscript maps made by George Washington.

The Minnesota Historical Society permitted us to photostat three items relating to George Washington, including a map of the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, and a map by Col. Normand Bruce of the country between the Potomac and Monongahela Rivers, often erroneously attributed to George Washington but

only annotated by him. From this institution we also received a copy of Thomas Johnson's map of a proposed canal at Great Falls on the Potomac.

From the library of Cornell University we received photostats of six pages from a volume of maps and survey notes by George Washington.

The Henry E. Huntington Library generously permitted us to have a photostat of the manuscript original of Cadwallader Colden's map of the Province of New York, made about 1723-1726.

From the Oneida Historical Society we received a photostat of the manuscript map of Baron von Steuben's farm near the Mohawk River in New York, drawn by P. Pharow in 1794.

From the Public Library of Gary, Ind., we received a photostat of a map of the mouth of the Grand Calumet River, made in 1872.

Dr. S. F. Bemis, of George Washington University, permitted us to have photostats of two unpublished manuscript maps of the United States showing (1) the parts of the United States held by British forces in April, 1779, and (2) the parts of the United States held by British or Spanish forces in June, 1781.

Mr. Horace Brown, of Springfield, Vt., permitted us to have photostats of a manuscript map of Essex County, Vt., and also of a map of the fortifications built on the site of the present town of Charleston, N. H., drawn by John Maynard in 1746.

Dr. H. B. Learned, of Washington, D. C., allowed us to photostat a map of the State of Connecticut showing Indian trails, drawn in 1931.

Mr. Erskine Hewitt, of New York, courteously allowed us to have a photostat of his manuscript map of southeastern New York, drawn from surveys made by Robert Erskine in 1778 and 1779.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, granted us the privilege of photostatting a manuscript map of the "Country of the Iroquois or Six Nations."

Kennedy & Co., New York, allowed us to photostat a plan of the attack on Plattsburg in 1814.

Canon Anson Phelps Stokes of Washington, D. C., permitted us to photostat a manuscript map made by George Washington on April 17, 1751.

The Williamsburg Holding Corporation permitted us to have a print from its negative of a French manuscript map of Williamsburg made in 1786, the original of which is in the library of the College of William and Mary.

The library of Rutgers University allowed us to photostat two of its plans of the battle at Monmouth, N. J., on June 28, 1778.

Mr. Walter G. Peter, of Washington, D. C., gave us the privilege of photostatting two manuscript maps of portions of Georgetown.

Mr. J. Alexis Shriver, of Bel Air, Md., permitted us to photostat a very early map of Joppa, Md.

The incunabula purchased by Congress from Dr. Otto H. F. Vollbehr included three copies of Ptolemy's geography. One of these is the Ulm edition of 1482, an unusually fine copy with 32 woodcut maps. Another is the Rome edition of 1490 with 27 copperplate maps. The third is the Rome edition of 1478, without the text but with 27 copperplate maps. The acquisition of these three Ptolemies gives the Library of Congress a total of 90 copies. The excellence of our investment in Ptolemies is indicated by the fact that in 1906 we purchased a copy for \$350 and that in 1930 the dealer in Germany from whom we purchased it offered another copy of the same edition for sale at \$3,500. *Other purchases.*

The Library of Congress purchased an edition of George Louis Le Rouge's "Atlas Général," containing 151 maps dated 1741 and 1762. One of the maps is the first impression of the second French edition of John Mitchell's "Amerique Septentrionale . . ."

From a dealer in England we purchased the "North American Pilot for Newfoundland, Labrador, the Gulf and River St. Lawrence . . . drawn from original surveys taken by James Cook and Michael Lane." It was published at London in 1775.

Jan Jansson's "Nieuwen Atlas ofte Werelt Beschryvinge," published at Amsterdam in three volumes between 1642 and 1644, was also added to the collection.

The Library of Congress was fortunate in securing an unmounted pair of 8-inch globes, terrestrial and celestial, made in 1615 by Jodocus Hondius.

The undefendable basis of present map prices was again revealed in connection with a further study of Filson's map of Kentucky, published in 1784. This study was undertaken at the request of Dr. Willard R. Jillson, State geologist of Kentucky. The results were published in an article by the chief of the division of maps, entitled "The Association of Filson's Map with Fitzroy's Kentuckie, 1786" (W. R. Jillson, "The Kentuckie Country," Washington, 1931, pp. 45-59). A year ago we knew of 23 printings of Filson's map; now we are familiar with about 50. The selling price of original American editions of the map, accompanied by the Wilmington edition of Filson's History of Kentucky, has gone up from \$1 in 1785 to \$1,250 in 1912, to \$2,000 the same year, to \$3.400 in 1920, and to \$4,200 in 1930. There were intermediate sales at \$1,650 in 1921 and at \$2,750 soon afterwards. The map and book which fetched \$4,200 in 1930 were acquired for half that sum earlier in the same year. The price of the map alone ranges from less than \$100 to \$250; the book alone sells for \$70 to \$350. The map is not becoming more scarce, for we knew of 1 copy in 1884, 5 or 6 in 1908, and 12 in 1930.

Special exhibits.

Map exhibits in the reading room of the division of maps and in various corridors of the Library of Congress represented types of acquisitions and of current geographical information. We arranged displays to illustrate such things as the travels of the Gutenberg Bible before Congress purchased it, sovereignty in the Arctic archipelagos and in Antarctica, President Hoover's West Indian voyage in 1931, George Washington's trip to Barbados in 1751-52, the *Im Alone* case, American winter resorts in Florida, California, etc., economic resources of the world, and certain phases of international arbitration. The generosity of the Packard Motor Co. in loaning a large oil painting of the geographer Mercator was made the occasion of a display of all our Mercator atlases, one of the most comprehensive collections in the world,

Mention has already been made of the exhibit of portraits of George Washington with maps from his hand. The assembling of more than a dozen American, French, and British editions of Filson's map of Kentucky, with a portrait of John Filson, for the meetings of the Association of American Geographers and the National Council of Geography Teachers at Worcester, Mass., in December, 1930, was followed by an exhibition of the same materials at the Library of Congress. The Mississippi Valley Historical Society subsequently asked the privilege of displaying the Filson maps and portrait at its spring meeting. This was unusually appropriate, since the meeting was held in Kentucky, and the exhibit was originally arranged in compliment to Miss Ellen Churchill Semple, a distinguished Kentucky geographer.

More than 11,085 maps and atlases were supplied to the public in the reading room of the division of maps during the last fiscal year. The staff of the division wrote 1,425 letters and memoranda, including replies to 441 major inquiries on geographical and cartographic problems; last year we wrote 1,359 letters and memoranda. Our correspondents wrote from 45 of the States of the United States and from 15 foreign countries. Many of these inquiries involved geographical research extending over several days.

Three hundred and sixty-three of our maps and one atlas were photostatted or photographed for use by members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, by several executive departments and independent bureaus, by libraries outside the District of Columbia, by authors of books and articles, by litigants in the courts, etc.

Six hundred and thirty-five maps and atlases were lent to Government bureaus for use in compiling new maps or in dealing with geographical problems.

More than 44,900 maps, 250 atlases, and nearly 100 books and pamphlets were received and incorporated in the division of maps during the last fiscal year. The map moulder of the division handled 73,026 map sheets, including his work upon older maps in process of repair, as well as occasional repetitions in handling the same sheet.

Service to the public.

He mounted 540 maps in 2,167 sheets, took the sticks or jackets off 644 maps, dissected or otherwise prepared for filing 32,252 map sheets, and placed 4,492 maps in manila folders, aside from assorting, flattening, or folding 7,257 other map sheets. A second map mounter detailed to the division of maps for four months was able to mount 233 maps in 880 sheets and to prepare for filing 10,306 map sheets, the arrears of several years. Other members of the staff of the division subsequently handled nearly all of these maps in connection with the processes of titling, classifying, and filing these accessions of the current year and of replacing the worn-out manila folders of older maps.

One hundred and sixty-three atlases were catalogued during the year. We have now on hand ready for printing 1,532 card entries for a fifth volume of the "List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress."

Special services.

At the request of the Hon. C. Bascom Sloop, American Commissioner General to the International Colonial and Overseas Exposition at Paris, the division of maps prepared an exhibit of 16 items. These included maps illustrative of American indebtedness to French explorers, soldiers, and map makers in the development of our country. The descriptions of these maps were provided in French as well as in English, thanks to the cooperation of the French Embassy.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 21, 1930, the division of maps supplied 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 is to be editor of the Congressional Memorial Atlas.

The office of the attorney general of the State of New Jersey sent special investigators to study our maps of New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania with reference to the New Jersey-Delaware boundary. A substantial number of our maps was photostatted for further study.

Seven maps were selected by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey to be used as exhibits in the case of the United States of America *v.* Stewart et al., the Mare Island case. Other maps for use in this case were supplied by the division of maps to the United States district attorney's office, northern district of California.

A member of the United States Bureau of Public Roads has made an extensive study of our maps preparatory to compiling a map of the United States to show pioneer roads from 1790 to 1850.

The Williamsburg Holding Corporation sent one of its members to the Library of Congress to study manuscript maps of the Williamsburg-Yorktown area in Virginia.

The Council on Foreign Relations appealed to us for advice and assistance in preparing five maps of Mexico to illustrate an article in the current volume of the Survey of American Foreign Relations. The World's Work asked for similar assistance in connection with a story concerning the Delta of the Mississippi. The author of a book dealing with the American Revolution was assisted in making the maps to illustrate it.

Miss Carolyn Haywood, of Philadelphia, drew upon us for materials and advice for a picture map of the United States to decorate the wall of a directors' room. This map is to show where the raw materials are obtained that are used by a chemical company.

A member of the Rumanian Legation made an extensive map study preparatory to publishing a cartographic history of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Transylvania.

Two of our early maps of Hongaras were photostatted for a Honduran official who is writing a history.

The division of maps prepared a list of all the foreign government institutions from which it has received maps in the past for a university library which plans to develop an extensive collection of maps.

One of our maps of Manila, P. I., was used in a Maryland court by a member of the Department of Labor in a case involving proof of the nationality of a Filipino.

A librarian in Sweden was helped in the identification of the Dutch source of a Chinese map of the world.

The Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Board of Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government, the United States Geographic Board, the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department, the National Research Council, the attorney general of Wisconsin, the attorney general of New Jersey, the Association of University Professors, and the Michigan Conservation Commission each presented technical geographical problems during portions of the fiscal year.

The publication by the Michigan Historical Commission of Louis C. Karpinski's "Bibliography of the Printed Maps of Michigan, 1804-1880" marked the termination of several years' service to that State in connection with the work of Michigan representatives in the compilation of a scholarly list of 1,120 maps in Michigan collections and in the Library of Congress. This useful and highly creditable list was first undertaken at our suggestion. It is hoped that other States may follow suit, since there is no prospect that the Library of Congress will be able to revise and reprint its "List of Maps of America."

Field work.

During the summer of 1930 the chief of the division of maps saw something of the map collections at Hobart College and at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.; Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.; Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.; and in the cities of Utica, N. Y.; Williamstown, Mass.; Rutland, Burlington, Montpelier, and Bellows Falls, Vt.; Plymouth, Provincetown, Chatham, Woods Hole, New Bedford, and Fall River, Mass.; Providence and Westerly, R. I.; Stonington and New London, Conn.; New York City; Newark and Morristown, N. J.; Harrisburg and Philadelphia, Pa.; and Wilmington, Del. In December, 1930, and January, 1931, he visited libraries and private map collections at Worcester, Cambridge, and Boston, Mass.; New York City; and Philadelphia, Pa. Between April and June, 1931, he made other contacts for the Library of Congress at Philadelphia, Pa.; Richmond and Williamsburg, Va.; New York City; and Boston and Cambridge, Mass., in connection with the activities of the George

Washington Bicentennial Commission. On April 24, 1931, he addressed the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia on "John Filson's Map of Kentucky, 1784."

The continued presence at the Library of Congress of Prof. Albert Perry Brigham, of Colgate University, as honorary consultant in geography has been of substantial advantage to the division of maps. During the second half of the present fiscal year we have also gained through having an honorary consultant in Hispanic American geography in the person of Prof. Ray Hughes Whitbeck, of the University of Wisconsin. Many persons have taken advantage of the counsel of these two distinguished geographers by correspondence or by personal conference. Among the latter were an army officer who was about to undertake glacier studies in Alaska, a professor of geography at the Ohio State University who spent several months collecting material for a book on South America, and a graduate student from Germany who was studying geographical and historical features of the colonies of so-called Pennsylvania Dutch in the United States, to say nothing of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission and the National Research Council.

Thanks to the funds supporting Project B and to the cooperation of Dr. E. C. Richardson, its general director, and Mr. Ernest Kletsch, curator of the Union Catalogue, the division of maps has been able to make no inconsiderable beginning of a Union Catalogue of maps. This takes the form of 12,500 cards, with pasted entries clipped from our own "List of Maps of America," and the four volumes which constitute all that has been published of the "List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress," together with a small number of printed cards from the Library of Congress and other American libraries. So far we have nothing but author cards; but for the first time we have these arranged in one alphabet rather than in four. It is planned to continue at once with clipped entries from the American Geographical Society's 4-volume list of maps of Hispanic America,

Consultants in geography.

Union Catalogue of maps.

including maps in that society's collection as well as at Columbia, Yale, Harvard, the Pan American Union, and the Library of Congress, and then to go on with map entries from our own and other libraries as fast as funds permit.

The beginning of this Union Catalogue of Maps calls for two comments. Since we plan to use all the printed map cards which are available, this forces us to adopt the standard 3 by 5 card and to conclude that an over-size card for maps, such as we have used for recent atlas entries and for manuscript maps, is not really necessary. In the second place we view with mixed feelings the present acknowledgment that this beginning, not only of a union catalogue of maps but of a card catalogue of our own maps, is made possible by the funds of the Rockefeller grant for increase of the bibliographic apparatus rather than by Federal funds.

DIVISION OF MUSIC

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

Accessions to the music division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931

	Copy-right	Gift	Pur-chase	Ex-change	Trans-fer	Other	Total
Music (M).....	9,069	1,180	512	6	150	59	¹ 10,976
Literature (ML).....	497	206	461	2	70	253	² 1,489
Theory (MT).....	551	88	27	3	21	51	³ 741
Total.....	10,117	1,474	1,000	11	241	363	13,206

¹ Includes 465 second copies.

² Includes 116 second copies.

³ Includes 72 second copies and 203 books proper.

Contents of the music division at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931

Music:

Contents on June 30, 1930, volumes and pieces	977,869
Accessions during the past year.....	10,976
Total	988,845
Less exchanges:	
N. E. Conservatory.....	2
W. O. Strunk.....	1
J. T. Howard.....	1
S. Romberg	6
Less returns to claimant, Ballard Abbott.....	1
Less discards, items from Zeuner-Newland collection.....	18
Music disks, discarded.....	493
	522
Total on June 30, 1931.....	988,323

Literature:

Contents on June 30, 1930, volumes and pieces	53,261
Accessions during the past year.....	1,489
Total.....	54,750
Less discard of third and fourth copies of publishers' unimportant catalogues	18
Total on June 30, 1931.....	54,732

Theory:

Contents on June 30, 1930, volumes and pieces -----	30,918
Accessions during the past year -----	741
 Total on June 30, 1931 -----	 31,659
 Grand total, volumes, pieces, etc -----	 1,074,714

*Growth and
contents of the
collection.*

The total number of accessions to the music division for the past fiscal year shows a drop of 3,507 compared with the figures for the previous year. The drop is accounted for chiefly by a reduction in purchased items (2,704), those for the previous year having been swelled by the acquisition of one collection comprising alone about 2,500 volumes and pieces. The numerical decrease, however, is more than balanced by the importance and rarity of so many of the acquired manuscripts and printed books that only a brief and incomplete account can be given of them in the following pages.

While the records show a decrease of 1,390 in the total of cards added to the division's catalogue in the course of the year, that decrease lies wholly in the printed cards, prepared by the catalogue division, of which there were 1,433 fewer. The cards, typewritten by the—still undermanned—staff of the music division numbered 27,568, against 27,525 the previous year, an increase of 43. The work of adding to the typewritten analytical cards for historical collections and volumes of periodicals is progressing in proportion with the time left unclaimed by current accessions. That this time is insufficient—or rather that insufficient assistance is available for this highly necessary task—must be set down as a reluctant confession. If at least one assistant could be detailed exclusively to this work the whole year round, a great deal more could be accomplished than is possible to do at present. This problem is besetting nearly every music library in this country, as was brought out at a meeting of music librarians held at Yale University in conjunction with the last A. L. A. general meeting (June 22–27, 1931). But it is here again, as in so many other things, that our national library is looked to for leadership and help.

Since these historical collections are, or should be, represented in all music libraries, including those of music schools and conservatories, a more intensive analytical indexing in the music division of the Library of Congress could be made to serve a common and very desirable end.

At the third annual meeting of the society, held on April 7, 1931, in the auditorium of the library (Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe, vice president, in the chair), the Librarian was presented with the society's third annual check of \$1,000 for the purchase of musical rarities. Two days later, on April 9, the Hon. Nicholas Longworth, president of the society, died at Aiken, S. C. It may well be admitted now that without the sympathetic and energetic initiative of Mr. Longworth there would, in all probability, never have been formed a society of Friends of Music in the Library of Congress. Himself a cultivated and discriminating musician, a sensitive and accomplished violinist, Mr. Longworth was by nature an ardent friend of music; as the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives he had, by virtue of his high function, a more than friendly interest in the Library of Congress. The combination of qualities was unique, irreplaceable. The society honored the memory of Mr. Longworth with a special concert in the auditorium of the Library on May 3, 1931; the program consisted of chamber music by Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms; the performers were the Musical Art String Quartet of New York, Harold Bauer (piano), Wallace Goodrich (organ), and Efrem Zimbalist (violin), the last three giving their services. The continuance and growth of the society should be aimed at as a fitting memorial to a man whose genial personality, strong character, and shrewd handling of national affairs were in no small degree influenced by the art and discipline of music.

The Library of Congress, and more especially its music division, lost on August 18, 1931, by death another "Friend" in the person of Mrs. Alvin Afflick Parker, of Strafford, Pa. Mrs. Parker came from a distinguished lineage of early Dutch stock and New England Pilgrims. Her interest in all the arts was general, but especially

*The Friends of
Music in the
Library of
Congress.*

keen with regard to the music of the early American settlers and of colonial times. For many years she sponsored concerts at which a great deal of this music, otherwise lost in oblivion, was brought to light again. She was a frequent visitor at the Library in search of early American music, which she was instrumental in having performed, especially in Philadelphia. As a member of the board of managers of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames and as chairman of the historical research committee of this society she was particularly active, with the assistance of Miss May Ather-ton Leach, in issuing the 3-volume history of Church Music and Musical Life in Pennsylvania in the Eighteenth Century. Her benefactions to the Library of Congress were manifold, but outstanding among them was her readiness in 1928 to furnish the initial subscription toward a fund enabling the Library to organize its Archive of American Folk-Song. Mrs. Parker's contribution was \$1,000 annually. With a highly cultivated mind, she combined great kindness of heart and unusual charm of personality.

Gifts.

From among the gifts received by the division in the course of the year limitations of space permit the naming of only the following:

From the Beethoven Association of New York City, the generous grant of another \$1,000 for the purchase of rare musical manuscripts, voted at the society's annual meeting, April 27, 1931.

From W. H. Brennan, Esq., manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, eight bound volumes of the orchestra's program books for the seasons 1882-83, 1883-84, and 1886-87 through to 1891-92, filling gaps in the Library's file of these valuable records.

From Mrs. Thomas L. Casey, Washington, nearly a hundred pieces and volumes of music for the zither.

From Señor Alejandro Garcia Caturla, Remedios, Cuba, the orchestral scores of several of his compositions based upon Cuban folk music.

From the Mendez Cohen family, Baltimore, through the courtesy of Robert Frank Skutch, Esq., Baltimore,

and the kind offices of Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, Washington, 517 items of music belonging to the Cohen estate. The collection is especially rich in early American issues (before 1820), a great many of them not hitherto represented in the Library. The character of this whole collection betokens the cultivated tastes of those who formed it during the first two or three generations of a family which has contributed much to the cultural and social life of Baltimore. The founder of the family in America was Israel I. Cohen, who left his native city of Leeds, England, in 1773, and went to Charleston, S. C. He joined the Continental Army and fought in the Revolutionary War until its close. He then settled in Richmond, Va. There he met, in 1786, Judith Salomon, a visitor to America from Swansea, Wales. He fell in love with her, followed her to Wales, and married her there in 1787. The couple returned to Richmond, whence they moved to Baltimore in 1808. The house at No. 415 North Charles Street was built for their occupancy, but not completely finished until 1830. Their descendants have lived there uninterruptedly. Among the six distinguished sons of Israel and Judith Cohen, the most picturesque personality was probably that of Col. Mendez Cohen, who served as volunteer in Col. Nicholson's Regiment of General Armistead's Brigade in the War of 1812 and took part in the defense of Fort McHenry. From his travels through Europe and Asia he brought home many works of art, pictures, china, glass, and silverware, to which later generations have judiciously added; the entire collection was sold at auction in Baltimore, on November 14 and 15, 1929, because the last direct descendant of the family, Miss Bertha Cohen, had died without issue.

From Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge further holographs and printed works of chamber music either commissioned by her or dedicated to her by contemporary composers of many nations. Upon Mrs. Coolidge, already the recipient of a decoration from the King of Belgium, has lately been conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honor. While foreign governments are beginning to recognize officially the international character of Mrs.

Coolidge's single-minded and single-handed activities on behalf of music in general and chamber music in particular, she herself has erected in our own national library through her foundation, her lavish gifts, and her unrivaled collection of music and letters a monument that will testify to her munificence, vision, and extended relations; in her pursuits Mrs. Coolidge has set up standards of excellence and ideals of nobility which will remain a lasting inspiration. Among the composers' holograph scores lately given to the Library by Mrs. Coolidge are: Conrad Beck, concerto for string quartet and orchestra; Frank Bridge, trio for violin, violoncello and piano; Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco, string quartet in G; Tibor Harsányi, aria, cadenza, rondo for violoncello and orchestra (or piano); Leigh Henry, Mistress Coolidge's Coronal for string quartet; Paul Hindemith, *Konzertmusik* for piano, brass, and harps; Wallingford Riegger, two canons for woodwinds; James Simon, legend in three movements for string quartet.

From Mrs. Helen M. Craig, Boston, a copy of Alvan Robinson's "Massachusetts Collection of Martial Musick, Containing a Plain, Easy and Concise Introduction to the Grounds of Martial Musick . . . Hallowell, printed by E. Goodale, 1818," together with other early American material.

From the venerable Miss Rebekah Crawford, New York City, her annual contribution of scrapbooks, in which she contrives to save much fugitive information about matters musical that might easily be lost without her diligence and patience.

From the Oliver Ditson Co., Boston, through the kindness of William Arms Fisher, Esq., a number of holographs by American composers, including Morris Class, William A. Fisher, Bruno Huhn, A. Walter Kramer, Mary Turner Salter, and Deems Taylor.

From Edward H. Droop, Esq., Washington, a copy of the first volume of Domenico Corri's "Select Collection of the Most Admired Songs, Duets, &c., from the Operas in the Highest Esteem . . .," printed in Edinburgh, ca. 1779.

From Reinhold Faelten, Esq., Boston, a manuscript arrangement of Mozart's string quintet in C minor (Köchel No. 406) for four wind instruments and piano. According to the opinion of Georges de Saint-Foix, the eminent Mozart scholar, the manuscript can not be in the composer's own hand, but would seem to date from the beginning of the nineteenth century; and yet the arrangement shows certain deviations from the string quintet which might almost lend it the character of a "first draft" for the serenade for eight wind instruments (Köchel 388) from which Mozart arranged the quintet. Mr. Faelten is also the donor of an interesting holograph letter from Cosima Wagner to A. W. Gottschalg, dated Bayreuth, December 21, 1878.

From Louis Gruenberg, Esq., the holograph full score (in duplicate, one with English, the other with English and German texts) of his composition "The Daniel Jazz" for voice and eight instruments, to words by Vachel Lindsay.

From Henry Hadley, Esq., the holograph orchestral score of his symphony "North, East, South, and West," first performed at the Norfolk (Conn.) Music Festival in 1911.

From the Rev. Dr. John Henry Hopkins, Grand Isle, Vt., the holograph orchestral score of [Charles] Jerome Hopkins's "Easter Festival Vesper Service," written in 1875. C. J. Hopkins (1836-1898) founded in 1856 what was probably one of the earliest American Music Associations for the promotion and performance of works by American composers. He wrote about 700 compositions and was an organist and pianist of considerable talent. He acted as choir director in several Episcopal churches in and around New York. The "Easter Festival Vesper Service" was regarded, at the time, as "the largest score ever written out by an American Composer." The work called for a precentor, three choirs, two organs, harp, and orchestra. The first performance took place on Easter Thursday evening, 1876, at Trinity Chapel, New York. The "third hearing" of the work was given in Chickering Hall, New York, March 15, 1879, with the orchestra

of the Philharmonic Society under the composer's direction. Brave days and deeds of a struggling young American school of music! Hopkins also was the author of a book on "Music and Snobs; or, A Few Funny Facts Regarding the Disabilities of Music in America." It was published in 1888; it might have been published in 1931.

From Werner Janssen, Esq., the holograph orchestral score of his symphonic poem "New Year's Eve in New York."

From the R. C. A.-Victor Co., Camden, N. J., a continued and generous supply of its latest and best recordings, kept in the music division for reference use only.

From Ernest Schelling, Esq., New York, the programs of his educational "children's and young people's concerts" conducted by him during the season 1930-31 in New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, and Cincinnati.

From Edward Speyer, Esq., Shenley (Herts.), England, several holograph letters of Alexander Wheelock Thayer, written from Trieste to Mr. Speyer between the years 1876 and 1890; together with a letter from Basil Bryce, American vice consul at Trieste, to Edward Speyer, dated November 22, 1897, on the subject of the material left at Thayer's death (July 15, 1897) for his Beethoven biography. Included in the gift is other correspondence (Dr. Hermann Deiters; his son, Dr. Paul Deiters; Carl Ebbinghaus) concerning the completion and translation of Thayer's monumental work. It was a most gracious thought of the donor to give these documents to the national library of Thayer's native country.

From Messrs. Steinway & Sons, New York, the continued loan of an upright piano in the division's sound-proof room for the use of research workers.

From Alexander Tcherepnine, Esq., Paris, France, a copy of Smolenskii's exceedingly scarce edition, printed in Kazan, 1888, of a treatise on the notation of Russian church music by Aleksandr Mezenets, who lived in the second half of the seventeenth century.

From the Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, Tokyo, Japan, several historical and bibliographical works on old Japanese music.

From the symphony orchestras of Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Hollywood, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York City, Portland (Oreg.), St. Louis, San Francisco, and Seattle, the program books of their latest season.

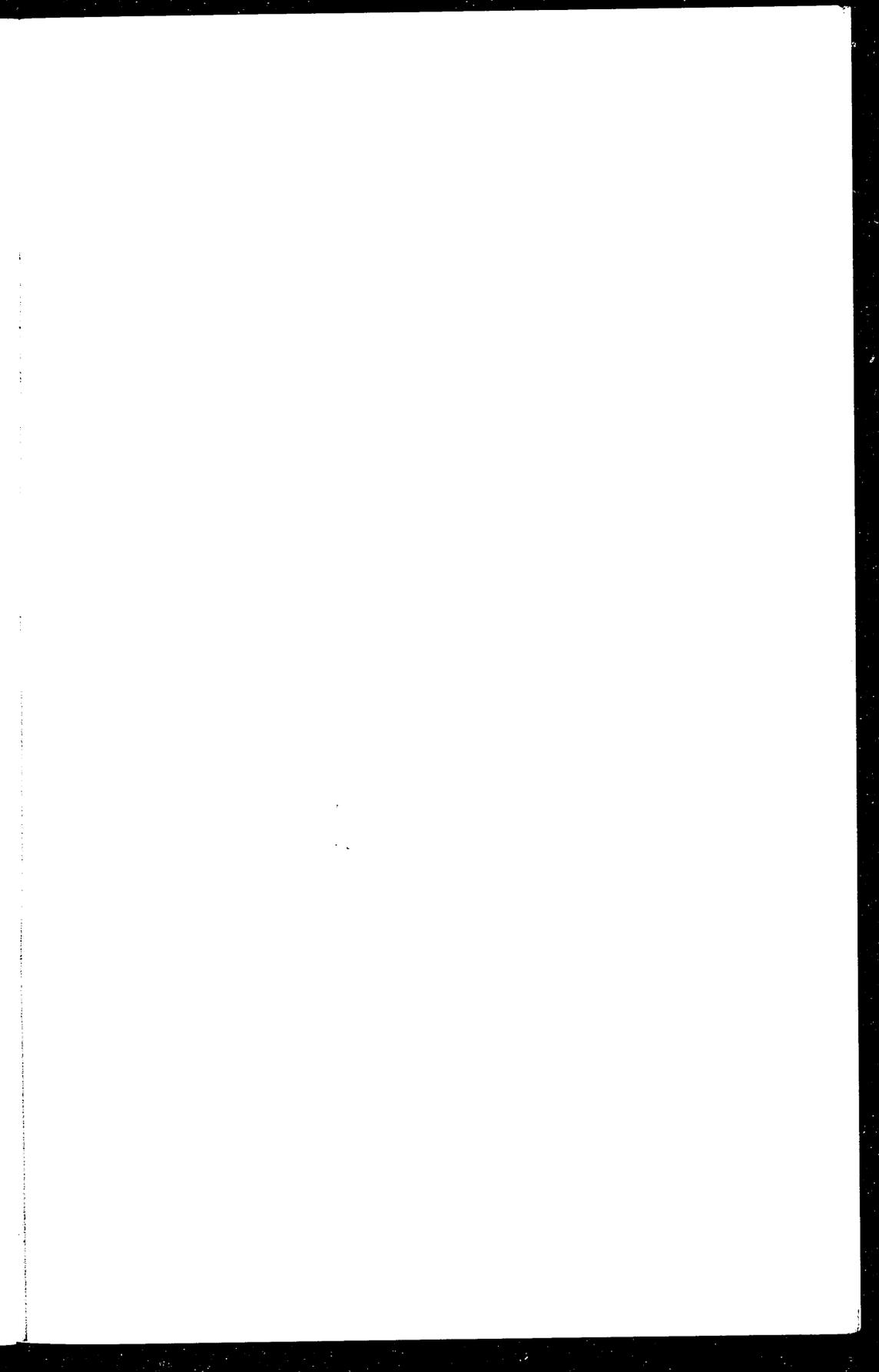
The most signal acquisition by purchase for the year—PURCHASES:
Bach holograph. and, indeed, for many years—is the original and complete holograph score of Johann Sebastian Bach's cantata "Es ist das Heyl uns kommen her." It is the first Bach manuscript of any importance that has come to the Library, and there are few in America to-day to match it in extent and rarity. The purchase—from the widow of Doctor Wolfheim, the distinguished musicologist and collector in Berlin—was made possible only through a fortunate joining of forces; that is, through the gifts of money from the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress and the Beethoven Association of New York, combined with the resources of the Library.

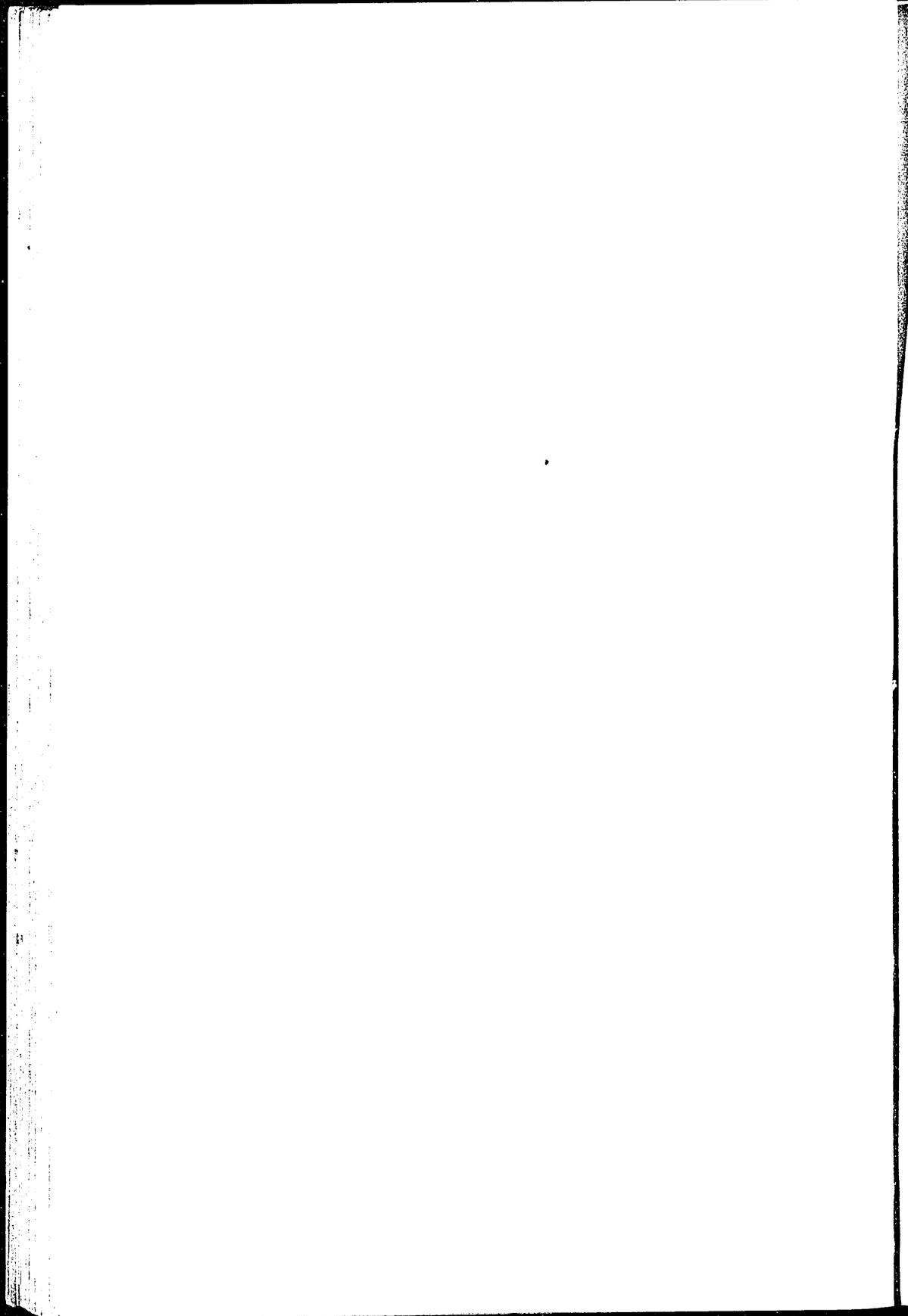
The composition itself is admittedly one of Bach's noblest. The manuscript score covers 17 pages, or 9 leaves, the verso of the ninth leaf being blank. The paper is of folio size, with the watermark "MA" characterizing a kind of paper which Bach used from about 1727 to 1736. The manuscript shows a number of alterations made in the composer's hand; in one place, the recitative preceding the final chorale, the entire section has been rewritten. Spitta and Terry place the composition of this cantata—for the sixth Sunday after Trinity—in the year 1731. It may fall a year or two later. The manuscript has no title-page, merely the superscription in Bach's hand on the first page of music, with the devout composer's usual "J. J." (Jesu Juva) at the beginning and the "Fine DSGI." (Deo Soli Gloria) at the end. The note, on the first page, "di J. S. Bach propria manu scrips.," is, of course, in a hand other than that of the composer. The mixture of Italian and Latin may be Wilhelm Friedemann Bach's, the great father's greatest son, into whose possession this manuscript came after Johann Sebastian's death.

Forkel—J. S. Bach's first biographer—wrote to an unidentified correspondent on April 4, 1803, that at a time

when Wilhelm Friedemann Bach had been in particularly reduced circumstances, the latter had offered to him for sale an entire "year" of J. S. Bach's cantatas (about 69 works) in the composer's handwriting for 20 louis-d'or. But Forkel himself, at the time, not being in sufficient funds to accept the offer, paid 2 louis-d'or for the privilege of examining these manuscripts. Taking advantage of the opportunity, Forkel writes that he copied some of the finest of the cantatas belonging to the set that Friedemann had lent him. Among the cantatas copied was "Es ist das Heyl uns kommen her." The whole set, according to Forkel, was sold by Friedemann (before 1778) for 12 thaler, or something like \$9! The year in which Forkel copied these cantatas was 1773.

Perhaps the circumstances surrounding the destinies of the holograph which the Library has acquired are made more interesting because they are partly covered by a veil of mystery yet to be lifted. It remains to be established who bought the holograph from Friedemann. The whereabouts of this score was unknown to Moritz Hauptmann when he prepared the publication of the cantata for the first volume of the complete Bach edition in 1851. He had but the parts to go by, at that time preserved in the Thomas-Schule at Leipzig, to which Bach's widow had relinquished them, together with much other music of Bach's, in return for special gratuities. In 1888, Alfred Dörffel, compiler of J. S. Bach's thematic catalogue, still recorded this score as undiscovered. B. F. Richter had no knowledge of the manuscript in 1906, nor did Rudolf Wustman mention it in 1913. Apparently the first reference to it by a Bach scholar was made in 1926 by Dr. Charles Sanford Terry, after it had become the property of Doctor Wolffheim. To judge by the character of the binding and a French imprint on the shelf-back of it, the manuscript must have been in French hands about the middle of the last century; the front cover has stamped on it an English title. The manuscript was acquired by the late Doctor Wolffheim some 10 years ago from the firm of Liepmannsohn, the musical antiquari-





ans in Berlin, who purchased it through a private agent in 1921; Messrs. Liepmannssohn offer the suggestion that the English owner may have been A. George Kurtz, of Liverpool, whose important autograph collection was dispersed by sales in 1895 and the following years.

Room for a good deal of speculation is left by a volume of manuscript songs by Henry Purcell, Daniel Purcell, Matthew Locke, Dr. John Blow, Carissimi, and a few other composers of the late seventeenth century. It consists of IV plus 49 ff., 37 1/2 x 25 cm.; the binding seems comparatively recent. The ascertainable facts about the volume are these: First, in its present form it is a composite of at least two and possibly more sections, as is borne out by the paper and by differences in the handwriting; second, all of the sections originated in England; third, on folio 42b is the note "Andrew Crisp his book 169" and on folio 35b "In Crispum Oriolensis socium," which points to the ownership of one, and probably the oldest section, by Andrew Crispe, of Islington, Middlesex, born in 1669, who was a fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, in 1691-92; fourth, there are indications that the volume at one time formed part of the library of Daniel Mumford, at the sale of which, in 1808, it was bought by "T. Essex," evidently Timothy Essex (1764-1847), organist at St. George's Chapel, London, whose library was sold in 1848. Here end, for the present, the positive identifications. It is at least curious, however, that although the British Museum possesses the catalogues of both the Mumford and the Essex sales, the courteous efforts of William C. Smith, Esq., keeper of the music in the British Museum, have failed to identify this collection in either catalogue. Matters are made more complicated by certain claims set up in notes appended to various pages. One of these notes reads: "Purchased by Mr. Mumford at the sale of the late Dr. Hayes, who purchased this book of the widow of Mr. Henry Purcell." This claim it is difficult to reconcile with probabilities. The "Dr. Hayes" may have been William (1707-1777) or his son Philip (1738-1797), the latter having been especially interested in Henry Purcell's music.

But even the father would have come on the scene too late to have bought the book, or a part of its present contents, from Henry's widow (who did traffic in her late husband's compositions!) because he was born the year after Mrs. Purcell died. It may have been the widow of Edward Henry Purcell (died ca. 1770) unless a search of personal records should disclose that this member of the Purcell family never had a spouse. The libraries of father and son Hayes were evidently sold together about 1798. But so far the Hayes sales catalogue in the British Museum has not yielded absolute proof that our volume is listed therein. The most interesting claims are those made by one annotator to the effect that some of these songs by Henry Purcell and Doctor Blow are the composers' holographs. On folio 16b, "This poet sings ye Trojan wars: Composed by H. Purcell," a note reads: "This song is in the handwriting of the late Mr. Henry Purcell and supposed to be the original copy." On folio 22b, "Tell me why, my charming fair: Composed by H. Purcell," is the note "Purcell's ms." And on folio 42b, "Behold the madman: Composed by H. Purcell," it is asserted that "This is the original copy in Purcell's own hand writing." Two or three other songs are similarly marked. It is doubtful whether all of these claims were made by one and the same person. The handwriting strengthens the doubt. While some of them, especially the last named, may have originated with Essex, since it would be quite plausible for him to have referred to the composer simply as "Purcell," Essex would hardly have called him "the late Mr. Henry Purcell." The claimant who used that phrase probably belonged to an earlier generation than did Essex, whom to call "the late Mr. Timothy Essex" would seem to-day a little too late. Hence there must have existed the belief in some previous owner that a part of these manuscripts were in Purcell's hand. The most baffling feature is this, that while these manuscripts show certain resemblances to Purcell's chirography, they might lend themselves to a pretty experts' quarrel, in which both sides would have about even chances. And what applies to Purcell holds

good for Doctor Blow. If it should prove possible to sustain some of these claims, the Library would have gained possession of the only known holographs of several of Henry Purcell's songs.

From two different sources three unpublished manu-^{Other}script (probably holograph) scores of symphonies by Gaetano Brunetti (1753-1808) have been acquired. One ^{holographs:} of them is in D, marked "No. 19," but not dated; the work is scored for strings, oboe, bassoon, horns, and trumpets. The other two scores are both dated [17]83—probably composed in Madrid—and marked "No. 22" and "No. 24," respectively. The scoring of the last two works is the same as that of the first, except for the absence of trumpets. These are welcome additions to the Library's already large collection of unpublished Brunetti material.

Also unpublished is the "Sonata No. I per il Forte-^{Dittersdorf.}piano," by Carl Ditters von Dittersdorf, on 10 oblong pages, in the composer's hand. The title-page bears the date 1799, the year in which Dittersdorf died—October 31—on the estate of Baron Stillfried, Rothhotta, County Tabor, Bohemia, where the ailing and poverty-stricken composer had found a refuge. A note on the title-page indicates that the manuscript at one time belonged to the library of the Stillfried family. Dittersdorf enjoyed great popularity in his day. Some of his string quartets are occasionally heard even now. He was highly regarded by his contemporaries. Michael Kelly, in his reminiscences, tells of having attended a party given in Vienna by the English composer of ballad operas, Stephen Storace, when the performers of string-quartet music "were tolerable," as Kelly writes; "not one of them excelled on the instrument he played, but there was a little science among them, which I dare say will be acknowledged when I name them: Haydn, first violin; Dittersdorf, second violin; Vanhall, violoncello; and Mozart, viola." This is the manuscript mentioned by Carl Krebs in his "Dittersdorfiana" (1900), No. 238.

A large pile of over 750 pages, with a few exceptions,^{Spontini.} in the composer's handwriting, comprises the "primitive

version" of Gasparo Spontini's grand opera, "Agnes von Hohenstaufen," in the orchestral score. Neither this nor the vocal score has been published. Yet Spitta considered it Spontini's "best work for the stage." The libretto, by Raupach, was originally in two acts. The composition was begun early in 1827 and was to have been completed in time for performance at the opera house in Berlin on the occasion of the wedding celebration of Prince Carl of Prussia in May, 1827. Only the first act was ready and was performed, the composer's "illness" preventing him from completing the work, as is indicated by a note in his handwriting on one of the sheets of music: "Ich bin hier krank geworden am 12. April abends" (I fell ill here on the evening of April 12). This performance of the incomplete work evidently took place in 1827, not in 1828 as Riemann states. The libretto was later extended into three acts, and in this form the opera was produced in Berlin in 1829. Apparently Spontini was still dissatisfied with it, for he had Baron Lichtenstein revise the libretto, and in this new version the opera was given in 1837. The library also possesses a transcript of the manuscript full score of the definitive version in the State Library in Berlin. This lends itself to many illuminating comparisons with Spontini's first version. The composer was notoriously polyglot—native of Italy, once master of the private chapel of Empress Josephine of France, and finally the spoiled darling of King Frederic William IV of Prussia and the best hated musician in Berlin. Spontini's unconcern in the mixing of idioms is shown in such score annotations as: "Der Kaiser de bout sur son trône—Ritenuto insensibilmente." These papers are said to have been once in the possession of the great singer, Pauline Viardot. They contain no indication to verify this.

Two short holograph fragments by Donizetti and Franchetti do not call for special comment.

Wolf.

Hugo Wolf's position among the greatest masters of the "Lied" is no longer disputed. Holograph songs of his rank among the treasures of any collection. The Library has been able to acquire two of these—two of his finest

songs—the “Seemanns Abschied” (composed September 21, 1888), which is “No. 20” of the Eichendorff songs (No. 17 in the printed version), and “Ein Ständchen euch zu bringen” (composed December 10, 1891), which is No. 22 of the “Italienisches Liederbuch”; both manuscripts are in ink in the original keys, and signed by the composer; they contain many pencil corrections made by Wolf before the manuscripts went to the engraver.

Having obtained, some years ago, the original score *Debussy* of Debussy's “Three Nocturnes” for orchestra in the composer's holograph—a masterwork of his ripest period—the Library has now been able to add to it three holograph songs of Debussy's, dating from his formative years. All three are dedicated to Mme. Vasnier, whose rich and musical voice no less than her tender devotion proved an inspiration to the young musician. One of these songs, “Rondel chinois. Musique chinoise (d'après des manuscrits du temps) par Cl. Ach. Debussy,” bears at the head of the title the superscription “à Madame Vasnier, la seule qui peut chanter et faire oublier tout ce que cette musique a d'enchanteable et de chinois.” The song dates from ca. 1882, and is still unpublished. Probably to the same year belongs Debussy's setting of Th. de Banville's poem “Pierrot,” in which the composer makes use of the melody “Au clair de la lune.” On the last page of this manuscript are some unidentified sketches of music in pencil. The third song is to the poem “Apparition,” by Stéphane Mallarmé, and is dated “Ville d'Avray [where the Vasnier family had a summer house] 8. 2. 84.” All three songs are in the composer's delicate and meticulous script and characteristic musical idiom.

At the festival of chamber music held in the Library *Prokofieff* in April, the Brosa Quartet of London gave the first public performance anywhere of the String Quartet, Op. 50, by Serge Prokofieff, which the composer, under the conditions of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, had been commissioned to write for the occasion. The holograph score of this string quartet (the first to be written by Prokofieff) has been added to the Library's

Llobet. rapidly growing collection of works of chamber music by contemporary composers. At the same festival Miguel Llobet, the eminent Spanish guitarist, accompanied Mme. Nina Koshetz in the "Seven Spanish Popular Songs" by Manuel de Falla, the piano part arranged by him, with the composer's consent, for the guitar. These arrangements, in Mr. Llobet's handwriting, have become the Library's property.

Autograph letters, etc.

The past year has blessed our collection with an unusually rich harvest of autograph letters and other documents written by musicians or dealing with musical subjects. None of them can here be fully described, but some of them deserve at least a few indications as to their special interest.

Gluck.

The Library has acquired its first letter by Gluck. It is dated Vienna, December 31, 1779, and is addressed to Gluck's friend and "*homme d'affaires*," Franz Kruthoffer, private secretary to Count de Mercy-Argenteau, the Austrian ambassador in Paris. The letter refers to a delay in sending off a New Year's present for the addressee, to the revision of Gluck's opera "Echo et Narcisse" (given in the revised version in Paris, August 8, 1780), and especially to Gluck's and Mme. Gluck's particular delight in all the theatrical gossip of Paris which Kruthoffer, in his correspondence, dishes up with so satisfactory a dose of "Attic salt." The letter at one time belonged to the Heyer collection in Cologne, and was published in an English translation (with a facsimile of the first page of the original) in the April 1931 issue of the *Musical Quarterly*.

Mozart.

An idea of the various places visited by W. A. Mozart, jr. (1791-1844), and of the people he met there, may be gained from about 110 album leaves (the collection originally contained more than this number) which he gathered between the years 1819 and 1842. The younger Mozart, composer and music teacher, did not inherit his father's genius; but he must have had personal charm and a talent for making friends, as is amply evidenced by these many cordial and affectionate mementos, some of them written, or composed, or drawn, or painted by men

and artists of distinction. Besides Vienna and Salzburg, the cities of his family, and Lemberg, the town where he taught music for a while, the places visited by the younger Mozart included Prague, Warsaw, Königsberg, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Oldenburg, Frankfort on Main, Mannheim (where his mother's family came from), Stuttgart, Basle, Milan, Padua, and Venice.

Girolamo Crescentini was one of the last great male *Crescentini*. sopranos of Italian birth. He was about 30 years old when in 1799 his vocal art took Vienna by storm. After a stay of some five years in Lisbon, he returned to the Austrian capital in 1804, only to find himself the next year considered as "spoils of war" by Napoleon, after the fall of Vienna, and transported to Paris, with a charge at the French court and a regal salary. There is a story that Crescentini, singing in Zingarelli's "Romeo and Juliet," by his vocal mastery and touching accents brought tears to the eyes of the Emperor, who sent him as token of his appreciation the Order of the Iron Crown. By 1812 the climate of France had so affected the singer's voice that he asked permission to return to Italy, which was reluctantly granted. After that Crescentini never again sang in public; he finally settled in Naples, where he taught singing at the Royal Conservatory until his death at the age of nearly 80, in 1846. The Library has acquired more than 130 of Crescentini's autograph letters, covering about 200 pages. The correspondence extends from November, 1825, until one month before Crescentini's death; it is addressed to various members of his family and to some of his friends. These letters contain a wealth of intimate and hitherto probably unknown details concerning the life and affairs of one of the last great masters of the Italian *bel canto*.

A brief note by the eminent violin virtuoso and player *Baillot*. of chamber music, Baillot (1771-1842), addressed on April 30, 1834, to P. A. F. Chevillard (excellent cellist and father of the conductor, Camille Chevillard), advises him that on Tuesday, May 6, "nous allons faire un peu de musique," in which Chevillard is being invited to join. Baillot was the first to introduce Beethoven's string quartets to the French public.

Chopin.

To the choicest treasures of our collection has now been added for the first time an autograph letter of Chopin. It is the letter published as No. 120 in the recent volume of Chopin letters (translated into English by Mrs. E. L. Voynich), written in Polish on stationery bearing the initials "G. S." (George Sand), from Nohant (postmark: La Châtre, Oct. 4, 1839) and addressed to the faithful friend and factotum, Juljan Fontana, in Paris. Chopin is in the throes of selecting suitable quarters for himself and Mme. Sand in Paris before their impending return to town, and Fontana is charged with finding the right place. Besides, Chopin writes: "I forgot to ask you to order a hat for me from my Dupont in your street. He has my measure, and knows how light I need them. Let him give me this year's fashion, not exaggerated . . . Also go in, as you pass, to Dautremont, my tailor on the boulevard, and tell him to make me a pair of grey trousers at once. You can choose the shade of dark grey; winter trousers, good quality, without belt, smooth and stretchy . . . Also a plain black velvet waistcoat, but with a tiny inconspicuous pattern, something very quiet and elegant . . . not very open."

Schindler.

Of particular interest is a long letter from Anton Schindler (1795-1864), for several years the intimate of Beethoven and the master's first extensive biographer. The letter is dated Aachen, November 24, 1845, and is addressed to the music publisher, Carl Haslinger, in Vienna. It deals with a heated and acrid controversy between Schindler and Karl Holz, who for a while had supplanted him in Beethoven's intimacy. Schindler was outraged by some damning and defamatory remarks made about him by Holz among musicians at Bonn and Cologne and supposedly based on opinions about Schindler expressed by Beethoven to Holz and others; therefore he retorted with an article in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, in which he quoted from Beethoven's "conversation books" such excerpts as would show what a "poisonous adder" Mr. Holz had been, filling the suspicious Beethoven with calumnies which did not spare even the imperial family.

Wagner.

A number of letters and documents have a more or less direct bearing upon Wagner, his family, and his friends.

It so happens that in the course of the year the Library was able to acquire for the first time two letters (1855) by Minna Wagner, the composer's first wife, to the wife of the conductor, Gustav Schmidt, at Frankfort; a sheaf of autograph poems written by Mathilde Wesendonck, the "muse" who inspired "Tristan"; and two letters by Cosima Liszt, Wagner's second wife. Of Hans von Bülow, Cosima's first husband, a number of letters have lately come into the market. The Library procured a fairly early one (Berlin, April 20, 1856), addressed to the redoubted music critic Ludwig Rellstab, in which Bülow takes exception to Rellstab's review of his last concert, which he played after having given six lessons that day and in a state of great nervousness, shown especially in his first public performance of Liszt's "Don Juan Fantasy." Of unique interest is the letter written in the autumn of 1885 by the entire membership of the Grand Ducal orchestra at Meiningen, upon Bülow's resigning from the conductorship; the list opens with the signature of young Richard Strauss. The five poems by Mathilde Wesendonck bear the general title "Mignon,"^{Wesendonck.} and the superscription, in Herman Levi's hand, "Von Frau Wesendonck an R. W." These poems might well portray the emotions of ardent but hopeless love which the writer felt for the composer who had found a refuge in her husband's home near Zurich. One letter of each of Wagner's two daughters, Mrs. Eva Chamberlain and Mrs. Isolde Beidler, call for no special comment.

Of great interest is an apparently still unpublished^{Levi.} autograph account given by Hermann Levi (1839-1900), the conductor of the first performances of "Parsifal" at Bayreuth (1882), of what he calls "An Experience in the House Wahnfried." The incident took place on June 28, 1881; but the account of it was probably written at a slightly later time. The experience consisted in Wagner's rather rude treatment of Levi on his slightly belated return to Wahnfried for dinner on the date mentioned. Wagner's (to Levi) inexplicable behavior proved to have been due to an anonymous letter which Wagner had received that afternoon taking him to task for intrusting his "Parsifal" to a Jew. The dinner passed in

an atmosphere of general embarrassment, and after the meal Levi quickly packed his belongings—he was staying with the Wagner family—and left Bayreuth for Bamberg, whence he sent Wagner a deeply reverent and touching letter. Wagner, by telegram, bade him instantly return, and the unpleasant interlude was over.

Liszt.

It is impossible to point out here all the interesting features that attach to a small and unassuming looking notebook with plain board covers which served Liszt during the summer and autumn of 1874 at the Villa d'Este in Rome for drafts of about 150 letters in German or French, covering 320 pages, with another 10 pages containing closely written quotations and witty remarks of others, or intimate commentaries of Liszt. Among his letters is one to the poet Longfellow, to whom he offered the dedication of his oratorio, "The Bells of the Strasbourg Minster," based on the prologue of Longfellow's "Golden Legend." Another letter addressed to America was written to Florenz Ziegfeld, director of the Musical College in Chicago. Among composers are Gounod, Gade, Franz; numerous letters are addressed to pupils of Liszt and to his publishers. Aside from the frequent references to the compositions that occupied him at the time, to his personal affairs, and to his plans for the near future, these letters offer a wealth of comment on Wagner, Victor Hugo, Gambetta, Cardinal Hohenlohe, Pope Pius IX, Berlioz, Verdi, Sgambati, Rubinstein, Raff, the painter Kaulbach, the singers Niemann and Scaria, the sculptor Hildebrand, the Grand Duke of Weimar, Bismarck, de Musset, George Sand, and many others—a veritable kaleidoscope of brilliant figures and eminent personalities. Some of these letters are apparently not contained in the voluminous printed edition of Liszt's correspondence. Together with the unpublished notes, they should yield rich source material for the biographer of Liszt.

Strauss.

Richard Strauss (1864—), in a letter dated Meiningen, October 16, 1885, thanks Hermann Levi for his intention of giving Strauss's Symphony in Munich in November under the composer's direction; he writes that he is very satisfied with his work in Meiningen (as as-

sistant conductor of the orchestra), that "Mr. von Bülow is amiability itself toward me . . . Brahms is planning to come to Meiningen for a fortnight . . . you can imagine my pleasure of making his personal acquaintance."

Gustav Mahler (1860–1911) was a good letter writer, *Mahler*. especially if he could discover his joys or pour out his woes to a sympathetic friend. This is evidenced again by a batch of written messages addressed to Mrs. Henrietta Mankiewicz. They comprise 12 autograph letters and notes, 4 autograph post-cards, 1 autograph note on a calling card, and 4 "exact copies" of letters; included with these are 3 autograph letters of Mahler's sister, Justine (Mrs. Arnold Rosé), and 1 autograph letter of Mahler's wife. All of this material is apparently unpublished, with the exception of one letter included in the volume of Mahler letters published by his widow in 1924. This correspondence contains much intimate information, characteristically expressed. A letter from Paris, June, 1900, where Mahler (on the occasion of the World's Fair) conducted the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra in four concerts, is typical of the writer's irony and sarcasm. The Paris experience was evidently far from happy. On a piece of stationery imprinted "The director of the Imperial and Royal Opera House" [in Vienna], Mahler crossed out the word "director" and substituted for it the word "slave."

Three autograph letters by Claude Debussy (1862–*Debussy*. 1918) are the first to be acquired by the Library. The earliest is dated Bichain, par Villeneuve la Guyard (Yonne), July 29, 1902, or three months after the historic first performance of "Pelléas et Mélisande" in Paris (April 30, 1902); it is addressed to the well-known music critic Jean Marnold. Two passages from this charming letter deserve to be quoted in an English translation:

I am writing to you amid hens and cocks and other feathered folk which are infinitely more concerned with a grain of corn than with the composer of Pelléas. They show the most imperturbable disrespect and give me to understand, by their natural cries, that there can be no question of æsthetics . . . If there is still time, I shall try to remember that there has been a German influence

on French music, that probably it still exists, only it is no longer arbitrarily Wagnerian. Besides, is Wagner not perhaps just a beautiful sunset?

The other two letters date from November 1 and 26, 1910, and are both addressed to Jenő Hubay in Budapest; the first is written on stationery with a mourning border, the second is on blue paper bearing Debussy's Paris address, 80 Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. They both deal with proposed concerts by Debussy to be given in Budapest (the concerts took place the following month) and some annoying tangles caused by the negotiations. It should prove comforting to ordinary human beings that Debussy, under the stress of emotion, spells with "ut" past participles that should end in "u."

Among other autograph letters acquired are specimens of the handwriting of Michael Kelly, Wilhelmine Schröder-Devrient (to Charlotte Birch-Pfeiffer), J. F. Halévy (4 letters), César Franck, Ferruccio Busoni, and Mattia Battistini.

Urchs autograph collection.

Ernest Urchs († July 13, 1928) was for many years manager of the artists' department of Steinway & Sons and a familiar figure in musical circles, both in America and abroad. He combined with a happy faculty of handling that peculiar genus, the musical virtuoso, a sound musical training and judgment. Shortly before his death he played in a special concert for three pianos in which he was joined by Mr. Olin Downes, the music critic of the New York Times, and Mr. John Erskine, the distinguished author and educator. The occasion was typical of that endeavor to imbue artistic relations with human amenities which had made of Ernest Urchs a singularly and universally beloved person. It is not surprising that these artistic relations should have enabled Mr. Urchs to gather one of the most comprehensive collections of autographs by eminent musicians of his time, formed for the gratification of his daughter Otonita (Mrs. Edgar M. Pope), from whom the collection was acquired. The loose-leaf albums contain more than 300 autographs, among them those of Leopold Auer, Busoni, Caruso, Casals, Chaliapin, Kreisler, Paderewski, Puccini, Rachmaninoff, Richard Strauss, Toscanini, and

Eugene Ysaÿe. In addition to these, the collection comprises autograph letters from Liszt, the brothers Scharwenka, Theodore Thomas, Massenet, Humperdinck, four from Paderewski, etc. Two musical holographs deserve particular mention; one is a fragment from Carl Goldmark's opera *Die Kriegsgefangene* (Vienna, 1899), the authenticity of which is attested by the donor, Rubin Goldmark, the composer's nephew; the other is an undated holograph sketch by Edward MacDowell of his song *Tyrant Love*, with many changes in ink and pencil (in the key of G, whereas the published version is in F), given to Miss Urchs in July, 1917, by the composer's widow, Mrs. Marian MacDowell.

In the annual report for 1922 some space was devoted to a collection of 15 volumes in the manuscript of the younger John Christopher Smith, Händel's amanuensis, consisting of scores and parts for the serenade "Acis and Galatea" and certain other compositions by Händel. Five of these volumes contain vocal and instrumental parts for the oratorio "La resurrezione." This year the Library has acquired a manuscript full score of "La resurrezione" (244 pp.), which, in the opinion of Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, is likewise in the younger Smith's hand. "I do *not* think the word '*fine*,' page 243, *is* Handel's writing," Ouseley's note on the fly-leaf continues. "But I think it just possible that it *might* be. Nor do I think the penciling on pages 159, 160, 161 is Handel's, though it is *like* his handwriting." The penciling in question is an added English text for the soprano aria "Risorga il mondo, lieto e giocondo." As Vicar of St. Michael's College, Tenbury, and custodian of an important collection of Händel source-material, including the "conducting score" of the *Messiah*, Ouseley was surely qualified to pass judgment on the authenticity of Händel and Smith autographs. Yet the extreme caution displayed by the late William Barclay Squire in his catalogue of the Händel manuscripts in the King's music library makes one hesitate to accept as genuine any copying attributed to either the elder or the younger Smith in the absence of conclusive evidence. The present manu-

Miscellaneous
manuscripts.

script agrees, in the main, with the autograph full score as described by Barclay Squire, exhibiting the same slight deviations from the edition of the Händelgesellschaft. Like the manuscript R. M. 19. d. 4 (Catalogue of the King's Music Library, I, 108) it is, then, a direct or indirect copy from the autograph. For the sake of completeness, it may be mentioned here that the Library has a manuscript full score of Händel's *Semele* "from the Earl of Fitzwilliam's library," described by an anonymous annotator as "A fine MS. Score of J. C. Smith's, Händel's Amanuensis (?)." This score also deviates to a certain extent from that in Chrysander's edition. The recently acquired score of "*La resurrezione*" is not from the Aylesford collection, the source of the parts previously mentioned.

An early eighteenth-century manuscript from the library of the late Dr. Werner Wolffheim (his catalogue, II, No. 1294) includes the full scores of 12 arias and 2 duets from operas by Leonardo Vinci (1690-1730), together with 5 anonymous and unidentified arias which may tentatively be attributed to the same master. One of these duets appears to have been a favorite in colonial America, for Francis Hopkinson, our first native composer, copied it in the autograph manuscript book which is one of the Library's greatest treasures. A later eighteenth-century manuscript, acquired this year and apparently of English origin, contains the full or vocal scores of cantatas, duets, and opera excerpts by Bononcini, Händel, Leonardo Leo, and Vinci, together with a "skeleton score" of the second act of Händel's *Radamisto*, following the original version (1720).

Tablatures.

During the past few years special emphasis has been laid on the development of the collection of tablatures, in manuscript and in print. The following recent additions should be added to the lists previously given:

- ca. 1660. *Airs de cour*, etc., with occasional accompaniments for lute, guitar, and viol. (Manuscript.)
- ca. 1660. Miscellaneous collection of airs and part-songs, with occasional accompaniments for the lute. (Manuscript.)

- ca. 1660. Dances for a consort of flageolets. Parts for dessus, haute contre, and taille. (Manuscript.)
- ca. 1700. Lute tablature from the library of the Duke of Leeds. (Manuscript.)

The first of these tablatures dated "ca. 1660" is written in a manuscript book such as were customarily issued by the publisher, Ballard, in Paris; it consists of 33 leaves, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $21\frac{1}{2}$ cm., and is provided with an ornamental title-page bearing the imprint of Robert Ballard, the fourth member of his family to hold the royal privilege granting an absolute monopoly on the printing of music and music paper in France. The collection contains 32 compositions in all. One is for three voices, two are duets, the remainder solo airs, some of them settings of verses often printed during the third quarter of the seventeenth century. Six airs have accompaniments for the lute in tablature, a seventh has a bass for the viol as well. For still another melody a guitar accompaniment has been noted in French tablature. As a rule the D minor tuning is implied for the lute, but use is also made of the older tuning in fourths. No composers are mentioned, but it has been possible to identify the settings of "Plaignez la rigueur de mon sort" (f. 9b-10) and "Object dont les charmes si doux" (f. 26b-27) by Antoine Boessel (d. 1643), and that of "Prononcez l'arrest de ma mort" (f. 14b-15) by Michel Lambert (d. 1696). The manuscript includes three distinct compositions to the text "Sombre desert [forest], retraicte de la nuicte"; no one of them corresponds to that published by Ballard in the second book of his *Airs à deux parties* (1659) and attributed to Lambert by Gérold in his *L'art de chant en France au XVIIe siècle*. On f. 13 and 33b are rules for mutation and solmisation.

The second manuscript, made up of 35 leaves, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $21\frac{1}{2}$ cm., also contains 32 compositions and, like the collection just described, includes settings of a number of familiar verses. There is, however, a more generous assortment of "airs à boire" than in the first manuscript, while only two melodies are provided with lute accompaniments in tablature. For a group of 10 airs

(f. 2b-12) two versions of the melody are given, the second with the "division" characteristic of the vocal style of the period. There are nine canons for three and four voices and a 4-part setting of the Magnificat. Allusions to the contemporary political situation occur in the air "Esprits chagrins qui souffrez avec piene (!) que Mazarin donn'en france des loix" (f. 19b-20). The entire contents of the manuscript are anonymous and unidentified.

Tablatures for recorder, flageolet, or flute are decidedly uncommon. The purpose of this notation was primarily instructive, and aside from Thomas Greeting's Pleasant Companion, represented in the Library of Congress by copies of the second and sixth editions (1673 and 1683), there were apparently no printed music books for the flageolet in which the tablature was employed throughout. Appearances of the notation in manuscript are not recorded, and the three part books acquired by the Library, with a manuscript in the Drexel Collection at the New York Public Library, are perhaps the only extant examples. The Library's set of parts is obviously incomplete, lacking the "basse de flageolet" needed to fill out the harmony. The "dessus" has a printed title-page by Robert Ballard. The books contain a series of dances: a sarabande and three courantes, together with several popular airs, among them the "Bransles de Bourges" and "[La] Sissonne," utilized later as vehicles for topical parodies. "La Sissonne" is also included in a Philidor manuscript at the Bibliothèque Nationale, "Suites de danses qui se jouent ordinairement à tous les bals chez le Roy"; according to Weckerlin, who prints the melody in his *La Chanson populaire*, "La Sissonne" was named for its composer, a dancing master. The entire series is noted twice in the part books, first in conventional notation, then in tablature.

The Library's collection of tablatures, which until this year had included no really noteworthy specimen of lute music in manuscript, has been materially strengthened by the acquisition of the fourth member of this group, a book of tablature formerly at Hornby Castle, Bedale

(Yorkshire), and briefly described as No. 449 [a] in the catalogue of a selection from the library of the Duke of Leeds, sold at Sotheby's, June 2 to 4, 1930. The manuscript, which appears to have been in the possession of the family of its recent owner since the last years of the seventeenth century, is obviously the work of a French lutenist, perhaps a resident of England. A few pages have been removed from the little volume, which now consists of 37 leaves, 17 by 20½ cm.; the original binding of paneled sheepskin has been preserved. On f. 1 to 2b are the final movements of a suite in C major, followed (f. 3-33b) by three complete suites ("parties") in F major, A minor, and D minor, and two apparently independent compositions. The unnamed composer has adhered to no regular order in his suites, each of which consists of 12 or more movements, with at least one prelude, courante, gavotte, sarabande, menuet, gigue, and chaconne (or passacaglia). Only the incomplete C major suite has an allemande. In place of an original chaconne, the D minor suite includes a series of 10 variations on the "Folies d'Espagne" (Farinelli's Ground). Here the theme and its first three variations have optional accompaniments for a second lute, reversed in the manuscript to face the assisting player. The two parts are complete in themselves and may be played either successively or together. The greater part of the manuscript is in a single hand and implies the D minor tuning. The tuning in fourths and a slightly different notation for the bass strings are employed in a few pieces written by a second hand at the end of the volume. Names of various members of the Osborne family ("B. Carmarthen," f. 7; "M. Osborne," f. 17; "B. Osborne," f. 17b) are noted here and there in the manuscript; two suite movements have added titles in English ("My Mother Jones's Favorite Tune," f. 1b; "My Lady Carmarthen's Favorite Tune," f. 14b). The signature of the third Duke of Leeds, Peregrine Hyde Osborne (1691-1731), appears on the inside of the back cover.

The report of the chief of the division of accessions includes a detailed account of the acquisition of some

*Winter Palace
Library.*

1,700 volumes once a part of the Russian Imperial Library at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg. More than a tenth of this collection consists of music and musical literature, and its purchase brings to the music division a number of items which it would be difficult, in some cases impossible, to duplicate. Many of these are presentation copies, especially printed and handsomely bound; not a few contain the imperial bookplate. Perhaps the rarest and most valuable among the musical items is the presentation copy of the first edition of the full score of Glinka's "Ruslan i Liudmila," published in 1878 (after the composer's death) at the expense of his sister, Liudmila Ivanova Shestakova. The Emperor's copy is engraved on large, heavy paper, with an added dedicatory leaf; the two folio volumes are bound in full red morocco with gold lettering. The regular issue of this edition is in one volume and engraved on a somewhat smaller page of cheaper paper. The score was edited and revised by Rimskii-Korsakov, Balakirev, and Liadov, and engraved by Rueder of Leipzig. "Balakirev and I proved poor proof-readers," Rimskii-Korsakov writes in his autobiography with reference to this "sumptuous" publication; "(Liadov was the best of the lot), and we issued both scores ['Ruslan' and 'A Life for the Czar'] with numerous important mistakes." A second item of almost equal rarity is a copy of the 1894 edition of the full score of Rimskii-Korsakov's first opera "Pskovitianka" ["The Maid of Pskov"], better known under the title "Ivan the Terrible," which fills a gap of long standing in the Library's collection of dramatic music in score. This work, completed in 1871 and first performed on January 1, 1873, was subjected, like so many of the composer's youthful writings, to a whole series of revisions; the final version, the only one issued in full score, was published by Bessel and first performed on April 6, 1895. The volume is bound in full black leather with gilt tooling.

Vocal scores in the collection include Glinka's "Zhizn za tsarâ" ["A Life for the Czar"] (the publisher's presentation copy with the composer's portrait and a facsimile of his manuscript), Dargomyzhskii's "Rusalka" (the publisher's presentation copy to the Grand Duke Konstan-

tin Nikolaevich), and Kiūi's [Cui's] "Saratsin" ["The Saracen"]. There is a set of the service books of the Russian Church, uniformly bound in full black morocco with the liturgical melodies in modern Russian notation, together with various collections of harmonized chants and a number of volumes dealing with the history of Russian church music, including Voznesenskii's important work on the "znamennyi rospīev," the basic melodies of the Russian liturgical tradition. Another item deserving special mention is the 4-volume "Sbornik polkovykh (vstričnykh) i istoricheskikh marsheĭ rossĭskoĭ armĭi," a collection of the regimental marches of the Russian Army published in full score by Röder. The remaining volumes include several collections of Russian and Danish folksongs (the Empress Maria Feodorovna was a Danish princess), presentation copies of occasional and patriotic compositions by lesser composers, some of them autograph manuscripts, and similar material.

The following are the more notable acquisitions among Early imprints. rare printed editions:

Clarissimi ac prestantissimi musici Franchini Gafori Laudensis Theoricum opus musice discipline . . . [*Colophon*: . . . Impresum Neapolis per Magistrum Franciscum di dino florentinum. Anno domini MCCCCLXXX. Die octavo octobris . . .] From the Vollbehr collection, the purchase of which has materially strengthened the Library's holdings of incunabula dealing directly or indirectly with the theory of music. Of the 104 titles listed by Wolf, *Verzeichnis der musiktheoretischen inkunabeln*, 35 are now represented in the Library of Congress. Hain 7404; Hirsch 190.

Clarissima plane atque choralis musice interpretatio Domini Balthasser Prasperi Merspurgensis. cum certissimis regulis atque Exemplorum Anotacionibus et figuris multum splendidis In Alma Basileorum vniuersitate exercitata. [*Colophon*: . . . Rogatu tandem auditorum per prouidum virum Michaellem Furter Ciuem Basiliensem Impresse. Anno christiane salutis super Millesimum quingentesimo primo.] Wood-cut and printer's mark. One leaf, and the folding table at the end, in facsimile. The Library also has the edition of 1507. No copy of the edition of 1500 (Hain 13327) located by Wolf, *Verzeichnis der musiktheoretischen inkunabeln*.

Etlich Cristliche lyeder Lobgesang / vnd Psalm / dem rainen wort gotes gemess / auss der hailigen gschrift / durch man-

cherlay Hochgelerter gemacht / in der Kirchen zusingen / wie es dann zum tail berayt zu Wittemberg in yebung ist. Wittemberg. M. D. XXiiij. Title within ornamental border. Third printing of the earliest German hymn book with music, issued in the same year as the first edition. The publication contains the texts of eight hymns, with five melodies, among them that for Paul Speratus's *Es ist das heil uns kommen her*, utilized by Bach in the cantata discussed on p. 205 of this report. Wackernagel CXXXI; Zahn 3.

Kirchengeseng / Darinnen die Heuptartickel des Christlichen glaubens kurtz gefasset und aussgeleget sind: Jetzt vom newen durchsehen / gemehret / vnd Der Röm. Key. Mai. in vnterthenigster demut zugeschrieben. 1580. [*Colophon*: Gedruckt zu Nürnberg. / bey Katharina Gerlachin vnd Johannis vom Berg Erben. 1580.] Title, in red and black, within ornamental border. Dedication, foreword, tables of contents, printer's note, and indices. Second foliation has special title-page: *Geistliche Lieder / dere etliche zu vnser zeit / von erleuchteten / frommen Christen vnd Gottseligen Lerern new zugericht sind . . .* According to Breslauer, Cohen, and Wackernagel, the second edition of this hymn book of the Bohemian Brethren, first printed in 1566. Zahn 229. This is the Wolfheim copy; his catalogue, II, no. 2198.

A briefe and short instrvction of the art of musicke, to teach how to make discant, of all proportions that are in vse: very necessary for all such as are desirous to attaine to knowledge in the art; and may by practice, if they can sing, soone be able to compose three, foure, and five parts: And also to compose all sorts of canons that are usual, by these directions of two or three parts in one, upon the plain-song. By Elway Bevin. [Printer's mark.] London, printed by R. Young, at the signe of the starre on Bread-street hill. 1631. The short-title catalog of English books to 1640 lists only one copy, that in the British Museum, to which may be added the Royal College of Music copy mentioned by Eitner.

. . . Liber Ritvym Paschalivm. Mit was für ceremonien vnd gebräuchen die Juden das Osterlamb gegessen haben. Translatvs à Joanne Stephano Rittangelio . . . Regiomonti [Königsberg], apud Paschalem Mensenium, M. DC. XLIV. Latin and Hebrew texts in parallel columns, with German translation. The volume contains two traditional melodies of the Jews, with bass, each melody printed twice, once with the Hebrew text, once with the German. The well-known tune for *Addir hu* (Allmächtiger Gott, nun bau dein tempel balde) is here printed for the first time. This is the Wolfheim copy; his catalogue, II, no. 791.

Himmel-steigendes dank-opffer welches dem drey-einigen/waaren/grossen und hochgelobten Gotte zu schuldigen ehren für seine überschwenglich-reichlich erzeugte barmherzigkeit: und abson-

derlich auch/für gnädige errettung/auss drey erschrecklichen sturm-winden/grosser noht und lebens gefahr auff der see/in 15. tagen/einer reise geschehen/hiemit nach damahligem versprechen auff dem herzens-altare öffentlich anzündet/und dadurch/auch andre fromme Christen/dess allerhöchsten wunder/im geiste mit anzuschauen/zuerwägen/und seine güte von herzen zupreisen/anzureizen suchet Georg Weber. Leipzig/bey Samuel Scheiben zu finden/gedruckt durch Qvirin Bauchen/im jahr 1652. Foreword, "erinnerung," and table of contents. Contains thirteen melodies with bass, alternative tunes indicated by title. Zahn 607.

Recueil de tous les plus beaux airs bachiques. Avec les noms des auteurs du chant, & des paroles. Paris, G. de Lvyne, 1671. By Bénigne de Bacilly. Without music. From the library of Raymond Toinet.

Il cantore addottrinato, ovvero Regole del canto corale, oue con breue, e facil metodo s'insegna la pratica de'precetti più necessari del canto fermo; il modo di mantenere il coro sempre alla medesima altezza di voce; di ripigliare doue resta l'organo; d'intonare molte cose; che fra l'anno si cantano; e in particolare tutti gl'inni. Opera di Matteo Coferati, sacerdote fiorentino . . . Firenze, per il Vangelisti, 1682. First edition. Foreword: Dell'origine, e progressi del canto ecclesiastico; discorso proemiale, by Francesco Cionacci. The Library also has the editions of 1691 and 1708. Hirsch 128.

Armide. Tragédie, représentée par l'Académie royale de musique établie à Lyon. Et jouée cy-devant en presence de Sa Majesté. Suivant la copie imprimée à Paris. [Amsterdam, A. Schelte] 1689. The libretto. Prologue and five acts. Neither the author, Quinault, nor the composer, Lully, is mentioned. From the library of Raymond Toinet.

Orphée. Tragedie, mise en musique par Monsieur de Lully, l'ainé. Suivant la copie imprimée à Paris. [Amsterdam, A. Schelte] 1691. The libretto. Prologue and three acts. The author, Du Boullay, is not mentioned. From the library of Raymond Toinet.

Roland, tragedie en musique. Représentée devant Sa Majesté à Versailles, le huitième janvier 1685. Suivant la copie imprimée à Paris. [Amsterdam, A. Schelte] 1693. The libretto. Prologue and five acts. Neither the author, Quinault, nor the composer, Lully, is mentioned. From the library of Raymond Toinet.

Parodies bachiques, sur les airs et symphonies des operas. Recueillies & mises en ordre par Monsievr Ribon. 2e ed., revûë & augmentée. Paris, C. Ballard, 1696. From the library of Raymond Toinet.

Georgi Serpili, evangelischen predigers in Regensburg Neuerfertigte lieder-concordantz über D. C. kirchen- und andre geistreiche gesänge / zu besondern nutzen der lehrer / denen zuhörern zu erbauung des christenthums und zeitlichen vor-

schmack der ewigen freude / nach art der biblischen concordantz mühsam zusammen getragen. Dabey ein dazu gehöriges gesangbuch / und nöthige anweisung / wie das werck füglich soll gebrauchet werden; nebst einer vorrede Ihro Magnificenz (tit.) herrn Johann Friedrich Müyers . . . Dresden und Leipzig, J. C. Mieth und J. C. Zimmermann. Pirna, druckts G. B. Ludewig, 1696. Without music; tunes indicated by title.

Traduction en vers françois des hymnes de Monsieur de Santeul, chanoine regulier de S. Victor. Par M. l'abbé Saurin, de l'Academie royale de Nismes. 3e ed. Revüë, corrigée & augmentée de plusieurs hymnes nouvelles, mises selon l'ordre du Breviaire, avec la musique. Paris, chez la veuve D. Hortemels, 1699. Music supplement has special title-page: Divers airs, en musique, composées par Mr. Montarin . . .

Nouvelles parodies bachiques, mêlées de vaudevilles ou rondes de table. Recueillies & mises en ordre par Christophe Ballard . . . Tome I[-III]. Paris [Ballard] 1700[-02]. The Library also has vols. 1 and 2 in the edition of 1714. From the library of Raymond Toinet.

The compleat violist. Or, An introduction to ye art of playing on ye bass viol wherein the necessary rules & directions are laid down in a plain & familiar method. With a collection of the psalm tunes set to the viol, as they are now in use in the churches where there are organs. To which are added some select aires & tunes, set according to ye divers manners of playing by the G sol re ut cliff, the C sol fa ut cliff, & ye fa ut cliff, also several lessons, viz. almans, sarabands, courants, iiggs, &c. compos'd for that instrument by ye late famous master Mr. Benjamin Hely. London, printed for & sould by I: Hare; also sould by B: Norman [ca. 1700]. Eitner mentions only one copy of this early method, that in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Henry Davey, in his "History of English Music" (1921), states: "There is a copy in the Douce Collection. Nothing is known of the author."

8 sonates a 3 pties, dont 5 sont a 2 flutes ou violons & 1 basse, & 3 a 1 flüte, 1 violon ou hautbois & 1 basse, le 4me est de la composition de Mr. Robert Orme ecuyer & les 7 autres de celle de Monsr. Godefroy Keller . . . Amsterdam, E. Roger [ca. 1700]. The parts, Basso continuo e violoncello part in duplicate. The first movement of Orme's trio is entitled, "The imitation of several birds." Not mentioned by Eitner or the *Miscellanea musicae bio-bibliographica*. Gerber, *Neues lexikon*, III, 617, with the obviously incorrect date ca. 1720, the publisher's dedication implying that the publication was issued during Keller's lifetime.

Brunettes, ou Petits airs tendres, avec les doubles et la basse-continue; mêlées de chansons a danser; recüeillies, & mises en ordre par Christophe Ballard . . . Tome premier[-troisième].

- Paris [Ballard] 1703[-11]. Vol. 2: 1719. From the library of Raymond Toinet.
- Songs in the new opera, call'd The temple of love, compos'd by Signr: Gioseppe Fedelli Saggione. [London] Sold by I: Walsh and I: Hare. Music engraved on one side of the leaf only. Vocal score, most of the songs followed by arrangements for the flute, the final duet by an arrangement for two flutes and a bass. Three acts. Libretto by P. A. Motteux. First performed in London at the Queen's theatre in the Haymarket, March 7, 1706.
- XII sonatè à tre, due violini e violone col basso per l'organo, composte da Antonio Luigi Baldacini. Opera seconda . . . Amsterdam, E. Roger [ca. 1720]. The parts, Organo e violoncello part in duplicate. This edition not located by Eitner. In the first edition, published in 1699 by G. G. Komarek, Rome, the composer's name is given as Baldassini.
- Six suits of lessons for the harpsichord or spinnet, in most of the key's with variety of passages and variations throughout the work, compos'd by Mr: John Loeillet. London, I: Walsh [1725?] From the Lulworth castle collection.
- A brief history of musick; wherein is related the several changes, additions, and improvements, from its origin to this present time. Collected from Aristoxenus, Plutarch, Boetius, Bontempi, Zarlino, Tho: Salmon, and many others. London, engrav'd, printed and sold at the printing office in Bow church yard. Detached from Peter Prelleur's The modern musick master, first published in 1731.
- XII sonatas for the chamber for two violins and a bass doubled . . . by John Bononcini. London, 1732. The parts. Privilege and dedication.
- Six solos for a violoncello with a thorough base for the harpsichord, compos'd by Benedetto Marcello. Opera seconda . . . London, I. Walsh [1740?] Publisher's no. 420. In score. Alfred Moffat's copy. On the flyleaf notes in his hand regarding the probable date of publication and the chronology of the several editions. Moffat reasons that these sonatas are properly op. 1, first published by Roger, then by Walsh, then by Le Clerc, and that the present copy is a reissue of Walsh's original edition, the latter being without publisher's number.
- Exposition de la théorie et de la pratique de la musique, suivant les nouvelles découvertes. Par M. de Bethizy. Paris, M. Lambert, 1754. First edition. The Library also has the second edition, 1764.
- Eight suits of easy lessons for the harpsichord, by Mr. Felton, Vol. II. Opera sesta. London, J. Johnson [1755?] The Library also has the composer's op. 3, of which op. 6 is the continuation.

Six sonates à trois parties concertantes qui sont faites pour exécuter ou à trois ou avec toutes l'orchestre . . . par Jean Stamitz, directeur de la musique de S: A: Sme monseigneur l'electeur palatin. Paris, chez l'auteur [1755?] The parts, for two violins and bass. Op. 1. First edition. The characteristic title is of genuine historical interest, showing as it does the identification of chamber and orchestra style in the early works of the Mannheim school. Composer's dedication to his pupil "the right honourable Mylord Pittenweem" (afterwards Earl of Kelly) and foreword "au lecteur."

The divine concert, being the newest and choicest book of church-musick now extant, containing a curious and select number of psalm tunes, in the fugueing, syncopating and binding taste, all in score [!]: for 4, 5, and 6 voices suitably adapted to the words of the new version, as also services and anthems, all new and never before expos'd or printed, figur'd for the harpsichord and organ, the whole compos'd by Mr. John Everet of Grantham in the county of Lincoln . . . Waltham, near Melton, Leicestershire, W. East, 1757. Not located by Eitner. With this are bound 61 p. of contemporary ms., with bass parts of psalms and anthems.

Six sonatas for the harpsichord, compos'd by Charles Barbandt. Opera quinta. London, printed for the author [ca. 1765]. Not mentioned by Eitner or the *Miscellanea bio-bibliographica*. Composer's signature on title-page.

Concerto I pour le clavecin avec accompagnement de deux violons, alto et basse et deux cors de chasse ad libitum, par M. Schobert. Op. XI. London, R. Bremner [1770?] The pft. part only. The Library has also acquired the pft. parts of Bremner's editions of Schobert's second, third, and fourth concertos, op. 12, 13, and 15.

IV sonates pour le clavecin, violon et basse, par M. Schobert de la musique de Son Altesse Serenisime monseigneur le prince de Conty. Opera XVI. London, R. Bremner [1770?] The pft. part only.

IV sonates pour le clavecin avec accompagnement de violon, par M. Schobert, claveciniste de S. A. S. monseigneur le prince de Conty. Opera XVII. London, Welcker [1780?] The pft. part only.

L'astuzie simulate; commedia per musica da rappresentarsi nel teatro S. Ferdinando a Ponte nuovo per seconda opera di quest' anno 1792. Napoli, D. Sangiacomo, 1792. The libretto. Two acts. Cast and name of the composer, Domenico Cercia. The author, the abate Fiore, is not mentioned.

Lieder der beruhigung von Matthison und Bürde, zum besten der wittbe und sechs unerzogenen hülflosen kindern Heinrich Traugott Tags . . . mit klavierbegleitung komponirt von des seeligen bruder und kollegen: Christian Gotthelf Tag, kantor in

- Hohenstein. Leipzig, in commission der Breitkopfischen buchhandlung [1793]. Friedlaender 574.
- La donna trappoliera; commedia per musica da rappresentarsi nel teatro S. Ferdinando a Ponte nuovo nel carnevale di quest' anno 1794. Napoli, D. Sangiacomo, 1794. The libretto. Two acts. Cast and name of the composer, Domenico Cercià. The author, the abate Fiore, is not mentioned.
- I tre rivali; commedia per musica da rappresentarsi nel teatro de' Fiorentini per second'opera del corrente anno 1798. Napoli, 1798. The libretto. Two acts. Cast and name of the composer, Pietro Carlo Guglielmi. On p. 37-42 cast and argument of "La finta militare per gelosia; ballo di mezzo carattere, in un'atto, composto e diretto dal sig. Gio Battista Giannini," music by Giuseppe Ercolani. Piovano, *Notizie storico-bibliografiche sulle opere di Pietro Carlo Guglielmi*, no. 7.
- A selection of Hebrew melodies, ancient and modern, with appropriate symphonies & accompaniments by I. Braham & I. Nathan, the poetry written expressly for the work by the right honble. Lord Byron. 1st [-2d] number. [London] Published & sold by I. Nathan [pref. 1815]. 2 vols. The composers' signatures at the foot of the first title-page. The Library has also acquired the first and third numbers of the edition of 1828, which appeared without Braham's name.
- Tom & Jerry in France; or, Vive la bagatelle. A musical entertainment in three acts, as performed at the Royal Coburg theatre. London, printed for J. Lowndes. Ballad opera libretto, with indicated tunes. Three acts. Cast. Colored frontispiece by Cruikshank. According to Nicoll, *History of early 19th century drama*, the author is George MacFarren, the date of the first performance Feb. 2, 1822.
- Il canto XXXIII (Il conte Ugolino) della Divina commedia de Dante, posto in musica . . . dal mo. Gaetano Donizetti. Milano, Calcografia de'Reali teatri, presso B. Girard e c. [1828?] Pfte. acc.
- The foundation of the Library's collection of American *Americana*. sheet music published between 1820 and 1860 is the set of 300-odd volumes containing the music deposited for copyright registration in the district courts of the several States. Before 1820 musical publications in sheet form seem usually to have been considered unworthy of protection, though the copyright records show that a small number of such publications was actually registered. No trace of the music itself had been found, however, until the past year, when Mr. Parma, custodian of the Library's rare-book collection, was fortunate enough to discover

several of these early deposits, registered between 1794 and 1802, in the files of the copyright office. These include Raynor Taylor's "The Kentucky Volunteer" (Philadelphia, printed and sold at Carr & Co.'s musical repository [c1794]); John J. Hawkins's "The People's Friend [Thomas Jefferson]. Written & composed for the celebration of the 4th of March, 1801. Words by a citizen" (Philadelphia, printed by G. Willig [c1801]); and "Jefferson & Liberty. A new song to the air of Jefferson's March. The words by Michael Fortune" ([Philadelphia] Sold at N. G. Dufiefs bookseller, Voltaire's Head, no. 68 South Fourth st. [c1801]). Undoubtedly the most unusual "find" of the lot is "The Goldsmith's Rant. A new song: sung by the sons of the immortal Tubalcain. Composed by John Aitken." Aitken, engraver of Francis Hopkinson's "Seven Songs" (dedicated to Washington) in 1788, later proprietor of a "musical repository," appears to have been a man of varied accomplishments. For on the verso of "The Goldsmith's Rant," a broadside deposited for copyright on April 14, 1802, appears this advertisement: "I. Aitken. Goldsmith and jeweller, no. 33 South Second street, Philada. NB. Silver cyphers for carriages."

From Mrs. James S. Whitman, of Central Valley, N. Y., granddaughter of Oliver Shaw (1779-1848), of Providence, R. I., has come a small collection of the latter's compositions, in the original editions and in the manuscript of his daughter, Mrs. Charlotte Shaw Bishop, to whom the blind composer dictated many of his works. These include his "Melodia sacra: or Providence selection of sacred musick" (Providence, 1819), the "Hartford Waltz," "Harry of the West [Henry Clay] . . . Respectfully dedicated to the Rhode Island Clay Clubs," and other compositions, sacred and secular. A bound volume of English and American sheet music is inscribed "The property of Oliver Shaw, Providence, June, 1809."

Another noteworthy accession in this field is the "Battle of the Memorable 8th of January, 1815. Composed for the pianoforte by P[hilip]pe Laroque of New Orleans, and most respectfully dedicated to the fair sex of

America" (Philadelphia, printed & sold by G. Willig at his musical magazine [c1815]). The autographed title-page is ornamented with an idealized portrait of Andrew Jackson; the unusually specific program and directions for the player are printed in both French and English.

A special effort has been made lately to collect early *Choralbücher*. hymn books published in Europe, forming possible sources for the religious songs of various sects among the eighteenth century settlers of Pennsylvania. This year's acquisitions in this field comprise the following items:

Störl, J. G. C. Neubezogenes davidisches harpfen- und psalter-spiel. Stuttgart, 1710. Zahn 856.

[Witt, C. F.] Psalmodia sacra. Gotha, 1715. Zahn 877.

Steiner, J. L. Neues gesang buch. 2 vols. Zürich, 1723-35. Zahn 893.

Freylinghausen, J. A. Geistreiches gesangbuch. 2 vols. 4^{un-}17th ed. Halle, 1733-34. Zahn 873.

[Lindenborn, Heinrich.] Neues Gott und dem Lamm geheiligtes kirchen- und hauss-gesang. Cölln am Rhein, 1741. Baumker, III, 67 (no. 179).

Thommen, Johann. Erbaulicher musicalischer Christen-schatz. Basel, 1745. Zahn 937.

Müller, J. D. Vollständiges hessen-hanauisches choral-buch. Franckfurt am Mayn, 1754. Zahn 948.

Chur-pfälzisch-allgemeines reformirtes gesang-buch. Franckfurt am Mayn, 1761. (Zahn 949.)

[Fischer, G. N.] Baden-durlachisches choral-buch. Leipzig, 1762. Zahn 961.

Auss bundt, das ist: Ettliche schöne christenliche lieder. [ca. 1780.] Breslauer 318d.

Böhner, J. H. Choral-buch zum neuen kurpfälzischen reformirten gesang-buch. [Mannheim?] 1785. Zahn 1001.

Gesangbuch zum gottesdienstlichen gebrauche der reformirten gemeinden in Kurpfalz. Mannheim, 1785. Zahn 1002.

Doles, J. F. Vierstimmiges choralbuch. Leipzig, 1785. Zahn 998.

Klein, J. J. Neues vollständiges choralbuch. Rudolstadt, 1785. Zahn 999.

Knecht, J. H., and J. F. Christmann. Vollständige sammlung theils ganz neu componirter, theils verbesserter, vierstimmiger choralmelodien. 2 vols. Stuttgart, 1799-1806. Zahn 1034.

Westphal, J. C. Kleines choral-buch für das hamburgische gesang-buch. Ms., 1803.

Umbreit, K. G. Allgemeines choral-buch. Gotha, 1811. Zahn 1063.

- Telemann, G. M. Sammlung alter und neuer choral-melodien. Riga, 1812. Zahn 1066.
- Constance (Diocese). Melodien zum ersten theile des diözesangsbuches. 2 vols. Freyburg und Konstanz, 1814-15. Bäumker, IV, 144-45 (no. 347).
- Schicht, J. G. Allgemeines choral-buch. 3 vols. in 1. Leipzig [1819]. Zahn 1076.
- Fischer, M. G. Choral-melodien der evangelischen kirchen-gemeinden. 2 vols. Gotha, 18[20-]21. Zahn 1082.
- Hiller, J. A. Choralbuch in einer auswahl von hundert der bekanntesten melodien. Leipzig [182-?]]
- Nägeli, H. G. Christliches gesangbuch für öffentlichen Gottesdienst. 2 vols. Zürich, 1828. Zahn 1119.
- Becker, C. F., and Gustav Billroth. Sammlung von chorälen aus dem XVI. und XVII. jahrhundert. Leipzig, 1831. Zahn 1131.
- Moravians. Auszug aus dem bisher in den evangelischen Brüdergemeinen gebräuchlichen choral-buche. Gnadau, 1831. (Zahn 994.)
- Auss bundt, das ist: Ettlliche schöne, christenliche lieder. Basel, 1838. Breslauer 318f.
- Becker, C. F. Evangelisches choralbuch. Leipzig, 1844. Zahn 1201.
- Erk, L. C., and Friedrich Filitz. Vierstimmige choralsätze der vornehmsten meister des 16. und 17. jahrhunderts. Essen, 1845. Zahn 1218.
- Töpfer, J. G. Allgemeines und vollständiges choralbuch. Erfurt [1845]. Zahn 1213.
- Frantz, K. W. Choralbuch für organisten. Halberstadt, 1848. Zahn 1238.
- Kocher, Konrad. Zionsharfe. 4 vols. in 2. Stuttgart, 1855. Zahn 1274.
- Moravians. Choral-buch enthaltend alle zu dem gesangbuche der evangelischen Brüder-gemeinen vom jahre 1778 gehörigen melodien. 4th ed. Gnadau, 1859. (Zahn 994.)
- [See also "Early Imprints" under 1524, 1580, and 1652.]

First and early editions.

The following first and early editions of Beethoven compositions have been added:

Op. 32 (Kunst und industrie comptoir, 502); op. 36 (the parts complete, Bureau d'arts et d'industrie, 305); op. 48 (Artaria, 1599); op. 53 (Preston, no publisher's number); op. 76 (Breitkopf & Härtel, 1565); op. 83 (2d ed., Breitkopf & Härtel, 3605); op. 92 (the parts complete, Steiner, 2561); op. 92, arranged for pfte. 2 hands (Steiner, 2567); op. 93, arranged for pfte. 2 hands (Steiner, 2577); op. 111 (Schlesinger, no publisher's number); op. 114, arranged for pfte. 4 hands (Steiner, 3958); Preis der tonkunst, Rochlitz's adaptation of Der glorreiche augenblick, op. 136 (vocal score, Haslinger, 6755); the 7 variations on "God save the king"

(Bureau d'arts et d'industrie, 380); the 5 variations on Arne's "Rule Britannia" (Bureau d'arts et d'industrie, 406).

From the extraordinary collection of Schubertiana assembled by Max Friedlaender come the following additions to the Library's file of Schubert "firsts":

Op. 5 (with the composer's autograph register number "158," Cappi und Diabelli, 789); op. 16 (the vocal and instrumental parts complete, Diabelli und comp., 1175); op. 24 (Sauer & Leidesdorf, 429); op. 36 (Cappi und comp., 60); op. 93 (Kienreich, no publisher's number); op. 96 (Diabelli und comp., numbered "3160" in ms.); op. 116 (Leidesdorf, 1153); op. 154 (the vocal and instrumental parts complete, Diabelli et comp., 8778).

Other composers represented in the year's additions to this class are Brahms (3), Chopin (3), Dvořák, Liszt, Mozart (2), Schumann (5), Weber (3).

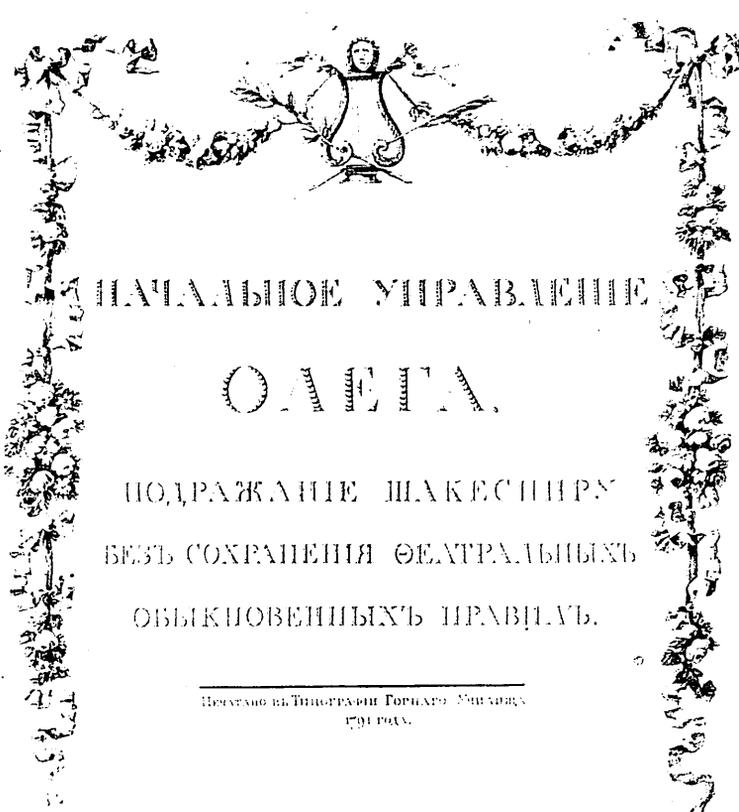
Reference has already been made to the two Russian operas in full score acquired as part of the purchase of the Winter Palace Library. From other sources two earlier Russian scores have been obtained. Antedating the period of Russia's artistic independence, these publications are perhaps more interesting from the typographical than from the musical standpoint. Catherine the Great's "Nachal'noe upravlenie Olega" ["The early reign of Oleg"], an "historical representation in the manner of Shakespeare," was provided with incidental dramatic music by her court composer Giuseppe Sarti (who had previously held a similar position in Copenhagen) in collaboration with Carlo Canobbio and Vasilii Pashkevich. A scene from the "Alcestis" of Euripedes, translated into Russian and introduced in Act IV, Scene 2, is accompanied by music in a pseudo-classic style, written in the Greek modes. Sarti has obligingly supplied an introduction (virtually an essay on ancient Greek music); the score is also preceded by a foreword and the entire text of the "representation" itself. This preliminary matter is printed, the title-pages and score engraved. The text is illustrated with five superb engravings by B. I. Koshkin. According to Schatz and Cheshikhin, the first performance took place at the Kamennyi teatr [Stone Theatre] in St. Petersburg on Oct. 27/Nov. 7, 1790;

Ostroglov ("Knizhnyâ riĕdkosti," pp. 108-10) mentions a performance at the Ermitazhnyĭ teatr [Hermitage Theatre] on Oct. 22/Nov. 2 of the same year. The score was issued by the press of the Mining School of St. Petersburg in 1791; it is the earliest Russian score mentioned in Jurgenson's bibliography. Otto Kade gives an exhaustive analysis in his catalogue of the Mecklenburg-Schwerin Grand Ducal Library (I, 200-02). With the acquisition of the score of "Nachal'noe upravlenie Olega," the Library's collection of Sarti's published stage-works is complete.

V. A. Ozerov's "Fingal," with a French translation, and incidental dramatic music ("choeurs, ballets et combats") by the Polish composer Józef Kozłowski (1757-1831), was published in St. Petersburg at the "Magasin de musique et de pièces de théâtre" in 1808. The French and Russian texts of the entire drama precede the score itself; the frontispiece, the three plates which illustrate the French text, and the title-page of the score (aquatints) are engraved by A. Ukhtomskii after designs by I. Ivanov. The volume has a comparatively modern binding of full morocco by Pagnant (Paris). "Fingal" was first heard at the Pridvornyi teatr [Court Theatre] in St. Petersburg, December 8/20, 1805.

As a result of the transfer from the copyright office of a number of Italian miniature scores, this year's list of the additions to the collection of dramatic music in full score is somewhat longer than usual.

Vincenzo Bellini, *Norma* (miniature score, 1915); Georg Benda, *Der Jahrmärkt* (*Denkmäler deutscher Tonkunst*, bd. 64, ed. by T. W. Werner; 1930); Arrigo Boito, *Mefistofele* (miniature score, 1919); A. V. Chakmakjian, *Ballet Phyllis* (1931; ms.); Ralph De Golyer, *Seven o'clock* (ballet; 1931; photostat); Gaetano Donizetti, *L'elisir d'amore* (miniature score, 1916); M. I. Glinka, *Ruslan i Liudmila* (1878); G. F. Händel, *Rhadamistas, Atto secondo* (skeleton score; 18th cent. ms.); Jacques Ibert, *Persée et Andromède* (1930); Józef Kozłowski, *Fingal* (incidental dramatic music; 1808); Mark Lothar, *Lord Spleen* (1930); Italo Montemezzi, *L'amore dei tre re* (miniature score, 1925); Claudio Monteverdi, *Il combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda* (ed. by G. F. Malipiero; 1931), *Il ritorno d'Ulisse in patria*, and *L'incoronazione di Poppea* (his *Opere*, tomi 12-13, ed. by G. F. Malipiero; 1930-31);



НАЧАЛЬНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ

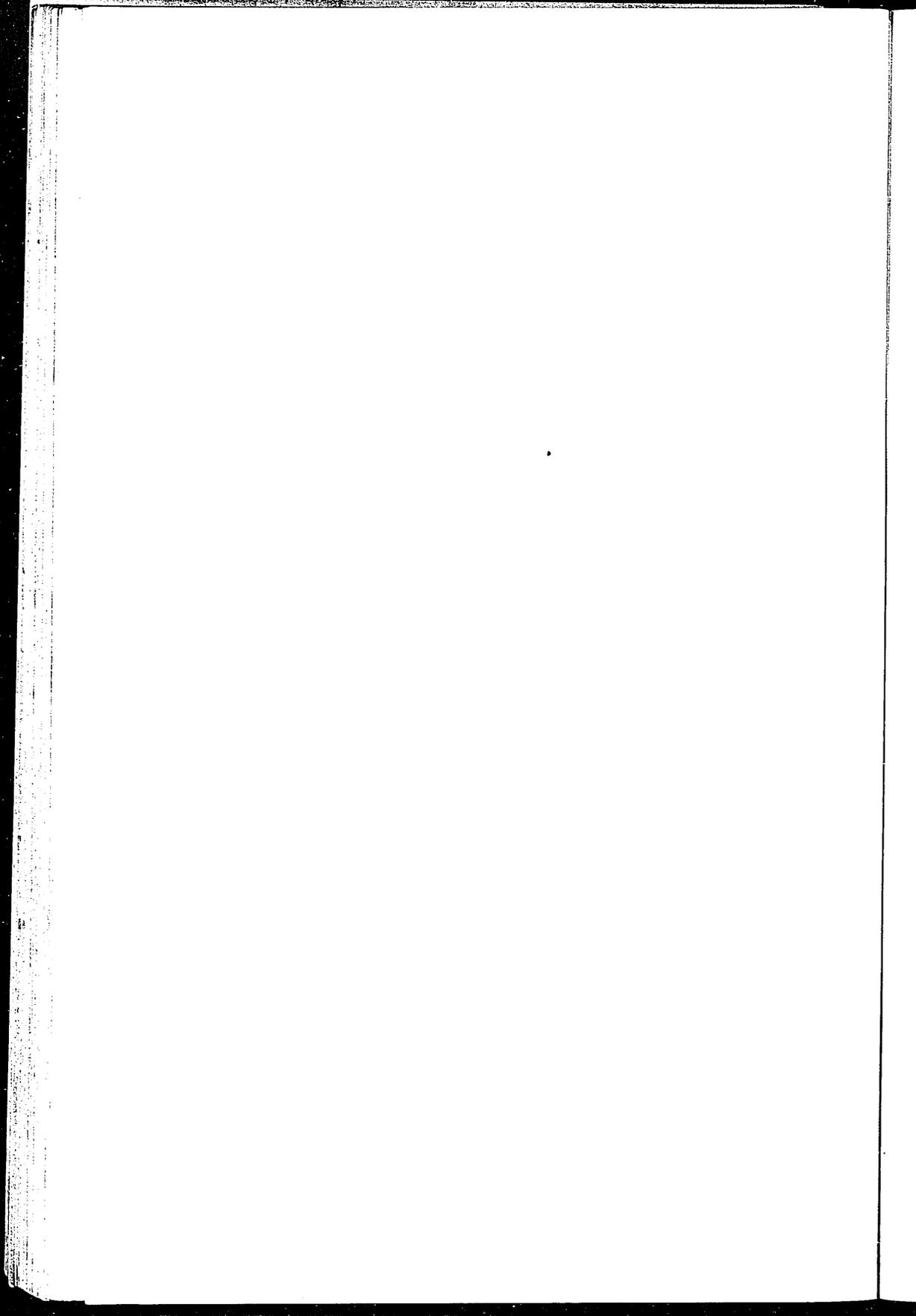
ОЛЕГА.

ПОДРАЖАНИЕ ШАКЕСПИРА
БЕЗЪ СОХРАНЕНИЯ НЕУТРАЛЬНЫХЪ
ОБЫКНОВЕННЫХЪ ПРАВИЛЪ.

Издано въ Типографіи Горнаго Училища
1791 года.



NACHAL' NOE UPRAVLENIE OLEGA (THE EARLY REIGN OF OLEG)
Historical drama by Catherine the Great with incidental music by Sarti, Pashkevich, and Canobbio.
Title-page of the full score. (St. Petersburg, 1791.)



Ernest Moret, Lorenzaccio (1930); G. B. Pescetti, Angelica & Medoro and Diana & Endymion (favorite songs, 1739?); Ildebrando Pizzetti, Dòbora e Jaéle (miniature score, 1924); Amilcare Ponchielli, La Gioconda (miniature score, 1916); Giacomo Puccini, La fanciulla del west, Manon Lescaut, and Tosca (miniature scores, 1925, 1913, and 1924); Ottorino Respighi, Belfagor (miniature score, 1923); Rimskii-Korsakov, Pskovitsànka (1894); Giuseppe Sarti, Carlo Canobbio, and Vasilii Pashkevich, Nachal'noe upravlenie Olega (incidental dramatic music; 1791); Erik Satie, Geneviève de Brabant (incidental dramatic music, ed. by R. Desormière; 1930); Max Schmidt and Julius Einödshofer, Er und seine schwester (musical comedy; 1930; ms.); Ethel Smythe, Der wald (1902); Giuseppe Verdi, Aida, Otello, and Il trovatore (miniature scores, 1913); Richard Wagner, Parsifal (1925; facsimile); Kurt Weill, Der jasager (school opera; 1930).

ARCHIVE OF AMERICAN FOLK-SONG

During the past year the activities of the archive have been directed largely toward copying and making more accessible the various manuscript materials in its possession and toward the experimental development of a satisfactory portable recording apparatus. Much that has been accomplished in both of these fields has been made possible by a generous grant of \$1,300 from the executive committee of the American Council of Learned Societies and from its committee on musicology.

From funds thus provided, the archive has acquired an Ediphone equipped with a special spring motor for use in field collecting, a Western Electric microphone, a specially built amplifier, and a loud-speaker, and has carried on experimental work with two telegraphones loaned for an indefinite period by the Department of Agriculture. The telegraphone utilizes the principle of magnetization for recording and reproducing. The record is made on steel wire, permanently magnetized through electric impulses set up by the voice of the singer.

For aid in all phases of experimental recording, the archive is indebted to Mr. Henry Lyon, of Hyattsville; to Mr. George E. Sullivan, of Washington; and to Mr. W. S. Fridell, of the Ediphone Co., all of whom have given practical assistance and valuable advice. The

building and assembling of apparatus has been under the general supervision of Mr. Stuart Jenks, of the Jenkins Laboratories.

Through the courtesy of the R. C. A.-Victor Corporation, an electric Victrola, formerly presented by them to the division of music and now replaced by a later model, has been transferred for the use of the archive. This has been of great service in making accessible the large collection of phonograph records presented in 1928 by the Victor Talking Machine Co. Supplemented by a set of constant velocity tone recordings, also the gift of the R. C. A.-Victor Corporation, it has proved useful in laboratory tests.

A fairly large number of unpublished texts of American folk songs has been obtained through the courtesy of various collectors. Among the more important manuscripts copied are:

"Brown County Songs and Ballads," a thesis submitted in 1926 by Miss Mabel Evangeline Neal in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of master of arts in Indiana University. This thesis was photostatted through the permission of the Indiana University library. It is particularly rich in "play-party" songs.

Typewritten copies of more than 2,500 texts from the collection of R. W. Gordon, forming a portion of the material sent in to him by various correspondents during the period 1922-1929. Work in copying further texts from the remaining letters is still in progress.

A collection of 126 negro spirituals made by E. A. McIlhenny of Avery Island, La. Music for each song is included.

An important group of 108 songs from Virginia, with music, made by Miss Margaret Purcell, of Greenwood, Va., and including an unusually large number of nursery songs and ballads.

A small but important group of letters written to Alfred V. Frankenstein, of Chicago, on matters concerning American folk-song.

The last three manuscripts have been copied on motion-picture film by means of apparatus loaned by Dr. Thomas P. Martin, of the division of manuscripts. This method is more rapid and less expensive than photostatting. Although the negatives are tiny, they can readily be used by readers by means of a reading glass or desk projector. From them excellent positive enlargements can be made at any time.

Miss Joanna Colcord, of New York, has deposited a collection of manuscript texts and letters including many sailor chanties obtained by her during the preparation of her book "Roll and Go."

Miss Mary Newcomb has on several occasions presented copies of the folk songs collected by her during the past year, and has personally brought in singers to be recorded.

By transfer from the copyright division the archive has obtained a collection of 650 paper-bound songsters containing songs popular between 1850-1880 and important in tracing the interrelations of American folk-song with stage and vaudeville materials. From the periodical division a complete set of *Sea Stories* magazines, containing the texts of many sailor chanties and forebitters, has been acquired.

Although bibliographical work has been somewhat neglected, over 5,000 cards relating to phonograph records and songsters have been added to the indices.

The typing of folk-song texts and of index cards has been made possible through the services of a stenographer and typist furnished by the Library. There is still urgent need of additional funds to carry on work already begun and to permit extensive field recording and collecting.

ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

Under the provisions of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation the following concerts were given in the auditorium of the Library:

1930. October 30, at 8.45 p. m. Founder's-Day Concert. The Brosa String Quartet, of London, and Harriet Cohen, pianist.

1931. April 23-25. Fifth Festival of Chamber Music.

April 23, at 8.45 p. m. A program of organ and chamber music, with stage action devised and directed by Irene Lewisohn. Hugh Porter, organist; Nina Koshetz, soprano; Alix Young Maruchess, viola d'amore; Paul Grimmer, viola da gamba; Carlos Salzedo, harpist; Gordon String Quartet. Dancers: Benjamin Zemach, Eugenja Liczbinska, Blanche Talmud, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman, and

Ensemble (From the Neighborhood Playhouse, New York City).

April 24, at 11.15 a. m. Nina Koshetz, soprano; Miguel Lobet, guitarist; Boris Kogan, pianist.

April 24, at 8.45 p. m. Chamber orchestra conducted by Ossip Gabrilowitsch.

April 25, at 11.15 a. m. Brosa String Quartet of London.

April 25, at 8.45 p. m. Holle's Madrigal Singers of Stuttgart, conducted by Dr. Hugo Holle.

(For detailed programs of the festival see Appendix IV, p. 440.)

Under the provisions of the Coolidge Foundation, the following concerts were tendered by the Library of Congress:

1931. February 21. Compinsky Trio; and Olga Averino, soprano, to the Westchester County Recreation Center, White Plains, N. Y.

February 25. Roth String Quartet of Budapest, to Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, New York City.

Fourteen recitals of chamber music were broadcast from the station of the National Broadcasting Co. in New York City:

RADIO STATION WEAJ

1930. December 21, 3-3.30 p. m. Gordon String Quartet (Beethoven—Quartet Op. 59, No. 3).

December 26, 11 a. m.—12 m. Gordon String Quartet (Mozart—Quartet in F, K. 590; Turina—"La oración del torero"; Haydn—Quartet Op. 76, No. 2).

December 28, 3-3.30 p. m. Gordon String Quartet (Ravel—Quartet in F major).

1931. January 2, 11 a. m.—12 m. Stradivarius String Quartet (Brahms—Quartet, Op. 51, No. 2; Bloch—Three pieces; Beethoven—Andante cantabile from Quartet Op. 18, No. 5.)

January 11, 3-3.30 p. m. Gordon String Quartet; Paul Grümmer, viola da gamba (Carl Stamitz—Quartet in G major; Haydn—Divertimento in A major; Caix de Hervey—Suite for string quartet).

January 18, 3-3.30 p. m. Roth String Quartet (Mozart—Quartet in G major, K. 387).

January 25, 3-3.30 p. m. Roth String Quartet (Schumann—Quartet in A minor, Op. 41, No. 1).

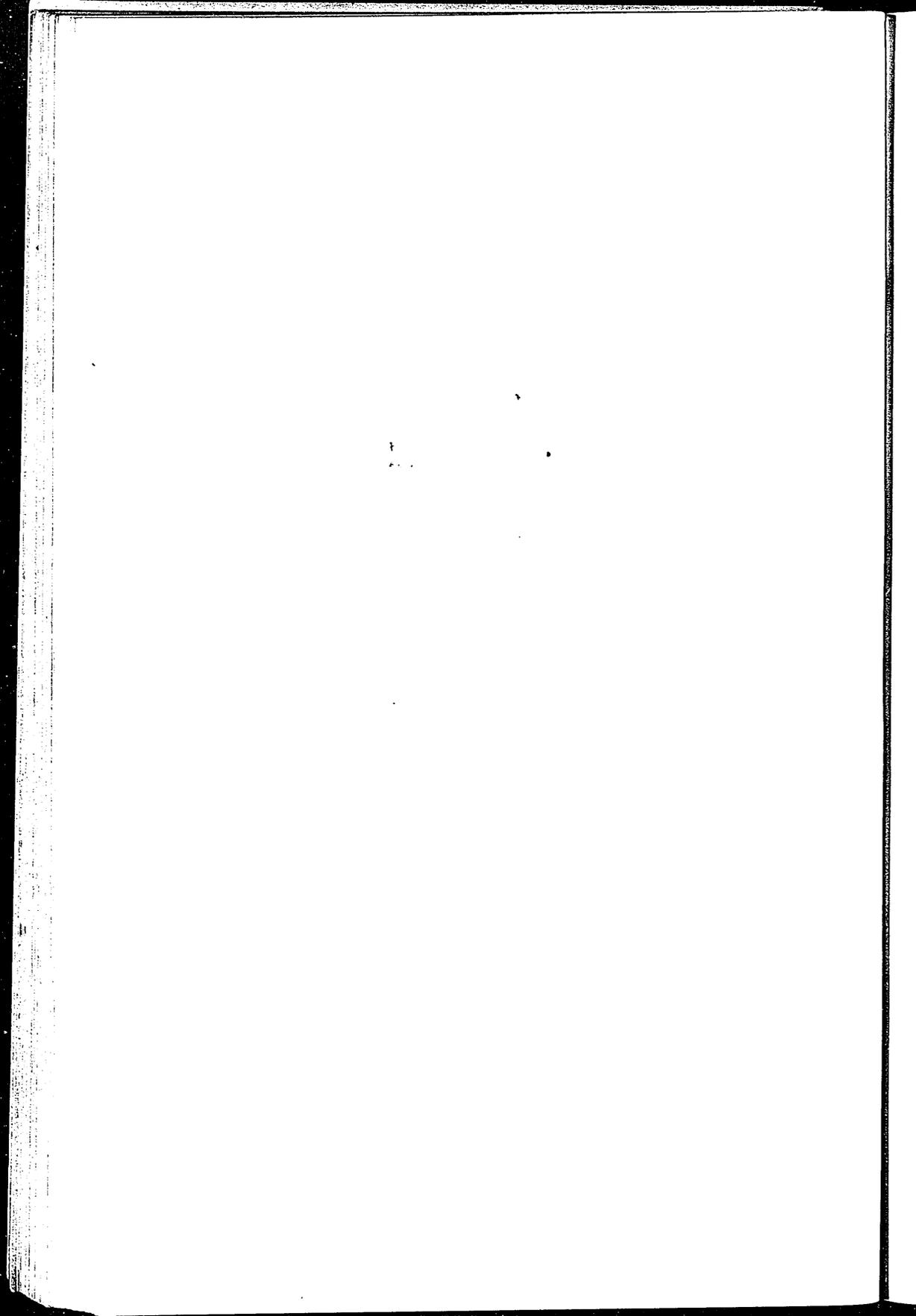
STATION WJZ

February 1, 2-2.30 p. m. London String Quartet (Debussy—Quartet, Op. 10).

- February 8, 2-2.30 p. m. Alexander Barjansky, violoncellist; Kurt Ruhrseitz, pianist (Schubert—Sonata in A minor; Schumann—Adagio and Allegro from Sonata, Op. 70).
- February 15, 2-2.30 p. m. Budapest String Quartet (Kodaly—Quartet, Op. 2).
- February 22, 2-2.30 p. m. London String Quartet (Schubert—Quartet in A minor, Op. 29).
- March 8, 2-2.30 p. m. London String Quartet (Borodin—Quartet in D major, No. 2).
- March 15, 2-2.30 p. m. Eva Gauthier, soprano; Ethel Cave-Cole, pianist; Hans Lange String Quartet (A program of classic and modern music for voice, string quartet, and piano).
- April 26, 7-7.30 p. m. Brosa String Quartet (Beethoven—Quartet in E minor, Op. 59, No. 2).

Outside of the foundation's work, the following concerts were given in the auditorium of the Library:

1930. December 4, at 4 p. m. Burgin String Quartet; and address on Beethoven by Mr. Philip Hale. By gift from the board of trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.
1931. January 14, at 8.45 p. m. Barrère Little Symphony, conducted by Georges Barrère. By the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.
- May 3, at 3.30 p. m. Harold Bauer, pianist; Wallace Goodrich, organist; Efrem Zimbalist, violinist; the Musical Art String Quartet. Under the auspices of the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, in memory of Nicholas Longworth (November 5, 1869-April 9, 1931), first president of the society.



PERIODICAL DIVISION

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

The number of current periodicals received by the periodical division during the past year (separate files) was 9,671 (9,424 in 1930), which includes 6,611 different titles. Among these are 2,011 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.

PERIODICALS:
Statistics.

The whole number of periodicals received in the periodical division (separate items) was 159,037 (last year 139,923).

New titles added during the year number 1,271 and include 435 by copyright, 589 by gift, and 247 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 903 (last year 901), of which 741 are published in the United States and 162 in foreign countries. Of the newspapers published in the United States 553 are dailies and 188 weeklies. Of the newspapers published in foreign countries 132 are dailies and 30 are weeklies.

The Library now receives second files of 171 American papers which are used for binding. Of these, 137 are the gift of their publishers, and 34 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 re-

tained for binding is as follows: American, 211; foreign, 150; total, 361.

Increase in material and service.

This year there occurred a heavy increase in the periodicals received, 159,037 copies as against 139,923 last year—a growth of over 13 per cent. The bound volume gifts from publishers increased from 351 last year to 590. Material served to readers rose from 61,067 to 63,182, and memoranda for use in correspondence from 560 to 655.

Research work.

Our files are in constant use by those engaged in serious investigation and research. Part of this work is for other Government departments, and the rest is by students and compilers outside the Government service. Both groups anticipate publishing the results of their efforts.

Among these research students have been representatives from American University, Arizona State University, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Catholic University of America, Colgate University, Columbia University, Duke University, George Washington University, Georgetown University, Harvard University, Johns Hopkins University, New York University, St. Johns College, Annapolis, Stanford University, Sweetbriar College, Temple University, University of Chattanooga, University of Chicago, University of Cincinnati, University of Maryland, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh, University of South Carolina, University of Tennessee, University of Virginia, University of West Virginia, Washington Missionary College. The researches include economic, literary, historical, and other subjects. During the past year some of these have been biographies of Attorney General Jeremiah S. Black, Senator Oscar W. Underwood, Thomas Holley Chivers, Elisha Kent Kane, Anne Royall, George Harrington, Joseph Smith, Thaddeus Stevens, Andrew Johnson, Park Benjamin, John G. Carlyle, Chauncey M. Depew; aid given by Americans to Greece in 1820; American factories in Canada; American social history; Anglo-German relations, 1906-1912; automobile industry; British public opinion on the American war debt; British public opinion on the Anglo-French agreement; British trade unions; building permits; Carl Schurz and the Civil War; causes of the

World War; changes in social attitudes since 1890; church and state in Chile; church building; crime and inebriety as shown in public prints of 100 years ago; development of the continental steel entente; Dictionary of American Biography; duel of James Gordon Bennett and Fred May, January, 1877; economic development of the Ohio Valley; Federal land bank bond quotations; geography; George Otis Smith's speeches; guide to American newspapers; history of advertising; history of early Northwest; history of George Washington University; history of the Democratic Party in Congress, 1897-1909; history of journalism; history teaching necessary for comprehension of news items; industrial development of North Carolina, 1850-1890; influence of manufacturing and industry on politics; influence of the Hearst press on the Spanish-American War; Lincoln's private car; market value of wool; Mrs. Whitcher, authoress; Nebraska papers; new political position of England; old news items; Paris during the World War; political predictions; prenatal care for mothers; rendition of Shantung and Weihaiwei; rural South and the boll weevil; scandals of Minneapolis administration in 1900-1902; sermons on George Washington; ship notices, 1827-1828; southern newspaper editorials of the secession period; State aid to internal improvements in Tennessee; steamboat transportation on western rivers; stock quotations; Suez Canal; Surrat trial; Tennessee newspapers; trade periodicals; traffic regulations; unemployment; women's sections of newspapers.

By arrangement with the Missouri Historical Society the Library is to receive a set of photostat reproductions of the Missouri Gazette, St. Louis, 1808 to 1818. The photostat sheets of the New York Mercury received from the New York Historical Society this year have included all known issues for 1754 to 1757.

Through correspondence suggesting that publishers from time to time replace the current issues of their publications with bound sets, a total of 215 publishers have signified their acceptance of the suggestion, and this year 590 bound volumes have been received (last year 351 vol-

umes) including 237 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

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Periodicals:			
Full binding.....	4,555	4,397	4,487
Check binding.....	531	232	171
Gaylord binders.....	1,109	643	228
Total.....	6,195	5,272	4,886
Newspapers:			
Full binding.....	2,279	2,177	2,303
Check binding.....	45	16	36
Gaylord binders.....			11
Total.....	2,324	2,193	2,350
In all.....	8,519	7,465	7,236

Count of volumes awaiting binding

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Periodicals collated.....	4,641	4,408	4,238
Newspapers collated.....	1,069	552	688
Uncollated (estimated).....	9,196	9,841	10,157
Total.....	14,906	14,801	15,083

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 seventy-six sets of periodicals have been transferred to other Government institutions as follows:

Army Medical Library.....	77
Bureau of Railway Economics.....	1

Bureau of Standards -----	2
Department of Agriculture library -----	62
Department of Commerce library -----	1
Federal Trade Commission library -----	8
Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia -----	20
National Museum library -----	1
Patent Office library -----	3
State Department library -----	1
Total -----	176

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

A new edition of the Check List of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers in the Library of Congress has been prepared and will be ready for the printer early in the next fiscal year. This edition will show many additions to this collection since the publication of the list in 1912. Full bibliographic notes have also been compiled.

Check List of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers.

The rag-paper editions of newspapers and periodicals received number 13 titles: The New York Times; Chicago Tribune; United States Daily, Washington, D. C.; Forward, of New York; Hanover (N. H.) Gazette; Labor, Washington, D. C.; Detroit News; Weymouth (Mass.) Gazette and Transcript; Messenger-Gazette, of Somerville, N. J.; American Mercury; Journal of Economic and Business History; New Republic; and the New Age Magazine. The importance of encouraging such editions printed on lasting paper for permanent preservation has led to the adoption of the policy of adding to our binding lists all the American rag-paper editions received.

Rag-paper editions.

During the year 247 subscriptions to periodicals were placed, 71 subscriptions were canceled, and 53 others ceased publication. The new subscriptions to newspapers numbered 8.

Subscriptions.

ULSTER COUNTY GAZETTE, Kingston, N. Y., December 28, 1799,
January 4, 11, 1800.

This is the most noteworthy recent addition to the Library's large collection of early American newspapers.

Notable accessions.

The Ulster County Gazette was established May 5, 1798, at Kingston, N. Y., by Samuel Freer & Son, as a weekly paper supporting the Federal Party. Publication in the original form continued until 1803, when the title was changed to Ulster Gazette and the publisher became Samuel S. Freer, the "Son" of the original partnership. Among the 200 or more purveyors of news in the States along the Atlantic seaboard, this journalistic effort occupied no very important position. Its news items, aside from local gossip, may be found duplicated in the pages of many of its contemporaries. Yet, to-day, one issue of the Ulster County Gazette commands a wider and more interested attention than all of its once more influential rivals put together. This is the issue for January 4, 1800. (See facsimile reproductions facing p. 248.) On its second page appears John Marshall's address on the death of Washington, delivered before the House of Representatives. Marshall concluded with the House resolutions drawn up by Gen. Henry Lee, father of Gen. Robert E. Lee. It is here that we first encounter the famous phrase, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his country." Then come an address of condolence by the Speaker of the House, delivered to President John Adams, and the President's response, the Senate's message on the same subject, and its official acknowledgment. This latter is continued on page 3, where, in addition, we find a dispatch from George Town, under date of December 20, giving a full account of Washington's funeral.

Librarians watched many years for an original, but it was not until November, 1930, that one was found. This is now in the files of the Library of Congress. It is the only extant original known. This number of the Gazette has, on many occasions, been more or less faithfully reproduced; and has become famous largely because no original from which the copies might have been made had hitherto been found. The Library of Congress itself has examples of 26 different versions of these reprints, and over 70 have been listed. This reprinting began during the first half of the nineteenth century, perhaps as early as 1825. In 1876, the year of the Centennial

Exposition at Philadelphia, thousands of fresh copies were sold as souvenirs. In 1877, a centennial celebrated at Kingston, N. Y., offered a similar opportunity.

The reprints are usually easy to recognize because of their modern presswork and the inferior quality of their paper. The correspondence concerning these has always been heavy, and this year, due to the stimulation of interest resulting from the discovery of the original, 82 letters on the subject have been received. To assist in answering these queries the periodical division prepared an information circular giving a brief account of the Gazette and specifying the following tests to determine whether or not a copy is an original:

1. It should be printed on the "laid" paper used in 1800, hand-made from rags, soft, pliable, and rough in texture.

2. Besides the slender parallel "chain" lines which appear throughout $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart, this paper should have as watermark a double fleur-de-lis measuring $3\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

3. Title, in italic capitals, should measure $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length.

4. The abbreviations "VOL." and "NUM." in the date line should be printed in capitals and small capitals.

5. Print should show the blurred edges of hand-inked, hand-press work.

6. Second column on page 1 should measure $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in width between rules and $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length.

7. The old-style "s" should appear frequently, as in the words "Published" and "Ulster" in the heading and in the words "President," "House," "Representatives," and many more in the text.

8. The last line of column 1, page 1, should read "liberal execution of the treaty of amity,".

9. One full-length mourning slug should appear on page 1, column 2; 2 full-length and 5 short slugs on page 2; and 2 full-length slugs on page 3.

10. Mourning rules should be used between columns and across top and bottom and along outer edge of pages 2 and 3.

11. The "Last Notice" on page 3, column 2, concerns "the estate of Johannis Jansen" and should be signed "Johannis I. Jansen, Executor."

THE ALASKA APPEAL, San Francisco, 1879: March 6, April 6, 22, July 30, December 15 (vol. 1, nos. 1, 3, 4, 9, 18).

The Library has secured a photostat set of five issues of this rare semimonthly newspaper. The first issue

states that "the name of the fledgling is sufficient—Alaska's Appeal for protection, and the common privileges of American citizens for its permanent and temporary inhabitants. The slave in bondage may uplift his voice and cry out, and surely our latest territorial acquisition, though denied government or protection of any kind, is at liberty to keep her grievances before the authorities and the people through an organ devoted entirely to her interests." The editor and publisher, Ivan Petroff, explains that "in the present condition of mail communication it would be folly to publish such an organ in Alaska. San Francisco has constant intercourse with all parts of the Territory—at least, so far as white men fish and trade in it."

The Appeal combats the proposal to make Alaska a penal colony, and tells of Indian troubles; the appointment of an official commissioner on Alaskan affairs; the report of J. M. Sheldon, "Capt. of the U. S. R. M."; the report of Special Agent Wm. Gouverneur Morris; the Presbyterian mission at Fort Wrangel; letters from Kadiak, Oonalashka, Sitka; cruises of the *Rush*, revenue cutter; fur trade, Arctic whaling fleet, fisheries, timber, statistics, and government of Alaska.

The Alaska Appeal is one of the earliest papers for that Territory. It was published at San Francisco from March 6, 1879, to April 15, 1880. This Library's file of reproductions has been collected from the several libraries having copies and now includes 12 of the 26 semi-monthly numbers.

By gift from Miss Judith Braxton Colston, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the Library has received the following files of early Richmond, Va., newspapers. They form the largest recent addition to our eighteenth century and early nineteenth century papers. The Virginia Argus (January 1 to December 29, 1804), the Enquirer (May 9, 1804, to May 8, 1807; May 10, 1808, to May 7, 1814; January 3 to December 30, 1815; May 12, 1816, to May 5, 1818; May 11, 1819, to May 6, 1823; May 11, 1824, to April 29, 1828; May 11, 1832, to May 5, 1835), Examiner (February 22, 1802, to December 27, 1803), the Richmond and Manchester Advertiser (May 16 to December 30, 1795),

Early Richmond
(Va.) news-
papers.

the Virginia Gazette and General Advertiser (January 5, 1791, to December 7, 1796; January 1 to December 31, 1799), and the Virginia Gazette and Richmond and Manchester Advertiser (April 15, 1793, to April 11, 1795). With these were two volumes of the New York Herald (January 8, 1856, to January 17, 1857).

THE EAST FLORIDA GAZETTE, St. Augustine. Printed by Charles Wright for John Wells, jr., weekly. March 1, May 3, 17, 1783. (Photostat reproductions.)

Since this paper was weekly and the issue of March 1, 1783, is volume 1, no. 5, it would appear to have been established February 1, 1783. These reproductions are from originals in the Public Record Office, London, and bear the indorsement "In Sir Guy Carleton's no. 83, of 17 June 1783." This is the only file known of the East Florida Gazette, which is the only eighteenth century Florida newspaper.

A gift of 154 newspapers published in Manila during 1898, 1899, and 1900, was received through Howard T. Vaille, Denver, Colo., on behalf of his brother, Frank W. Vaille, formerly director of posts for the Philippines. These copies include The American, American Soldier, El Comercio, Freedom, Insular Daily Press, Times, Tribune, and La Voz Española. Manila (P. I.) newspapers.

THE OLD LINE GUARD, Indianapolis, Ind., July 17 to November 3, 1860.

This is a triweekly campaign newspaper supporting John C. Breckinridge and Gen. Joseph Lane, the pro-slavery candidates for President and Vice President. The first issue prints their letters to the Democratic National Convention accepting the nominations, and the subsequent issues are filled with speeches, reports, and editorials reflecting the political situation and the progress of the campaign. Mr. Breckinridge, who had been Vice President under President Buchanan, received 72 electoral votes in 1860, being defeated by Abraham Lincoln.

Through the kindness of William A. Heard, of Washington, D. C., a collection of 54 different newspapers and periodicals was rescued from an old house in Georgetown and presented to the Library. The house had formerly Old newspapers from Georgetown.

been the residence of J. T. Petty, whose name appears on many of the copies. The issues bear dates from 1868 to 1884. Many local items are included, such as *The Critic*, *Daily National Intelligencer*, the *Evening Star*, *Morning News*, *National Republican*, *Sunday Herald*, and *Washington Times*; also the *Weekly Brunswicker*, Brunswick, Mo.; *Warren Sentinel*, Front Royal, Va.; *The Washingtonian*, Leesburg, Va.; *The True Index*, Warrenton, Va.; *Advocate of Missions*, Nashville, Tenn.; *The Episcopal Methodist*, Baltimore, Md.; and *Richmond Christian Advocate*, Richmond, Va.

Eighteenth century newspapers.

Eighteenth century newspaper accessions include: *Connecticut Journal*, New Haven (March 22, 1786; February 14, March 14–21, May 16, July 18, August 8–15, September 5, December 12, 1787; January 9, 1788; June 1, 1791); *Kentucky Gazette*, Lexington (May 9, 1798); *Stewart's Kentucky Herald*, Lexington (April 17, 1798; March 12, 1799); *The Mirror*, Washington, Ky. (November 30, 1798); *Gazette of Maine*, Portland (December 9, 23, 30, 1790; February 3, 17, 24; March 3, 17, 24; April 1, 14, 21, 28; May 12; July 8, 15, 22, 29, 1791); *Boston Gazette and Country Journal*, Boston (March 12, 1776, reprint); *New England Courant*, Boston (February 11, 1723, facsimile); *The Sun*, Pittsfield, Mass. (December 30, 1800, reprint); *The Hampshire Herald*; or, *The Weekly Advertiser*, Springfield, Mass. (August 10, 1784); *New Hampshire Gazette*; or, *State Journal*, and *General Advertiser*, Exeter, N. H. (June 23, 1778); *Ulster County Gazette*, Kingston, N. Y. (December 28, 1799; January 4, 11, 1800); *Greenleaf's New York Journal and Patriotic Register*, New York (December 10, 1794); *New York Mercury*, New York (January 7, 1754, to December 26, 1757, photostats; supplements, May 13, June 3, July 22, September 16, December 16, 23, 1754; January 13, February 10, 17, April 14, 28, June 16, 23, July 21, 28, October 6, 27, November 10, 24, 1755; February 5, April 5, May 10, 1756; August 1, 1757, photostats); *The Supporter*, or *Daily Repast*, Philadelphia (May 27, 1800); *South Carolina State Gazette*, Charleston (August 20, 23, 1798); and *Virginia Gazette* (Purdie & Dixon), Williamsburgh, (1768, 1769, photostats).

DIVISION OF FINE ARTS

(From the report of the chief, Doctor HOLLAND)

In the course of the year covered by this report, the collection of prints in the division of fine arts has been augmented by two very notable gifts. The first of these is a collection of 498 wood-engravings presented by Mrs. Edith True Drake, of Stockbridge, Mass., as a memorial to her husband, Alexander Wilson Drake (1843-1916). Mr. Drake was art director of Scribner's Monthly Magazine from 1870 to 1881, and continued with the Century from the foundation of that magazine in 1881 to the close of his life. A man of the highest artistic ideals and with professional training as a wood-engraver, he was directly responsible for the remarkable development of magazine illustration in America in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Largely by his encouragement and guidance, a school of wood-engravers was developed in this country whose work far surpassed anything that had been done previously or was being done elsewhere. The majority of the wood-engravings in the collection given to the Library are signed artist's proofs—frequently on Japan tissue—which were presented by the engravers to Mr. Drake. The collection is therefore one which could not possibly be duplicated, and is of double appropriateness in the governmental Library as forming a magnificent record of a high artistic achievement, peculiarly American, now almost a vanished art, and at the same time commemorating the activities and personal friendships of one of the most important figures in the history of late nineteenth century American art.

GIFTS:
Drake collection.

A selection of 200 prints from the Drake collection was put on exhibition in the division of fine arts in the middle of May.

Pennell lithographs.

The second very notable accession was a collection of 2,522 lithographs (including duplicates) by Joseph Pennell. These lithographs do not, properly speaking, constitute a new gift, but form part of the Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell collection bequeathed to the Library by Joseph Pennell. They have been retained until now by Mrs. Pennell to facilitate the publication of a catalogue of the lithographs as a companion work to that of the etchings of Joseph Pennell. Combined with those which we have previously received in accordance with the will of Joseph Pennell and otherwise by gift and purchase, this new accession makes the collection of Pennell lithographs in the Library of Congress by far the largest and most nearly complete in the world. The size of the collection is matched by its variety. In technique it ranges from the delicate, almost timid illustrations of the Spanish set to the bold directness and masterful compositions of the War Work and Panama Canal series. The extensive scope of the subject matter is indicated by the titles of the following series: The Alhambra; Devon and Cornwall; Yorkshire; Niagara; Italy; Germany; France; Holland; Greece; Panama; Washington; Philadelphia; Brooklyn; London; Coal, Steel, Oil, and Copper Industries; War Work in America, Belgium, and England; Food Supplies; Aviation; Shipbuilding; Transportation; Construction of Battleships, Cruisers, and Submarines; Canyons of the West, etc. A number of the original drawings are included in the collection, three of which were never transferred to the stone.

Bates-Batcheller collection.

Among the material given to the Library in the course of the year, notable primarily for its historical and personal rather than its artistic interest, there should be mentioned especially the collection of photographs, manuscripts, and books presented by Mrs. Tryphosa Bates-Batcheller, of Paris and Washington. This collection is remarkable for the many autographed portraits of statesmen, musicians, authors, nobility, and royalty which it contains.

Browning gift.

Belonging to somewhat the same category is a collection of 200 photographs of American celebrities, reproductions of paintings, and views of Italy, presented by Mrs.

Robert Barrett Browning (Fannie Coddington), formerly of Washington.

From Messrs. Underwood & Underwood, of Washington, D. C., there have been received 8,891 news photographs, portraits and illustrations of current events, and contemporary scenes in America and abroad. The annual gift of such material from this concern is establishing at the Library a valuable pictorial record of contemporary history.

*Underwood &
Underwood gift.*

Besides these, other important photographic gifts have been received as follows:

*Miscellaneous
gifts.*

From Mr. Frederick E. Woodward, Takoma Park, Md., 169 views of the United States Capital, Federal, and public buildings, and scenes connected with the funeral and other ceremonies in honor of President Lincoln.

From Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant, 3d, Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks, Washington, D. C., 74 views taken in southeastern Asia at the time of President Grant's trip around the world.

From Mr. Samuel W. Jones of Washington, D. C., 26 views of the inauguration of President Roosevelt in 1905.

From Mrs. W. H. Kerr, Washington, D. C., 104 photographic negatives of public buildings in Washington and views of Washington and vicinity.

From the French Embassy, Washington, D. C., 81 views of the French Colonial Exposition, Paris, 1931, in course of construction.

From Dr. O. H. F. Vollbehr, of Berlin, a collection of 60 views of the Benedictine Monastery of St. Paul, in the valley of the Levaut, Carinthia, Austria, from which the Gutenberg Bible, now in the possession of the Library of Congress, was acquired by Doctor Vollbehr.

From the Librarian of Congress, 146 photographs and drawings dealing with library planning.

The Division of Fine Arts has also acquired 173 railway posters as gifts from the foreign railway agencies of New York City.

The collection of prints has been augmented during the year by the purchase of 53 etchings and dry-points by Maurice Achener, A. Besnard, Samuel Chamberlain,

Purchases.

Francis Dodd, A. Hugh Fisher, Pierre Gatier, Thomas Handforth, Charles E. Heil, Käthe Kallowitz, Percy Lamaster, Louis Legrand, Max Liebermann, Rene Linsenius, Robert Nesbit, Elizabeth Norton, Roi Partridge, George T. Plowman, Tegrans Polat, Raphael Schwartz, Will Simmons, J. André Smith, Percy Smith, Edmund J. Sullivan, E. J. Story, Charles Turner; 7 wood-engravings by Otto Lyonel Feininger, Frances H. Gearhart, H. A. Müller, Emile Nolde, and Margaret Patterson; and 9 lithographs by Albert W. Barker, Joseph Webster Golinkin, W. Kandinsky, Otto Müller, and Max Stevagt.

The division has also acquired by purchase a series of 12 drawings of Buddhist Lohans, made in 1597 by Ting Yün-p'eng after earlier drawings by Yung Bo (1035-1101), and a collection of 42 photographic portraits of Woodrow Wilson taken during his presidential campaign of 1916.

Transfer.

The most important accession by transfer has been from the State Department—a collection of 294 portraits (with biographic memoranda) of the members of the International Jury of Award of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1893. The following countries are represented: Argentine Republic, British Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Germany, Great Britain, Guatemala, India, Italy, Liberia, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, and Venezuela.

Exchange.

By exchange we have received from the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., a collection of 255 photographs comprising foreign views of monuments, European architecture and sculpture, Scottish lakes, English and French cathedrals, Mount Vernon (Virginia), and Arlington (Virginia).

Prints.

Altogether, a sum of 13,332 prints of all categories has been added to the collections of the Library, bringing the present total to 512,073 items.

Books.

In the course of the year the division has acquired by copyright and purchase 2,440 books and pamphlets dealing with the fine arts, as compared with 1,894 for the

preceding year. The present total of books in the division thus mounts to 47,457.

Among the more important of these new items may be cited:

Arnold, Sir Thomas Walker: *Bihzād and his paintings in the Zafar-namah ms.* London, 1930.

Blanc, Louis: *La Ferronnerie à Bordeaux.* Paris, 1923.

Blum, André, and Lauer, Philippe: *La miniature française aux XVe et XVIe siècles. Reproductions of 173 miniatures.* Paris, 1930.

Brangwyn, Frank: 100 reproductions of works of the artist. Some in color, some original etchings. Paris, 1929.

Gaspar, Camille: *Le Pontifical de l'église de Sens.* Brussels, Bibliothèque royale de Belgique, 1925.

Cantinelli, Richard: *Jacques-Louis David, 1748-1825.* Paris, 1930.

Specimens of the ancient sculpture and painting now remaining in England, from the earliest period to the reign of Henry VIII, consisting of statues, bas-reliefs, busts, sculptures, brasses, etc. One hundred and twenty plates drawn and etched by John Carter. London, 1838.

Contet, Frédéric: *Les vieux hôtels de Paris. Le temple et le Marais.* Paris, 1930.

Daumier, Honoré Victorin: *Cent vingt lithographies de H. Daumier.* Paris, 1929.

Dominguez Bordona, Jesús: *La miniatura española.* Firenze, 1930.

Yetts, W. Perceval: *The George Eumorfopoulos collection; catalogue of the Chinese and Corean bronzes, sculpture, jades, jewelry, and miscellaneous objects.* London, 1929.

Farbman, Michael S.: *Masterpieces of Russian painting; 20 color plates and 43 monochrome reproductions of Russian icons and frescoes from the eleventh to the eighteenth centuries.* London, 1930.

Fechheimer, Hedwig: *Die plastik der Aegypter.* Berlin, 1923.

Folnesics, Hans, and Planiscig, Leo: *Bau- und künstdenkmale des küstenlandes: Aquileja, Görz, Grado, Triest, capo d'Istria, Muggia, Pirano, Parenzo, Rovigno, Pola, Veglia, etc.* Wien, 1916.

Gesellschaft für ostasiatische kunst: *Chinesische kunst.* Two hundred masterpieces of the collection of the Society for Oriental art in the Prussian Academy of Art. Berlin, 1930.

Gréau, Julien: *Terres cuites d'Asie de la collection Julien Gréau.* Paris, 1886.

Hallisches Winckelmannsprogramm. Vols. 1-27. Halle, 1876-1928.

Hennezel, Henri, comte de: Decorations and designs of silken masterpieces, ancient and modern; original specimens in color belonging to the textile historical museum of Lyon. New York (1930).

Herzford, Ernst Emil: Die vorgeschichtlichen töpfereien von Samarra. Berlin, 1930.

Hill, George Francis: A corpus of Italian medals of the Renaissance before Cellini. London, 1930.

Hoak, Edward Warren: Masterpieces of architecture in the United States. New York, 1930.

Hoepfli, Ulrico: Monumenti e studi per la storia della miniatura italiana; la collezione di Ulrico Hoepfli. Milano, 1930.

Khalil Adham: Meisterwerke der türkischen museen zu Konstantinopel. Berlin and Leipzig, 1928.

Kurth, Julius: Masterpieces of Japanese woodcuts from Moronobu to Hiroshige; 40 heliotypes in color. New York, 192—.

Laking, Sir Guy Francis: The armoury of Windsor castle; European section. London (1904).

Laurent, Marcel: L'architecture et la sculpture en Belgique. Paris, 1928.

Lehmann-Hartleben, Karl: Die Trajanssäule; ein römisches kunstwerk zu beginn der spätantike. Berlin and Leipzig, 1926.

Lukomskii, Georgii Kreskeut'evich: Le Kremlin de Moscou. Les palais et le musée des arts décoratifs. Paris (1928?).

Lunacharskii, Anatolii: Selected works of art from the Fine Art Museums of U. S. S. R. Pictures by European masters and Russian painters of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Moscow, 1930.

Manet, Edouard: Faksimiles nach zeichnungen und aquarellen. München, 1922.

Mariette, Pierre Jean: L'architecture Française; reprint of the original edition of 1727. Paris, 1927-29.

The playing cards of the Master E. S. of 1466. Reproduced by the heliographic process, with an explanatory essay by Max Lehrs. London, 1892.

Pawlowski, Gaston William Adam de: Alfredo Pina. Paris, 1929.

Passio domini nostri Jhesu Christi . . . (Strassburg), 1513.

The portraits of the most eminent painters, and other famous artists, that have flourished in Europe. Curiously engraved on above 100 copper plates . . . From original paintings of Sir Anthony Van Dyck, Cornelius Janssens, etc. London, 1739.

Raskin, Saul: Jerusalem; 19 plates. New York, 1929.

Renoir, Auguste: Reproductions in facsimile of 16 watercolors, pastels, and designs. Paris, 1929.

Ricci, Corrado: Correggio. London (1930).

Rousseau, Gabriel: Le mausolée des princes sa'diens à Mar-rakech. Paris, 1925.

Rubens, Sir Peter Paul: Palazzi di Genova. Anversa, 1622.

Meisterwerke der türkischen museen zu Konstantinopel. Band I: Griechische und römische skulpturen des Antikenmuseums, by Martin Schede. Berlin and Leipzig, 1928; Band II: Altchinesische porzellane im Alten Serai, by Ernst Zimmermann. Berlin and Leipzig, 1930.

Schmoranz, Gustav: Altorientalische glas-gefässe. Wien, 1898.

Somzée, Léon: Collection Somzée; monuments d'art antique. Munich, 1897.

Vacquier, Jules Félix: Les anciens châteaux de France. La Touraine: La Côte, Langeais, La Vallière, L'Islette, Les Réaux. Valmer, Villandry. Paris, 1929.

Vergilius Maro, Publius: Antiquissimi Virgiliani codicis Bibliothecæ Vaticanæ picturæ a Petro Sancte Bartoli ære incisæ. Rome, 1776.

Vienna. Nationalbibliothek. Manuscrit 1856: le Livre d'heures noir du duc Galeazzo Maria Sforza. Facsimile volume. Vienna, 1930.

Vitruvius, Pollio: M. Vitruvii Pollionis De architectura libri decem. Amsterdam (1649).

Vogel, Jean Philippe: La sculpture de Mathurâ. Paris, 1930.

Weddell, Alexander Wilbourne: A memorial volume of Virginia historical portraiture, 1585-1830. Richmond, 1930.

Wiegand, Theodor: Antike fresken. Facsimiles after Roman frescoes in the Vatican and the museum at Naples. München, 1922.

A portion of the Tissandier collection of material relating to aeronautics, purchased for the Library through the fund granted by the late Daniel Guggenheim, of New York City, has been deposited with the division of fine arts. This section comprises 160 medals, 14 plaques, 6 enamel pins, and 2 drawings.

Tissandier collection.

Continued searches through old copyright material in storage, has brought to light a great many lithographs by N. Currier and Currier and Ives, beside those mentioned in the report of the preceding year. The total number of items in our collection, now mounted and indexed, has thus been raised to 2,104, including 200 duplicates.

Currier and Ives.

In the course of the year the following exhibitions have been held:

EXHIBITIONS:
Garvan exhibition.

A first showing of 322 prints from the Mabel Brady Garvan Institute of American Arts and Crafts at Yale

University. These prints, many of which were engravings of great rarity, comprised maps, portraits, battle scenes on land and sea, and other views and incidents of interest in American history, dating from the late seventeenth century to the third quarter of the eighteenth.

Drake exhibition.

A selection of 200 wood engravings of the late nineteenth century, from the Alexander W. Drake collection, the gift of which to the Library has already been mentioned. The work of the following engravers was represented: Peter Aitken, William B. P. Closson, Timothy Cole, Henry Davidson, Samuel P. Davis, Edward H. Del'Orme, John William Evans, Frank French, M. Harder, Thomas Johnson, Frederick Juengling, Frank S. King, Elbridge Kingsley, Gustav Kruell, Henry Marsh, William H. Morse, Caroline Powell, Stephen G. Putnam, Charles State, H. E. Sylvester, Richard G. Tietze, Frank H. Wellington, John H. E. Whitney, and Henry Wolf.

Currier and Ives.

A selection of 167 lithographs by N. Currier and Currier and Ives from the Library collection. The subjects represented comprised portraits of Presidents, generals, and others prominent in American military and civil life, battle scenes from the Revolution, Mexican and Civil Wars, political cartoons of the Lincoln campaign of 1861, scenes of domestic life on the farm, along the Mississippi and in the West, shipping and sporting scenes, and sentimental and fancy pictures.

Minassian orientalia.

An exhibition of nearly 600 items relating to the arts of writing, illustrating, and book making in Persia, Arabia, Armenia, India, and northern Africa. Among other items were 62 calligraphic panels by celebrated Persian penmen of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; 34 illuminated manuscripts from Persia and Arabia; 8 Indo-Persian manuscripts; 70 Cufic, Egyptian, and Arabic manuscripts dating from the ninth to the fourteenth centuries; 10 Armenian manuscripts; 147 Persian miniatures and title-pages; 10 Indian miniatures; 73 Persian, Egyptian, and Turkish bindings and book covers; 18 minutely and elaborately illuminated pen cases; and

many talismanic and sacred inscriptions and stamps in clay, wood, bronze, seal stones, and textiles. This exhibition, interesting not only for its subject matter and its rarity, but because of the amazing workmanship and very great beauty of the objects shown, forms part of the collection made by Mr. Kirkor Minassian, of New York, during 40 years of travel in the East. The selection and arrangement of the exhibit was personally supervised by Mr. Minassian.

A preliminary showing of modern American prints comprising 162 etchings and dry points, 48 lithographs, and 35 wood-block prints, assembled by the American Federation of Arts to be exhibited in Italy in the winter of 1931-32, representing the work being done by American print makers of the present day.

The photographs of Old Fredericksburg, made by Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston for Mrs. Daniel Devore, have proved of such signal interest from the artistic as well as the historical point of view that, by the permission of Mrs. Devore, a selection of 51 prints out of the 113 formerly on display have been retained continuously on view.

The Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture, established last year by a preliminary grant from the Carnegie Corporation, has met with the most widespread public approval. In response to circular letters sent to the local chapters of the American Institute of Architects and to the historical and photographic societies of the country, we have received 2,138 photographic negatives, 113 prints, and 20 books and pamphlets from 39 donors. To these figures must be added 156 negatives especially made for the Library by Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston and 8 transferred from the general collection of the fine arts division. In addition we are promised by bequest two collections of negatives of early American architecture amounting together to about 5,000 in number, and the negatives of a survey of a section of old Philadelphia now being undertaken by the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, which

are to be turned over to the Library of Congress on completion of the work. The special library of American architecture, for use in the division of fine arts in connection with the pictorial archives, now contains 240 books and pamphlets; the illustrations in this library are being card indexed for ready reference. The photographic negatives which have been received are also being card indexed and prints of them are being made for consultation.

DIVISION OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE LITERATURE

CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND OTHER EAST ASIATIC BOOKS ADDED
TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1930-31

(From the report of the Chief, Doctor HUMMEL)

The number of Chinese works received during the fiscal Statistics. year was 859, comprising 5,246 volumes, making a total of 142,018 volumes in the Chinese collection on July 1, 1931. (The statistics on Japanese books are reported on p. 276.)

The number of *ts'ung shu*, or collections of reprints, Ts'ung shu. received during the year was 10, making a total of 557 now in the Library.

The additions in gazeteers number 48, of which 5 are Gazeteers. provincial, 10 prefectural, and 33 district—a total of 1,552.

The Library has received the first installment of the two great collections of reprints now being issued by the Commercial Press, Shanghai: The *Wan Yu Wen K'u*, and the *Pe Na* edition of the *Twenty-Four Dynastic Histories*.

The *Wan Yu Wen K'u*, or *Complete Library*, is de- The Wan Yu Wen K'u. signed to comprise 1,000 works in 2,000 volumes, each volume containing 50,000 to 100,000 words. Unlike the *Ssu Pu Ts'ung K'an* issued in 1920, it is intended to be a selected library for the general reader. It is the expectation of Mr. Wong Yün-wu, the editor in chief, to make it the nucleus for the establishment of small local libraries in different parts of China. With this in mind he has provided each title with a catalogue card arranged numerically according to the Wong Yün-wu "four-corner" system. Works fundamental to Chinese study naturally comprise the bulk of the collection. Many of the significant titles in this field, which have been published separately by the Commercial Press in recent years, are here

included, mostly in modern punctuated form. The intelligibility of those which are not so punctuated is greatly enhanced, however, by clear printing and annotation in the vernacular. A considerable section of the library is devoted to translations of world-famous works in different fields of knowledge. The remainder comprises introductory treatises on history, geography, agriculture, industry, commerce, pedagogy, mathematics, medicine, athletics, and other applied sciences. It is the ambition of the editor to enlarge the collection to 10,000 volumes, to include the most useful items of the *Ssu K'u* or Imperial Manuscript Library of the eighteenth century. The original project of printing this latter collection as a whole is now regarded as undesirable, since in many instances better recensions are available elsewhere, and the reprinting of such would simply mean the perpetuation of unnecessary errors.

The Pe Na edition of the Twenty-four Dynastic Histories.

The *Pe Na* edition of the *Twenty-four Dynastic Histories* implies, as the Chinese name indicates, that the old editions from which these facsimile reprints are made were gathered from many different sources. Until recently the standard Commercial Press edition of the *Twenty-four Histories* was the one incorporated in the *Ssu Pu T's'ung K'an* which in turn was based on the Wu Ying Tien, or movable-type, palace edition of the eighteenth century. But this latter text abounds in errors due to faulty collation, redundant printing, omission of entire sentences and even columns, and unauthorized substitutes for taboo words. Fifteen of the dynastic histories in this new series are reproductions of Sung printing, six are Yuan (1260-1368 A. D.) and the rest early Ming (1368-1644) and Ch'ing. The *Chiu Wu Tai Shih* (Old History of the Five Dynasties 906-960 A. D.) is, of course, based on a transcription from the *Yung Lo Ta T'ien* made, in this instance, by a certain Liu family of Wu-hsing, Chekiang with annotations heretofore unknown. The *Chiu Yüan Shih* (Old History of the Yüan Dynasty) is a reproduction of the original edition of 1370; while the *Ming History* is that of 1739, which is the year in which it was first printed. The entire set

is expected to comprise 800 volumes with a total of 130,000 pages $5\frac{1}{4}$ by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. While early editions of great works are conceivably better than later ones, they are not necessarily so. Yet it is good, for comparative purposes, to have these placed within the reach of all.

In other reports reference has occasionally been made Chu Shun-shui. to a group of independent scholars of the late Ming period, who declined to accept posts under the invading Manchus, and devoted their lives to a critical examination of the Sung philosophy or to the reorganization of ancient literature. One of this group was Chu Shun-shui (1600-1682) whose collected works, published for the first time in China in 1913 (under the title *Shun-shui I Shu*), the Library of Congress has recently received. They were neither written nor preserved in China, but in Japan, where the author lived most of his life after 1645. For their collection and preservation we are indebted solely to Tokugawa Mitsukuni (1628-1700), a member of one of the three ruling shogunate families of Japan, and his son, who attended to their publication in 1712. This first reprint to be made in China was undertaken by an association of scholars in Hangchow in recognition of the fact that Chu Shun-shui was a native of Chekiang. They appointed one of their members, Ma Fu, to compile a Chinese edition on the basis of two works preserved in Japan.

While Chu Shun-shui is a figure well-known in Japan, he was practically forgotten in China until Chinese students began to flock to that country in the first decades of this century. Thereafter his romantic career, and his undying hostility toward the Manchus, made such an appeal to Chinese that his name has become popular among them as well. In 1645, and again in 1653, he set out for Annam to request aid against the invading Manchus. On both these occasions he also touched Japan, as he did again in 1658 when he returned to Shanghai. Unwilling, however, to submit to the indignity of wearing the Manchu dress and queue, he left his country the following year (1659), never to return. Landing at Nagasaki, he was permitted to remain, after a special plea was made on his behalf to the Lord of Kyushu by the latter's

scholarly retainer, Ando Shuyaku, who is said to have shared with Chu Shun-shui half his personal salary. An essay in the collection, entitled *Yang Chiu Shu Lüeh*, dealing with the fall of the Ming dynasty, was written at the request of this friend.

After 1665 Chu Shun-shui was invited to become the personal teacher of the aforementioned Tokugawa Mitsukuni, who lived at Mito some 8 miles north of Yedo (now Tokyo), discussing with him daily the Chinese classics and histories. In 1670 Mitsukuni requested him to prepare a detailed description of the Confucian state worship of China accompanied by models in wood of Confucian temples and ceremonial vessels. After rehearsal of the ritual in Chu Shun-shui's own residence at Komagomebesso (Tokyo), the spring and autumn ceremonies to Confucius were carried out two years later, in 1672. Again, at the request of Mitsukuni, he made patterns of Chinese court garments and head dresses, and sample costumes worn by different classes of Chinese during the Ming dynasty. For these reasons Chu Shun-shui is commonly credited with introducing the ceremonials of Confucian state worship to Japan, as well as indirectly promoting the final Imperial Restoration of 1868. At any rate, Tokugawa Mitsukuni is the author of a well-known *General History of Japan* (*Dai Nihon Shi*) which gave a strong impetus to the consolidation of the Empire, and doubtless some of his ideas on this subject he derived from Chu Shun-shui.

In a chapter of reminiscences a devoted pupil, Asaka Kaku, remarks that on the first and fifteenth of every lunar month his teacher was accustomed to engage in religious worship. After commanding his pupils to sweep the room, spread the mat, and arrange the altar with candles and incense, Chu Shun-shui would don ceremonial garments and, facing east, engage in prayer. "No one knew what he was saying," remarks his pupil, "but most likely it was such a prayer as he uttered when his boat was caught in a storm on his way to Annam." This prayer, dated April 7, 1650, and entitled *Hsien Nan Kao T'ien Wen* (A Prayer in Time of Danger), is preserved

in this collection. Likewise Chu Shun-shui's experiences in Annam itself are recorded in an essay entitled *An Nan Kung I Chi Shih* which was written in 1657.

On his seventieth (and again on his eightieth) birthday Chu Shun-shui was honored with elaborate presents of food, money, silk, and a folding screen with the portraits of six famous teachers of antiquity, three Chinese¹ and three Japanese.² Before his death he left instructions that his remains should not be returned to China so long as the Manchus ruled. His grave, built according to Ming pattern, is at the foot of Mount Zuryu in Hitachi (near Tokyo). Mitsukuni attended the funeral in person, and wrote the tablet for the ancestral shrine which was erected at Komagome-besso, where Chu Shun-shui was remembered on succeeding anniversaries of his death. In 1683 he was given the posthumous title, Wen Kung (Bunkyo), and his favorite tree, the Japanese cherry, was planted about his grave.

Two works preserved in Japan, and after many years of neglect reprinted in China, deserve to be reported this year. The first of these, the *Hsiu Shih Lu*, or *Notes on the Uses of Lacquer*, constitutes one volume of the collection of reprints, the *T'ao Po Ch'an Ts'ung K'ue*, issued in 1929 by T'ao Hung of Wuchin, Kiangsu. The original manuscript is in the Japanese Imperial Household Museum, having been once owned by Kimura Kokyo (1735-1802), a Japanese specialist in the Chinese classics. The author, Huang Ch'eng (sixteenth century) was a craftsman who lived in Hsin-an, Kiangsu. Although in his day one of the foremost specialists in his field, the histories and gazeteers of China seem to record nothing about him. Works of artisans who had no classical or literary reputation were always subject to neglect in China, although such works are frequently of the utmost practical usefulness to-day. A preface and annotations were added in 1625 by an otherwise unknown craftsman

A sixteenth century work on lacquer.

¹ T'ai Kung Wang (twelfth century B. C.), Huan Jung (B. C. 21-A. D. 59), and Wen Yen-po (1006-1097 A. D.).

² Takeshiuchi Sukune (first century A. D.), Fujiwara Arihira (891-970 A. D.), and Fujiwara Toshinari (1113-1204 A. D.).

in the same field, named Yang Ming of Hsi-t'ang, Kiangsu. It is known, however, that the part of Kiangsu in which Yang Ming lived was famous for its skill in lacquer, and that two of his ancestors went to Japan in the middle of the fifteenth century to learn the art. The first half of the volume is devoted to an exposition of the tools and materials used in working lacquer; the second, to the art of coloring, carving, and ornamentation. It has value also for its elaborate and interesting technical terminology which gives, even to the lay reader, some conception of the high degree of specialization which work in lacquer had then attained.

A T'ang dynasty story.

The second work to be here noted as having been recovered from Japan is a Chinese love story of the T'ang period, entitled *Yu Hsien K'u (Wanderings in the Cave of the Immortals)*. It has the distinction of being probably the earliest extant example of a Chinese short story written by a known author (Chang Tsu c. 660-740 A. D. style Wen-ch'eng) who deliberately set himself to the task. Prior to his time such stories were not only brief but anonymous, and usually weak in descriptive powers. For studying the growth of the vernacular language, the customs of the T'ang dynasty, and the development of the short story, this work has undoubted significance. While it disappears entirely from the notice of Chinese writers after the tenth century, its influence on the very early Japanese tales known as *Taketori Monogatari* (early tenth century) is declared by the late Japanese writer, Koda Rohan (in his *Yobanishi*), to be beyond question.

It seems that the only mention of the author, Chang Tsu, in Chinese annals is found in the *New T'ang History*, and then in the biographical sketch of his grandson, Chang Chien (744-804 A. D.). There it is stated that "his compositions were completed within one writing . . . had great vogue in his day, especially among young people . . . and envoys from Korea and Japan paid large sums to obtain them." But the writer of the sketch, taking the traditional Confucian stand against romantic literature, goes on to characterize his works as "trifling and seductive, and lacking in moral principle."

Yang Shou-ching (1839-1915) in his *Jih Pen Fang Shu Chih* (*Rare Books I Found in Japan*), written in 1901, was the first Chinese bibliographer to call the attention of his countrymen to the *Yu Hsien K'u*. He points out that the commentary, which is appended to early Japanese editions, was probably also written in the T'ang dynasty, since it employs geographical names peculiar only to that time; but whether it was written by a Chinese or a Japanese is entirely a matter of speculation. The present Chinese edition, punctuated in modern form, was issued in 1929 by the Pei Hsin Shu Chü of Peking, the text alone comprising but 70 pages. In addition, there is a preface by the well-known short-story writer Chou Shu-jen, better known by his pen name, Lu Hsün. A postface by his brother, Chou Tso-jen, gives an account of the vicissitudes of the story in Japan, being chiefly an abstract of the conclusions of the above-mentioned Japanese writer, Koda Rohan.

It is possible that the *Yu Hsien K'u* was the earliest written story to be introduced to Japan from abroad. In a preface to an old Japanese edition, composed by a Japanese writer, Hanabusa, in 1319 A. D., it is stated that a copy was found in the library of the Emperor Saga who ruled in the years 810-823 A. D. This preface is quoted in full by Yang Shou-ching in his above-mentioned work. In any case, there can be no doubt of the introduction of this story to Japan before the tenth century, for no fewer than 14 direct quotations from it are cited in one of the earliest Japanese lexicons, the *Wamiōshō* compiled in the Chinese language by Minamoto no Shitagau who lived in the years 911-983 A. D. Thereafter many quotations, direct and indirect, appear in Japanese literature.

Students of Sino-western contacts in the seventeenth century will wish to examine a work of that period which was reprinted in 1929 by a Nanking publishing house known as *Ching She*, from a manuscript in the Central Library of Nanking, formerly called Po Shan T'u Shu Kuan. The title, *Pu Te I*, means *I Cannot Forbear* or *It Must Be Told*, being the work of a Chinese official,

The reorganization of the calendar.

Yang Kuang-hsien (died 1670), who vigorously opposed the growing influence of foreigners in China, and especially the adoption of western astronomical calculations in the revision of the disordered Chinese calendar. While a few copies were printed before his death, we are told in a postface by Liu I-cheng, director of the Central Library of Nanking, that its scarcity is due to the fact that westerners once offered large sums for stray copies in the hope of exhausting the supply—sometimes giving for this purpose as much as 200 taels. This statement he bases on the witness of an eighteenth century scholar, Ch'eng Yen-tso (1691-1767). It seems hardly credible; for the work has never been exceedingly scarce, and the title is frequently mentioned in other works with extensive quotations made from it.

In 1660 Yang Kuang-hsien (the author) memorialized the throne against the employment of Adam Schall (1591-1666) in the reconstruction of the Chinese calendar, but his plea was ignored. Four years later he sent up another memorial alleging that Schall had selected an inauspicious day for the burial of a Manchu prince, Jung Ch'in Wang. In 1665 this and similar questions came before the Board of Rites with the extraordinary result that Schall was dismissed, cast into prison, and condemned to death, but later released. In addition, five of his Chinese assistants were executed, and Yang Kuang-hsien himself was appointed to the post which Schall held. The latter repeatedly declined, but without avail, the reason being, as his biographer in the recent *Ch'ing Dynastic History* (*Ch'ing Shih Kao*) states, that he himself recognized his mathematical attainments to be unequal to the task. Before two years had elapsed Yang Kuang-hsien, or his assistants, had miscalculated an intercalary month, and petitioned to have the error corrected. But as the calendar for the new year had already been announced, he was dismissed from office, cast into prison, and Ferdinand Verbiest appointed in his stead. The families of the five Chinese previously executed were remunerated, and those who had been removed from office were restored to their posts. After

some months in prison, Yang was released and permitted to return to his home in Anhui, but died on the way at Techow, Shantung.

These two volumes were written by Yang Kuang-hsien after 1665, in defense of his contention that "It is better that China should have a faulty calendar than that westerners should dwell in the country." In his opinion the advent of foreigners, even under the most plausible pretext, could only be indicative of future calamity "as events in Japan and the Philippines have already shown." "The geography of our 13 Provinces," said he "the number of our infantry and cavalry, and the quality of our equipment is all being recorded in their maps and books, without anyone to say them nay . . . and while their scientific instruments are exact, it must be remembered that their weapons of war are equally exact."

Volume two contains four pages of woodcuts illustrating the author's own method of calculating eclipses, as well as three engravings illustrating events in the life of the Founder of Christianity—engravings which are said to have been taken from a treatise which Schall had previously presented to the throne. Yang Kuang-hsien's statistics giving the status of Christianity in China in 1664—the location of churches in 12 Provinces, the number of communicants, etc., have a certain degree of historical interest, although they were utilized for adverse propaganda. The inflexibility of his temper was manifest early in his career, for the aforementioned *Ch'ing Dynastic History* reminds us that already in 1637 he forwarded to the throne accusations against a grand secretary, Wen T'i-jen. Expecting that for this temerity he would necessarily forfeit his life, he actually carried his coffin with him, but instead, his sentence was commuted to banishment to Manchuria. As a record of the mentality of a certain type of official of this period—the bitter controversies in which they were engaged, and the premonitions of future disaster that stirred their minds—this work has enduring historical interest.

It was once supposed that the written language of *Old and new grammars.* China is not susceptible of analysis in terms of western

grammar, since the syntax of a Chinese word can be determined not from its writing or its form but from its position in the sentence. Older Chinese scholars divided characters into two main groups: "Empty" characters (*hsü tzu*, such as particles, interjections, prepositions, etc.); and "solid" characters (*shih tzu*), or words whose meanings are, on the whole, invariable. What grammar there was consisted in a study of the meaning and usage of different words, rather than the analysis of a sentence into its component parts. The last three decades, however, have seen the application of western grammar to both the classical and the vernacular languages, and the multiplication of textbooks for this purpose. With the possible exception of certain particles, or "empty" characters, for which there are no exact parallels, every word in a Chinese sentence can, without violence, be identified as a definite part of speech. But due to lack of inflection, such identification is conditioned almost wholly by position, and hence can not be taken as final until the meaning of the sentence as a whole is clear.

One of the earliest Chinese works of a grammatical nature was a treatise on the differentiation of particles entitled *Chu Tzu Pien Lüeh*, compiled by Liu Ch'i, a native of Honan, and published in 1711. Others had been written prior to his time, but they seem to have had little influence on the study of the language.

A more complete treatise of the same kind was produced in 1798 by the great classical scholar, Wang Yin-chih (1766-1834). His work, the *Ching Chuan Shih T'zu*, is an exposition of 160 particles used in Chinese literature of the pre-Christian era, particularly in the *Nine Classics* and the three commentaries to the *Spring and Autumn Annals*. Prior to his time particles were mistakenly interpreted as having a fixed meaning, ignoring the fact that such meanings vary with different contexts. The *Ching Chuan Shih T'zu* has remained the standard treatise on this subject down to our own time. A similar work by Yü Yüeh (1821-1906), entitled "*Ku Shu I I Chü Li*" (Principles Underlying the Use of Difficult Particles in Ancient Literature), was published in 1899. This treatise

tise, again, represents a step forward in that it lays down 88 general principles with examples of the variant meanings of difficult words in different connections, all illustrated by actual examples.

It is plain, however, that none of these works can be classified as grammars in the western sense, since they deal exclusively with individual words, and make no attempt to analyze the structure of sentences as a whole. The first genuine Chinese grammar in this sense was the *Ma Shih Wen T'ung*, published in 1904, with a preface ^{Ma Shih Wen T'ung.} dated 1898. The author, Ma Chien-chung, was a native of Kiangsu Province, who, after studying law in France, was appointed by Li Hung-chang in 1881 to negotiate with England concerning the sale of opium. In 1882 he was the Chinese observer at the treaty which the United States then concluded with Korea. After more than 10 years of study he produced a grammar which analyzes practically all the parts of speech in terms of western categories, thereby initiating a new era in the study of the written language. Unfortunately, the terminology of grammar was not fixed at that time, making it necessary for him to use terms invented by Yen Fu (1852-1921), who translated western works into the archaic, classical style. Despite these and other handicaps, the *Ma Shih Wen T'ung* remained the standard for nearly three decades.

In 1917 Chang Shih-chao, editor of the *Chia Yin Monthly*, and later Minister of Education, wrote his *Chung Teng Kuo Wen Tien* (*Intermediate Chinese Grammar for Middle Schools*), which has both the advantages and drawbacks of a greatly simplified and abbreviated approach to the subject. But it is only since the publication of two very recent works that the study of Chinese grammar may be said to have come into its own. Both are written by Yang Shu-ta, a teacher of Chinese grammar in the Peking Higher Normal University, who studied western linguistic methods in Japan, and at the same time has a good foundation in what the Chinese call *hsiao hsüeh*, or the study of the form, sound, and meaning of the ancient ideographs. His *Advanced Chinese Gram-*

mar (*Kao Teng Kuo Wen Fa*) published in 1930 takes into account nearly all that has been done on this subject in the past two centuries, corrects many early errors, and adds a wealth of classroom experience covering nearly 20 years. It is systematically arranged, clearly indexed, and enriched with well-chosen illustrations drawn mostly from ancient literature. Its use of western punctuation throughout gives it an intelligibility which no previous Chinese grammar has had.

His second work, *Tzu Ch'üan* (A Study of Chinese Characters in Relation to their Parts of Speech), published in 1928, is planned on the basis of older works, classifying and illustrating by numerous examples the usage and meaning of particles, prepositions, exclamations, pronouns, and other parts of speech whose usage is variable and hence difficult to determine. These two volumes—one a grammar, the other an exposition of individual words—cover practically all the difficulties that the advanced student encounters in reading classical literature. Fortunately both works are provided with elaborate indexes that make them, not merely texts to be studied, but valuable works of reference.

*The indexing of
Chinese books.*

The Library is in receipt of the first volumes of the Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series, now being prepared by Mr. William Hung, professor of history in Yenching University, with a staff of four assistants. This project was constituted two years ago to aid in the solution of the vexed problem of providing concordances and indexes to the most useful works of antiquity. The institute has no expectation of indexing all necessary works, but merely to demonstrate the importance of the undertaking in the hope that commercial or other enterprises will recognize its practicability.

For the purpose of this series, the editor has devised his own system of assigning numerals to characters, which he calls *kuei hsieh*, differing in important respects from the "four-corner numeral system" of Mr. Wong Yün-wu, whose admirable dictionary, compiled on the latter plan, was issued by the Commercial Press in July 1930. Users of the *kuei hsieh* system must first assign the character

wanted to one of five large groups, and then extract from it a numeral of four digits to which a fifth is added by counting the number of squares (if any) within the character. The author claims for his system "more simplicity in finding, fewer characters for each number—generally one number, one character—and greater uniformity of appearance" in the completed index. It is evident, therefore, that the whole project for the numeration of ideographs is still in the experimental stage, and that only by actual usage of competing systems can a reasonably final one be evolved.

The first work to be indexed by the institute staff is the *Shuo Yüan*, a treatise on government and the duties of officials, written by Liu Hsiang (77-6 B. C.). The choice of this work was probably motivated by the fact that it contains numerous quotations from books written prior to the first century—books whose texts are in many instances now lost. It contains, for example, four citations from the otherwise lost writings of the princely scholar, Ho Chien Hsien Wang, whose name is connected with the recovery of literature in the first century B. C. The edition chosen is that of the *Ssu Pu T's'ung K'an*, but a comparative table makes it possible to use the index with 12 other editions.

Another indexing project undertaken by the institute is a series of chronological charts of all the dynasties since the Han—giving dynastic titles, reign titles, year and month of accession, the personal and posthumous names of emperors, and their places of burial. The charts are so arranged that the years between cycles can be measured mechanically by means of a ruler. The material was compiled for the most part by students of Yenching University. Aside from certain valuable items of information, it would seem that these charts have more utility for Chinese than for westerners, who already have provided themselves with reasonably convenient chronological guides. In addition to the *kuei hsieh* numeral index, each volume is provided with an alphabetical index, which adds much to its usefulness.

Mr. Wen-san Wong, former cataloguer in the division of Chinese literature, accepted the post of chargé d'affaires, a. i., in the Legación de China, Habana, Cuba. His successor is Mr. Han Shou-hsüan, graduate of the Peking National University, and specialist in Chinese literature and history. In the preparation of the above report I have availed myself of many valuable suggestions made by Mr. Han.

NOTES ON JAPANESE ACCESSIONS

By Dr. SHIO SAKANISHI¹*Statistics.*

The accessions to the Japanese collection in the past year comprised 137 works in 195 volumes, 86 of which were cyclopædias and dictionaries much needed for reference, bringing the total number of volumes in the collection to 12,353.

Through the generosity of the Ikutoku Foundation, the Library of Congress announces the acquisition of the following three photolithographic editions of rare, ancient Japanese works:

Collections of poetry.

(1) Four volumes of the *Shin kokin waka-shu*, a collection of ancient and modern Japanese poetry, brought together in 1205 A. D. at the wish of the Emperor Gotoba. The original of this edition, which is in the library of the most noble Marquis Toshinari Maeda, is believed from internal evidence to be that of 1209, and is in the handwriting of Tamechika Nijo of the Yoshino period (1336-1393).

(2) *Kenko jisen ka-shu*, an anthology of the poems of a Japanese recluse, Kenko Yoshida (1281-1350), representing the author's own selection. Notations and revisions prove conclusively that this is the author's manuscript and the only extant copy of this famous poet's handwriting. Kenko, known as one of the four sages of poetic art, composed much, but what principles of selec-

¹ Miss Sakanishi is devoting her entire time to the systematization of the Japanese collection, making it possible henceforth to give fuller and more adequate treatment to a valuable and growing feature of the library. The notes herewith are on some of the most important items hitherto unnoticed.

tion he used in this anthology we cannot tell. We know only that he was always harking back lovingly to the past—there being for him no poetry like the old. “As for the verses of to-day,” he writes, “though there is an occasional line which seems apt and graceful, there are none which conjure up, as in the old poems, a moving picture beyond mere words.” He laments the heavy and pedantic verses overloaded with Chinese learning and Buddhist philosophy. It is no wonder that this thin volume, selected by himself from his own compositions, is full of poems “simple and artless, pure in form, and full of feeling.”

By means of events mentioned in two of the poems we can date the manuscript as after 1340 A. D. The author's revisions—often so revealing of the creative process of an artist's mind—are not sufficient to make any reasonable conjecture as to his purpose; it is more likely that in later life he copied the few poems which he liked most. The manuscript seems to have come into the possession of the honorary privy councillor, Toshitsune Komatsu, the third of the most noble Maeda family, some time before 1656.

(3) *Sansui heiya keizu*, a manual of landscape garden-
ing, and one of the earliest Japanese treatises on this *Landscape gardening.*
branch of the arts. The original scroll is in the possession of the Maeda family, being 8½ inches wide and a little over 30 feet long. The essential principles of landscape gardening which are so closely connected with astrology, such as the 10 calendar signs, the 12 signs of the zodiac, the negative and positive principles, are carefully discussed, and the position of necessary elements in the architectural plan of a formal garden such as hills, ponds, fountains, rocks, and shrubs are not only minutely described but also illustrated.

As to the history of the scroll, very little is known. Like so many ancient crafts, the secret of the art of landscape gardening was handed down orally from one master to another. It was probably transcribed about 1460, if not a few years earlier. The original was formulated by a priest named Zoen; and in the concluding

genealogical table of transmitters this priest's name heads a list of 46 others. If the list is in chronological order, Zoen could be dated as far back as the sixth century, but this is entirely speculative. At the end of the text, there is the following characteristic notation: "This is an absolute secret, and is never, never to be shown to outsiders."

*Excavations in
Korea.*

Ever since 1925, when the faculty of letters in the Tokyo Imperial University excavated the Lo-lang burial mounds of Korea, the archæological world, as well as students of Chinese culture, have been waiting for the complete report. With the recent publication of the book called *Lo-lang*, by Yoshito Harada, with the collaboration of Kingo Tazawa (Tokyo, Toko-shoin, 1930), the full significance is revealed. The tomb of the Chinese official, Wang Hsü, which is believed to be over 2,000 years old, yielded, besides human remains, various utensils for food and drink, toilet articles, personal ornaments, silk, coins, bronze mirrors, lacquer work of high quality, and above all a wooden seal of Wang Hsü himself which serves to date and identify the tomb in a manner unprecedented in oriental archæology. These objects provide evidence as to the thoughts, manners, and customs of a people of whom written records are very inexplicit. It was often said that Taoism swayed the minds of the people of this period and that figures of Taoist divinities formed a favorite motif, but to substantiate this we possessed few concrete objects, having to be content with sculptured stone slabs and bricks or designs in relief on the back of bronze mirrors. Now these tombs reveal Taoist immortals represented on the decoration of common everyday lacquer wares. It was known that the art of divination permeated the minds of ancient Chinese, but the discovery, after centuries of complete disappearance, of a set of painted divination boards with calendar signs, 12 signs of the zodiac, and 28 stars, beside a drawing of the 8 trigrams, makes the past very real. A carved design of a ram and a comb decorated with Scythian ornament resubstantiate the relation which existed between Hun and Scythian cultures, while a girdle ornament of

gold shows Sarmatian technique. Glass ear ornaments in the tomb indicate Roman influence. Indeed, all that the written records tell of the cultural contacts between the Occident and the Orient these findings conclusively prove.

As the years pass, the visit of Commodore Perry to Japan becomes increasingly significant. *Beikoku shisetsu Perry teitoku raicho zue*, a picture scroll of Commodore Perry's arrival in Yokohama (Tokyo, privately printed, 1931), is a collection of sketches made by the late Ohsuke Hibata and the late Bunsen Takagawa in March, 1854. Perry's visit to Japan. Owing to strict police vigilance around the "Treaty House" which was especially constructed to carry on the negotiation, it was difficult to obtain entrance, to say nothing of making sketches. But Bunsen, a physician, and Ohsuke, a *No* performer, who had studied art under recognized masters, obtained permission to accompany the chief of Uraga as physician and medicine bearer, making sketches of events that took place in the "House." The volume in question is edited from the manuscript scroll by Ohsuke's son, Sekko Hibata. "All pictures in circulation throughout the country," writes the editor, "are, with few exceptions, derived from the present work."

Sorai-ivan kinshu, a collection of ancient Chinese paintings in three handsome volumes (Kyoto, Hakubundo, 1930; *1st series*) is the gift of Mr. Fusajiro Abe, an ardent collector of early Chinese paintings. The photographic reproductions include rare works of Chinese masters, such as Wang Wei (699-759 A. D.) and T'eng Ch'ang-yu, and many others to whose works the public had until now no access. Each plate is accompanied by a brief biographical note and other informative data. Early Chinese paintings.

Mr. Fujio Mamiya, of Osaka, a pioneer in library sup- Library science. plies and a student of library science, has done much to place library work on a sound scientific basis. Hearing that the Library of Congress has a collection of Japanese books, he sent 17 volumes on library science published by his firm. His gifts include books on library management, classification, cataloguing, and the periodical, *Toshokan kenkyu*, published quarterly by the League of

Young Librarians of Japan. Especially valuable is the newly-published *Nippon kemmei hyomokuhyo*, on Japanese subject headings, compiled by Shuko Kato with indexes of romanized and 4-corner numeral system of Chinese characters by F. Mamiya, being the first of its kind, and an indispensable tool in cataloguing Japanese books.

History of printing.

Sekai insatsu shi, a history of printing, is a gift of Mr. Rentaro Shima of the Sanshu-sha printing company of Tokyo. It was written to commemorate the company's 20th anniversary, but the earthquake of 1923 delayed its publication nearly ten years. Volume One deals with Japan; Volume Two with China and Korea; a third, which is now in press, will deal with the development of printing in the Occident.

Mr. Shuku Ryu is the author of the first volume. Having a wide knowledge of Japanese history and experience as a member of the historical commission of the Tokyo Imperial University, the author has been able to make the volume on printing in Japan a useful source-book. The earliest reference to block printing in Japan dates from 751 A. D., being recorded in the *Nihon-koku genpo zenaku rei ki*, an early Japanese *exempla book*. Japan also has the first authenticated record of printing with wood blocks upon paper in the form of Buddhist charms of about the year 770 A. D. It is generally supposed that the next oldest Japanese printed work was the *Diamond Sutra* of 1157 A. D., but Mr. Ryu and others point out that there was also a *Lotus Sutra*, printed before June, 1080. Furthermore, on the 26th of May, 1088, a 19-volume edition of the *Jo yuishiki ron*, *Vidyamatra-siddhi*, was printed. The postface states that devotees of the Kofuku temple collected the necessary funds and had an engraver, a priest named Kanzo, cut the blocks—the use of the word “mo” making it certain that it was printed from blocks. The postface furthermore explains the motive of printing, for unlike books printed in China, early Japanese works were Buddhistic and, as a rule, were printed to obtain merit. Besides these, there are at least nine other Japanese works printed before the year 1200.

They are known as *Kasuga-han* and *Koya-han*—Kasuga and Koya being the names of two monastic centers of the time. Between 1278 and 1288 the great *Buddhist Triptika* was printed in Japan under the influence of Chinese and Korean craftsmen. It was only after the Ashikaga régime (1336), when another influx of Chinese culture took place, that the first printing of Chinese classics began.

The second volume, dealing with printing in China and Korea was written by Dr. K. Yamanaka. After T. F. Carter's work, *The Invention of Printing in China and Its Spread Westward* (1925) it is difficult to add anything that is new. Doctor Yamanaka's contribution lies in his attempt to relate the development of printing in the three countries of China, Korea, and Japan. His data on Korea is well documented, but more detailed research is necessary to elucidate the part she played in the development of metal movable type.

The history of printing in Japan brings us directly to the problem of the early printed books in the Japanese collection. The oldest of such works in the Library of Congress is the *Senjaku hongan nenbutsu-shu*¹ (Absolute Trust in the Power of Amitabha-Buddha), by Honen-shonin (1133–1210 A. D.), the founder of the Jodo sect. This was once regarded as the earliest known Japanese printed book of which copies have been preserved, but recently several important earlier printed works have been found. This does not, however, diminish its intrinsic value. The first edition met a sad fate, for the conservative priests of the Hiyei-zan monastery objected to the heretical doctrines of the new sect and had the copies, together with the blocks, seized and burnt. The second edition was printed in 1212, and it is probable that the one in the Library of Congress is the second, or possibly the third, issued in 1239 A. D. Doctor Wada gives in his *Hosho yoroku* no earlier edition than that of 1325.

Old printed works in the Japanese collection.

The physical make-up of the *Senjaku hongan nenbutsu-shu*, in two volumes, demands detailed analysis, as it is typical of all the *Koya-press*. It is 25 by 16 centimeters,

¹ See Annual Report, 1916, pp. 31–32.

and is printed on both sides of a heavy lustrous paper known as *Koya-gami*, so called because it was manufactured about the Koya monastery in the Province of Kii, some 100 miles southeast of Kyoto. We have no record of how it was made, but as early as the tenth century Lady Murasaki in her *Genji Monogatari* writes that the paper imported from China was very brittle and that she had to send for *Koya-gami*. Each page has 6 columns, and each column 17 characters, well formed with broad and heavy strokes showing the improved skill of the wood-engravers' art. The ink is black and even, and the book is bound in the style known to Japan as *Koya-tsuzuri*, and in China as "butterfly binding."

The second earliest Japanese printed book in the Library of Congress which can be dated with reasonable certainty is the *Shaku Makaen ron*, a commentary on the Abhidharma of the Mahayana, taken to be the work of Ryuju Bosatsu (Nagarguna Bodhisattva). Though it was not admitted to the Buddhist canon, it was very popular, and is widely quoted in early Chinese writings. It came to Japan through Korea in the last days of the *Nara* period (710-784 A. D.), and the earliest reference to it appears about 779 A. D. A contemporary scholar, Mabito of Mibune, doubted its authenticity; while the learned priest Denkyo (767-823 A. D.) considered it a forgery, believing the author to be Yüeh Chung of Korea. Kukai, better known to history as Kobo Daishi (774-836 A. D.), the founder of the Shingon sect, studied it carefully, however, and made it the basis of his new teachings—the core of which was that man, even in this present life, can attain Buddhahood since he is essentially one with the eternal Buddha.

The copy of this celebrated work in the Library of Congress is in 10 slender volumes, bound in the style called the *Koya-tsuzuri*, and is in very good preservation. A preface of seven pages by Yao Hsing (366-416 A. D.) extolling its virtues is significant. He assumed the title of Emperor of the Later Chin dynasty in 394 A. D., but after five years, on account of prevailing eclipses and calamities, reduced his title to king. Since he here

signs himself "Emperor," the preface must be dated in the years 394-399 A. D.

The first page of each volume has two seals, one black, the other vermillion. The first oblong seal has six characters: Oshu, Kaben Seishin zosho, "Ex. libris, Kaben Seishin of Oshu," which is either a pen-name or a priestly title. The second seal is indecipherable. The texts are punctuated in red ink, and manuscript *kana* supplies the Japanese reading. It is identical in physical make-up with the *Senjaku hongan nenbutsu shu* mentioned above.

All important bibliographical works mention this book, pointing out the following colophon at the end, "Though I am an ardent student, I am weary of copying and careless of memorizing. Nevertheless, I wish to observe the teachings of my ancestors. Therefore I examine their writings, carve them in blocks, and so wish to pay homage to their high virtue. February, the eighth year of the Kencho. At the Koyasan, Kongo-Busshi, Kaiken." Thus it was printed in 1256 A. D. at the Koya monastery in the Province of Kii, not far from Kyoto, which was then the center of Japanese culture and the printing art. The engraver was a zealous follower of Jodo beliefs. But the fact that the edition in the Library of Congress does not have the colophon makes one suspect that there might have been an earlier edition than that of 1256, since the earliest edition known in Japan is apparently printed from the same blocks with additional postscripts. Often a first edition has no date, whereas later ones do. Doctor Wada's examples of early printed books seem to corroborate this thesis. At any rate, it is reasonably certain that this *Shaku Makaen ron* was printed not later than 1256 A. D.

Thirteenth century printing of the kind known as *Printed Sutras*. *Koya-han* is still further illustrated by the following beautiful examples:

Bussetsu Amida-kyo or sometimes known as the *Shisho-kyo*, 1 v.

Bussetsu Kanmuryo ju kyo, 1 v.

Bussetsu Muryo ju kyo, 2 v.

The four volumes of the Sukhavati-vyuha Sutras, translated into Chinese in the earlier Sung dynasty (420-479 A. D.), are the principal sutras of the Shin sect of Japanese Buddhism. The last two have the colophon, Honsei-ji inhan, "printed from blocks in Honsei temple." Honsei-ji was originally called the Matsuoka-dera, but the head abbot in 1207, on his way to the Koya monastery, became converted to the teachings of Shinran Shonin, and some time later the name of the temple was changed to the Honsei-ji. These sutras were perhaps printed soon after the abbot's visit to Koya where he learned the printer's art.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries printing in Japan was secularized through Chinese influence; Kyoto and Kamakura, the centers of the most powerful Zen sect, also becoming printing centers. The Gozan-han, or Gozan printing, as it was called, was mainly characterized by its similarity to Sung and Yüan models—the neat and economical style commending itself to the Japanese. In the beginning the monasteries reprinted Chinese classics entirely, some examples surpassing the Chinese originals. There were many Chinese engravers in Japan who instructed native workmen, and the Japanese on their part added their own skill.

Gozan printing. The earliest example of the *Gozan-han* in the Library of Congress is a 10-volume Japanese reprint of an old Chinese rhyming dictionary of the Yüan dynasty (1280-1368 A. D.), the *Yün Hui Hsiao Pu* originally published in China in 1334, and reprinted in Japan about 1400.

Zoju hosu, the Buddhist theory of numerical categories, printed in 1410, is in some respects, a better example of the *Gozan-han* than the *Yün Hui Hsiao Pu*, the neat, clear-cut characters, the economy of space, and evenness of ink showing great improvement. The original preface and postface are dated in Chinese, 1334 A. D., the Japanese Colophon by one Higaku Reitsu, giving another date, February, 1410 A. D.

T'ang poetry. *Shinkan kinshu dan*, a newly edited anthology of T'ang and Yüan poems, was compiled by Tenin Ryutaku (1422-1500 A. D.), a noted priest of the Zen sect and one of those

distinguished scholars of the Chinese classics known as Gozan men-of-letters. The present work was compiled and printed in 1456 while Ryutaku was at the Kennin temple, Kyoto. In the postscript he explains the purpose of this edition: "Recently there have been two newly edited, selected collections of poems from the middle of the T'ang to the last of Yüan dynasties (ninth to fourteenth centuries), each including over 1,000 specimens. For a novice to memorize them all is too burdensome. Therefore, in my leisure moments, I have selected only 328, writing them out myself, so that pupils can recite them, thus learning the names of birds, beasts, grasses, and trees"—followed by the date, place, and the compiler's name. Unlike most of the *Gozan* printing, the *Kinshu dan* shows little Chinese influence, but more of the original Japanese style of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In no bibliographical works consulted is this edition mentioned, the earliest known edition in Japan being that of 1596.

By the end of the fifteenth century the art of printing spread to the Provinces, and ambitious feudal lords began to establish fonts in their castles, inviting not only skilled Chinese and Korean workmen but also learned men-of-letters to supervise their undertakings. The most outstanding example is Lord Yoshitaka Ouchi (1506–1551 A. D.) of the Province of Yamaguchi. The Ouchis were one of the most powerful clans of the Empire, and as they had a monopoly of trade with China, they were well acquainted with cultural movements across the sea. It is said that Lord Yoshitaka used to send paper to China to be used in printing, as he considered Japanese paper superior. The books produced by his press are called the *Ouchi-hon* or *Yamaguchi-hon*, and there are six ex- Ouchi printing. tant works. The Library of Congress has one of the best examples—a 1 volume edition of the *Shunbun enryaku*, a dictionary of Chinese characters compiled by a Japanese scholar in 1306, arranged according to the four tones, and printed in 1536. The postscript by Lord Ouchi, which is lacking in the Library of Congress copy, is supplied in manuscript. Of course, the *Shunbun*

enryaku was very popular, and there had been several editions before and after the *Ouchi-hon*. The Library has a very good *Keicho* edition with *kana* reading on the side, printed in 1612.

Movable type.

Movable type was first introduced to Japan from Korea in 1596, the year in which Japan made a successful expedition to Korea. Under imperial patronage this new method of printing became very popular, and according to Doctor Wada, there are over 300 titles that were printed in the *Keicho* period (1596-1615).

The earliest example of movable copper type in the Japanese collection is the *Manbyo kwaishun*, "Therapeutics of myriad diseases," printed in 1607.

Illustrated tales.

The earliest Japanese illustrated book in the Library of Congress is the *Kamakura monogatari*, tales of Kamakura, in five volumes, printed in 1659. Since the first illustrated book was printed in Japan as early as 1246, the *Kamakura monogatari* is by no means a rarity, but it is a very early example of an illustrated geographical guide to famous places, and later became important both from the artistic and scientific standpoint. The author Kiun Nakagawa (1635-1705) chose his subjects well, for Kamakura was the headquarters of the most powerful Shogun, Minamoto, and the center of civilization in eastern Japan since the early eleventh century. Incidentally this is the earliest printed book in our collection written in the Japanese language, the others mentioned here being all in Chinese.

Among the recent notable acquisitions is a 5-volume set of the *T'ang shih hsün chieh*, or commentary on T'ang poems, selected and annotated by a famous poet of the Ming dynasty, Li P'an-lung (1514-1570 A. D.), prefaced and corrected by Yüan Hung-tao, also a noted man of letters of the same dynasty. This is the second edition, printed in 1618 from wood blocks carved by one Yü Ying-king. Neither edition is listed in the Chinese Imperial Catalogue. The *T'ang shih hsün chieh*, printed in the early seventeenth century, is interesting in itself, but the book has distinction as being the personal copy of Butsu Sorai, more popularly known to moderns as Ogyu

Butsu Sorai.

Sorai (1666-1728), one of the most distinguished scholars of Japan. On a flyleaf of the last volume there is a short 12-line Chinese poem in his handwriting, which reads:

Wang Shih-chen (1526-1590 A. D.), criticizing the poems of Li P'an-lung (1514-1570 A. D.), says that they are like snow on the top of the Omei mountains—clear and brilliant. Li P'an-lung selected T'ang poems which, like his own, are excellent and individualistic. But recently a bookdealer printed his selection so carelessly that a reader feels like a child lost in a heavy fog—the fog so thick that one cannot see even the most beautiful hibiscus under his eyes. Fortunately the new edition corrects all these errors, and we gaze once more on the clear mountain tops capped with snow. Is this not a great pleasure? Li P'an-lung says the thing that is always cloudless is the heart of man. Even 100 years ago he selected these poems so clearly and so brilliantly.

This, indeed, is high praise for this edition of T'ang poems, and all the more so when one considers Sorai's attitude toward his fellow scholars, and men in general. Once when asked what, besides reading, he liked best, he answered: "There is nothing I like better than eating burnt beans and criticizing the great men of Japan." By criticizing he meant damning, and that is exactly what he did throughout his life.

This poem by Sorai is significant, also, as bearing testimony to the inner development that came in his middle life. Young and spirited, Sorai was an ardent supporter of the Shushi school; his vigorous attack on Ito Jinsai, a powerful exponent of the classical school, brought him fame. But Sorai himself was a great man, and as he matured in age and wisdom he, too, came to see the greatness of the classics. He writes, "The ancient classics should be studied through old writings, not through new scholars." His conversion to the classical school in the remaining years of his life is characterized by his credo, "Return to antiquity." His admiration of ancient Chinese poets and prose writers knew no limits, and he often lectured on the classics at the court of the Shogun.

In an entirely different hand is another manuscript note at the end of the first volume praising the correctness of form and loftiness of thought of this anthology. It reads, "All these poems are full of deep thought and broad wisdom; they are beautiful, new, and strange." Dated September 20, 1783. A careful study of the numerous disciples of Sorai gives no hint as to whose writing this is.

Shina bukkyo shiseki, "Buddhist Monuments in China," by Daijo Tokiwa and Tadashi Sekino (Tokyo, Bukkyo-shiseki kenkyu-kwai, 1925-28) consists of five volumes of plates and six of texts. This stupendous work contains the results of seven expeditions to China since 1906, covering a period of 19 years. The material is systematically arranged, both chronologically and geographically. The aims which motivated this monumental work of Japanese scholars is sufficiently stated in the preface:

To study the history of Buddhist culture which attained its zenith in the Sui and the T'ang dynasties (581-906 A. D.). Materials needed for this kind of study come naturally from two sources, literary documents and historical remains. . . . It is only when historical documents are verified by literature that one can correct possible errors and supply omissions. By this means the historical facts of Buddhism throughout its long development can be scientifically established.

For a long time students of Buddhism have been looking for such a work; for the study of Chinese history had never been carried out objectively by the aid of historical relics from actual sites. Hence the historical study of Buddhism has not, until recently, been placed on a sound scientific basis. All kinds of monuments such as pagodas, statues, stelae, stone pillars inscribed with sutras, rock shrines, stones with relief figures, and grottoes (many never reproduced before) are here represented. In short, the work traces the activities and ideals of Mahayana Buddhism among the people of China, and how it helped them to develop a new force for spiritual advancement.

The Meiji era.

Meiji jibutsu kigen by Tamiji Ishii (Tokyo, 1926) is one of the most noteworthy books dealing with the Meiji era (1867-1912). The author combs contemporary records, listing all known events that then took place for

the first time on the islands of Japan. He finds exactly 1,500 innovations which he classifies under 22 main heads, such as government, literature, the periodical press, education, transportation, commerce, medicine, etc.

The 60-odd years that have passed since the restoration have brought more changes than outsiders can imagine. Old Japan with centuries of culture, traditions, and customs has disappeared, and a new Japan with sufficient changes to make even a westerner feel at home has emerged. Her closer contact with the Occident has affected dress, architecture, food, public utilities, not to mention thoughts and ideals. It is no exaggeration to say that Japan now lacks nothing which the Occident can offer—cinemas, expositions, operas, the modern stage with productions of Yeats and Shaw, athletic contests, institutions, rallies, propaganda—Japan is full of them. Yet she did not accept these changes without protest. Between the years 1867–1876 the conservative and radical elements came into such fierce conflict that people lived in a perfect dilemma. The first man who bobbed his hair following the western manner nearly lost his life. A pioneer in photography suffered 10 years from lack of customers, because it was said that this new art deprived men of shadows, for a man without a shadow could not live. The introduction of steam engines, new medicine, in fact, all innovations were condemned.

Modern Japanese are prone to accept everything as matter of fact, but Mr. Ishii's book makes one realize the psychology of the Japanese people at a time when their social system was undergoing a veritable revolution. Perhaps the book can be summed up as Japan's process of being occidentalized. It is idle to speculate what might have been had she remained in isolation; for better or worse, she is helpless before the accomplished facts. For this reason the *Meiji jibutsu kigen* has unusual significance and reads more like a romance than an actual statement of fact.

To those who are interested in the modern history of Japan and events that have led to her rise to the present exalted position, there is no more fascinating book than

Memoirs of a diplomat.

the *Gaiko yoroku*, or Memoirs of a Diplomat (Tokyo, Iwanami-shoten, 1930), by Viscount Kikujiro Ishii (b. 1866), the distinguished Japanese statesman, co-author of the famous Ishii-Lansing agreement, and now member of the Privy Council. His long and unbroken governmental service dates from the Boxer rebellion, when he was a secretary of the Japanese Legation in Peking; director of the telegraphic division of the foreign office during the Russo-Japanese War; vice minister of foreign affairs; and ambassador to Paris at the outbreak of the World War. His succeeding appointments as foreign minister, special war-time ambassador to the United States, and again ambassador to Paris from 1920 to 1927, when his advanced years led to his retirement from the diplomatic service, form an enviable record. Indeed, in almost all the notable events which brought Japan into contact with the outside world, Viscount Ishii was called upon to take an active part, and this book is the intimate record of his personal experience.

NOTES ON CHINESE, KOREAN, AND JAPANESE ACCESSIONS ON
MATERIA MEDICA, MEDICINE, AND AGRICULTURE

(By WALTER T. SWINGLE, United States Department of Agriculture)

*Old Chinese
medical work on
colds and chills.*

Among the noteworthy acquisitions to the Chinese collection of the Library of Congress is a famous Sung dynasty work on colds and chills, the *Shang han lei shu hao jên tsung kua*, compiled by Yang Shih-ying (*tzu Têng-fu hao Jên-chai*) of the Sung dynasty, revised by Chu Ch'ung-chêng (*tzu Tsung-ju hao Hui-chai*) of the early part of the Ming dynasty. It is published in seven books bound in four volumes. According to the Cyclopedia of Chinese Medicine (*Chung Kuo i hsüeh ta tz'u tien*, Shanghai 1921), the original Sung edition of this work has been lost but a Japanese bibliography reports a copy of the Sung edition.

The author, Yang Shih-ying, was in his day a famous physician of Foochow, and his personal preface is said to have been written in the last quarter of the thirteenth

century A. D. Unfortunately the copy secured from the John Crerar Library last year had no prefaces. It is possible, even probable, that the prefaces were removed by some unscrupulous bookseller in order to sell the work as a Sung edition, which would have been impossible had it contained a preface dated in the Ming dynasty.

The work is obviously old and at first sight does look like a late Sung or Yüan edition, but it is clearly an early Ming edition revised by Chu Ch'ung-chêng. So far it has not been possible to fix the date when this Ming edition was issued, but to judge from the paper and style of engraving, it resembles somewhat the edition of the poems of Tu Fu printed about the middle of the fourteenth century—noted in the report for 1927, page 271. On account of the resemblance of Tu Fu's poems Mr. Hagerty thinks it also may prove to have been printed from blocks carved by the famous Yü family. It was probably printed near the end of the fourteenth or early in the fifteenth century.

The following paragraph translated by Mr. Michael J. Hagerty and Lin Wei will give an idea of the character of the work:

Where there is profuse perspiration, with floating pulse, this is called *shang fêng* (wind injury) and one should use *kuei chih t'ang* (cassia broth).

When there is no perspiration and the pulse is floating and tight, this condition is called *shang han* (injury from cold), and one should use *ma huang t'ang* (ephedra broth). If as a symptom in *shang fêng* one observes a cold pulse, and if in the symptoms in *shang han* one observes a wind pulse, then both of these two medicines should be used in combination.

In regard to the use of *Ma huang* (*Ephedra sinica*) our author quotes Chang Yuan-su as follows:

In all cases where there are indications that the patient can perspire, then after *ma huang t'ang* (ephedra broth) has been taken, it will produce nervousness and cause the eyes to appear as if startled and there will be nose bleeding. When the nose bleeds there will be relief.

As the Chinese physicians have for ages studied colds, chills, and fevers with particular attention, the present work will doubtless repay careful examination.

A collection of Chinese medical reprints.

Another medical work of interest is the *Liu li chai i shu shih chung* compiled and published by Ch'êng Yung-p'ei—a collection of reprints on medical subjects, ten works in 55 books bound in 24 volumes. The preface by K'u Yuan-chiao is undated but mentions events that happened from 1751 to 1765. The postface by Wang Ch'ên-liang, a friend of the compiler, is dated 1786. It was doubtless published at this latter date. Five works in this *ts'ung shu* are noted below.

Among the works included in this medical *ts'ung shu* several are of interest. The oldest and most voluminous work in the collection, in eight volumes, is the *Chou hou pei chi fang* by Ko Hung, the celebrated Taoist alchemist who died 300 A. D. This work treats of remedies to be used in emergencies.

The *Yuan Ho chi yung ching*, by Wang Ping of the T'ang dynasty is a small work in one volume which treats of drugs used during the T'ang dynasty and gives at the end of the work 81 prescriptions said to be marvelously effective. Li Shih-chên, the author of the famous herbal *Pên ts'ao kang mau* (published 1590 A. D.), is said to have overlooked this writer on *materia medica*.

The *Han shih i t'ung*, in two books bound in one volume, by Han Mou who lived in the early part of the Ming dynasty, is a general treatise on medicine with special emphasis on building up weak constitutions. The author is said to have had an extremely weak constitution himself and to have had to rely on medicines in order to live.

Voluminous Chinese treatise on smallpox.

The *Tou chên ch'üan hsün lu* by Chu Hui-ming (*tsu Chi-ch'üan*) of the Ming dynasty is a bulky treatise on smallpox in 19 books bound in 7 volumes with 5 full-page illustrations and 34 half-page cuts. The author has the same family name Chu as another Ming author, Chu I-liu, said to have written several works on smallpox, one of which, a bulky work in 18 books bound in 15 volumes, is noticed in the Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1929.

A postface to this whole edition, written by Ch'êng Yung-p'ei, seems to be concerned only with the supple-

ment on inoculation occurring at the end of Chu Hui-ming's treatise.

Since I published Chu Chi-ch'ian's *Tou chên ch'ian hsün lu* I have thought about one method of inoculation which could be used as a precautionary measure. I have taken advantage of the mild genial weather of spring and autumn and have avoided the cold and heat of winter and summer. I have not allowed the one inoculated to be exposed to external winds or cold nor an accumulation of food and drink internally; therefore, of those treated, out of 100 cases I did not lose one.

Many other Chinese treatises on smallpox are known, and a careful study of them is likely to yield much very interesting information on this disease, which is said to have been controlled by inoculation for more than a thousand years.

The *Su Chên liang fang*, by Su Shih (*hao Tung-p'o*) and Chên Kua (*tzu Ts'un-chung*), is in 10 books bound in 2 volumes. This is a collection of valuable prescriptions by Chên Kua with some additions by Su Tung-p'o, the famous statesman, poet, and essayist. Both of these men lived during the Sung dynasty. It is said that neither of them were practicing physicians, but that they were able to investigate the properties of various medicaments and give the results of their experience in their prescriptions. Wylie (Notes on Chinese Literature, p. 97) states that this work comprises 8 books, but the edition reprinted in the *Liu li chai i shu* is in 10.

Medical work by Su Tung-p'o, a famous poet and essayist.

A very interesting treatise on pongee silk culture of China was secured last year. It is the *Ch'u chien p'u* by Chêng Chên (*tzu Tzu-yin hao Ch'ai-wêng*) with a commentary by Mou Yu-chih (*tzu Tzu-ssu*). It is a reprint made in 1882 by the office of the provincial judge of Honan Province—a small work in one volume. A red seal impression on the first page shows that this copy was formerly in the library of Hsü Nai-ch'ang, the compiler and publisher of the *Chi hsüeh chai ts'ung shu*, published in 1893 and found in the Library of Congress.

Treatise on pongee silk industry of China.

According to an undated, unsigned preface, probably written by the author after he had finished compiling this work during the reign of Tao Kuang (1821–1850

A. D.), the so-called *hu chien*, oak sericulture, was introduced into Tsun-i prefecture in Kweichow Province by a former prefect, Ch'ên Yü-tien, with the result that four-fifths of the people of that place formerly made their living by producing this silk.

According to the postface to the present reprint, written by Chao T'ing-huang in 1881, the wooden blocks from which the original edition of the *Ch'u chien p'u* was printed were burned by the T'ai-P'ing rebels (1851-61). Before this rebellion the whole population of Tsun-i-fu were acquainted with wild-silk culture.

Fathers taught their sons and sons taught the grandsons all matters concerning moths, eggs, silkworms, cocoons, methods of reeling, boiling, spinning, and weaving. Throughout the entire population there were none who were not being taught through ear and eye, and when this work appeared everyone became thoroughly skilled and personally proud of his ability.

Then came the fateful rebellion that ruined the country and scattered the inhabitants. The old men who escaped finally died and when later generations attempted to revive the once famous Tsun-i wild-silk culture, great difficulties were encountered, and the wild-silk cloth produced was always imperfect and unfit to sell. The Tsun-i prefecture, once the richest region in all Kweichow Province, declined to such a point that it looked old and deserted. Chao T'ing-huang, impressed with the ruin of a once flourishing agricultural industry, constantly thought of using this work in an effort to reestablish it.

Agricultural extension methods in China.

The *Ch'u chien p'u* had become very rare, but finally Chao T'ing-huang's son found a copy in Peking, purchased it and sent it to his father who wished to reprint it, but lacked funds to do so. Finally Chao T'ing-huang was appointed to office in Shu-yung in Szechwan Province and succeeded in interesting his friend, Hua Ch'êng-wu, who had been urging the people to produce pongee silk who at once offered to publish the *Ch'u chien p'u*, which he did at Lu-chou in Szechwan.

The copy from the library of Hsü Nai-ch'ang, secured for the Library of Congress, seems to be a reprint of this edition put out in Honan the next year (1882).

The wild silkworm is now commonly allowed to feed on oak leaves, and the elaborate chapter entitled *T'ing shu* "Determining Trees" gives numerous local names of oaks that make it clear that this silkworm feeds on several different species of oak.

There are no fewer than 50 chapters in the book dealing with all aspects of this wild-silk industry, of which the first is a very interesting record of the introduction of the wild-silk industry into Tsun-i by Ch'ên Yü-tien (*tzu* Yün-p'ü, *hao* Shêng-an) a native of Li-ch'êng in Shantung Province shortly after he became prefect of Tsun-i. In 1738 he came to Tsun-i to serve as prefect, and at once began to think of plans to benefit the people under his charge. He saw oak trees which were unsuitable for building houses and used only for making charcoal. "Prefect Ch'ên, going and coming on tours of inspection, observed them, saying, 'these are trees of Ching-lai (in Shantung); I can use them to enrich my people.'" Accordingly in 1739 he sent a man to Li-ch'êng to bring back wild silkworm eggs and an instructor in silk culture; the eggs hatched on the way back, so this attempt did not succeed. In 1741 he again sent a man to buy eggs who also brought with him a teacher of silk weaving. This time the eggs did not hatch en route, and the wild silkworms were established on the oak trees on the western slopes of the small hills about Tsun-i. Mou Yu-chih says, however, that this introduction was lost in autumn owing to the very hot weather and to the ignorance of the people as to proper methods for storing the eggs. A third effort was made in the spring of 1742. This time the prefect gave his personal attention to every detail, and in his leisure would go and inspect the operations; everything the villagers did not understand he would explain. "Even in wind and rain he did not tire." As a result of his untiring energy the Shantung wild-silk industry was this time successfully established in Tsun-i. Four instructors were assigned to four villages and a large crop of cocoons was obtained. Prefect Ch'ên then posted instructions everywhere in the outlying villages in order to teach the method of placing the wild silkworms

in the trees, of feeding them, and of reeling the silk from the cocoons and weaving it. He ordered the people to teach each other and distribute silkworm eggs and the spinning implements.

By the year 1743 there were 10 pupils of the teachers of sericulture and 10 pupils of the teachers of weaving, and these 20 pupils were qualified to teach the people of their villages. This year the prefect was relieved of his post, and when he left a multitude went with him to the limits of the Province. "There were none who did not weep."

The new industry introduced by the beneficent prefect flourished, and wild-silk culture and weaving became the chief industry of Tsun-i.

The sounds of spinning wheels and of looms were heard everywhere and the shade of the groves of oak trees fell upon the roadway. The village gossips, old men and women, discussed the amount of the spring silk crop and the amount of the autumn silk crop and whether or not their children were clever at rearing silkworms and in weaving the silk. The native people wore the silk and produced it for sale. Those who visited the capital city congregated in large groups, shoulder to shoulder, erect and looking forward.

The silk of Tsun-i became famous, and buyers from all the silk-producing regions of China came to this remote district to compete for it. It was carried away and used to mix with mulberry silk to make such fabrics as *chou* (a kind of crêpe de Chine); *yueh huan*, a white lustrous satin; and *chuan*, taffeta and pongee. In this hilly region of Kweichow, where there is not enough level land to support the population, four-fifths of the people came to make their living by producing wild silk.

After the departure of Prefect Ch'ên Yü-tien, the wild-silk industry he established continued to flourish and Tsun-i, once a very poor prefecture, became the richest in the Province. Finally some 80 or 90 years later, during the reign of the Manchu Emperor, Tao Kuang (1821-1850), Chêng Chên, while prefect of Tsun-i, searched the remote mountainous districts and compiled the present treatise, giving complete instructions for the culture of the wild silkworm as practiced in Tsun-i. A commen-

tary by Mou Yu-chih, a native of Tu-shan (in Tu-yün Prefecture) Kweichow, was added and is included in the present reprint.

This record of a persistent and finally successful effort to introduce a new agricultural industry into a remote mountainous district in China is of great value, as it gives striking and conclusive proof of the fact that the leading minds of China have continued in modern times to be as active in their efforts to advance Chinese agriculture as they were in ancient times.

This little work is a good example of the detailed treatises designed to improve Chinese crop practices that have been published by the Chinese for more than a thousand years, many of them written by high officials, some of them with contributions from famous Emperors.

It is possible that the present treatise on wild-silk culture might be worth our attention in this country, as there are large areas in Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas as well as in Washington, Oregon, and California covered with a more or less dense growth of oak trees allied to those used in China as food for the wild silkworms.

The oak-eating silkworms feed on the leaves still on the trees and are so hardy that they can endure frosts and winds that would kill the more delicate mulberry silkworms.

One of the most interesting Chinese accessions of the past year is the *Yün nan p'ci chêng chih*, compiled by Wang Lo-shan, a scholar of Yünnan, who in 1828-29 served in a bureau concerned with compiling the provincial gazetteer. This is a collection of writings concerning Yünnan, which was said by the famous statesman and scholar, Yüan Yüan, and I Hsin-nung, the civil governor of Yünnan, to comprise the chief ordinances and historical records of Yünnan. Accordingly they ordered it edited and printed. Ch'a Lin prepared it for publication in 1831.

History, natural history, and ethnology of Yünnan.

The preface to the reprint, written in 1910 by Yeh Er-k'ai, refers to the wholesale destruction of books and printing blocks that occurred during the Mohammedan rebellion of 1856-1873, when a large part of the Province

was laid waste. The second preface of the reprint, dated 1910 and written by Ch'ên Ying-ch'ang, states that only a single copy of the *Yün nan p'ei chêng chih* could be found; it was in the private library of Ch'in Shui-t'ang.

Another important compilation of the records of Yünnan, the *Tien chêng* of Wang Ch'ou-wu, that was printed earlier, likewise became very rare and was reprinted by order of the Governor General of Yünnan. The Library of Congress has a copy of this work.

The *Yün nan p'ei chêng chih* proves to be a most interesting and valuable work containing an enormous body of records concerning southwest China, some of them dating back to the Han dynasty at the beginning of the Christian era and up to the Ch'ing or Manchu dynasty. Works concerning Yünnan alone are usually reprinted in full, and in works of more general scope the chapters concerning Yünnan are alone reprinted. In all, the work fills 21 books bound in 18 volumes. It was printed in 1914 on semitranslucent bark paper, somewhat resembling that often used in Korean and Japanese books. Each page has 10 columns of 21 characters and measures about 14 by 21 centimeters. The blocks are new and the printing for the most part good. The present reprint makes up part 10 of the historical section of the *Yün nan ts'ung shu* recently published by the Provincial Press of Yünnan. Dr. Joseph F. Rock, who has for some years secured rare Chinese, Tibetan, and Nashi books for the Library of Congress, secured this work last year and presented it to the Library. It includes numerous articles that deal with the native tribes and with the natural history and products of southwest China. Some of these articles date back to the T'ang dynasty. Among these is the *Wei hsi wên chien lu* by Yu Ch'ing-yüan, a writer of the Ch'ing dynasty. It concerns "Things seen or heard in Wei-hsi," a locality in Likiang Prefecture. This is the region largely occupied by the Nashi people whose remarkable pictographic books secured for the Library of Congress by Doctor Rock were noted in the report for 1924 and again more fully in the report for 1930. Much

information is given in this work about the so-called barbarian tribes and their products and industries.

Doctor Rock is also having copied for the Library of Congress the Chinese records regarding the Nashi people. He has found an ancient Chinese manuscript giving an account of the 29 Nashi Kings, all members of the Mu family, and with the permission of the family has copied the text and photographed the 30 plates, of which he has sent 3 sample prints.

*Catalogue of
Nashi picto-
graphic books.*

Thanks to Doctor Rock, the Library of Congress is rapidly acquiring a very good working library on Yün-nan and on the exceedingly interesting native tribes that live there.

KOREAN ACCESSIONS

The outstanding Korean accession of the past year is a gift by Prof. M. Shirai, of Tokyo, of a famous old work on floriculture, the *Yang hoa sho rok* by Kang Heui-an (*tzu* Kyeng-Oo, *hao* In-chai) who died in 1464 A. D. This treatise was found among his papers and published with his other literary works in the *Chin san shei ko*—a 2-volume work containing the literary writings of Kang Heui-an, of his father Kang Shek-tek, and of his grandfather Kang Hoi-paik who passed his examinations in 1376 and at once entered the service of the King of Korea. The preface, written by the author's famous younger brother, Kang Heui-maing, Prince of Chin san, and Minister of War, is dated 1474. It states that his brother died in 1464 and that nine years afterwards, in 1473, when he visited the deserted and weed-grown flower garden he was so much moved that he searched for and found the present work which he added to the literary works of the family, the *Chin san shei ko*, which was doubtless published in 1474, the date of Kang Heui-maing's preface.

*A fifteenth cen-
tury Korean
treatise on
flowers and their
culture.*

Although Kang Heui-an did not attain high rank as a government official, he must have been known at the court as a master of calligraphy, since he wrote the characters from which a font of movable copper types was cast in 1455 (the fifth made by royal order, the others dating from 1407, 1420, 1434, and 1452).

The author's preface states that in 1449, after his term as an official in the Board of Civil Offices ended, he was promoted to be assistant magistrate of the Ton nyeng district. Here, as he says:

I was without any official duties; so after my morning visit to my superior and after visiting my parents, I would leave other matters unfinished while I occupied myself every day with the culture of flowers.

Relatives and old friends shared with him any rare plants they obtained.

Morning and evening I examined them to determine whether their nature was such as to need moisture or dryness; also whether they required irrigation or exposure to the sun.

His assiduous cultivation and close study of plants led to the conviction that "each plant follows its own nature and disposition, whereas intelligent beings exhaust their minds and tire their bodies in the effort to oppose nature and to obscure (or injure) their characteristics."

This fifteenth-century treatise on floriculture, written by a Korean scholar of distinguished family, shows many marks of originality due, without doubt, to the author's intimate knowledge of the plants he describes. He treats of 15 kinds of flowers, but uses the term flowers in a wide sense to mean ornamental plants, since he includes the pine and the fir along with flowering plants such as the chrysanthemum, camellia, rose, and orange. He purposely omitted the peonies, as the tree peony had been treated fully by the famous Chinese scholar, Ou-yang Hsiu, of the Sung dynasty, while the herbaceous peony had been written up by another Sung dynasty scholar, Wang Kuan. His keen interest in new plants is shown by the fact that he includes in his work the Japanese azalea introduced into Korea in 1450, only 14 years before his death.

In spite of the reverence paid in Korea as well as in China to the ancient Chinese writers, Kang Heui-an did not hesitate to contradict the ancient statement of Yen Ying (the famous statesman who died B. C. 493): "If the sweet orange (*chü*) is grown north of the river

(Yangtze Kiang) it reverts to the trifoliate orange (*Chih*)." He first quotes in opposition the Chinese scholar Li Jên-lao, who saw in the Imperial gardens sweet orange trees 10 feet high bearing abundant, well-formed fruits. These orange trees had been sent from the southern Provinces. Kang Heui-an then states that on new year's day 1443, the King presented him and other guests at a banquet with several dishes of kumquats.

I obtained more than several tens of fruit, and returned home with them in order to present them to my parents. I planted seeds in two or three pots and when spring came all put forth twigs. Their branches and leaves, compared with those grown in the south, were no different.

Besides treating of 15 flowering or ornamental plants, the *Yang hou sho rok* has at the end eight short chapters on methods of caring for flowers, with a final chapter covering one folio giving the author's reasons for writing the present treatise. On being asked by a friend:

Why do you torture your body and exhaust your strength, and, though pleasing your eye, yet deceive your mind by becoming a slave to material things?

The author replied, giving a philosophical defense of research:

I have observed that the things which fill the world are limitless and countless. There are mysteries and profundities, but each has its principle. If these principles are not exhaustively investigated, knowledge of them cannot be obtained. Therefore, *Defense of research.* although as insignificant as a plant or a tree, one should in each case search for its principle and in each instance trace back to its fundamentals. Utilizing this knowledge one can not lack comprehension, and using our minds we can not lack penetration.

Then he speaks of his favorite plants, the lonely and scattered pines "that stand at the head of the thousand plants and hundred trees," the hermit chrysanthemum, the flowering plum of lofty character, etc., and goes on to say:

As these are fitted to be the friends of the sages, they always dwell in their eyes and become realistic in their minds. None can be neglected and abandoned in the far distance. As the virtues of these things become my virtues, are not their benefits very great, and are not their purposes grand?

To possess a great mansion with fine carpets, to carry pearls of azure, play pan pipes, and search to please the mind and eye is equivalent to cutting off one's span of life and to manifest pride and sordidness and nothing more. Why can not you realize that this would be a waste of your purpose in life and an injury to yourself?

His friend replied "Your words shall be my guide."

Signs are not lacking to indicate that we, too, might profit by the advice of this Korean scholar who, 50 years before Columbus discovered the New World, writes this stirring defense of his assiduous cultivation and study of flowers.

The manuscript copy of Kang Heui-an's Treatise on the Culture of Flowers was presented to the Library of Congress last year by Prof. M. Shirai, to whom the collections in Washington owe many valuable Japanese, Korean, and Chinese works. The manuscript sent to us was copied from another manuscript said to have been transcribed from the *Chin san shei ko* of which a copy exists in the Royal Library at Seoul, according to Courant (Bibl. coréenne 1:300). It is clearly written in black india ink on white paper and makes a small volume of 36 folios. This copy includes the marginal notes written on Prof. Shirai's transcription which, he writes, are without doubt in the handwriting of the former owner of the book, the Japanese naturalist Matsuoka Joan, the teacher of the famous naturalist Ono Ranzan (born 1730 A. D.), who, in 1811, was called to the chair of materia medica in a medical college founded in Tokyo in 1765 by Taki Angen.

Matsuoka Joan's notes are in many cases helpful in getting a clear understanding of Kang Huei-an's meaning and in some cases contribute new information of interest. Their presence adds to the value of the copy of the *Yang hoa sho rok* now added to our large collection of Korean literature. The full title of this work as given in the author's preface is *Chieng chien yang hoa rok*. The first two characters are an old name for Chin chou, the ancestral home of Kang Heui-an. The title is given in this form by Courant (Bibl. coréenne 3:124)

who lists the plants treated in it but gives no information about its place or date of printing nor where he saw it. The copy presented by Professor Shirai has the title shortened by omitting the author's birth-place, Chieng chien, but the character *sho*, small, has been added, making the title read "Minor Treatise on Flower Culture." In spite of this the copy contains 9 chapters in 5½ folios (mostly on the methods of planting and caring for flowers) which are not mentioned by Courant.

Among the Japanese books exhibited by the Japanese Government at the Louisiana Purchase International Exposition in 1904 and given to the Smithsonian Institution after the close of the exposition, are a number of rare and interesting herbals and treatises on medicine. These books were turned over to the Library of Congress last year and prove to be very valuable additions to the Japanese collection, already fairly rich in works of this class.

In some ways the most interesting herbal included in this set of books is the *Honzo wamyo* by Fukae Hojin, who is said to have written it in 898-900 A. D. by order of the Emperor. The present edition has a preface by Tamba Genkan dated 1796 A. D., but according to Whitney's list of Japanese and Chinese medical and botanical works, it was published in 1798.

The work gives notes on 1,025 medicaments, mostly plants. Tamba Genkan states in his preface that he found a manuscript copy of this work in the Imperial Library and secured permission to copy it. As he was a very famous physician and a Chinese scholar of note, better known by his pen name, Taki Geizan, he was very well qualified to edit and publish the old manuscript copy of *Honzo wamyo*.

As the name of the work indicates, it is a list of the Japanese names of herbs and other medicines. The names are arranged in the *i-ro-ha* order of the Japanese syllabary and each name gives the Chinese character name with references to source works, pronunciation, etc. According to Tamba Genkan, the work was based primarily

*Japanese
herbals.*

on a revised edition of the *T'ang pên ts'ao*, but it contains also many strange names in regional dialects taken from Chinese works, now lost, of the T'ang, Sui and earlier dynasties. It had become so rare as to be almost unknown to Japanese scholars when it was found in the Imperial Library and reprinted. It is likely to yield valuable light on the early Chinese provincial names of plants, both wild and cultivated.

The work is in 2 books of 59 and 56 folios, well printed on mulberry paper. There are 9 columns of 20 characters on each page and a printed commentary is often given above the upper margin. There are a few manuscript notes in vermilion ink by some unknown former owner.

*The first truly
Japanese scientific
work on
materia medica.
Kaibara Ekken's
Herbal.*

Another interesting item is the *Yamato honzo* by Kaibara Atsunobu now universally called Kaibara Ekken. It consists of the main work in 16 books bound in 20 volumes published in 1709 A. D.; a supplement *Yamato honzo fu roku*, by Kaibara Atsunobu, in 2 volumes, without date of publication; and a second supplement consisting of 3 books of illustrations of the plants and animals treated in the work, published in 1715. All three parts have the same publisher.

Kaibara Ekken was one of the great intellectual leaders of Japan, and was in some ways to Japan what Benjamin Franklin was to this country. He had the courage to defy tradition and urge the use of the Japanese language for other works than poems and popular novels. Of Kaibara, Prof. Mitsutaro Shirai says:

Kaibara Ekiken, or Ek'ken, was born in 1630 and died in 1714. He was a universal genius. He was at the same time philosopher, man of letters, physician, geographer, historian, agronomist, and naturalist. He wrote on 60 different subjects in 270 volumes, among which we find a treatise on garden flowers in 5 volumes, on vegetables in 3 volumes, and on the natural history of Japan entitled *Yamato Honzō*, in 18 volumes. (A Brief History of Botany in Old Japan, p. 5.)

He was 79 years old in 1708 when he wrote the preface to this work. He says:

My years veer toward my second childhood and I am in the evening of life, so I can not wait many years gradually to revise

and correct it. The defects of my crude handiwork can not be hidden. The way to search for knowledge is to go from coarse to fine and from the narrow to the broad. The beginner may use this as a stepping-stone to more thorough and extensive knowledge.

The preface is written in Chinese, but the text is in Japanese—a daring innovation in the year 1708. The names of plants and other remedial substances are given in Chinese characters with the Japanese pronunciation indicated by side kana.

The main work treats 1,360 items, of which 772 are taken from older herbals, 203 are taken from other writings, while 358 Japanese and 29 foreign medicines are treated here for the first time. The first supplement contains notes on 214 herbs, 41 birds, 72 sea animals, and 72 insects. Every item mentioned is illustrated in the second supplement.

As has been mentioned in the report for 1919, the Library of Congress has a very large collection of the works of Kaibara Ekken—doubtless the largest to be found outside of Japan. Although there are other copies of the *Yamato honzo* in the Japanese collection, this copy is of unusual value, as it is complete with both supplements and is in a good state of preservation.

A work purporting to be an enlarged edition of the *Yamato honzo* is entitled *Kwo yamato honzo*, by Naōumi (or Shinkai) Ryu (pen name Genshu), in 10 volumes with a preface dated 1755 and a supplement, *Betsu roku*, of 2 books in 2 volumes with a preface dated 1757. The author in his plan of the work belittles Kaibara Ekken, accusing him of not being a specialist on herbals and of writing in too diffuse a style, and also criticizes his failure to give the Chinese names of plants and other medicaments.

Takegawa Yukinobu, the writer of the postface, dated 1757, goes far to discredit the author. He begins by saying:

Shinkai lacked restraint and was fond of wine. People regarded him as mad. But he had a passionate liking for herbals and wrote books in order to amuse himself. People all said just consider a man of this type writing such a work! Its falsity must be obvious.

The apologist who wrote the postface concedes all this but quotes a sentence in the Chinese Book of History, "The foolish by thinking become wise" (Legge, Chinese Classics III, pt. 2, p. 500), and then goes on to say:

In Shinkai's literary labors on his herbal we see his capacity for thought . . . the reader must also put aside the parts concerning which he has doubts. Therefore, I write this postface in order to avoid the ridicule of critical people.

The eccentric author of the *Kwo yamato honzo* follows the example of Kaibara Ekken in writing his text in Japanese and the prefaces in Chinese. The *Kwo yamato honzo* is apparently an attempt to supplement the *Yamato honzo* and not to enlarge it; in spite of its ambitious title it has less than half the bulk of the *Yamato honzo*.

Many items treated in Kaibara's work seem to be omitted altogether in the *Kwo yamato honzo*. It is a valuable addition to our large Kaibara collection and reveals, both directly and indirectly, much of importance about the great influence exerted on Japanese thought by Kaibara Ekken.

A work of unusual interest on the Chinese and Japanese names of plants is the *Somoku bengi* by Uchiyama Kakujun in three books bound in four volumes. The preface is dated 1758, yet the copy at hand is said to be a new edition printed at Kyoto in 1759, only one year after the original edition was published. This work is a critical work on the names of drugs and contains much interesting matter. A translation made by Mr. Michael J. Hagerty of the discussion in this work on the names of oranges and on the kinds of dried orange peel (*Ch'ên p'i* and *Ch'ing p'i*) discussed in herbals shows that Uchiyama Kakujun had a good knowledge of the leading Chinese writings on the citrus fruits, although his conclusion that the *mi kan* or honey mandarin orange is the same as the fruit known to the ancient Chinese writers as *chü* may be open to question. He does not hesitate to state that Li Shih-chên, the author of the famous herbal, *Pên ts'ao kang mu*, is wrong in stating that the *chü* is a tight-skinned orange. He is familiar with Han Yen-chih's treatise on oranges (see annual report for 1923), but

Critical study of
Chinese and
Japanese plant
names.

thinks it inadequate to establish the identity of the citrus varieties it discusses. If other plants are discussed as intelligently as is citrus the *Somoku bengi* can be consulted to advantage by all who are engaged in critical studies of Chinese and Japanese crop and drug plants. This work is written entirely in Chinese and is a typical old-style Japanese book printed from wooden blocks on bark paper.

Another similar work on the names of plants and other substances used in medicine is the *Ko kei honzo yaku mei biko*, a revised edition made by Yamazumi Ennen of the *Honzo yaku mei biko wakan sho* by Tamba Yorimasa (or Yorisato). Tamba Yorimasa's preface to the original edition was dated 1806, and that of Yamazumi Ennen's teacher, Mizuno Kogyo, in the revised edition was dated 1830. The work was published in Kyoto in 1831 in seven volumes. This work is in Japanese and Chinese with the names of plants and other drugs arranged according to the Japanese *i-ro-ha* syllabary order, the names being given both in *katakana* and in Chinese characters. According to the preface to the revised edition, it is much more detailed and accurate than the original edition.

The most voluminous Japanese herbal extant is among the works transferred to the Library of Congress by the Smithsonian Institution. It is the *Honzo tsukan*, by Maeda Toshiyasu, without preface or table of contents, and even without the colophon usually found at the end of all Japanese works to show the date and place of publishing and the name of the publisher. It is evidently not a very old work, and is beautifully printed with very black ink on good white paper in perfect condition. It consists of 45 books bound in 33 volumes. A brief notice of this work found in a recent Japanese bibliographic work *Kokusho kaidai* by Samora Hachiro states that it should contain 56 books and that a biography of the author can be found in *Keimo chufu zukai*. (Illustrated treatise on entomology.)

The "plan of the work" states that the author has searched assiduously in all classes of Japanese literature,

Honzo tsukan the most voluminous herbal extant.

including poems and ballads, for references to the plants discussed in the *Honzo tsukan*, which means literally a "Universal concatenation herbal." He arranged all the quotations chronologically under the various plants, beginning with the Chinese, then the Japanese which are usually much more voluminous. This extraordinarily voluminous work treats exclusively the group of medicinal plants known in the Chinese classification as mountain herbs, among which are included such important drug plants as ginseng and licorice.

If the whole of the Chinese and Japanese old-style materia medica were treated on the same scale, it would make an enormously bulky work. Without doubt it is a valuable mine of information and it evidently represents the life work of a most industrious compiler.

No description of *Honzo tsukan* is given in Prof. Shirai's *Nippon hakubutsu gaku nenpyo* (A Chronological Table of Natural History in Japan), Tokyo, 1908, although a work having a similar title, *Honzo tsukan shozu*, is noted as published in 1853. It contains illustrations of six plants, all of the mountain-herb class of the Chinese herbalists. Doubtless these illustrations were intended to supplement the *Honzo tsukan*.

Maeda Toshiyasu was the feudal lord of the To-yama clan and died at the age of 60 in 1859. His successors received the title of count at the time of the restoration in 1868.

A number of medical treatises were turned over to the Library of Congress along with the herbals by the Smithsonian Institution. One of these of more than usual interest is the *Seiko shoko* by Hara Genyo; it is a treatise on hydrophobia with an appendix on rat, snake, and insect bites.

The preface by Fukawa Suida, dated 1820, states that the *Seiko shoko* has already been circulating in the world for a long time. (It was published in 1796, according to Whitney.)

In 1819 the author came to stay in Kyoto and gave Fukawa Suida money to reprint the work and permission to "translate" it into Japanese. The "translation" as

carried out left the original Chinese text unchanged, merely adding phonetic Japanese syllabic signs alongside of verbs to spell the tense forms and occasional numerals at the sides of some of the Chinese characters to indicate the order in which they should be read in Japanese. The text could now be read in a very special highly-sinified sort of Japanese often used in old Japan. Although the preface of this "translated" edition is dated 1820 our copy was printed in 1836.

The chapter on cauterization for dog bites states that such treatment was recommended by ancient Chinese treatises on medicine, as well as by more recent Chinese works. One authority quoted says, "Those who will not consent to cauterization will not be cured." Usually the cauterization is performed by cleaning out the scar to cause blood to flow and then burning it with punk (made from *Artemesia*). This must be done for one hundred days! Is it possible that the virus of hydrophobia can be destroyed by the heat of cauterization?

The most interesting Japanese accession of the past year is a facsimile reproduction in photogravure of one of the two surviving scrolls of the great Japanese manuscript encyclopedia, the *Hifuyaku* (or *Hifu-ryaku*), compiled by imperial order by Shigeno Sadanushi in 831 A. D. The original scroll is the property of Ichiro Tokutomi, the well-known proprietor of the *Kokumin shimbun*, a leading newspaper of Tokyo, and was reproduced for private circulation only. Thanks to the good offices of Prof. M. Shirai a copy of this reproduction was secured at nominal cost. This scroll is No. 864 (the *Hifuyaku* consisted of 1,000 scrolls) and is the second of three dealing with the "Hundred cereals." It treats of the five principal kinds of millet and quotes voluminously from ancient Chinese works, some of them not now extant. As the different millets are among the most important cereals cultivated in ancient times in China, and as there has been much confusion as to the identity of the five principal kinds of millet and of their numerous varieties, it is probable that a critical study of this scroll

*Hydrophobia
cured by cauter-
ization.*

*Very ancient
agricultural
treatise in the
oldest Japanese
encyclopedia.*

of the *Hifuyaku* might be very helpful in clearing up this confusion.

At any rate this beautifully reproduced scroll with the clearly written text complete and in perfect condition is perhaps the oldest strictly agricultural treatise extant in its original form.

In many cases Chinese characters are used in forms not now current, and in some cases the quotations from ancient Chinese works do not agree with those given in modern Chinese works. These quotations are in many cases elucidated by the Japanese editor—presumably Shigeno Sadanushi. Careful research will be needed to discover the meaning of the divergencies in the texts here reproduced from those now current. Doubtless some are mere copyists' errors, but others may very likely prove to correct current readings of ancient texts. The present text is reproduced in folded sheets, but in the original form was a scroll 50 feet long.

The other surviving scroll of the *Hifuyaku* was presented to the Library of Congress by Prof. Shirai in facsimile reproduction in photogravure, as noted in the report for 1928. It seems that the 1,000 scrolls that comprised the manuscript encyclopedia had a total length of something like 10 miles, to judge by the two scrolls that are still extant.

As usual, I have had, in the preparation of the above notes, the invaluable help of Mr. Michael J. Hagerty, who has made translations of prefaces and of unusually interesting parts of the text with the help of Lin Wei. He has also contributed valuable critical comment on many of the works here noted. I have also had the help in preparing notes on the Japanese items of Mr. Saburo Katsura, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and of Dr. Shio Sakanishi, of the Library of Congress.

DIVISION OF SEMITIC LITERATURE

(From the report of the chief, Doctor SCHAPIRO)

Accessions.

Through the Vollbehr collection of incunabula now in the possession of the Library the Hebraica and Judaica

of this division have been enriched by a number of rare items. There were found 11 Hebrew incunabula and some 20 Judaica, all in perfect condition and some in their original bindings.

The number of books printed in Hebrew during the fifteenth century was relatively small compared with the total output. While there are said to be nearly 40,000 incunabula in other languages, the Hebraica known to be in existence are only a little over 100. The date at which printing in Hebrew began cannot be definitely established. In general, Hebrew incunabula do not bear a date at all before 1482. But from that time onward until 1492, during which decade two-thirds of them were produced, most are dated. It is, however, asserted with some certainty that no Hebrew book was printed prior to 1475, and that with the exception of *Arba'a Turim*, by Jacob ben Asher, printed by David and Samuel Ibn Nachmias in Constantinople, 1494, all of the fifteenth century Hebrew books were produced in the Italian and Iberian Peninsulas. The fact that Hebrew printing, although the invention of movable type was welcomed enthusiastically by Hebrew scholars and scribes, started about two decades later, and that not one single Hebrew work was printed in the land where printing originated, is ascribed to the persecutions and expulsions of the Jews in that period. Moreover, several printers of Hebrew incunabula in Italy were of German origin, as the Sencinos Hayyim ha-Levi, Abraham Jedidiah, Joseph and Azriel Gunzenhäuser. They sought their abode where they might fulfill the "holy task" of introducing the "holy tongue" to the light of the press. The difficult circumstances which thus attended the beginnings of Hebrew printing have given its products a special rarity value. The acquisition of 11 perfect Hebrew incunabula is therefore highly gratifying. They constitute a substantial addition to those already in the Library.

The Hebrew incunabula contained in the Vollbehr collection are as follows:

Perush al ha-Torah (commentary on the Pentateuch), by RaLBaG, i. e., Rabbi Levi ben Gershon, known also as Gersonides

(1288-1344). Mantua, Abraham ben Solomon Conat and Abraham Jedidiah of Cologne. ca. 1476.

Behinath ha-olam (a didactic poem with an anonymous commentary), by Jedaiiah ben Abraham Bedarshi (14th cent.). Soncino, Joshua Solomon Soncino, 1484.

Pirke Aboth. The Sayings of the Fathers, with Moses ben Maimon's commentary translated from the Arabic into Hebrew by Samuel ben Judah Ibn Tibbon. Soncino, Joshua Solomon Soncino, ca. 1484.

Sefer Ikkarim (on the principles of Judaism), by Joseph Albo (15th cent.). Soncino, Joshua Solomon Soncino, 1485.

Neblim aḥronim. The later prophets (Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the 12 minor prophets) with the commentary of Rabbi David Kimchi (known also as RoDaK). Soncino, Joshua Solomon Soncino, ca. 1485.

Mishle. Proverbs with the commentary of Immanuel ben Solomon ha-Romi. Naples, Hayyim Halevi Ashkenazi, 1486.

Maḥzor. Festival prayers (Roman rite). Volume 2. Casal Maggiore, Joshua Solomon Soncino, 1486. Volume 1 was issued by the same printer in Soncino, 1485.

Sefer Mizwoth Gadol, called SeMaG. (Code expounding the Mosaic law according to the Talmudic tradition) by Moses ben Jacob of Coucy. Soncino, Gershon ben Moses Soncino, 1488. First book printed by G. Soncino.

Kol-bo. (Collection of rites and ceremonies.) Naples, unknown printer, ca. 1490.

Sefer Agur (code of rites and customs), by Jacob Baruch ben Judah Landau. Naples, Joseph ben Jacob of Gunzenhäuser, ca. 1490.

Sefer ha-shorashim (Hebrew dictionary of the Bible) by David ben Joseph Kimchi. Naples, Isaac ben Judah Ibn Catorzi, 1491.

*Incunabula
Judaica.*

The incunabula Judaica of the Vollbehr collection—i. e., fifteenth century books of Jewish interest printed in other languages than Hebrew—deal mostly with topics of a controversial character. Included among them are several curiosa. Of special historic value, however, are the anti-Semita, some of which deserve notice here: Iohannes Mathias Tuberinus. *Relatio de Simone puero tridentino*. Santorso, Giovanni of Reno, 1475. This is a poem based on the assassination of the 3-year-old Simon of Trent, and charging the Jews with ritual murder. It is contemporaneous with the murder which occurred in Trent in 1475; Petrus Niger. *Tractatus contra perfidos Judaeos*. Esslingen, Conrad Fyner, 1476. This book is the first to use Hebrew type in Germany, per-

mission having been given by the Bishop of Ratisbon, who suspended the censorship of the church for this purpose. The author, a Dominican, was a violent anti-Jewish writer, and in this work he brings to bear all his scholarship and all his spite against the Jews and the Talmud; *Petrus Brutus. Victoria contra iudaeos.* Venice, Simon Bevilaqua, 1489. This is one of the early anti-Semitic tracts published in Venice; Alfonso de Spina. *Fortalicium fidei contra iudeos saracenos aliosque christiane fidei inimicos.* Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 1494. One of the earliest anti-Semitic publications, which includes not only a presentation as truth of all accusations hitherto directed against the Jews but also against Islam and other doctrines held to be opposed to Christianity. Spina is credited with the idea of introducing the Inquisition into Spain; *Pharetra fidei catholice sive idonea disputatio inter Christianos et Judeos.* Armory of the Catholic faith in case of sufficient dispute between the Christians and Jews. Leipzig, Melchior Lotter, 1499. Mention should also be made of the well-known *Epistola* by Samuel Maroccanus, known also by his Arabic name Samuel Abu Nasr Ibn Abbas, who lived in the twelfth century. Samuel, a son of Judah Ibn Abbas of Fez, studied philosophy, mathematics, and medicine, and in order to complete his studies traveled in Irak, Syria, Azerbaijan, and Kohistan. In the city of Maragha he claimed to have had two visions in which Mohammed appeared to him. He thereupon embraced Islam. Then he composed a polemical treatise, the *Confutation of the Jews*, in which he points out that from time to time the abrogation of the law is necessary, and that in fact it has often occurred in Judaism. He attempts to demonstrate the prophetic character of Jesus and of Mohammed. He affirms that the Jews of his time possess the Torah of Ezra and not that of Moses, and that too many laws have been added by the sages of the Mishnah and the Gemara. Upon the basis of this work there was compiled in the fifteenth century the celebrated anti-Jewish writing *Epistola Samuelis Maroccani*, translated from the Arabic. The popularity of this tract is evidenced

by the fact that it went through numerous editions in Latin and was translated into many other tongues. This unique work is represented in the Vollbehr collection by 10 Latin translations, beginning with the edition entitled *Epistola; rationes breues ad reprobandos Iudaeorum errores*. Naples, Sixtus Riessinger, ca. 1474.

The limited funds do not allow of an extensive expansion of Semitic material. Recommendations for acquisitions are made only for books of a scholarly or indispensable reference character. The purchase of modern works of general interest is restricted, although demands for such material are frequent. Under these circumstances, additions to modern Hebrew and Yiddish literature are recruited chiefly through copyright, exchange, and gift. However, the books coming in from these sources show a steady annual increase. Personal contacts made by the chief of this division with authors and publishers, leading to the latter sending in their publications, also account for the constant increase in gifts.

Tuska collection. Notable among the gifts during the past fiscal year was a collection of several hundred volumes from the estate of the Rev. Simon Tuska, which his son, Benjamin Tuska, Esq., of New York City, has presented to us. This collection consists mainly of Hebraica and Judaica. Among the Hebraica were found the Babylonian Talmud edition in 40 volumes of Prag, 1839-1846; Moses ben Maimon's Mishnah Torah in eight folio volumes, Wien, 1835-1842; several editions of the Midrash; liturgical and ritual books, such as Siddurim, Maḥzorim, Selichoth, editions of Haggadah shel Pesach, etc., some of which belong to the early Hebraica Americana; and a number of out-of-print Hebrew books and pamphlets published on this continent. The Judaica, however, constitute the larger part of the collection. Most of them are in German and of a genuine scholarly nature. They deal with various phases of Jewish learning: Bible criticism and exegesis, Mishnah and Talmud, Jewish history, literature, philosophy, archæology, language, etc., and include the standard works of Abraham Geiger, Leopold Zunz, Heinrich Graetz, Marcus Jost, Adolph Jellinek, and Julius Fürst.

Intrinsically valuable are some volumes of early Anglo-Jewish periodicals published in this country, as well as some early German periodicals devoted exclusively to Jewish learning which were published in Germany.

If a man is to be judged by the books he reads and owns, the owner of this collection was evidently a person of wide culture and scholarly attainments, imbued with a deep love for the *Wissenschaft des Judentums*. Indeed, Rev. Simon Tuska was not only a prominent preacher and teacher but was also a scholar and writer. Born in 1835, he came as a lad to this country and was educated in the city of Rochester, N. Y., where his father, Dr. Mordecai Tuska, held the position of rabbi. While pursuing his studies at the local university, he was also enrolled as a student in the Baptist Theological Seminary of Rochester. Upon graduation he taught for a time in the State normal school at Brockport, N. Y., the well-known novelist of her day, Mary J. Holmes, being one of his devoted pupils. After occupying the post of instructor in Hebrew at the Union Theological Seminary of New York City for a short while, he went abroad for postgraduate work, and also studied under Zacharias Frankel and Heinrich Graetz in Breslau, Germany, two of the most renowned Hebrew scholars of that time. Returning from abroad Simon Tuska was called as rabbi to Memphis, Tenn., where he remained till his early death on December 30, 1870.

Widely known as a frequent contributor to various periodicals, Rev. Simon Tuska was the author of several books, and numerous addresses and sermons of his were published in pamphlet form. Belonging to the reform wing of Judaism, he was closely associated with the group of pioneers at whose head were Isaac M. Wise and Max Lilienthal.

Over 100 Yiddish books published in Soviet Russia were received last year. As in the past few years, the division of documents uses its good offices to obtain from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics the Yiddish, along with the other Russian material, in exchange for Government publications. These new accessions provide ample data for the student of conditions in the Soviets,

Yiddish literature.

especially of problems affecting Russian Jewry and other minorities. Their wide scope is indicated by such features as the collective agricultural settlements, industrial training, local autonomy, education, religion, folklore, language, etc. Students of the Yiddish literature and language will find the marked changes of theme, style, and orthography most interesting. As stated in a previous report, the Yiddish books printed in present-day Russia dealing with the political, social, and economic life, as well as those in the field of belles-lettres, are notable both for their intrinsic and historic value.

The regrouping of the Hebrew material in this division to insure a closer subject classification has been continued. The work begun in the complex field of Talmudic literature has progressed considerably. During the past year special care has been given to the Hebrew commentaries on the Talmud, which occupy a prominent place. These commentaries, composed continuously over centuries and hailing from many lands, are very numerous.

*Talmud commen-
taries.*

The Talmud, as a monumental work embodying the mental labors of the ancient Hebrew teachers during a period of about 800 years, became the subject of study and instruction in the Diaspora almost from the very day of its conclusion. However, at this time, about 500 of the common era, and for several centuries later, no need for the writing of commentaries was felt. The traditional literature was still fresh in the memory of scholars, and it is not until the ninth century that we find traces of their composition. In the writings of the scholars of that century there are found textual comments, paraphrases, and glosses, elucidations of obscure and disputed points, and lexical definitions of difficult terms. But the writing of commentaries on the Talmud as a widespread practice actually begins with the eleventh century, when Rashi (1040-1105), the famous French commentator of the Bible, wrote his commentary on the entire Talmud. This was soon followed by a number of supplementary works known as Tosafoth, written by subsequent commentators partly as emendatory and partly as explanatory of Rashi's commentary. The Tosafoth included in the pres-

ent editions are taken from various collections and are noted for their dialectic method, which displays great acumen. Originating in the German and French schools, and later adopted by the Spanish and Arabic, this method found in the following centuries its brilliant representatives in Spain as well as in Turkey. In the Hebrew literature the commentators flourishing from the eleventh to the sixteenth century are known as seniors, while the post-fifteenth century commentators are called juniors. The works of the seniors have often been reprinted and were themselves the subject of supercommentaries. The writings of the juniors are characterized by various new methods of comment, adopted chiefly through the influence of Jacob Pollak (*d.* 1530), of Poland, that country which has been for a very long period the principal center for the study of the Talmud and has produced numerous contributions in this field.

Both the commentaries of the seniors and the juniors are well represented in our Hebrew collection. Some of them extend over the whole Talmud, or over the greater part of it; others confine themselves exclusively to one or the other of the six orders into which it is divided; others again deal only with single tractates. Now that they have been assembled and classified, it appears that the representative works of the foremost Talmudic scholars are found there. Besides Rashi and Tosafoth, which are appended to all editions of the Talmud, we may cite here a few of the outstanding authors of each century whose principal works are contained in the Hebrew collection: Gershom ben Judah, Nissim ben Jacob, Hananeel ben Hushiel, of the eleventh century; Moses ben Maimon, Samuel ben Meir, Jacob Tam, Isaac ben Nathan, Joseph Ibn Migas, of the twelfth century; Moses ben Nahman (Ramban), Menahem ben Solomon (Meiri), Solomon ben Abraham Adreth (Rashba), Meir of Rothenburg, of the thirteenth century; Asher ben Jehiel; Yomtob ben Abraham Ishbili (Ritba), Nissim ben Reuben of Gerona, of the fourteenth century; Isaac Aboab, of the fifteenth century; Jacob be-Rab, Solomon Luria (Reshal), Bezaleel Ashkenazi, Joseph Ibn Ezra, Meir Lublin, of the six-

teenth century; Samuel Edels, Abraham Hayyim Schor, Meir Schiff, Simon Algazi, Solomon Algazi, Samuel Zarfati, Joshua Benveniste, of the seventeenth century; Jacob Joshua Falk, Joseph Theomin, Eleazar Kalir, Ezekiel Landau, Phinehas Horwitz, Meir Eisenstadt, Elijah of Wilna, of the eighteenth century. Of the commentaries written in the nineteenth century those by Moses Sofer, Akiba Eger, Jacob Ettlinger, Asher Cohen, and Solomon Kluger are of special repute. It may be stated in this connection that commentaries on the Talmud have been composed in Hebrew only; in other languages only a few popular tractates have been the subject for commentaries. Unlike the Hebrew Bible, which has been translated and commented upon in almost every civilized tongue, of the Talmud the text has been translated, but no commentaries, either original or translations, have appeared. The scholar engaged in the study of the Talmud is therefore entirely dependent upon the Hebrew sources.

Along with the commentaries were brought together the apocryphal appendixes and the Hebrew introductions to the Talmud.

*Minor treatises
of the Talmud.*

There are a number of tractates which are considered as additions to those contained in the Talmud. They are composed in the form of the Mishnah and treat of ethical, ritual, and liturgical precepts. Generally known as the minor treatises (*Masekhtoth ketanot*), they stand in the same relation to the Talmud as the Apocrypha to the canonical books of the Bible. These apocryphal treatises are appended to Talmud editions, but have also appeared separately in numerous editions, some of them also accompanied by commentaries and by translations. Of the larger works containing several of the minor treatises with commentaries there are in the Hebrew collection such works as *Binyan Yehoshua*, by Joshua Falk ben Isaac, Dyhernfurth, 1788; and *Nahlath Jacob*, by Jacob ben Baruch Naumburg, Fürth, 1793. The principal tractate *Aboth d'Rabbi Nathan* is represented by a number of editions, some having the text alone, others text with commentaries. Of the latter the Library has *Ahabath hesed*, by Abraham ben Samson Witmund, Amster-

dam, 1777; *Aboth ha-rosh*, by Raḥamin Palagi (3 vols.), Salonica-Smyrna, 1862-1878; *Kise rahamin*, by Hayyim Joseph David Azulai, Ungvár, 1868; also the recension of the Aboth d'Rabbi Nathan, which differs considerably from that printed in the Talmud editions published from a manuscript by Solomon Taussig under the title *Neve shalom*, München, 1872; and Solomon Schechter's edition in two recensions from mss. published in Wien, 1887. Of Masektheth Kallah there are the edition with the commentary *Gedulath Mordecai*, Frankfort on the Oder, 1787; and that with the commentary *Tachshite Kallah*, Dyhernfurth, 1789. The two apocryphal tractates which have been more frequently translated are Masektheth Soferim and Masektheth Derekh Erez.

For research and study in the Talmud and its immense literature the introductory works are of the utmost importance and almost indispensable. The need of such auxiliaries was recognized as early as the eleventh century, when Samuel ha-Nagid, of Granada (993-1055), composed the first introduction to the Talmud, entitled *Mebo ha-Talmud*, of which only a part has come down to us. Moses ben Maimon prefaced his famous commentary on the Mishnah with an introduction to the Talmud, with special reference to the Mishnah. Later centuries witnessed, together with the growth of the Rabbinic literature, an increasing number of introductory works. Both the older and the more modern works in this field can be found in our Hebrew collection. The older works, which rank next to those of Ha-Nagid and Maimonides in importance, have, because of their popularity, been several times reissued, together with supplementary annotations and commentaries. There are, among others, *Sefer Kerithuth*, by Samson of Chinon. Constantinople, 1515; Cremona, 1558; Amsterdam, 1709; Warszawa, 1854; *Halikhoth olam*, by Joshua ben Joseph Halevi of Toledo. Hebrew text with Latin translation by Constantin l'Empereur under the title *Clavis Talmudica*, Lugduni Bataavorum, 1634; the editions of Venice (1639), Livorno (1792), and Warsaw (1883), which are accompanied by two complementary works, *Khelile ha-Talmud*, by Joseph Caro, and *Yavin shemuah*, by Solomon Algazi; *Darkhe*

Introductions to the Talmud.

ha-Gemara (also called *Darkhe ha-Talmud*), by Isaac Campanton of Castilia. Venice, 1565; Mantua, 1593; Lemberg, 1851, and the new edition by I. H. Weiss. Wien, 1891. The best modern introductory works are equally well represented on our shelves, such as the *Darkhe ha-Mishnah*, by Z. Frankel, Lipsiae, 1867; Warszawa, 1923; *Mebo ha-Yerushalmi*. Introductio in Talmud Hierosolymitanum, by Z. Frankel, Vratislaviae, 1870; Berolini, 1923; *Mebo ha-Mishnah*, by Jacob Brüll (2 v.). Frankfurt a. M., 1876-85; *Mebo ha-Talmud*, by Zebi Hirsch Chajes. Lemberg, 1845; *ibid.*, by J. M. Rabinowitz. Wilno, 1894; *ibid.*, by Hermann L. Strack (translated from the German). Wilno, 1913, etc. Modern introductions to the Talmud in other languages than Hebrew are found in our Judaica.

DIVISION OF SLAVIC LITERATURE

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

During the year the United States of America has given a very significant attention to Russian affairs and problems. The main cause of this attention was, of course, the fear of Russia's commercial competition with America; but American interest in Russia became broader in its scope, and now leads from the study of Russia's economic development to the study of other important fields of her culture, such as her belles-lettres, fine arts, and science. As a result of this interest about 30 books on Russia's economic conditions and history have been published in this country by American authors during the last 12 months, and about 25 English translations of modern Russian novels and memoirs by Russian authors have appeared at the same time. Some books in these classes scored a considerable success. The number of articles on Russia which have been printed in American periodicals during the same period is far greater. In the field of fine arts the cultivation of Russian music, dance, and drama by America was continued during the last year with unremitting intensity. Russian selections became almost integral parts of American musical and

dancing programs. Russian plays translated into English drew large audiences in New York theaters. Only the study of Russian architecture, painting, and sculpture practically has not as yet attracted much interest in this country, except possibly some interest in Russian icon painting.

All this interest imposes upon the division of Slavic literature of a national library a very difficult task, with a small staff, limited funds, and inadequate shelving space to collect as many important Russian books as possible, to handle them technically in the quickest and the most practical way, and to have them ready for reference use. The task is a quite difficult one, but judging by expressions of appreciation of the division's service received from its users, the division seemingly has not failed to serve the public to their satisfaction.

During the year 1930-31 the collections of the Slavic *Accessions.* division were increased through purchase, exchange, transfer, and gifts by 2,130 books and 3,033 pamphlets, totaling 5,163 publications.

By the end of January, 1931, the librarian concurred in the division's request for larger expenditures for Slavic publications in order to secure many valuable out-of-print books offered for sale in Russia as well as outstanding modern and current publications, authorizing a considerable increase of funds available for purchase of books for the division. Since that time over 1,200 volumes of Slavic, mostly Russian out-of-print, books were acquired.

These books, as well as about 300 volumes acquired between July 1, 1930, and February 1, 1931, may be divided into groups as indicated by side notes.

In this group "*Russkii biograficheskii slovar'*" (the *Dictionaries and encyclopaedias.* Russian biographic dictionary), published in 1896-1918 by the Imperial Russian Historical Society in St. Petersburg, Russia, stands first in importance. The publication resembles dictionaries of national biography published in various countries. The Slavic division had only

11 of 25 volumes published, but has now completed its set by the acquisition of missing parts.

Another very important dictionary acquired during the year is "Tolkovyĭ slovar' zhivogo velikorusskago ūzyka" (dictionary of the spoken living Great-Russian language), by V. I. Dal', fourth edition, volumes 1-4, St. Petersburg, 1912. It is the first complete set of the publication acquired by the Library. The dictionary is considered by linguists and philologists as a unique and precious source for anyone studying the Russian language.

In this group may be mentioned also S. N. Kondakov's "Ūbileinyĭ spravochnik Imperatorskoĭ Akademii Khudozhestv" (jubilee information book of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts), volumes 1-2, St. Petersburg, 1914, published in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary (1764-1914) of the academy's existence, and containing in its second volume short biographies of all the artists graduated from the academy.

The division acquired also very valuable encyclopedias, namely:

(1) "Polnaĭa entsiklopediĭa russkago sel'skago khozĭĭstva" (complete encyclopedia of Russian agriculture), volumes 1-11, Devrien, St. Petersburg, 1900-1905; (2) "Entsiklopediĭa prakticheskoi meditsyny" (encyclopedia of practical medicine), volumes 1-4, Brockhaus-Efron, St. Petersburg, 1907-1910; (3) "Bankovaĭa entsiklopediĭa" (encyclopedia of banking), edited by Prof. L. N. Īasnopol'skiĭ, volumes 1-2, Kief, 1911-1916; and (4) "Dĕtskaĭa entsiklopediĭa" (children's encyclopedia), volumes 1-10, Sytin, Moscow, 1914.

Missing parts of incomplete sets.

During the year the division succeeded in acquiring a considerable stock of out-of-print volumes and parts of the following serial publications:

(1) "Russkaĭa istoricheskaiĭa biblioteka, izdavaemaiĭa Arkheograficheskoiĭ kommissiĕi" (Russian historical library published by the archeographic commission), volumes 1-39, St. Petersburg, 1872-1927 (a complete set of published volumes with 18 volumes newly acquired).

(2) "Sbornik Imperatorskago russkago istoricheskago obshchestva" (Magazine of the Imperial Russian Historical Society), volumes 1-148, St. Petersburg, 1867-1916 (a complete set with 38 volumes newly acquired).

(3) Serial publications of the Society of History and Russian Antiquities at the University of Moscow ("Obschestvo istorii i drevnostei rossijskikh, sostoishchee pri Moskovskom Universitetě"), published in Moscow in 1815-1918 under various titles, the main and the last being "Chteniã v Obshestvë istorii i drevnostei rossijskikh . . ." (lectures in the Society of History and Russian Antiquities . . .). The division acquired 51 wanting parts and still wants to acquire 8 parts more to complete the set.

(4) "Arkhiv knãzã Vorontsova" (Archives of Prince Vorontsov), volumes 1-40, Moscow, 1875-95. a complete set, with two volumes long wanting and now at last acquired.

(5) "Russkii bibliofil" (Russian bibliophile), St. Petersburg, 1911-1916; the issues for 1911 were acquired during the year, and the Library still wants nos. 7 and 8 of 1916 to complete its set.

(6) "Khudozhestvennyã sokrovishcha Rossii" (Russia's art treasures), a richly illustrated magazine published in 1901-1907 by the Imperial Society for Promotion of Arts, St. Petersburg. The division acquired the magazine for 1901 and still wants it for 1906 and 1907.

(7) "Artist, zhurnal iznashchnykh iskusstv i literatury" (Artist, a journal of fine arts and literature), volumes 1-46, Moscow, 1889-1895. In this set 10 volumes are newly acquired.

The division also acquired during the year the following *Serials acquired in sets.* richly illustrated publications in sets:

(1) "Appollon" (Apollo), a monthly journal of fine arts and literature, St. Petersburg, 1909-1917, edited by S. Makovskii.

(2) "Ezhegodnik Imperatorskago obshchestva arkhitektovykhudozhnikov" (Yearbook of the Imperial Society of Architects and Artists), St. Petersburg, 1906-1916.

(3) "Sïeryi volk" (Gray wolf), a satirical weekly magazine, St. Petersburg, 1907-8.

(4) "Stolitsa i usad'ba" (Capital and country estate), St. Petersburg, 1914-1917.

(5) "Zodchii, organ Imperatorskago Sankt-Peterburgskago obshchestva arkhitektovykhudozhnikov" (Architect, magazine of the Imperial St. Petersburg Society of Architects), volumes 29-42, St. Petersburg, 1900-1913.

In the class of bibliography the following publications *Bibliography.* acquired by the division during the year may be mentioned:

(1) Ivask, U. G. "Opisanie russkikh knizhnykh znakov" (description of Russian ex-libris), volumes 1-3, Moscow, 1905-1918.

(2) "Katalog Biblioteki Gosudarstvennago Soviëta" (catalogue of the State Council's Library), volumes 1-2, Petrograd, 1914.

(3) "Katalog izdaniï Imperatorskoï Akademii Nauk" (catalogue of publications of the Imperial Academy of Sciences), parts 1-2, St. Petersburg-Petrograd, 1912-1915.

(4) Korevo, N. N. "Finlãndiã v russkoï pechati" (Finland in the Russian press), Petrograd, 1915. This publication is a bibliography of Russian books and articles on Finland appearing in the period of 1901-1913.

(5) Obol'faninov, N. "Katalog russkikh illüstrirovannykh izdanii 1725-1860 g. g." (catalogue of Russian illustrated publications of 1725-1860), volumes 1-2, Moscow, 1914-1915.

(6) Ternovskii, F. Russkaia i inostrannaia bibliografiã po istorii Vizantiiskoi tserkvi IV-IX v. v." (Russian and foreign bibliography of history of Byzantine church from the fourth to the ninth centuries), Kiev, 1885.

Philosophy and religion.

In the class of philosophy and religion noteworthy acquisitions are the following:

Florenskii, P. "Stolp i utverzhdenie istiny" (The pillar and foundation of truth), Berlin, 1929. This book was reprinted in Berlin from the first edition (Moscow, 1914) in 99 copies only, and, therefore, is very rare.

Rozanov, V. V. "Angel ĭegovy u evreev" (The Angel of Jehovah in Judaism), St. Petersburg, 1914.

—— "O ponimanii" (On understanding), Moscow, 1886.

—— "Russkaia tserkov'" (The Russian Church), St. Petersburg, 1909.

—— "Temnyi ik. Metafizika khristianstva." (Dark face. Metaphysics of Christianity), St. Petersburg, 1914.

Solov'ev, V. S. "Pis'ma" (Letters), volumes 1-3, St. Petersburg, 1908-1911.

Trubetskoï, E. N., prof., prince. "Mirosozertsanie Solov'eva" (Solov'ev's conception of the world), Moscow, 1913.

Trubetskoï, S. N., prof., prince. "Sobranie sochinenii" (Collection of works), volumes 1-6, Moscow, 1907-1912.

History.

In the class of history the division's most remarkable and valuable acquisitions during the year may be mentioned as follows:

Beneshevich, V. N., prof., ed. "Ocherki po istorii Vizantii" (Outlines of history of Byzantium), issues 1-4, St. Petersburg, 1912-1915.

"Istoriã Rossii v XIX vëkë" (History of Russia in the nineteenth century), volumes 1-9, Granat, St. Petersburg, n. d. Both the above-mentioned publications are composite works by several authors.

Gorainov, S. M. "Bosfor i Dardanelly" (The Bosphorus and the Dardanelles), St. Petersburg, 1907.

Milutkov, P. N., prof. "Balkanskii krizis i politika Izvol'skago" (The Balkan crisis and Izvol'skii's policies), St. Petersburg, 1910.

"Moskva v eñā proshlom i nastoñāshchem" (Moscow in her past and present), volumes 1-12, Moscow, n. d. This publication is a composite work by many prominent Russian specialists in history, archaeology, etc.

Nikolaï Mikhaïlovich, velikii knāz' (Nicholas, grand duke of Russia, 1859-1919). "Diplomaticeskīñā snosheniñā Rossīi i Frantsīi, 1808-1812" (Diplomatic relations between Russia and France in 1808-1812), a collection of documents published by the grand duke, volumes 1-7, St. Petersburg, 1905-1914.

—————"Doneseniñā Avstriiskago poslannika pri ruskom dvorē Lebzeltern za 1816-1826 gody" (Reports for 1816-1826 of Lebzeltern, the Austrian ambassador at the Russian court), St. Petersburg, 1913.

—————"General-ad'ūtanty Imperatora Aleksandra I" (Adjutant Generals of Emperor Alexander I), 188 portraits in colors, St. Petersburg, 1913.

—————"Imperator Aleksandr I" (Emperor Alexander I), volumes 1-2, St. Petersburg, 1914.

—————"Imperatritsa Elizaveta Aleksēevna, supruga Imperatora Aleksandra I" (Empress Elizabeth Aleksēevna, wife of Emperor Alexander I), volumes 1-3, St. Petersburg, 1908-1909.

—————"Legenda o konchinē Imperatora Aleksandra I v Sibiri v obrazē startsa Feodora Koz'micha" (Legend about the death of Emperor Alexander I in Siberia in the person of a monk, Feodor Koz'mich), St. Petersburg, 1897.

—————"Perepiska Imperatora Aleksandra I s sestroi, velikoi knāginei Ekaterinoi Pavlovnoi" (Correspondence of Emperor Alexander I with his sister, grand duchess Catharine Pavlovna, St. Petersburg, 1910.

—————"Pis'ma vysochaishikh osob k grafine A. S. Protasovoi" (Letters of members of the Imperial family to countess A. S. Protasov), St. Petersburg, 1913.

—————"Russkie portrety XVIII i XIX stolētī" (Russian portraits of the 18th and the 19th centuries), volumes 1-5, St. Petersburg, 1905-1909. In this remarkable publication 1,400 portraits of Russian historical persons are given, beautifully reproduced, mostly from paintings and drawings of well-known artists. The division acquired volumes 3-5 and the index to the complete set of 5 volumes. The volumes 1-2 have been in the possession of the division for many years. Nicholas, grand duke of Russia ("velikii knāz' Nikolaï Mikhaïlovich"), former president of the Imperial Historical and Geographical Societies, was a prominent historian, whose numerous works and publications of documents and portraits left to posterity a new historical conception of the epoch of the Russian Emperor Alexander I (i. e., the first quarter of the 19th century). The grand duke used to publish his works with the utmost care, in a lavish fashion, often at his own expense, disregarding any commercial advantage.

- Platonov, S. F., prof. "Moskva i Zapad" (Moscow and the Western World), Berlin, 1926.
- Poniatowski, Stanislas II Augustus, 1732-1798 (the last King of Poland), "Memoirs du Roi Stanislas-Augustus Poniatowski," volumes 1-2, published by the Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, 1914-1924.
- Rostovtsev, M. I., prof. "Ocherki istorii drevnogo mira" (Outlines of history of the ancient world), Berlin, 1924.
- Rozanov, V. V. "Kogda nachal'stvo ushlo" (When the authorities were away), St. Petersburg, 1910.
- "Oslabnuvshii fetish" (Weakened fetish), St. Petersburg, 1906.
- Shakhmatov, A. A. "Razyskaniiã o drevnishiikh russkikh letopisnykh svodakh" (Investigations on the oldest Russian chronicles), St. Petersburg, 1908.
- Shegolev, P. E., editor. "Padenie tsarskogo rezhima po materialam Chrezvychainoi komissii Vremennogo Pravitel'stva" (The fall of the régime of Czars, according to materials of the extraordinary commission of the provisional government), volumes 1-7, Leningrad, 1924-1927. The publication contains stenographic records of the commission's examinations of former Imperial high officials.
- Tatishchev, S. S. "Vneshniiã politika Imperatora Nikolaia Pervago" (Foreign policies of Emperor Nicholas I), St. Petersburg, 1887.
- Valuev, P. A., count. "Dnevnik, 1877-1884" (Diary for 1877-1884), Petrograd, 1919. Count P. A. Valuev, one of the ablest Russian statesmen of the nineteenth century, held the positions of Minister of Interior Affairs in 1861-68, Minister of the State Domains in 1872-77, and president of the Committee of Ministers in 1877-84. His "diary" is a very valuable historical source.
- Waliszewski, K. "Syn Velikoï Ekateriny—Imperator Pavel I" (The son of Catharine the Great, Emperor Paul I), St. Petersburg, 1914.
- "Petr Velikiï" (Peter the Great), Moscow, 1911.
- "Doch' Petra" (The daughter of Peter), Moscow, 1912.
- These and other studies of Waliszewski on Russian history, originally written and published in French, scored a considerable success in the original as well as in numerous translations into other languages, owing to their brilliant style, interesting presentation of the culture of the described epochs, and vivid characteristics.
- Zhigarev, S. "Russkaia politika v vostochnom voprosie" (Russian policies in the Eastern Question), volumes 1-2, Moscow, 1896.

In the group of new acquisitions in this class the official histories of five Russian Government departments also may be mentioned, namely:

- "Gosudarstvennaia Kantselariia 1810-1910" (The State Chancellery 1810-1910), St. Petersburg, 1911.
- "200-letie Kabineta Ego Imperatorskago Velichestva" (200 years of His Imperial Majesty's Cabinet), St. Petersburg, 1911.
- "Stolietie Sobstvennoi Ego Imperatorskago Velichestva Kantselarii" (100 years of His Imperial Majesty's Own Chancellery), St. Petersburg, 1912.
- "Istoricheskii obzor deiatel'nosti Ministerstva Narodnago Prosvishcheniia. 1802-1902." (Historical review of the work of the Ministry of Public Instruction, 1802-1902.), St. Petersburg, 1902.
- "Istoricheskii obzor razvitiia i deiatel'nosti Morskogo Ministerstva za 100 let ego sushchestvovaniia, 1802-1902." (Historical review of the development and work of the Ministry of Navy for 100 years of its existence, 1802-1902), St. Petersburg, 1902.

In the class of political science the division's noteworthy acquisitions during the year are the following: *Political science.*

Kotliarevskii, S. A., prof. "Konstitutsionnoe gosudarstvo" (A constitutional state), Moscow, 1912.

Lazarevskii, N. I., prof. "Lektsii po russkomu gosudarstvennomu pravu" (Lectures on Russian constitutional law), volumes 1-2. St. Petersburg, 1910.

The two above-mentioned authors are prominent Russian specialists in constitutional law.

Liszt, Franz von. "Mezhdunarodnoe pravo v sistematicheskoi izlozhenii" (International law in systematic exposition), 3d edition, Iur'ef, 1912. This publication is a translation from the German ("Das Völkerrecht systematisch dargestellt"). The author and the book are well known in all civilized countries. Prof. V. E. Grabar', the editor of this Russian translation, inserted in it his very valuable supplements, and professor baron B. E. Nolde added to it his excellent "Outline of private international law."

Martens, F. F., prof. "O konsulakh i konsul'skoi iurisdiktsii na Vostoke" (Consuls and their jurisdiction in the Orient), St. Petersburg, 1873.

Muromtsev, S. A., prof. "Stat'i i rēchi" (Articles and speeches), Moscow, 1910. This author had the honor to be elected President of the First Russian State Duma in 1906.

Waldenberg, V. "Drevnerusskiiia ucheniia o predelakh tsarskoi vlasti" (Ancient Russian teachings on the limits of the Czar's power), Petrograd, 1916.

The division was especially successful during the year in acquiring, at very reasonable prices, many outstanding books in the class of fine arts. The following publica- *Fine arts.*

tions, most of them being de luxe editions, with many plates and illustrations, deserve special mention:

Aplaskin, A. "Kazanskii Sobor" (The Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan), St. Petersburg, 1911.

Bartenev, S. P. "Moskovskii Kreml' v starinu i teper'" (The Kremlin of Moscow in ancient and present times), volumes 1-2 Moscow, 1912-1916. Published by the Ministry of the Imperial Court.

Benois, A. N. "Istoriia zhivopisi vsëkh vremen i narodov" (History of painting of all times and peoples), volumes 1-4, St. Petersburg, 1912-1917.

—— "Tsarskoe Selo v tsarstvovanie Imperatritsy Elizavety Petrovny" (Tsarskoe Selo in the reign of Empress Elizabeth Petrovna). St. Petersburg, 1910. The author describes artistic achievements in the most extensive and expensive development of Tsarskoe Selo, one of the residences of the Russian Imperial family, by Empress Elizabeth (1741-1762), the daughter of Emperor Peter the Great.

Bobrinskii, A. A., count. "Rëznoi kamen' v Rossii" (Chiseled stone in Russia), Moscow, 1916.

Botkin, M. P. "Sobranie M. P. Botkina" (Collection of M. P. Botkin), St. Petersburg, 1911. Botkin (1839-1914), was a painter and a member of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts in St. Petersburg. He was the owner of a large art collection, and in this publication he beautifully reproduced the most of his holdings. Byzantine enamels, reproduced in colors, are exceptionally well represented in the book.

Gagarin, G. G., prince. "Sobranie Vizantiiskikh, Gruzinskiikh i Drevne-Russkikh ornamentov i pamiatnikov arkhitektury" (Collection of Byzantine, Georgian, and Ancient Russian ornaments and samples of architecture), series 1-3, St. Petersburg, 1897. These three atlases, containing 97 plates of fine samples of ornaments and architecture, were published by the order of Emperor Nicholas II, at the expense of the Ministry of the Imperial Court. In 1887 the author published his initial work in the same field, under the title of "Sbornik Vizantiiskikh i Drevne-Russkikh ornamentov" (Collection of Byzantine and Ancient Russian ornaments), 50 plates, St. Petersburg, 1887.

—— "Risunki i nabroski s natury" (Drawings and sketches after nature), 30 plates, St. Petersburg, 1902. The author of the three above-mentioned publications held the position of vice president of the Imperial St. Petersburg Academy of Fine Arts in 1859-1872.

Georgievskii, V. T. "Freski Ferapontova Monastyra" (Frescoes of the Saint Ferapont Monastery), St. Petersburg, 1911.

Gürtz, K. K., prof. "Sobranie sochinenii" (Collection of works), volumes 1-9, published by the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, 1898-1901. The author was an historian of fine arts and an archaeologist.

Ivchenko, V. Īa. (V. Īa. Sviĕtlov, pseud.). "Sovremennyĭ balet" (Contemporary ballet), St. Petersburg, 1911. A copy of the French translation of this work already has been in the Library for some time. The author is a well-known critic of ballet, and in this book (a de luxe edition, with many plates reproducing scenes, costumes, and stage settings of various Russian ballets) he vividly describes the conquest of Paris by the Russian dancers in 1909, which was the beginning of their conquest of the world.

Khudekov, S. N. "Istorĭa tantsev" (History of dances), volumes 1-3, St. Petersburg, 1913.

Kondakov, N. P., prof. "The Russian Icon" (two volumes of plates), Prague, 1928-29.

Prof. N. P. Kondakov, the great Russian historian of fine arts and archaeologist, died in 1925, at the age of 80. His pupils and colleagues founded in his memory a special seminary for the study of fine arts and archaeology under the name of "Seminarium Kondakovianum," with the headquarters in Prague, Czechoslovakia. The seminarium planned to publish Professor Kondakov's hitherto unpublished works on the history of the art of religious painting on wood (icon painting), as well as works of many other historians of fine arts and archaeologists. The division acquired during the year all published works of the seminarium. The monumental work of Professor Kondakov, under the title of "The Russian Icon," stands, of course, first on the list. The two atlases of plates (201 plates, including 65 colored), reproducing the most remarkable icons, will be followed in the near future by the two volumes of the text. Besides "The Russian Icon," the list of the Seminarium Kondakovianum contains 12 volumes of published works on various arts and archaeology.

Other outstanding works on the art of religious painting on wood acquired by the division during the year are the three publications of the well-known Russian historian and archaeologist, N. P. Likhachev, namely:

Likhachev, N. P. "Istoricheskoe znachenĭe Italo-Grecheskoi ikonopisi, izobrazhenĭa Bogomateri v proizvedeniĭakh Italo-Grecheskikh ikonopistsev i ikh vliĭanie na kompozitsĭi nĕkotorykh pravoslavnykh russkikh ikon" (Historical meaning of Italo-Greek icon painting, icons of Our Lady in the works of Italo-Greek painters, and their influence on the composition of some orthodox Russian icons), St. Petersburg, 1911.

— "Manera pis'ma Andreĭa Rubleva" (The style of painting of Andreĭ Rublev), St. Petersburg, 1907.

— "Materialy dlĭa istorĭi Russkago ikonopisanĭa" (The materials for a history of Russian icon-painting), atlas in two parts (containing 419 plates reproducing Russian icons), St. Petersburg, 1906.

The author had a remarkable collection of Russian icons which made possible the publication of this album showing the evolution of Byzantine, Italian, and Ancient Russian art of icon painting.

Other noteworthy acquisitions in the group of fine arts are the following:

Kurbatov, V. Īa. "Sady i parki. Istorĭa i teorĭa sadovogo iskusstva" (Gardens and parks. History and theory of landscape gardening art), Petrograd, 1916.

Ostroukhov, I. S., and Glagol', S. "Moskovskaĭa Gorodskaĭa Khudozhestvennaĭa Gallereĭa P. i S. Tret'ĭakovykh" (Tret'ĭakovs Art Gallery of the City of Moscow), one volume of text and two atlases of plates, reproducing the gallery's best paintings, Moscow, 1909.

"Obraztsy dekorativnogo i prikladnogo iskusstva iz Imperatorskikh dvortsov, tserkvei i kolleksiĭ v Rossĭi" (Samples of decorative and applied art from the Imperial palaces, churches, and collections in Russia), 65 colored plates, St. Petersburg, 1901-1908.

Uspenskĭi, A. I. "Imperatorskie dvortsy" (Imperial palaces), volumes 1-2, Moscow, 1913.

Wrangel, N. N., baron. "Russkĭi Muzeĭ Imperatora Aleksandra III" (The Russian Museum of Emperor Alexander III), volumes 1-2, St. Petersburg, 1904.

*Belles-lettres,
history of litera-
ture and drama.*

Among new acquisitions in this group may be mentioned *collections of works* of Al'bov, Andreev, Bal'mont, Foeth, Gogol' (beautifully illustrated and bound, edited by A. E. Gruzinskĭi, in 8 volumes), Gorbunov (de luxe, folio edition), Ivchenko (V. Īa. Sviĕtlov, pseud.), Kol'tsov (published by the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg), Lermontov (published by the same Academy), A. N. Maĭkov, Maksimov, Meĭ, Mickiewicz, Pisemskĭi, Przybyszewski, Pushkin (two wanted volumes of the unfinished edition of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg), Rathaus, Salov, Shapir, Sieroszewski, Sluchevskĭi, Smidovich (V. V. Veresaev, pseud.), N. I. Solov'ev, Tŭtchev, Uspenskĭi, and Vilenkin (N. Minskĭi, pseud.).

Some *separate works* of the following authors were acquired during the year in this group: Aldanov, Amfiteatrov, Artsybashev, Bal'mont, Bunin, Erenburg Fedin, Griboĕdov, Il'in (Osorgin, pseud.), Kraszewski, Krymov, Kuprin, Kuzmin, Leonov, Merezhkovskĭi,

Nabokov (Sirin, pseud.), Nagrodskaïa, Nikitin, Pushkin, "K. R." (initials under which Konstantin Romanov, i. e., Constantine, grand duke of Russia, published his works), P. Romanov (not related to the Imperial family), Sadovskoï, Sholokhov, Shul'gin, A. N. Tolstoï, L. N. Tolstoï, and Zhemchuzhnikov.

The four de luxe, folio, illustrated publications in this group deserve special mention, as follows:

Griboëdov, A. S. (1795-1829). "Gore ot Uma" (Woe from Wit). Illustrated by professor D. N. Kardovskii: St. Petersburg, 1913.

The great comedy was first published in 1825. The drawing of characters in it and the setting of a very elaborate dialogue of conversational Russian (the best spoken Russian of that time) into verse are achievements perhaps unsurpassed in Russian literature.

This edition of the comedy may be considered a masterpiece of the illustrating, printing, and binding arts. Prof. D. N. Kardovskii's illustrations, reproduced mostly in colors, show the highest technique and the perfect understanding of the characters and the epoch presented in the comedy.

The comedy's unique and masterful translation into English, by Sir Bernard Pares, professor of Russian in the University of London, was published in London in 1925, under the title of "The Mischief of Being Clever."

Kraszewski, J. I. (1812-1887). "Stara Baśń" (Old Story). Illustrated by E. M. Andriolli. Warszawa, 1879.

The famous Polish historical novel was published in this luxurious edition in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the author's exceedingly prolific literary activity.

Pushkin, A. S. (1799-1837). "Pikovaïa Dama" (The Queen of Spades). Illustrated by Alexander Benois. St. Petersburg, 1911.

The reviewer of this artistic edition in the journal "Russkii bibliofil" (Russian Bibliophile), 1911, no. 8, states: "'The Queen of Spades' is one of the summits of Russian artistic prose . . ." And further he states that illustrations in water colors by a Russian artist, A. N. Benois, are in line with the beautiful style of this story, and the exterior of the book is done with exceptional, rigid artistic and technical, elegance.

A good English translation of the story was done by T. Keane in his book of translations from the Russian, "The prose tales of Alexander Pushkin," London, 1914. A well-known Russian opera, "Pikovaïa Dama" (The Queen of Spades), was composed on the theme of Pushkin's story by P. I. Chaïkovskii.

Tolstoï, L. N., count (1828-1910). "Khadzhi Murat" (Hajji Murad). Illustrated by Academician E. E. Lansere.

It is a well-known masterpiece of the great Russian writer, a story with the Caucasus as the place and the war of the Caucasian mountaineers against Russia as the time. Academician E. E. Lansere illustrated this edition exquisitely.

In the subclass of history of literature noteworthy acquisitions may be mentioned:

Batiushkov, F. D., prof., ed. "Istoriia Zapadnoi literatury" (History of Western literature), volumes 1-3, Moscow, 1912-1914.

This is a composite work of Russian specialists, edited by Prof. F. D. Batiushkov.

Biegeleisen, H. "Ilustrowane dzieje literatury Polskiej" (Illustrated history of Polish literature), volumes 1-5, Wieden (1905).

Kotliarevskii, N. A., prof. "N. V. Gogol'." 4th edition, Petrograd, 1915.

—————"Literaturnyiã napravleniã Aleksandrovskoi epokhi" (Literary tendencies of the epoch of Alexander I), Petrograd, 1917.

—————"Starinnye portrety" (Old portraits), St. Petersburg, 1907.

Pypin, A. N., prof. "Kharakteristiki literaturnykh mnenii" (Characteristics of literary opinions), St. Petersburg, 1908.

Storozhenko, N. I., prof. "Ocherk istorii Zapadno-Evropeskoï literatury" (Outline of the history of Western-European literature), Moscow, 1908.

Zamotin, I. I., prof. "Romantizm dvadtsatykh godov XIX stol. v russkoi literaturë" (The romanticism of the twenties of the nineteenth century in Russian literature), Warsaw, 1903.

—————"Sorokeye i shestidesiatye gody" (The forties and the sixties), Petrograd, 1915.

Zhirmunskii, V. M. "Niïemetskii romantizm i sovremennaiã mistika" (German romanticism and contemporary mysticism), St. Petersburg, 1914.

—————"Religioznoe otrenchenie v istorii romantizma" (Religious renunciation in the history of romanticism), Moscow, 1919.

The following important contributions to the studies of the great Russian poet, A. S. Pushkin (1799-1837), have been acquired during the year:

Gershenson, M. O. "Mudrost' Pushkina" (The wisdom of Pushkin), Moscow, 1919.

Lerner, N. O. "Rasskazy o Pushkine" (Stories about Pushkin), Leningrad, 1929.

—————"Trudy i dni Pushkina" (Labors and days of Pushkin), 2d corrected and supplemented edition of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, 1910.

Shegolev, P. E. "Pushkin i muzhiki" (Pushkin and peasants), Moscow, 1928.

Smidovich, V. V. (V. V. Veresaev, pseud.). "Pushkin v zhizni" (Pushkin in life), 3d edition, issues 1-4, Moscow, 1928.

—————"V dvukh planakh" (In two plans), Moscow, 1929.

In the subclass of history of Russian drama noteworthy acquisitions are the following:

Nelidov, V. A. (former manager of the Imperial dramatic theaters in Moscow). "Teatral'naiâ Moskva" (Theatrical Moscow). Berlin, 1931.

Nemirovich-Danchenko, Vlad. I. (director of the Moscow Art Theater). "'Gore ot Uma' v postanovke Moskovskogo Khudozhestvennogo teatra" ("Woe from Wit" in the production of the Moscow Art Theater), Moscow, 1923.

Pogozhev, V. P. "Stolētie organizatsii Imperatorskikh Moskovskikh teatrov" (One hundred years of organization of the Imperial Moscow theaters), volume 1 in 3 issues, St. Petersburg, 1906-1908.

Vsevolodskii, V. N. "Istoriia russkogo teatra" (History of Russian stage), volumes 1-2, Moscow, 1929.

—————"I. A. Dmitrevskoi," Berlin, 1923.

I. A. Dmitrevskoi was a famous Russian actor of the eighteenth century.

The division devoted special attention during the year to the acquisition of the best Slavic books in the classes of history, fine arts, and belles-lettres, for books of these classes are more in demand by the division's users, than books of other classes. Moreover, historical works, fine arts, and belles-lettres seem to possess an exceptional and lasting power in bringing different nations, even very remote in space and time, to the most humane and sympathetic mutual understanding.

By giving special attention to the acquisition of books of these classes the division also paid homage to its late chief, Mr. A. V. Babine, who demonstrated his special liking for such books. The memory of him, his important rôle in bringing to the Library the division's basic collection of Russian books from Siberia in 1907 (the Yudin collection), and his bequest to the Library—all these factors created for Mr. Babine's successors a moral obligation—to develop the above-mentioned classes of books, most beloved by him.

Other acquisitions of Slavic publications during the year are reported by the division of accessions, the division of documents, the division of music, and the law library.

Worr.

During the year 6,534 new author entries were added to the card catalogue of the division and about 2,500 titles were classified. Considerable work was required of the division in preparation of its order cards for new acquisitions, such as studying dealers' catalogues and price lists, selection of wanting items, elimination of possible duplicates, and typing about 900 order cards. A new permanent function was added to the division during the year, namely, the care of the Union Catalogue of Slavic Publications. The division receives from the curator of the Union Catalogue all Slavic entries and arranges them alphabetically in special card-catalogue cases. This Union Catalogue of Slavic Publications in American libraries gives exceptionally useful information to the division as well as to the public looking for the publications not found among the division's holdings. The reference service demanded by the public also became a permanent, very important function of the division, taking a considerable portion of official time. A temporary assistance to the division of documents in preparation of the Union List of Russian Official Serial Publications has taken from the Slavic division about 120 working hours.

DIVISION OF AERONAUTICS

(From the report of the chief, Doctor ZAHM)

*Origin and
progress report.*

Last year's report outlined the origin and growth of the division and recounted somewhat of its first six months' activities in temporary quarters. One thousand copies of the report were printed under the title "Origin and Progress of the Division of Aeronautics" for mailing to aeronautical periodicals, schools, laboratories, and individuals. There ensued many requests for copies of the report; also favorable accounts of the division in the American and foreign press.

IMPROVED FACILITIES

On completion of the new levels in September, 1930, the division moved into its present more spacious assignment. This comprises the south row of offices on deck A, well lighted, overlooking the Potomac flying fields; also book stacks just beneath on deck B, conveniently accessible by stairs or elevator. The nearness of the material and closer grouping of the staff have improved the efficiency of the division. *New offices and book space.*

Adjoining the book shelves is a row of desks for the accommodation of readers and research students pursuing comprehensive studies in aeronautics. Next to the offices is a ready reference room containing aero year-books, cyclopedias, handbooks, bibliographies, etc., in frequent daily use by the aeronautics staff. Here are desks for special research men needing more than usual clerical service or technical assistance. Near this room is the larger collection of general reference literature used by the numerous consultants and investigators. *Students' quarters.*

In October, 1930, the confidential aeronautic material hitherto acquired and conserved by the documents division was transferred to this division. It comprises United States Government reports not yet released for public use; also reports from foreign governments, whether transmitted by them directly or through United States agents abroad. All such confidential material is now sent directly from the source to the aeronautics division, where it is kept locked in metal cases inaccessible to the public till formally released by the source. Similar material from private sources is held confidential till officially released. *Confidential files.*

IMPROVED CLASSIFICATION, CATALOGUING, FILING

The large additions of aeronautical books, described in last year's report, and the anticipation of extensive acquisitions, necessitated improvement of the old classification scheme. Accordingly a revised and considerably expanded classification, more detailed than the earlier, and including numerous additional topics, was completed and *Classification.*

went into effect early in 1931. Though changes entailing extensive reclassification were avoided, still a considerable number of books had to be reclassified. This work and the classification of new material has been done by the classification division aided constantly by the division of aeronautics.

Cataloguing.

The formal cataloguing of aeronautical books, though temporarily halted to await improvement of the old classification scheme, presently resumed satisfactory progress. This division frequently aids the cataloguer by giving information about aeronautical subjects and securing necessary data. • The uncatalogued books of the Maggs purchase and the Langley collection are kept in locked inclosures on deck B, whence they go by small installments to the catalogue division. In this way most of the books remain constantly available.

OFFICE FILES.

In order to furnish promptly the fullest and latest references, the staff constantly seeks new titles and maintains various comprehensive office files for such reference.

Special catalogue.

One of these is a special author catalogue of aeronautical books and pamphlets more comprehensive than the regular Library catalogue. Its cards cover not only the main collections on deck B but also those in other sections, as law, military science, meteorology, exploration, etc., and still other works having important chapters on aeronautic subjects.

The primary basis of this catalogue is a set of printed Library cards. For expedition, proofs of new cards are promptly mounted and filed. Temporary cards are made for books not yet catalogued. Included also are all titles found by us in other libraries but not duplicated in the Library of Congress. From the John Crerar Library and the New York Public Library printed cards are regularly received and incorporated with the others.

Index of periodicals.

In addition to the above catalogue of books the division maintains a card index of current periodical literature. Maintenance is facilitated in part by use of the Engineering Index Service, in part by perusal of the continuous stream of aeronautic periodicals routed through this division.

For ready reference the staff is developing a miscellaneous materials file containing pamphlets, clippings, book lists, photographs, etc. *Materials file.*

CENSUS OF OTHER AERONAUTICAL LIBRARIES

The division early endeavored to secure cards or lists of all the aeronautical works in the larger American libraries. It hoped thus to learn of new titles; to procure a goodly number of needed works by exchange, gift, or deposit before making extensive new purchases in the open market; to acquire local catalogues to which may be referred local investigators addressing the National Library for aeronautical information or literature. The effort proved to be worth while. *Objective.*

Members of the staff first visited the District libraries having aeronautic material, and noted all the titles not in the Library of Congress. This survey comprised the aero libraries of the Air Corps, Army War College, Navy Department, Bureau of Aeronautics, Bureau of Standards, National Aeronautic Association, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, and the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce. The latter two loaned their accession records for checking. All the desirable new items found in these eight establishments were recommended for open-market purchase, excepting those at the National Aeronautic Association, which by it were generously placed on deposit in the Library, as detailed below. *Washington libraries.*

Incident to their vacation, staff members visited the libraries of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and of the University of Michigan. Some useful works there found have since been added to this division. *Distant American libraries.*

Like information was sought by correspondence with various metropolitan and private institutions. The John Crerar Library promptly presented all the printed cards for its fine aeronautic collection, and since has continued to supplement them with new ones. Various other libraries offered copies of their aeronautic catalogues. As the above correspondence netted very few new titles beyond

those in Washington, the survey for America was considered fairly complete.

Foreign libraries. A similar survey of foreign aeronautical libraries has been started. As a beginning, the division has received lists from the well-known private collections of Count de la Vaulx, Capt. Alfred Hildebrandt, Charles Dollfus, etc.; also catalogues from the Royal Aeronautical Society, the Aero Club de France, the Berliner Verein für Luftschiffahrt, Wiener Flugtechnischer Verein, Schweizerischer Aero-Klub, etc.

GIFTS

ARMY AND NAVY GIFTS. On request of this division, various offices of the Army and Navy in the past year presented the Library valuable aeronautic books, pamphlets, and photographs, which are hereby gratefully acknowledged.

Air Corps. The Air Corps furnished 12 volumes containing its aviation courses of instruction, 6 of primary and 6 of advanced grade, used, respectively, at Brooks Field and Kelley Field, Tex.; also 69 volumes of aeronautical literature from its various air depots.

Signal Corps. The Signal Corps sent 286 fine 8 by 10 photographs illustrating air equipment for various military uses.

Bureau of Aeronautics. The Bureau of Aeronautics has offered the division, for its confidential files till released, a set of the well over 300 official reports of the Navy Aerodynamic Laboratory, dating from January, 1917, to the present time. These disclose extensive researches on the fundamentals of aircraft theory, the principles of design, the equipment and operation of wind tunnels, the testing of instruments, scale models, and full-scale parts of aircraft.

The United States Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fla., presented the Library 33 volumes of its excellent textbook courses in aviation for official use only.

PRIVATE GIFTS. The division is grateful also to individual friends of the Library for works of special merit or historical interest, and to aeronautic schools and the aircraft industry for instructive material.

Professor Marvin. Prof. C. F. Marvin, Chief of the Weather Bureau, has kindly presented the Library, with appropriate historical

record, three handsomely bound volumes of the *Wissenschaftliche Luftfahrten*, under the authorship of Doctors Assman and Berson, which he received as a gift from them in 1901.

Prof. C. Witoszynski, famous director of the Aero-dynamic Institute of Warsaw, has sent with his compliments 13 volumes and pamphlets containing many exceptionally fine aerodynamic researches of himself and his accomplished associates in the institute. *Professor Witoszynski.*

The division strives to secure the publications of all the important aeronautical schools of the world. It has received the announcements and catalogues of the aeronautic courses in the American universities, colleges, private and correspondence schools. The like material has been solicited from foreign institutions. To those who have consulted it the collection has proved very useful. *Aeronautic schools.*

Aircraft manufacturers, airports, and transport companies, both in the United States and abroad, have been requested to send currently their catalogues, reports, announcements, photographs, etc. In very cordial response they have been furnishing the Library much authoritative, well-illustrated material valuable to the study and history of aeronautics. *Aircraft industry.*

DEPOSITS

At its annual convention in August, 1930, the National Aeronautic Association authorized its president to lend the Library certain books that had been listed by the aeronautics staff as not duplicated in this division. The formal offer to deposit them was made to the librarian in September by Mr. Porter Adams acting for the president, Senator Hiram Bingham. The collection comprises 243 volumes and pamphlets, many of which originally belonged to the Aero Club of America and still bear its decorative bookplate. The division would express to the association hearty thanks for a deposit containing material so rare and valuable. *NATIONAL AERONAUTIC ASSOCIATION DEPOSIT.*

Of outstanding interest in this collection are the Wright album and 15 large scrapbooks. The album was compiled by the Aero Club of America incident to the *Wright album.*

presentation of its gold medal to Wilbur and Orville Wright. It contains records of the exercises; testimonials from prominent persons and organizations; items about the award of a medal to the Wrights by Congress; reports of Orville's flights at Fort Myer and Wilbur's record flights at Le Mans.

books.
Historic scrap-

Of the 15 scrapbooks, 10 are of newspaper clippings covering the years 1891-1914, and contain a wealth of varied information. The other five, of great historical value, are a memorial to Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, who died in an airplane crash at Fort Myer in 1908. They contain his own aeronautical writings, papers from his library, and important information about the famous Aerial Experiment Association of which he was a member.

Rare books.

Among the books so deposited by the National Aeronautic Association are some of considerable rarity; for example:

Aerostatics; or history of balloons. London, 1802.

Aerostation displayed. London, 1802.

Balloon, an authentic narrative of the aerial voyage of

Mr. Sadler across the Irish Channel. Dublin, 1812.

Crotchets in the air, by John Poole. London, 1838.

As the collection of early balloon books in the Library is very comprehensive, items like these, that help to fill the relatively few gaps, are very welcome.

SMITHSONIAN
DEPOSIT.

The Smithsonian Institution has continued to send material supplementing the Langley Aeronautical Library, which it deposited in the Library of Congress last year. It forwarded 122 volumes and 133 pamphlets; also 483 current numbers of serials and periodicals to continue the sets of the original deposit; 17 periodicals are regularly so forwarded. The Institution was able to secure by international exchange the reports of a number of important foreign aeronautical laboratories.

PURCHASES—TOTAL ACCESSIONS

To supplement its census of domestic and foreign libraries the division has been systematically surveying other

sources for new titles to purchase. It diligently scans all book notices in the more important inflowing periodicals; examines current publishers' announcements, annual trade catalogues, bibliographies; checks the newly received cards and lists of other libraries. Thus it hopes to secure for the collection all the worthwhile aeronautic material obtainable. This past year the search was mainly for recent publications; next year it will cover also the earlier literature.

The number and character of the accessions to date, whether by gift, deposit, or purchase, are shown in the following table. It discloses an increase last year of about 20 per cent in the total collection. Purchases were slackened pending completion of the census and the ensuing influx by transfer, gift, deposit, etc.

	Volumes and pamphlets
Aeronautical collection, July 1, 1930.....	9, 583
Gifts of United States Air Corps stations.....	11
Gifts of United States Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla..	33
Gifts of aeronautical schools.....	190
Gifts of manufacturers.....	236
Received by copyright.....	316
National Aeronautic Association deposit.....	243
Smithsonian Institution deposit.....	255
Transferred from documents division.....	123
Transferred from United States Air Corps depots.....	69
Purchased by accessions division.....	237
Obtained by documents division.....	263
Obtained by periodical division.....	113
Miscellaneous accessions.....	43
	<hr/>
	12, 363
Copies exchanged	122
	<hr/>
	12, 241

The division has on hand many duplicate volumes, including some rather complete files of aeronautic periodicals, which may be exchanged for other material. The 122 volumes above listed were so exchanged. Many of the duplicates were obtained by purchase from Maggs Bros. of several complete collections.

TECHNICAL PAPERS

To answer repeated inquiries for information on some important aeronautical subject, or to furnish systematic treatment or discussion of some timely topic of great public interest, a technical paper is occasionally prepared for distribution from the Library or for publication in a suitable medium. Some few examples are here noted.

Bibliography of fluid friction.

Last year the division sent to various American investigators in aerodynamics copies of its Tentative Bibliography on Skin Friction and Boundary Flow, dated May, 1930, then recently compiled by the chief and Mr. C. A. Ross. Its origin and character were outlined in last year's report. Readers of the compilation were requested to send any additional references that might seem essential to complete the list. These and new citations found in the Library expanded the bibliography to 26 typewritten pages. Copies of this enlarged edition, dated December 31, 1930, were mailed to foreign experts and elicited valuable new references for the final edition. Owing to the present immense activity in boundary flow research throughout the engineering world, it is hoped this unusually comprehensive document may be printed and adequately distributed through some suitable channel of exchange.

Flow formulas.

Research in this subject is fundamental to the theory of wing and control surfaces and the resistance of air and water to bodies moving through them. On request, therefore, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the division contributed to its meeting at Purdue University in June, 1931, some discussion of theoretical formulas for the distribution of velocity and pressure of fluids streaming past plane and hull forms—a distribution having great interest for both theoretical and engineering science. The discussion offered a new and more accurate formula for the flow speed near a plane surface

History of 3-torque airplane control.

For lack of reference material, historians of aviation have not correctly traced the invention of the modern system of airplane control, a mechanism of cardinal importance comprising (1) a rudder, (2) an elevator, (3) a pair of ailerons. Having exceptional sources of

information, the division recounted the invention of such a system by A. Goupil, published in 1884, and its successful test by the Curtiss engineering staff in 1917. The history was published in the Journal of the Maryland Academy of Sciences for April, 1931. The illustrations show Goupil's design of a steam cabin monoplane, with 3-torque control, and Curtiss's similar machine in full flight. The Goupil pictures were quite rare; the Curtiss Co. photographs and descriptive material had never before been made public.

While preparing a report for President Hoover's research committee on social trends, Professor Ogburn, director of research, University of Chicago, requested of the chief his impressions of the effect of radio on aviation. The reply was conveyed in a short paper, "Aeronautic Uses of Radio," covering broadly both military and civil applications. With permission of Professor Ogburn, and by request of the editor, it was published in the Mendel Bulletin of Villanova College for 1931.

*Aeronautic uses
of radio.*

This example and the two preceding are fair illustrations of the unique value of the Library for the preparation of reports involving either exceptionally rare or exceptionally comprehensive reference material. Indeed, one should wish the Library had research fellowships for persons using its material who could dedicate their whole time untrammelled to producing and publishing original work of the first order; for America now has awaiting employment highly trained investigators of proved genius who, for a living stipend, would happily devote their lives to productive scholarship.

STAFF SERVICE

Last year's report outlined the twofold character of the service rendered by this division to its patrons, viz, miscellaneous information and technical aid in research or systematic study. The character of the service required this year has been much the same as last year; the methods of rendering it have continued; the facilities have greatly improved.

Hurried requests for miscellaneous data come from all parts of the United States—from teachers, pupils, writers, libraries, aircraft engineers, pilots, and manufacturers. Prompt answers usually can be furnished from the comprehensive and constantly expanding office files, year-books, bibliographies, etc. To meet these requirements the staff must keep sufficiently acquainted not only with the past literature but with the flood of new material—books, periodicals, trade organs—streaming continuously through the offices en route to the Library stacks.

Requests for assistance in research or systematic reading come largely from the colleges and universities, from various Government establishments, from the metropolitan centers. Professors and students working on textbooks or theses for advanced degrees study for days or weeks at desks near the book shelves, and in frequent consultation with the aeronautics staff. This is more particularly the practice of men in eastern localities—Washington, Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and southward from Virginia to Florida. Far western students, who secure from the division lists of desired reference literature, examine it at local libraries or secure it through the interlibrary loan system.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEE SERVICE

Besides conducting the regular office work, the chief of the division has served on various outside committees for the promotion of aeronautics.

*Aerodynamics
committee.*

Membership on the aerodynamics committee of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics required attendance at its occasional meetings for recommending new researches and indorsing reports on finished ones; the technical revision of such reports; participation in the very instructive annual aircraft engineering research conference at Langley Field, Va., followed by a systematic tour of the flying field and of the great Langley Memorial Aerodynamic Laboratory. The admirable lectures and demonstrations of the aeronautics staff there, in the field and in the numerous test and research laboratories, are of immense value to the two or three hundred

representatives of the science and industry who can have the privilege of attending them.

Acceptance this year of membership on the advisory committee of the department of aeronautical engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology entailed attendance at a meeting in the institute on May 23, 1931, with its president and the chairman of the visiting committee of the corporation. After conference with the faculty regarding the projected courses for the ensuing year, the advisory committee was escorted through the aeronautical laboratories where teachers and students demonstrated the various test and research apparatus and outlined some current investigations.

Advisory committee of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

By invitation of Senator Hiram Bingham, president of the National Aeronautic Association, the chief of the division served on the Collier trophy committee to consider the award of the Collier trophy for the year 1930. As intended by its founder, Robert J. Collier, it is awarded annually for "the greatest achievement in aviation in America, the value of which has been demonstrated by actual use during the present year." By request of Senator Bingham, President Hoover formally presented the trophy, on the White House lawn, April 22, 1931, to Mr. Harold F. Pitcairn and his associates for meritorious achievement in developing the Cierva autogyro.

Collier trophy committee.

Incident to this ceremony, James Ray, vice president of the Pitcairn Co., landed a powerful autogyro on the White House lawn, followed finally by a brilliant take-off. As a pleasant sequel, he some weeks later invited the Librarian and two of his staff to inspect this famous craft and to fly with him. After explaining its design and operation, he made a demonstration flight with them over Washington, June 2, 1931.

Before returning home from the White House ceremony the president of the Pitcairn Co. offered the Librarian two copies of a de luxe edition of the company's book describing the development of the autogyro and bearing inscriptions both of himself and of its inventor, Juan de la Cierva.

*Other board and
committee
service.*

Other appointments requiring some public service in aeronautics were the position of trustee of the Aero Club of Washington, delegate from it to the annual convention of the National Aeronautic Association, and membership on the convention committee of the association. The delegates were entitled to recommend to the association matters of national importance in aeronautics. Pursuant to a resolution introduced by the chief of this division, the president of the association, Senator Hiram Bingham, appointed a committee of five to consider the question of establishing a national aeronautic museum in Washington and to report at the earliest possible date. As chairman of the committee, the chief of the division obtained from the Library of Congress and Smithsonian Institution all the data needed for the report.

BINDING

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

The number of volumes bound was 34,631, as against 32,396 for the preceding year. Of these, 5,911 were bound in pamphlet style, quarter cloth or quarter buckram and plain boards, usually with no lettering.

Books repaired without rebinding amounted to 842, as compared with 478 for the preceding year. The number of lines of lettering, apart from the lettering incidental to binding, was 6,044, as compared with 5,560 for the year before, and 1 dummy was made, as compared with 32 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 14,206 have been safeguarded by stitching in covers supplied. For the previous year this class of work amounted to 20,024 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.

Following are three tabulations of the binding work. The amount of the binding as prepared and as completed is given in Table I.

The sources from which the material was drawn for binding indicate to an extent the general character of the work. Table II is devoted to this subject.

The comparative use of the various binding materials in stock is indicated by Table III.

TABLE I.—Number of books, etc., sent to be bound and returned bound

	Sent	Received
July.....	2, 246	2, 116
August.....	1, 188	2, 398
September.....	2, 484	1, 398
October.....	2, 528	3, 442
November.....	2, 539	3, 266
December.....	2, 491	3, 050
January.....	4, 080	3, 263
February.....	3, 002	2, 829
March.....	2, 913	3, 226
April.....	2, 743	3, 127
May.....	2, 980	3, 415
June.....	3, 057	3, 101
	32, 251	34, 631

On June 30, 1931, 3,351 books, charged to the account of the fiscal year ending that date, remained in the bindery.

TABLE II.—Binding, by division, etc.

	Number of volumes
Reading room.....	10, 344
Periodical.....	6, 999
Document.....	6, 219
Smithsonian.....	1, 809
<hr/>	
Miscellaneous :	
Law.....	1, 739
Music.....	1, 182
Catalogue.....	1, 000
Service for blind.....	819
Slavic.....	697
Fine arts.....	628
Supreme court library.....	310
Manuscripts.....	133

Miscellaneous—Continued.	Number of volumes
Semitic.....	132
Accessions.....	80
Copyright.....	50
Maps.....	43
Bibliography.....	25
Legislative reference.....	19
Executive assistant.....	6
Classification.....	5
Chief Assistant Librarian.....	4
Librarian.....	3
Mail.....	3
Secretary.....	2
	6,880
	32,251

TABLE III.—*Style of binding*

Book cloths:	
Buckram.....	25,842
Half buckram.....	2,457
Quarter buckram.....	2,822
Quarter cloth.....	3,089
Full linen.....	21
	34,231
Leathers:	
Three-quarter morocco.....	1
Half morocco.....	285
Full sheep.....	1
Half sheep.....	3
Full cowhide.....	16
Half cowhide.....	9
Half calfskin.....	2
	317
	34,548

In addition to the 34,548 accounted for above, 83 were variously bound in ordinary materials during the course of repair work.

CATALOGUE DIVISION

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

During the year 122,551¹ volumes were catalogued, 51,127 main entries were prepared, and 186,607 cards were added to the public catalogue. On July 1, 1931, the public catalogue contained approximately 4,890,000 cards.

Of first importance this year is the statement concerning the progress of recataloguing religion (BL-BX, inclusive).

The work has definitely gained momentum under the direction of Mr. Mueller. Sections BL 29-635, covering religion in general, i. e., the philosophy, psychology, and history of religion, natural theology, religion and science, general mythology, primitive religion, and cultus, were completed. At the same time the related topic Bible and science (BS 650-657) was treated.

Subject headings are being systematically developed in the course of recataloguing, and are also being applied to the current cataloguing of religious books. Occasionally subject headings are omitted for works of apparently very ephemeral or inconsequential nature.

In the third edition of the "Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogues of the Library of Congress," 1928, the subjects belonging to religion had but a slight representation. So far as actually applied in cataloguing, the result of Mr. Mueller's work on subject headings is presented in the first supplement to the third edition, March, 1931, and will become more and more noticeable with each list of additions and changes in the subject headings.

In the third edition, foreign law also was but slightly represented. The recataloguing is proceeding very slowly in this field. In view of the publication of the guide to French law published recently by the Library, special effort has been made to complete France. In addition,

¹ Accessions 107,579, and recatalogued 16,328.

work has been actively pressed on the Mexican material on account of the preparation of the guide to Mexican law by Mr. Vance. Owing to the greatly increased current accessions in law beginning with July, 1930, it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep up to date, and the recataloguing is lagging seriously.

As a preliminary to undertaking the recataloguing of canon law whenever assistance may become available, a supplementary rule concerning the entry for collections of canons, decretals, constitutions, bullaria, etc., has been prepared by Mr. Martel, and was printed in November, 1930.

After a revised and expanded schedule for aeronautics (TL 500-825) had been prepared, one cataloguer has been regularly assigned to the treatment of the collections acquired in the development of the division of aeronautics.

Work on the Toinet collection of French seventeenth-century literature has been continued steadily, and now only about a third of the collection remains to be treated.

Work has again been initiated on the Toner collection.

During the coming year the Houdini collection of magic, spiritualism, occultism, and psychical research will receive considerable attention.

More and more the pamphlets received in the current accessions are being diverted to the pamphlet collection. This collection, for the present located on deck C, contains about 100,000 pieces. The greater portion of the material is briefly indexed by subject. Group treatment to assimilate this material into the permanent collections of the Library is under way. To care for the reproduction of cards for pamphlet materials and for temporary entries not printed, additional photostat equipment which can handle card stock should be regularly available for the use of the division.

As regards publications of the division, the "Guide to the Cataloguing of the Serial Publications of Societies and Institutions" has been revised by Miss Pierson and will soon be printed. The first edition of the guide appeared in 1919, with 3,000 copies printed; an additional requisition for 1,000 copies was made in 1920; a reprint

of 2,000 copies was made in 1924; a third issue of 2,000 copies was reproduced by the offset process in 1929. With the forthcoming edition the total number of copies issued will aggregate 16,000, indicating the active interest of other libraries and of library schools.

Other publications prepared in the division are the "List of American Doctoral Dissertations Printed in 1929," by Miss MacNair, supplement by Miss Bartlett to the "Catalogue of early books on music," the first supplement and lists 13-15 of additions and corrections to the third edition of the list of subject headings. The number of American doctoral dissertations included in the annual list seems to be constantly increasing. More than 1,000 items have already accumulated for the 1930 list.

At this point it may be well to note that the Library of Congress subject headings have, with very few and unimportant exceptions, been followed for use in the "London Bibliography of the Social Sciences," which is being issued as an alphabetical subject catalogue by the London School of Economics.

The rules for both subjects and authors find great reflection in the code of rules for cataloguing printed books² issued by the Vatican Library in the early part of 1931. Printed cards now coming from the Vatican Library will add materially to the store of adequate descriptions of book literature, particularly of older materials not always represented in American libraries.

Among the changes on the staff of the division may be mentioned the retirement of Miss Sarah B. Pritchett. She entered the division in 1901 and had for the past 8 or 10 years carried full responsibility for the cataloguing of material in the social and political sciences. Her valuable service deserves distinct recognition.

As in previous years, various members of the staff of the division have rendered considerable services not measurable in terms of books catalogued, such as assistance in preparing the exhibit of fifteenth-century books, making translations, etc.

² Biblioteca apostolica vaticana. Norme per il catalogo degli stampati. Città del Vaticano, 1931.

CLASSIFICATION DIVISION

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

The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves during the fiscal year 1930-31 was 117,256, of which 113,328 were new accessions and 3,928 were reclassified, including 3,753 transfers. The number of volumes shelved was 115,968, of which 112,040 were new accessions. The year preceding, the number of volumes classified and shelved was 112,959,³ of which 108,358 were new accessions and 4,601 were reclassified, including 4,113 transfers.

The statistics by classes follow:

New classification—Summary

	Volumes and pamphlets			Cards
	Accessions	Reclassified	Total	
A. Polygraphy.....	3,428	48	3,476	Stack lists: Printed, 43,417. Preliminary, ^a 74,930.
B-BJ. Philosophy.....	2,004	12	2,016	
BL-BX. Religion.....	4,397	48	4,445	Shelf list: Printed, 51,378.
C. History—Auxiliary sciences.....	766	1	767	
CS71. American genealogy.....	267	-----	267	
D. History (except American).....	6,627	1	6,628	
E, F. American history.....	5,578	-----	5,578	
G. Geography—Anthropology.....	2,198	-----	2,198	
H. Social and economic sciences.....	18,136	1	18,137	
J. Political science.....	11,807	1	11,808	
L. Education.....	4,494	2	4,496	
M. Music literature.....	1,692	-----	1,692	
N. Fine arts.....	2,284	-----	2,284	
P. Language and literature.....	10,801	40	10,841	
PZ. Fiction in English.....	5,027	-----	5,027	
Q. Science.....	8,046	1	8,047	
R. Medicine.....	2,903	-----	2,903	
S. Agriculture.....	3,944	-----	3,944	
T. Technology.....	9,645	1	9,646	
U. Military science.....	1,949	-----	1,949	
V. Naval science.....	1,089	19	1,108	
Z. Bibliography.....	4,958	-----	4,958	
Transfers.....	112,040	175	112,215	
Intermediate.....	179	3,753	3,753	
Old classification.....	1,109	-----	1,109	
	113,328	3,928	117,256	

^a Estimated.

³ The number given in the 1930 report, through error, was 112,678.

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains, in round numbers, 2,824,250 volumes, distributed as follows: Class A (polygraphy), 127,000; B-BJ (philosophy), 33,900; BL-BX (religion), 128,250; C-D (history, exclusive of American), 237,350; E-F (American history), 197,750; G (geography), 45,600; H-J (social and political sciences), 671,000; L (education), 116,700; M (music), 52,600; N (fine arts), 58,000; P (language and literature), 260,250; PZ (fiction in English), 104,950; Q (science), 216,550; R (medicine), 82,800; S (agriculture), 98,150; T (technology), 181,350; U (military science), 39,700; V (naval science), 29,300; Z (bibliography), 122,850; incunabula, etc., 1,500.

During the past year no new publications have been issued by the classification division, as it has been obliged to devote all its energies to its current routine work, which has been exceedingly heavy. The much-regretted death of Miss Emma Runner at the beginning of the fiscal year and the retirement of Doctor Koenig two months earlier has deprived us of the services of two experienced assistants familiar with the details of this work, which can only be acquired by years of experience. We have at the same time been daily receiving greatly increased numbers of books for our regular collection, the newly organized aeronautical collection, thousands of volumes for preparation for shelving in the reorganized rare-book room and the Toner collection, besides other thousands sent by the reading-room inventory, involving more or less revision of our records.

The shelf-listing section has done excellent work under the management of Miss Clark, and has fortunately been able to maintain its personnel at a high standard of efficiency.

The interest in our classification schemes by outside libraries continues to be widespread. During the last few months we have added to our list of libraries using our classification the following institutions: Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa.; National Research Institute of Social Sciences, Shanghai.

China; Saint Mary's College, Winona, Minn.; Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.; University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.

CARD DIVISION

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

During the year the number of subscribers to printed cards has increased from 5,011 to 5,485.

The value of the cards shipped, exclusive of those supplied to libraries of the United States Government, was \$259,653.35, an increase of more than 7 per cent over the shipments of last year. The cash sales, representing cards sold and paid for during the year, amounted to \$253,177.74.

The sale of cards to libraries of the departments of the United States Government, paid for by transfer of credits, amounted to \$3,054.76.

The sales to libraries in foreign countries amounted to about \$3,500. As usual, the bulk of the cards sent abroad were ordered by libraries in China and Russia.

The abnormal increase in the number of new subscribers, the largest since 1904, was probably due in part at least to the addition of the decimal class marks on the cards; but the increase in sales was about 3 per cent below the normal increase of 10 per cent. The large libraries did not purchase cards so freely, perhaps as a result of the general financial depression.

Cards for 40,466 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including 3,025 cards printed for libraries in the District of Columbia and 1,493 printed for other cooperating libraries.

The whole number of different titles represented in the stock on June 30, 1930, was 1,175,731. The average stock of each card is estimated at 70 copies, making the total number of cards in stock about 82,301,170.

A depository set was assigned to the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome, Italy, near the close of the fiscal year. A complete list of the depositories is given at the end of this report.

The experiment started last year of researching in the Union Catalogue card orders from a selected group of libraries and handling them in a special way as a preliminary to cooperative cataloguing, for the mutual benefit of the cooperating library, the card division and the Union Catalogue, has been continued and extended from 10 libraries to 15. Some 30,000 entries for which satisfactory L. C. cards were not available have been researched in the Union Catalogue, checked, and handled in this way at a cost of about \$1,000, with the following results:

1. About 1,000 titles of books for which cards were desired for sale to other libraries were checked *Cdp* ("copy desired for printing") and the entries were obtained and printed, all being full entries of the regular L. C. form. The cooperating library obtained, complimentarily, enough cards for its own catalogue and the rest went to the L. C. stock and depositories.
2. About 2,500 additional titles for which entries were found lacking in the Union Catalogue were checked *Cdu* ("copy desired for the Union Catalogue") and entries for these obtained and sent on to project B for the Union Catalogue, most of these being full entries in the L. C. form.
3. Each entry researched that was already represented in the Union Catalogue was checked in; that is, the abbreviated name of the library was entered on the card found in the Union Catalogue. Some 15,000 locations were noted in this way.
4. Full names found on cards of other libraries in the Union Catalogue were supplied on entries of the cooperating library as an aid to the cataloguers in that library.
5. Samples of L. C. cards for other editions were supplied gratis as aids to the cataloguers of the cooperating library.

Although no one of the parties concerned obtained any phenomenal advantage from the arrangement, there was a substantial gain for all three. We are further convinced that in the extension of this cooperative work will be found the most practical solution of the problem of eliminating the duplication in cataloguing still existing in American libraries.

Since the beginning of the card-distribution work we have felt the need of low-priced mill-board card trays equipped with pull, label holder, and follower block that could be quickly constructed within the Library in any quantity desired. We are now able to report that a satis-

factory tray of this type has been perfected and that we have our own shop for manufacturing these, equipped with die press and the other apparatus necessary to turn out up to 200 trays a day. The fittings are stamped from duralumin. These trays are light, strong, and cheap as compared with the steel trays. Whether they will last indefinitely like the steel trays remains to be seen. About 10,000 of these trays were made during the past year for the use of the card division and the Union Catalogue.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
 Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico, D. F.
 Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome, Italy.
 Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me.
 Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.
 Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
 California State Library, Sacramento, Calif.
 California University Library, Berkeley, Calif.
 California University at Los Angeles Library.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, 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
 Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Calif.⁴
 McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada.
 Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.

⁴ Set consists mainly of entries cut from proof sheets.

Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 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.
 Peking University Library, Peking, 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.
 Stanford University Library, Stanford University, Calif.⁴
 Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Taihoku Imperial University Library, Taiwan, Japan.⁴
 K. Tekniska Högskolans 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.

⁴ Set consists mainly of entries cut from proof sheets.

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.
 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 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:

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
New publications.....	1 15	1 26	1 36
Reprints.....	5	13	3
Total number of new publications and reprints.....	20	39	39
Administrative and special distribution through the Library of Congress.....	7,892	6,517	8,684
Distribution through the office of the Superintendent of Documents.....	11,452	13,790	12,604
Distribution through the office of International Exchanges.....	2,281	2,288	2,291
Total number of publications distributed.....	21,625	22,595	23,579
Publications correspondence.....	1,206	1,279	1,339
Sold by Superintendent of Documents (pieces).....	² 48,737	20,548	-----
Received by the Superintendent of Documents for sales.....	\$2,976.69	\$4,323.85	-----

¹ Includes separate numbers of the Monthly check-list of State publications.

² Includes copyright publications.

The publications of the Library during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, have been as follows:

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Administrative:

The collection of John Boyd Thacher⁵ in the Library of Congress. [Vol.] 2. [Comp. under the direction of Frederick W. Ashley.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1931. p. i-ii. v., 97, i, 120 p. 26 cm. Cloth, \$2.50.

CONTENTS.—Catalogue of books relating to the French revolution. Catalogue of early Americana, miscellaneous books and bibliographic apparatus.

The collection of John Boyd Thacher in the Library of Congress. [Vol.] 3. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1931. 2 p. l. p. ix-xii, 191 p. 26 cm. Cloth, \$2.50.

CONTENTS.—Catalogue of autographs relating to the French revolution, comp. by Henry Eldridge Bourne, with the assistance of Gertrude Albion MacCormick. Catalogue of autographs of European notables, comp. under the direction of Henry Eldridge Bourne.

Exhibit of books⁶ printed during the XVth century and known as incunabula, selected from the Vollbehr collection purchased by act of Congress, 1930. List of books. Washing-

⁵ [Vol. 1] was published by the Library of Congress in 1915 under the title "Catalogue of the John Boyd Thacher collection of incunabula, comp. by Frederick W. Ashley." Reissued, 1931, with new title page as Vol. 1 of the "Catalogue of the John Boyd Thacher Collection," in three volumes.

⁶ Of the 3,017 volumes making up the collection, only about 1,700 were exhibited.

Administrative—Continued.

ton, Govt. print. off., 1930. iii, 78 p. 24 cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Instructions to deck attendants. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1931. 1 p. l., 9, [1] p. 15 cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1930. vi, 420 p. front., plate, plans, facsimis. 23½ cm. Cloth, 85 cents.

Division of aeronautics:

May, 1930. Tentative bibliography on skin friction and boundary flow. Comp. by A. F. Zahm and C. A. Ross . . . [Washington, 1930] Cover-title, 18 numb. l. 26½ cm. 50 copies mimeographed. Paper. Edition exhausted.

December 31, 1930. Tentative bibliography on skin friction and boundary flow. Comp. by A. F. Zahm and C. A. Ross . . . Enl. ed. of bibliography dated May, 1930. [Washington, 1930] Cover-title, 26 numb. l. 26½ cm. 120 copies mimeographed. Paper. Furnished on request.

Origin and progress of the division of aeronautics. By Albert F. Zahm . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1931. 1 p. l., 12 p. 23 cm. (Its Publication, no. 1.) [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, p. 248-259.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of bibliography:

Federal commissions, committees, and boards. List of Federal commissions, committees, boards, and similar bodies created during the period September 14, 1901, to March 4, 1929. [Comp. under the direction of William Adams Slade . . .] Presented by Mr. Watson, June 16, 1930.—Ordered to be printed. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1930. iv, 147 p. 23½ cm. ([U. S.] 71st Cong., 2d sess. Senate Doc. no. 174.) Paper, 15 cents.

Catalogue division:

A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1929. Prepared by Mary Wilson MacNair . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1931. vii, 275 p. 23 cm. Paper, 40 cents.

Subject headings used in the dictionary catalogues of the Library of Congress. First supplement to the third edition, including additions to March, 1931. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1931. iii, 37 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 20 cents.

Division of Chinese literature:

Division of Chinese literature, 1929-30. [Chinese and other East Asiatic books added to the Library of Congress, 1929-30. By Arthur W. Hummel and Dr. Walter T. Swin-

Division of Chinese literature—Continued.

gle.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1931. Cover-title, p. 341-390. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Copyright office:

Convention creating an international union for the protection of literary and artistic works,⁷ signed at Berlin, November 13, 1908; revised, and signed at Rome, June 2, 1928. English translation with official French text . . . and resolutions . . . [Washington, Govt. print. off., 1929] Caption title, 15 p. 26 x 20 cm. ([U. S.] Copyright office. [Information circular] no. 4, C.) Paper, 5 cents.

Thirty-third annual report of the register of copyrights for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1930. iii, 84 p. 23½ cm. Paper, 10 cents.

Division of documents:

An account of Government document bibliography in the United States and elsewhere, by James B. Childs . . . Revised July, 1930. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1930. 57 p. 23 cm. Paper, 5 cents.

Monthly check-list of State publications. March, 1930—March, 1931. Vol. 21, no. 3—Vol. 22, no. 3. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1930-31. 24½ cm. Paper, \$1.00 a year.

—Title-page and index. Vol. 20, 1929. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1930. 1 p. l., xl p. 23 cm. Paper, 10 cents.

The collection of Government publications; a survey of the more important accessions of the division of documents during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, by James B. Childs . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1931. Cover-title, 3-18 p. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, p. 110-125.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of fine arts:

Exhibition of prints relating to early American history, being a part of the prints contained in the Mabel Brady Garvan collection of American arts and crafts at Yale university. [A catalogue of the exhibition, with preface by R. T. H. Halsey.] Washington [Govt. print. off.], 1931. ix, 28 p. 24 cm. Paper, 10 cents.

Law library:

Guide to the law and legal literature of France; prepared under the direction of Edwin M. Borchard . . . by George Wilfred Stumberg . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1931. v, 242 p. 26½ cm. Cloth, \$1.25.

⁷ Actually printed in 1929 but omitted in the report for that year through error.

Law Library—Continued.

The law library of Congress. An account of its activities and the more important accessions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, by John T. Vance . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1931. Cover-title, 3-29 p. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, p. 126-152.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of manuscripts:

Division of manuscripts, 1929-30, and European historical mission. [By Dr. J. Franklin Jameson.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1930. Cover-title, p. 61-107. 23½ cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of maps:

Noteworthy maps. No. 3. Accessions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, with acknowledgment of sources of gifts, exchanges, and transfers. Comp. by Lawrence Martin and Clara Egli . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1930. v, 33 p. 23 cm. Paper, 5 cents.

Division of music:

Division of music, 1929-30 [by Carl Engel]. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1931. Cover-title, p. 185-220. facsimis. 23½ cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Service for the blind:

Catalogue of publications in Braille—grade 1½, service for the blind, Library of Congress. January, 1930. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1930. iv, 86 p. 23 cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Annual report, service for the blind, 1929-30 [by Mrs. Maude G. Nichols.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1931. Cover-title, 13 p. 25 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, p. 296-308.] Paper. Furnished on request.

REPRINTS

Administrative:

Rules and practice governing the use and issue of books. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1929. [Reprinted, 1930.] Cover-title, 17 p. 12½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Classification division:

Author notation in the Library of Congress, by Anna Cantrell Laws . . . Reprinted, 1930. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1930. 18 p. 19½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Outline scheme of classes. Reprint of revision of 1920. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1930. 1 p. l., 3-25 numb. 1. 26 cm. Paper, 10 cents.

The following publications were partially completed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931:

Calendar of the Harkness manuscripts on Peruvian history. In press.

Classification. Class P: PB-PH. Modern European languages. In press.

Journals of the Continental Congress. Vol. 28-29. In press.

Records of the Virginia Company of London. Vol. 3. In press.

Supplement to the Catalogue of early books on music (before 1800). In press.

Union catalogue of hand-copied books in Braille particularly for the use of students and advanced readers. In press.

The spirit of cooperation that is so characteristic of the staff of the Library of Congress was never better exemplified than during the preparation of the exhibit of books selected from the Vollbehr collection of incunabula. Assistants from many different divisions were called upon to help in making the selection of the books to be exhibited, to prepare descriptions of the books thus selected, to compile the printed list, and, finally, to arrange the books themselves. The exhibit was planned and carried out entirely under the efficient direction of Mr. Martin A. Roberts, the superintendent of the reading rooms, and has aroused great interest. Although the Vollbehr collection comprises a total of 3,017 volumes, only about 1,700 volumes were exhibited, owing to limitations of space.

The two editions of the "Tentative bibliography on skin friction and boundary flow," prepared by the division of aeronautics, will probably be followed, during the present fiscal year, by the first printed edition.

The list of "Federal commissions, committees, and boards," although printed as a Senate document, was prepared under the direction of Mr. William Adams Slade, before his resignation as chief bibliographer, and may properly be considered a Library of Congress product. It is an extensive list covering 492 different Federal agencies that were established from the time President Roosevelt succeeded to office in 1901 to the end of President Coolidge's term in 1929. Each agency listed is accompanied by a brief historical statement. As the prefatory note states, this compilation "shows, if only

through the dimensions it reaches, quite definitely something of the extent to which the commission idea has been utilized in Federal activities during the past quarter of a century or a little more."

The "Guide to the law and legal literature of France, prepared under the direction of Edwin M. Borchard by George Wilfred Stumberg," is the fifth in the series of guides to foreign law published by the Library of Congress. For a more extended description of this important work see the report of the law librarian, *infra*. Copy for another of these guides, the "Guide to the law and legal literature of Mexico," is well in hand and it is hoped that it will be possible to print it this year.

We regret that we must again report that the third volume of the Records of the Virginia Company of London is still in press, but the page proof is now in the hands of the editor, Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury, of Bryn Mawr College, and it is expected that the work can be brought to completion within the next few months.

Two more volumes (vols. 28 and 29) of the Journals of the Continental Congress are in press. A special appropriation of \$35,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, provides, among other things, for the publication of volumes 30, 31, 32, and 33 of the Journals of the Continental Congress, and for the fourth and final volume of the Records of the Virginia Company of London, thus assuring their publication without levying on the annual appropriation, as we have been obliged to do in the past.

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

(From the report of the acting chief bibliographer, Miss HELLMAN)

*William Adams
Slade: Resig-
nation.*

Although the fact was mentioned in the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1930, the outstanding event in the division of bibliography for the year was the loss to the division, and incidentally to the Library, of the chief bibliographer, William Adams Slade. On October 1, 1930, Mr. Slade assumed his new duties at the Folger Shakespeare Library, under an appointment by Mrs. H. C. Folger, acting for the estate of Henry C. Folger.

It is a coincidence that the last report of Mr. Slade as chief bibliographer coincided with the thirtieth year of the division of bibliography, and that his report included a résumé of the history of the division with which he had been associated for so many years. Mr. Slade entering the Library in the fall of 1898 (when the opening of the main reading room at night necessitated an increase in the staff), served in that division until 1900, when the division of bibliography was established under the direction of the late Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin. Mr. Slade was the chief assistant in this division until 1909, when he left to develop the library of the National Monetary Commission. This library Mr. Slade built up from a nucleus of books belonging to the Finance Committee of the Senate to a collection consisting of 2,298 volumes, 1,528 pamphlets, 3,444 numbers of periodicals, 30 maps, and 7 manuscripts when it was transferred to the Library of Congress under an act of Congress in 1912. With the passing of this library, Mr. Slade again became a member of the staff of the Library of Congress, being appointed chief of the division of periodicals on October 1, 1912, and we quote the following from the Librarian's report for that year (p. 12) :

This last designation [W. A. Slade] resumes to the Library the services of a competent employee, whose intermediate experience as librarian of the Monetary Commission will prove valuable even beyond the division of which he will have charge.

After seven years Mr. Slade was again promoted, December 16, 1919, this time to assume charge of the accessions division (then called the order division), and he remained in that position until 1923, when he was made chief bibliographer to succeed Mr. Meyer, now director of our legislative reference service. After serving in so many of the important divisions of the Library, Mr. Slade knew intimately the work, and his loss not only takes from us a competent bibliographer, but also a mind helpful in solving many of the daily problems which come to an institution of this size.

The activities of the division vary but little from year to year, and the account of a typical day in the division, so aptly described by Mr. Slade in the annual report of

the Librarian for 1926, applies equally well for this year.

Although we have not had the expert services of our chief bibliographer for nine months of the year, it is a satisfaction to be able to report that the work has not fallen behind, as the following statistics will show, and I am glad to take this opportunity to acknowledge the loyal and faithful work of our small but efficient staff.

Statistics.

In reply to the requests received by mail in the division we have written 2,552 memoranda, covering 2,985 typewritten pages (1930—2,523 memoranda of 2,691 pages). In addition we have sent out 815 pieces of mail (1930—756) in answer to specific requests for our mimeographed lists.

Publications.

Only two of our numerous bibliographical compilations have appeared in print this year. One was a bibliography on China compiled by Mr. Slade for the November, 1930, issue of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. This brought up to date a previous bibliography compiled by him for an earlier issue of the *Annals*. The other was the fourth supplement of the bibliography on standardization, compiled by Miss Anne L. Baden for the issues of the *Standards Yearbooks*, and appeared in the 1931 issue (p. 363-376).

Two other compilations will, however, eventually appear in print, the list of references on the Permanent Court of International Justice, which is sent each year to that institution to be incorporated in their annual bibliography, and the other, the material for American current bibliographies for the second edition of the *Index Bibliographicus*, now being compiled by the International committee on intellectual cooperation of the League of Nations.

*Mimeographed
and typewritten
lists.*

The lists compiled on special topics this year numbered 69; 18 were issued in mimeographed form and had a total of 344 pages (1930—11 of 258 pages), while 51 were typewritten, consisting of 791 pages (1930—56 of 375 pages). A few of the important mimeographed lists were: Centralization in the Government of the United

States, including States rights (25 p.); trusts in the United States, including mergers (31 p.); trade associations, including restraint of trade (26 p.); public utilities, supplementary to 1928 list (36 p.); unemployment situation in the United States, 1929-30 (11 p.); unemployment insurance, supplementary (10 p.). Of the type-written lists the following may be noted as of special interest: The Senate's right to exclude Senators elect from their seats, with special reference to corrupt practices (11 p.); Postal service of the United States, supplementary (45 p.); notable American women (54 p.); unfair competition (18 p.); cartels, combines, and trusts in foreign countries (27 p.); citizenship and nationality of women (17 p.); naturalization in the United States, 1920-1931 (22 p.); Turkish Republic (47 p.).

The value of the consultants to our work is of increasing moment. *Consultants.*

The next year will doubtless be one of serious handicap to the division, owing to the plans for the enlargement of the Library Building, but we are anticipating the return to the enlarged and more commodious quarters, in close proximity to the Union Catalogue, which we find of great service to us in so many of our investigations.

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 Professor Corbin reports:

The Smithsonian deposit is the main library of the Smithsonian Institution. It is not, as some have supposed, coextensive with the Smithsonian division. Instead, consisting, as is the case, of publications of many types and on many subjects, it is distributed throughout the various divisions of the Library of Congress according to classification. But as the collection is prevalingly scientific and technical in character, it is shelved for the most part in the Smithsonian division, side by side with the collection belonging to that division. The deposit

was established in 1866, when, under the authority of a special act of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution transferred its library of 40,000 volumes to the Library of Congress. The 65 years that have since passed have been years of marvelous scientific progress, both in the United States and abroad, and through the world-wide Smithsonian exchanges have brought to the Institution, and so to the deposit, a wealth of publications, until to-day the collection numbers considerably more than a half million volumes, pamphlets, and charts. Among them are not only the standard monographs and files of the chief scientific periodicals issued during the 85 years of Smithsonian activity but sets of the reports, proceedings, and transactions of the learned institutions and societies of the world, including in most instances the earliest numbers of these important series. To the investigator, therefore, the deposit offers one of the richest storehouses of scientific material to be found anywhere.

During the past fiscal year the Smithsonian Institution sent to the deposit 2,626 volumes, 12,775 parts of volumes, 4,393 pamphlets, and 1,085 charts—a total of 20,879 publications, or 1,735 more than the previous year. Of these, 4,565—divided into 1,145 volumes and 3,420 pamphlets—were dissertations from the universities of Basel, Berlin, Bern, Bonn, Breslau, Cornell, Erlangen, Gand, Giessen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Helsingfors, Jena, Johns Hopkins, Kiel, Königsberg, Leiden, Leipzig, Lund, Marburg, Neuchâtel, Pennsylvania, Rostock, Strasbourg, Tübingen, Utrecht, Warsaw, and Zürich, the Academy of Freiberg, and technical schools at Aachen, Berlin, Braunschweig, Dresden, Karlsruhe, and Zürich. Of the charts, 883 were maps and atlases which had been accumulating at the Smithsonian for years, and which the Institution, in the course of the reorganization of its library system now going on, felt it expedient to deposit in the Library of Congress. A number of these were manuscript maps. Many of the others were also new to the Library of Congress; some, however, were duplicates in its collection.

In addition to the publications sent to the deposit, several thousand documents of foreign governments received

by the Smithsonian library were forwarded, without being stamped or entered, to the division of documents in the Library of Congress. This number, however, showed a marked decrease from the year before, as the Smithsonian library, in close cooperation with the division of documents and the International Exchange Service, was increasingly successful during the year in its effort to keep the stream of foreign government documents intended for the Library of Congress in exchange for the documents of the United States Government distinct from the similar stream intended for the Smithsonian Institution and its branches in exchange for their publications. The result was that many more documents than usual went directly to the Library of Congress without being opened by the Smithsonian library or even passing through it. It is expected that this arrangement will be gradually improved, to the end that these two streams of official publications—despite the fact that they come by the same channels, and often in packages completely addressed—may reach their respective destinations without confusion or delay.

Most of the 1,808 letters written by the Smithsonian library staff dealt with the exchange of publications. This correspondence was up to date at the close of the year. The number of letters was 97 more than in 1930, and the number of publications received for the deposit in response to special requests from the Smithsonian, periodical, and order divisions of the Library of Congress was 2,364—an increase of 159 even over the previous year, which, it will be remembered, showed nearly a five-fold increase over the number obtained two years before. Exchange relations for 115 new publications were entered into on behalf of the deposit. Several large sendings were received, the largest consisting of 331 volumes and parts of Neerlandia from the Algemeen Nederlandsch Verbond, at The Hague.

It may be added that the Smithsonian library, at the happy suggestion of the chief of the Smithsonian division, arranged to have portraits made of the founder and five secretaries of the institution to be presented to the

Library of Congress for the gallery of eminent scientists that is being formed by the division. They will soon be finished.

LANGLEY AERONAUTICAL LIBRARY

In 1930 the aeronautical library of the Smithsonian Institution was sent as a special deposit to the Library of Congress, that it might be even more available than it had been for purposes of research. It there forms, under its own stamp and bookplate, a prominent unit among the collections in the division of aeronautics, as it contains many rare items, among which are practically complete sets of the early aeronautical magazines of the world. The library was collected chiefly by Samuel Pierpont Langley, the third Secretary of the Smithsonian, and bears his name in recognition of his well-known contribution to the science of aeronautics. In the library, too, are publications of great value that had once been part of the working collections of Alexander Graham Bell, Octave Chanute, and James Means, as well as files of photographs, letters, and newspaper clippings. At the close of the last fiscal year the library contained 1,856 volumes and 1,056 pamphlets, having been increased since July 1, 1930, by sendings from the Smithsonian Institution to the number of 122 volumes, 445 parts of volumes, and 133 pamphlets, or a total of 45 per cent more than were added the previous year. Most of these were received in exchange for Smithsonian publications. During the year the Smithsonian library entered into exchange relations, on behalf of the Langley collection, with more than 50 new aeronautical societies and institutions, some of which have already begun to send the library their publications. It is hoped that this service can soon be considerably extended to this small but famous member of the Smithsonian library system.

Mr. Brasch, in direct charge of the deposit, reports:

The activities of this division for the past year have largely been concentrated upon internal improvements—particularly of administrative character.

This year has proved an interesting one in that further extension of the work with the consultant in science, Dr. H. W. Tyler, has gone on. Cooperation and concentration in the matter pertaining to new accessions in class Q (science) and class T (technology) have been discussed exhaustively. Also the matter of reviving the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature has been discussed thoroughly with Doctor Tyler, who is now taking up the matter with the authorities of the Royal Society of London. This society is the central bureau of the cooperative indexing system. He had already discussed the matter with the authorities at the Smithsonian Institution, which is the regional bureau for the United States. It is greatly hoped that some means may be found whereby the continuation of this great index may be made possible. Fortunately, time is the strongest element showing the constantly growing need or lack of efficiency in research work.

From this division over 500 titles of foreign books in mathematics, physics, astronomy, chemistry, geology, and biology have been forwarded to the accessions division with recommendations for purchase.

The fundamental position which the study of mathematics has taken in education, business, and scientific research makes it highly important that we secure all of the unusual and outstanding publications, both in journals and treatises, in all of the principal languages. Our collection at present ranks probably well up to the fore of such collections in the United States, and possibly in Europe, as is evidenced by the inquiries received.

According to a Union List of Mathematical Periodicals, issued by Dr. David Eugene Smith, of Columbia University, the Library of Congress possesses complete sets of almost the entire number of 81 publications devoted entirely to mathematics. Of his second list of approximately 100 journals and proceedings of learned societies which are devoted partly to mathematics, we have 83. In another more recent survey made by a certain mathematical scholar in this country as to the total number of ref-

Consultant in science.

Mathematical interest.

erences or citations made from the leading mathematical journals of the world, it is gratifying to note that the Library of Congress possesses the complete list of 30 titles, which are outstanding for research purposes.

The most recent accession of new mathematical publications is the *Annals of Mathematical Statistics*, published by the American Statistical Association. The work which is fostered by this publication is a new departure in mathematical research and teaching, in that it correlates the abstract or pure mathematics with the problems in business and biology principally, as well as the physical sciences. But more particularly it supplies a want in America which has long been partly filled by an English publication entitled *Biometrika*. Another important publication has entered into the field of abstracting pure and applied mathematical articles, entitled "*Zentralblatt für Mathematik und ihre Grenzgebiete*." Also the *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics* (Oxford Series).

In addition we have completed three very important mathematical journals, namely, *Acta Mathematica*, published by G. Mittag-Leffler and N. E. Nörlund, Djursholm; *Fundamenta Mathematica*, published by the Librairie Gauthier-Villars et Cie, Paris, and edited at the University of Warsaw; and the *Abhandlungen aus dem Mathematischen Seminar der Hamburgischen Universität*, edited by three well-known German scholars, Dr. E. Artin, Dr. W. Blaschke, and Dr. E. Hecke. The first mentioned is the leading mathematical publication in Sweden; the second is the leading publication in Poland; the third is one of the most important publications of the German Universities, and is devoted to contributions on higher algebra and geometry from the Mathematical Seminar at the University of Hamburg. We are therefore particularly anxious in view of the great advance taken by mathematical research in recent years in this country, to continue securing the very latest publications representative of mathematical scholarship. It is evident, however, from the above statement, that the Library of Congress is well equipped to render considerable aid to research scholars.

For the past year Dr. Tobias Danzig, of the University of Maryland, has continued his mathematical researches here, as well as Dr. M. Goldberg, of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department. Dr. J. Ginzberg, of New York, is carrying on research work for the history of mathematics in America for Dr. David Eugene Smith. He has found considerable aid here, especially in the history of colonial mathematics. Miss Helen M. Davis, of the editorial staff of Science Service, has continued her research work since 1929 in preparing the famous articles entitled "Classics of Science." The Science News Letter is the one publication issued to give primarily the best scientific information to the layman. A number of graduate students have also used the collection considerably.

In connection with the use of certain astronomical and mathematical manuscripts of the late Dr. Simon Newcomb deposited in the Library of Congress, a request came from the University of California astronomical department for information as to methods in the construction of certain mathematical tables made by Newcomb. This information was to be used in computing certain orbital elements of the asteroid Pluto, newly discovered. The chief of the division spent two entire days upon this interesting work, verifying the request.

With reference to the great increase of publications of learned societies in the past few years, the problem of selection has become one of great discernment on the part of the librarians and those in direct charge of special collections. They are constantly seeking those publications of the most enduring quality, and in order to do this with any degree of consideration for the future requires study and knowledge, and in many cases special training. The larger book dealers are constantly offering important private collections, and a great many valuable sets are being called to our attention. In many cases we have been fortunate in securing such desirable sets.

It is interesting to note that a number of inquiries have been made as to the contents of the Vollbehr collection of incunabula or fifteenth-century books bearing upon science and the history of scientific thought during the early renaissance in Italy and western Europe. These

*History of
science.*

inquiries have divided themselves into three groups—namely, books pertaining to medicine, biology, and mathematics. Without going into detail, a study has been made of this collection and it is interesting to state that a remarkable portion of these books bear upon science and scientific progress of the renaissance, and especially of Greek science. Probably no one single purchase made by the Library of Congress has given such impetus or encouragement to the study of the history of scientific thought. This collection lays the very foundation for advanced research work in history of empirical science and synthetic studies.

From the Vollbehr collection of fifteenth-century books it is significant to note a few of the outstanding classics of science. This collection is comparatively rich in possessing those authors whose works have influenced civilization and scientific thought during the Greek age, and that period which followed until the beginning of the fifteenth century. Many of these volumes are in the original monastic bindings and annotated by scholars who have long since passed from the scenes of their labor. The approximate number of these scientific incunabula is about 300.

The first of the great Greek philosophers is Aristotle (384-322 B. C.), of whom we have the following:

1. Aristotle. *De Meteoris*. Venice, A. de Thoresanis de Asula, 1488. Hain, 1695.
2. Aristotle. *De natura animalium*. Venice, Bartholomaeus de Zanis, 1498. Hain, 1703. Bound with: Isocrates. *Oratio de laudibus Helenae in latinum traducta Joanne Petro Lucense*. Venice, Pensis, 1480. Hain, 9314.
3. Aristotle. *Expositio in libros aristotelis de coelo et mundo*. Venice, Otinus Papiensis de Luna, 1498. Hain, 15501.
4. Aristotle. *Recollecte super octo libros physicorum Aristotelis*. Venice, Rigo di Ca Zano, 1487. Hain, 15497.
5. Aristotle. *Parva naturalia cum commentario*. Cologne, Joh. Koelhoff, 1491. Hain, 1717.
6. Aristotle. *De Natura Animalium, etc.* Venice, Johannes de Colonia et Joh. Manthen, 1476. Hain, 1699.
7. Aristotle. *Aristotelis, Problemata. Cum Aristotelis vita et morte metricè descripta*. Cologne, Heinrich Quentell, ca. 1495. Hain, 1723.

Ptolemy, the great astronomer and mathematician of Alexandria, whose system of astronomy influenced European civilization for fifteen hundred years, has made the following contribution to the collection:

1. Ptolemy. *Opus quadripartitus*. Venice, Erhard Ratdolt, 1484. Hain, 13543, bound with Hain, 868.

Pliny the Elder, the first of the great Romans whose scientific works have been passed down through the ages, contributed the following:

1. Pliny the Elder. *Historia naturale tradocta da lingua latina in Fiorentina per Christoforo Landino*. Venice, Bartholomaeus de Zanis, 1489. Hain, 13107.

2. Pliny the Elder. *Historia naturalis*. Venice, Renaldus, of Nijmegen, 1483. Hain, 13095.

3. Pliny the Elder. *Historia naturalis*. Parma, Andreas Portilia, 1481. Hain, 13094.

4. Pliny the Elder. *Historia naturalis*. Treviso, Michele Manzolo, 1479. Hain, 13092.

5. Pliny the Elder. *Historia naturalis*. Venice, Marinus Saracenus, 1487. Hain, 13096.

The following are the works by Johannes de Sacro Bosco. He was a famous English scholar, and his works are now extremely rare.

1. Sacrobosco. *Opus Sphaericum. disputationibus contra deliramenta Cremonensia*. Venice, Erhard Ratdolt, 1482. Hain, 14110.

2. Sacrobosco. *Sphaera mundi*. Venice, Bonetus Locatellus, for Octavianus Scotus, 1490. Hain, 14113.

3. Sacrobosco. *Sphaerae mundi opusculum*. Paris, Wolfgang Hopyl, 1494. Hain, 14119.

4. Sacrobosco. *Opus Sphaericum. Accedit Gerardi Cremonsis Theorica Planetarum*. Venice, Franz Renner, 1478. Hain, 14108.

5. Sacrobosco. *Sphaera mundi cum tribus commentis Cicchi Esculani*. Venice, Simon Beuilaqua, 1499. Hain, 14125, bound with Hain, 13544.

Regiomontanus (1436-1476), a German astronomer, who was virtually the godfather of Copernicus, contributed the following:

1. Regiomontanus. *Calendarium*. Venice, Erhard Ratdolt, 1485. Hain, 13779.

2. Regiomontanus. *Calendarium*. Augsburg, Erhard Ratdolt, 1492. Hain, 13781.

Alphonso X (1252-1284) was one of the most learned of the Spanish Kings of the early Renaissance. His scientific fame was based mainly on his encouragement of astronomy. It was he who said when Ptolemy's system of astronomy was taught, that had he been present at the time of the supposed creation, he would have done better. His contribution is:

1. Alphonso X, King of Spain. *Tabulæ astronomiæ*. Venice, Johannes Hamman (called Hertzog), 1492. Hain, 869.

In addition, the Vollbehr collection has the works of Albertus Magnus, Avicenna, Johannes de Ketham, Petrus de Abano, and many others of equal fame. In addition to this notable collection of ancient scientific treatises, the Library of Congress possesses in the Smithsonian division the next largest source material for historical research in science, namely, Proceedings and Transactions of Learned Societies. This, of course, is in relation to the development of modern science. Also it is the constant aim of the chief of this division to secure original material such as manuscripts and letters bearing upon the history of scientific thought in the United States, especially in the colonial period, in which much interest has been developed in recent years. A fair beginning has been made in this respect.

The chief of the Smithsonian division has, with the assistance of Miss Dorothy Bair and members of the staff of the catalogue division, prepared a bibliography of the published writings of Johann Kepler, 1571-1630, the great German astronomer and mathematician, together with a list of commentaries. This is for a special publication issued by the History of Science Society, which commemorated his death by a special meeting in December, 1930. The chief also published a paper in the *Scientific Monthly* entitled "The Influence of the Royal Society of London upon Scientific Thought in the American Colonies During the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." This society, which was founded in 1662, had for a period of over 100 years exerted vital influence over colonial scientific thought. The Royal Society is probably one of the most famous of learned societies, and

certainly its proceedings and transactions rank as the best.

The problem of closer coordination and the systematizing of the various interrelated functions of the several divisions operating with the Smithsonian division has interested us for some time. We find that there exists a constant misunderstanding or misinterpretation of the procedure of handling and distributing the mass of publications in the form of periodicals, documents, and serials of learned societies. The problem is largely one of binding and general administration of this material. Arrangements have nearly been completed with the periodical division, and the next point of attack will be the document division.

Mr. J. V. Butt, first assistant in charge of binding, *Binding report.* reports that 1,809 volumes were prepared for binding and sent to the binding division. This is 700 less than the average for the previous five years. However, due to a new policy, we expect to return to a new average of 2,500 volumes for the year. Mr. Butt also reports that 377 "want" cards were prepared and sent to the Smithsonian Institution. These cards are requests for new publications, missing numbers of volumes, and for special memoirs, such as *Festschriften*, of various learned societies and scholars.

THE READING ROOMS

(From the report of the superintendent, Mr. MARTIN A. ROBERTS)

There has been a very substantial increase in the number of investigators using our source material and facilities during the year, a total of 610 (an increase of 203) being present from this country and abroad. There were 548 investigators (an increase of 192), representing every State in the Union except four, while 62 investigators represented 22 foreign countries in all parts of the world. China led with 11 and Germany was second with 10. These foreign investigators came from 21 different foreign universities. Among 98 American universities represented Johns Hopkins led with 18, University of Chicago second with 17, and University of Pennsylvania *Study rooms and study tables.*

third with 16. Representatives of 31 associations and learned societies, numbering 52 investigators, carried on, in most cases, group research. Various foundations, such as the Rockefeller fund, the Guggenheim fund, the C. R. B. fund, and the Julius Rosenwald fund, were represented by 14 research scholars. Four of the presidential advisory commissions (social trends, education, illiteracy, and child health and protection) had 14 investigators here at various times, while 13 Federal departments, bureaus, and units maintained a staff of 47 research assistants in gathering important data.

A total of 610 subjects were investigated, an increase of 203 over the previous year. The subjects covered were quite varied. They were chiefly in the fields of aeronautics, history, law, classics, political science, geography, economics, psychology, science, sociology, belles-lettres, political science, literature, biography, religion, education, medicine, philosophy, agriculture, anthropology, technology, and music.

Consultants.

This unusual increase in the number of investigators bears a close relation to the rapid development of our collections and technical apparatus, the improved and enlarged physical facilities for research, and the interpretative service of our source material made possible through our system of consultants, now numbering 16 in the various fields of learning (a recent addition was in the field of Roman law). The presence here of such specialists fitted for and offering specific aid and counsel to the individual investigator has given a decided impetus to the development of scholarly research at the Library.

The printed books and pamphlets in our collections now number alone in excess of 4,300,000 items. This collection has been practically built up during the past quarter of a century. The effort over this period of years was to provide a well-balanced collection in each field of learning and in addition provide also the technical apparatus (catalogue, classification, etc.) to make the material quickly available. That having been accomplished, the next logical step was the expansion and development of our physical facilities (study rooms and study tables) to provide every convenience in the scholarly use of the

material. And when the size and character of the collections and the complexity of our classification are considered the need for specialized interpretation as a fitting climax to these other developments was quickly realized. That this need has been met in the provision for consultants is apparent from the appreciative acknowledgments that have come from the investigators who are now using our collections in ever-increasing numbers. The wide experience and scholarly training of these consultants are available to all investigators who may wish to take advantage of our research facilities.

The aid rendered by the consultants is of diverse character. They discuss with the investigator his problem, interpret our collections, point out likely sources of information and material, furnish highly specialized information by correspondence, clear up important lacunae in our collections by recommendations for purchase, cooperate in advising as to specialized lists of references, suggest methods of procedure besides advising as to matters of style in the preparation of manuscripts, and in many instances exert a profound influence through constructive criticism. And their usefulness is constantly expanding. This is instanced during the past year by their aid to a number of distinguished scholars on official Government missions studying what America is doing to meet certain problems. To these they were of invaluable aid in interpreting not only our own source material but in indicating to them source material available elsewhere and in advising as to the establishment of contacts in the furtherance of their studies.

During the year the research facilities of the reading room and source material of the Library have been made freely available to the Inter-American Bibliographical Association recently founded, and which has as its chief object the cultural rapprochement of the people of the Americas through the promotion of inter-American bibliographical work by means of cooperation with bibliographical organizations, bibliographical experts, libraries, and other related agencies in all countries of the Americas; also the lending of assistance in research work on subjects relating thereto. It is cooperating with

*Inter-American
Bibliographical
Association.*

the Library of Congress, the Pan American Union, and all other agencies interested in inter-American bibliography and research. All of the results of this association's efforts will be available for use by the Library of Congress in its reference and research work.

The splendid collection of Hispanic material now being rapidly developed in the Library of Congress under the Archer B. Huntington fund, together with our regular Hispanic collections, will prove especially helpful to this association as source material.

Dr. James A. Robertson, editor of the *Hispanic American Historical Review* and executive secretary of the Florida State Historical Society, is its chairman. Associated with him in its activities are Dr. E. C. Richardson, honorary consultant in bibliography, Library of Congress, and Dr. E. Gil Borges, assistant director, Pan American Union.

*Index American
eighteenth and
nineteenth cen-
tury periodicals.*

The need of an index to American periodicals of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, becomes annually more important. The only considerable bibliographical work now available, William Frederick Poole's *Index to Periodical Literature*, is indexed solely by subjects, without any arbitrary scheme of subject headings. It contains no index of authors. Consequently it is of slight value to the literary bibliographer. Moreover, of the 239 periodicals indexed [Poole, 1881] 115 are English, with the result that many important American magazines are excluded. The *Analectic*, during the editorial régime of Washington Irving, is not indexed. No attempt was made to analyze such serials as the *Flag of Our Union*, *Sartain's Union Magazine*, *John Donkey*, *Snowden's Ladies' Companion*, *Columbian Spy*, *The Opal*, *The Literary Emporium*, or *The Mayflower*, which are of first importance to students of American literature since they contain contributions from Edgar Allen Poe. *Burton's Gentleman's Magazine* and *The Broadway Journal*, which Poe edited, are overlooked. *Harper's Weekly*, perhaps the outstanding chronicle of the American Civil War, is not indexed.

The collection of periodicals in this Library is, perhaps, unequaled in the Western Hemisphere. If the volumes on our shelves were to be analyzed by authors, subjects, and titles, our informational resources would be greatly enlarged. To meet this need in a measure the reading room purposes to make a beginning in this important work. Certain assistants will be assigned to devote a portion of their time to it. As the index is developed it will undoubtedly disclose much valuable source material that will prove of great aid to our staff and to others using our collections.

In 1851 Joseph Sabin conceived the project of compiling a monumental bibliography of Americana. This important reference work is known to all libraries. When Mr. Sabin died in 1881 only 13 volumes had been completed. His son, Joseph F. Sabin, carried on the publication of the work, and as its director selected Mr. Wilberforce Eames, who began at "Pennsylvania" and brought it through the press to "Smith, Henry," publishing between 1885 and 1892, volumes 15-20. In 1927 publication was resumed under the direction of Mr. Eames, sponsored by the Bibliographical Society of America.

Index to Sabin's Dictionary.

Mr. William Abbatt, of Tarrytown, N. Y., formerly editor of the Magazine of History, realizing the importance of Sabin's Dictionary to the library profession in particular, and the American book trade in general, proposes to publish an index or sequel which shall locate copies of those books which Mr. Sabin could only describe, without indicating the libraries which possessed them. To this end he has asked that 15 American libraries shall each annotate one volume of the dictionary, which annotations shall form the basis of his index. The reading room is taking part in this undertaking. We are annotating volume 3.

The use made of our "Washingtoniana" collection (now numbering upward of 3,100 volumes) by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and also the use of it at the Library by the many serious investigators, members of faculties of colleges and universities, and

List of "Washingtoniana."

others, in preparing material (books, monographs, etc.) for the forthcoming celebration in 1932 reached large proportions during the year. And it has also meant the use by them of many thousands of volumes of analogous material supplementing this special collection.

In this special service we have keenly felt the need of a bibliographical list of "Washingtoniana" material. To meet this need the reading room is now preparing one similar to that issued of our "Lincolniana" material some years ago. It will contain references to books and pamphlets, but will not attempt to include material in periodical publications.

National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement.

The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, whose activities ceased officially on June 30, 1931, was very much aided during its existence by the use of our source material in the study and preparation of its various reports. Immediately upon the organization of the commission the Library furnished for its use a good working collection of standard reference works in the fields of criminology, law, sociology, political science, Government documents, etc. This initial collection was supplemented from time to time by many other books from our collections as the occasion required them. In addition to these, the commission, in its study of various governmental functions, gathered quite a collection of official reports—State, municipal, and others—beside material of a more general character needed in its investigations. Before the commission disbanded our Library was privileged to receive from it by transfer a number of volumes and pamphlets from this accumulated material. There were 859 volumes and 1,019 pamphlets received.

Exhibit of fifteenth century books.

For the purpose of providing bibliographers, collectors, and the many visitors to the Library an opportunity to view the Gutenberg Bible and a portion, at least, of the collection of incunabula acquired during the year, an exhibit was arranged. We were able to display upward of 1,700 of the 3,000 items which comprised the collection.

The exhibit was arranged primarily as to subject matter, since its value in that respect was of equal importance

to its value in the study of the development of printing and the arts of illustration. And of languages other than Greek and Latin there were those in English, German, Italian, French, Spanish, Dutch and Hebrew.

A display of the bindings represented in this collection also proved of interest, especially the monastic and other contemporary bindings with chains of hammered iron links, finely wrought bosses and corner pieces, curious leather thongs attached to exquisitely handmade clasps. Besides books bound in leather, there were those bound in leaves of older vellum manuscripts and even of leaves of liturgical vellum missals.

As a bibliographical record of the exhibit a "list" (an approximation to a catalogue) was prepared of the 1,700 items. Author, title, imprint, and citations of various bibliographers were given for each item.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Davidson, after 32 years of loyal and efficient service in the reading room, beginning October 1, 1898, retired under the law December 1, 1930. Mrs. Davidson had during this long period of years formed many lasting friendships both among the members of the staff and the many serious investigators who had occasion to use the material in her charge and to whom she was privileged to give her experienced aid.

*Retirement of
Mrs. Elizabeth R.
Davidson.*

For the period December 12, 1930, to March 4, 1931, Mr. Robert C. Gooch, one of the assistants in charge at the central desk, withdrew from our service temporarily to aid in developing the Library of the United States Senate. The interim between the death of the late librarian, Mr. Edward C. Goodwin, and the appointment of his successor provided an opportunity for a survey of the collection with a view to the elimination of certain inactive material and the building up chiefly of the reference portion of the collection.

*United States
Senate Library.*

Under the act approved March 3, 1931, provision was made for a Saturday half holiday for the Government service during the entire year. In order to meet the need of the many serious investigators, members of university and college faculties visiting the Library from out of town, and also the general readers, the reading room con-

*Saturday half
holiday.*

tinued to remain open until 10 p. m. on Saturdays until the regular summer period, beginning June 20. This was provided for by a portion of the staff absenting themselves each day of the week. This arrangement was made possible by a highly commendable spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm for service on the part of each member of the staff.

Rare-book collection. V. Valta Parma, curator.

The two most notable additions to the bibliographical apparatus have been the indexing of the incunabula and Bible collections.

The index of incunabula is arranged by author, printer, and Hain number. Other bibliographical references are given when not mentioned in Hain. There is also a geographical list by country and city. A group that will be frequently consulted in the future is that consisting of titles hitherto not cited by bibliographers.

Our incunabula have been consulted during the year by several students interested in the text rather than the typographical features. Use has been made of the collection by students of Albertus Magnus. Forty-seven separate items by Albertus Magnus were found in the collection.

An inquiry from a collector regarding our examples of the books printed by the Aldine press developed the fact that we have an unusual collection of the fifteenth century imprints of Aldus Manutius. Of the 29 titles listed by Goldsmid we have 21, and this includes a complete set of Aristotle and the very rare Hours of the Virgin in Greek, printed in 1497. Our entire collection of Aldines numbers 84.

The indexing of the Bible collection, comprising about 1,000 titles, has been completed with the exception of cataloguing the printers. This has proved a complicated piece of work because of the great variety of languages, translators, commentators, editors, etc. The complete index will contain between 6,000 and 7,000 cards.

It is a privilege to report a gift of unusual significance, not only because of the rarity of the books and their value to students but also because the gift was made by friends outside the border of the United States. The

gift consists of a collection of the writings of Thomas Lake Harris. The books (a part of the library of the late Mrs. I. D. Pearce, of Glasgow, who, it will be remembered, presented us in 1926 with the much-sought edition of the Latin Bible printed in Lyons in 1532) were presented to us by the heirs of Mrs. Pearce, her niece, Miss Annie Wood, and her brother, James R. H. Duncan. At the request of the donors, an inscription has been placed in each volume stating that the gift is in memory of Isabella Duncan Pearce. This collection places the Library of Congress in the unique position of having 47 volumes of the writings of Thomas Lake Harris.

The writings of Harris form an addition to our collection of American poetry the significance of which is little realized at the present time. Harris occupies the extraordinary position of being an American poet unknown to the present generation of students of American literature, although the extent of his production is as great as that of any poet writing in the English language. Periodicals of the decades between 1840 and 1870 are filled with his contributions, and there are many articles warmly debating the extraordinary character of his subject matter.

Strangely enough there are practically no biographical references in the usual standard sources that deal with Harris, except under the most intense bias. The forthcoming article on Harris in the Dictionary of American Biography is based on material in our collections.

Among the prose works is a copy of his rare edition of the *Wisdom of the Adepts*, privately printed at Fountain Grove in 1884. This monumental work is an exposition of Christian mysticism and is a treasure house of information for students of the occult sciences. Collectors of American private presses will note with interest items of the Fountain Grove Press in which Harris and his companions printed many of his books.

A recent addition of first importance is the collection of 1,600 titles from the Winter Palace Library of the late Czar Nicholas II of Russia. These are dealt with in detail elsewhere, but they are a particularly welcome

addition to our collections of bindings, lithographs, color printing, and hand-colored plates.

It was our rare good fortune to be able to secure for the Franklin collection a copy of Robert Elliston's *Officia Sacrata*, printed in 1742. The place of printing and the name of the printer are unknown. This copy was in Franklin's library. Elliston placed his bookplate on the fly leaf and beneath it wrote: "By whom these Devotional Offices unto Benjamin Franklin Gent. of Philadelphia in Pensilvania are in respectfulness given."

A collection of 275 title-pages filed for copyright prior to 1802 was transferred from the Copyright Office. Among the titles is one of an unrecorded book printed at Reading, Pa., by Gottlob Jungmann. From the copyright indorsement it is probable that the book was printed in 1796.

One of these title-pages reads "Ein wohl eingerichtetes deutsches A B C," and the imprint is "Germantauun: Gedruckt bey Michael Billmeyer, 1790." The publication is assigned by Evans to 1791.

A study of these title-pages reveals that in order to secure the copyright the publisher did not in every case wait until he had set up the title-page as it was to appear in the book, but simply set up the text without regard to form and printed a sheet for copyright deposit. Among these title-pages, therefore, are some that can be classified as unique broadsides.

Accessions resulting from the transfer from the regular collections of the Library developed many titles of unusual interest and importance. To indicate here even a representative list is prohibitive, and the mention of only a few titles must suffice.

One of the most notable additions is a seventeenth century Boston imprint. This title is "A Journal of the Three Months Royal Campaign of His Majesty in Ireland. Together with a True and Perfect Diary of the Siege of Lymerick by Samuel Mullenau, M. D. London, Printed for P. Lee. Re-printed at Boston by R. P. for Benjamin Harris at the London-Coffee-House, 1691."

In Thomas Prince's manuscript catalogue, now on the shelves of the Massachusetts Historical Society, is an entry of a copy of the Boston edition under the division of "Quarto Books 1691-1700." Until the discovery of our copy, none was known to have survived. It is a pamphlet of 30 numbered pages and a 2-page postscript. There is no title-page, but the first page contains the caption title with imprint, followed immediately by an "Introduction."

Of even greater value to the student is a file of the American Gazette containing Nos. 2 and 3 and the first leaf of No. 4. The issues are dated February 20, 1776, February 27, 1776, and March 5, 1776, and were printed and published by T. W. Shaw, Fleet Street, London. The pages are printed in red ink and contain an account of the "Proposed American Confederacy." The issue of February 27, 1776, gives a detailed statement of the strength of the American Navy in shipping and seamen and speaks of the "Sovereignty of the United States," an early use of this title, more than four months before the Declaration of Independence. There is no record that any other copies of the American Gazette have survived.

A feature of the activities of the Rare Book Room is the development of interesting details not covered in the regular cataloguing. An example is a recently acquired little volume, "The Rules and Constitution of the Brothers of St. Joseph in America. N. D. du Lac, Ind. Jan. 1, 1846." A manuscript note states that it is the first book printed at Notre Dame du Lac. This statement has been confirmed by the librarian of the University of Notre Dame. It seems that in 1845 there was a hand press at this institution and that our copy of the rules and constitution was probably the first book printed at what is now the University of Notre Dame.

The current year marks the passing of the one hundred and thirtieth anniversary of this institution, for it was in the spring of 1801 that there arrived at the seat of government 11 hair trunks and a map case, which contained 740 volumes purchased in London "for the public

Some distinguished borrowers of the past.

Library." This collection represented an exceedingly catholic taste. Included were the writings of many of the classic authors. In the field of Americana such works as Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia," Hutchinson's "History of Massachusetts," Ramsay's "History of South Carolina," and Keith's "History of the British Plantations" afforded sources of information in the local history of the young Republic. To students of international law were available the writings of Justinian and Vattel. The economist might familiarize himself with Smith's "Wealth of Nations," while the political scientist could refer to such an authority as Adams on the "American Constitution." In the prosecution of public works Morse's "American Geography" and Arrowsmith's two maps of America, on "Canvas and Rollers," were to prove of real value. Parliamentary precedent might be derived from the 102 volumes which comprised the Journals of the Lords and Commons. In short, it adequately fulfilled the requirements stipulated by Thomas Jefferson for "a collection made merely for the purpose of reference." The character of the institution has altered with the century and a quarter of its life. No longer is it to be compared with the "library of a private English gentleman," for its collections have grown to upwards of 4,500,000 volumes and its bibliographical service is world-wide. It may be that some historian of the future will endeavor to interpret the early history of our Government in terms of the statesmen who frequented the Library in those simpler days of the nineteenth century and from a knowledge of the books they read discover the sources of their greatness. It may, therefore, be of interest to mention a few of them.

The records of the first decade are silent as to the circulation of the collection, but it is certain that John Randolph, of Roanoke, himself the possessor of an excellent library, was, through frequent visits, surprisingly conversant with its contents; that John Marshall derived pleasure and benefit from the large folios in the alcove devoted to legal works; and that Jefferson while in the

White House cherished a keen interest in every new acquisition. Such scholars as Abraham Baldwin, Samuel Latham Mitchill, and Samuel Whittlesey Dana were constant readers and rendered constructive aid.

At the outbreak of the War of 1812 its collection had grown to approximately 3,000 volumes, but when British soldiery invaded Washington, August 22, 1814, and fired the Capitol the little Library of Congress was utterly destroyed. The loss was profoundly felt, but in less than a year Congress purchased the private library of Thomas Jefferson to replace it. This library comprised about 7,000 volumes. The new collection pending the reconstruction of the Capitol was housed on the third floor of Blodget's Hotel, at Seventh and E Streets. It was an altogether unsatisfactory situation and the cause of considerable embarrassment, yet despite its physical handicaps the Library performed a valuable service to the membership of the National Legislature. Up the long flights of stairs, past the Post Office Department and the Patent Office, which shared the building with the Library, it is possible trudged John C. Calhoun in quest of Jay and Littlepage's "Letters," Tully's "Offices," Ray's "Horrors of Slavery," the "Memoirs of the Prince de Ligne," and countless other works. There Daniel Webster procured copies of Sampson's "Memoirs," Pascal's "Thoughts," "Ordonnance de la Mer," and many legal treatises. Henry Clay perused Sandy's "Travels," Aristotle on "Government," Franklin's "Works," and the very popular biography of George Washington, written by Chief Justice Marshall. It was not until the year 1818 that the Library was transferred to the new Capitol building.

In these quarters, so the record books indicate, there were ever increasing demands upon the resources of the Library. John Quincy Adams, who as Secretary of State had been commissioned to prepare standards of weights and measures, borrowed pamphlets on these subjects, the loan of which was authorized by the President of the United States. From 1820-1823 the First Citizen of the Land, who signed the borrowers' ledger "James

Monroe, P. U. S.," consulted such works as *The London Philosophical Transactions*, Murphy's "Tacitus," Burgh's "Political Disquisitions," Marshall's "Washington," the first and second volumes of the writings of Polybius, and Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." In 1828-29 James Knox Polk, then a Representative from Tennessee, studied Ramsay's "American Revolution" and the "works" of M. Voltaire, while Congressman James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, pored over many weighty law books. In the early thirties Chief Justice Marshall ordered Maddock's "Chancery Practice," Roberts on "Fraudulent Conveyances," and Tucker's "Blackstone"; his associate, Mr. Justice Story, examined Kent's "Commentaries," Barton's "Equity," Sergeant's "Constitutional Law," and Story's "Commentaries"; and another great lawyer, Rufus Choate, read Kent's "Commentaries," Story on "Bailments," and Crabb's "English Law." Edward Everett, an inveterate reader, read such dissimilar authors as Goldoni and Martineau. But of the many celebrated figures on the floors of Congress few were more original and none more picturesque than that old frontiersman, David Crockett. It has been suggested that the autobiographical writings that were published under his name could hardly have been written by him, yet it is surprising to discover that while in Washington he borrowed Voltaire's "Autobiography," the "Memoirs of Madame du Barry," the "Philosophical Museum," and the third and fourth volumes of Vidocq.

During the administration of John Tyler it is said that Gen. Lewis Cass became distinguished as the most omniverous reader in the Capitol, and ordered great quantities of novels and books of travel sent to his rooms, although he had a close rival for this honor in the person of Senator Thomas Hart Benton. In the dark decade that preceded the outbreak of the Civil War every endeavor was made to exclude from the Library all controversial literature which might stimulate sectional bitterness, and the neutrality that was achieved is evident from the distinguished characters of the North and South who frequently referred to the collection. In the winter of 1849-50 Col. John Charles

Frémont, who had not yet taken his seat as the first Senator from the new State of California, devoted his leisure moments to reading such appropriate works as Pike's "Expedition," Gregg's "Commerce of the Prairies," and Michaux's "Sylvia." President Fillmore, who is said to have acquired his appreciation for literature from his gifted wife, sent for Davis's "Life of Aaron Burr," Inchbald's "British Theatre," Richard's "History of Mankind," Colman's "European Agriculture," the "works" of Dean Swift, and Hakluyt's "Voyages." Senator Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, perused Bishop Heber's "Sermons" the "works" of Josephus, Dibdin's "Literary Reminiscences." Thaddeus Stevens read Hume's "England," Jefferson's "works," and Ellis on "The English Tariff." On the 8th of February, 1850, Sam Houston made an eloquent appeal for the preservation of the Federal Union, to which he had presented the State of Texas; and it may have been to prepare himself for this address that he consulted "National Proverbs in Five Languages." Between 1852-53 Alexander H. Stephens ordered Hickey's "Constitution," Guizot's "History of Civilization," De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America," Webster's "works," and the "Republic" of Plato. Daniel Webster, who had become Secretary of State, read at various times the "works" of Doctor Watts, Barnes's "Notes on Isaiah," and the Delphin "Classics." Chief Justice Taney perused such diverse works as Vattel's "Law of Nations," Cushing's "Spain," Herschell's "Astronomy," and Laing's "European People." Attorney General Caleb Cushing found diversion from the cares of office in Napier's "Military Life," Grote's "Greece," Burke's "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," Berncastle's "China," and Forbes's "China." As first minister to China, he was instrumental in gathering together standard works in Chinese, which afterwards formed the nucleus of our present collection of Chinese literature, now the largest and most important in the western world. Charles Sumner found recreation in Lowell's "Poems," Milton's "Paradise Lost," Bancroft's "History of the United States," and Locke on "Government."

President James Buchanan ordered Cooper's "Pilot," Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America," Madame Calderon's "Mexico," Dibdin's "Songs," Griffith's "Nautical Magazine," Varnum's "Seat of Government," and Winthrop's "Orations." Stephen Arnold Douglas, two years before he defeated Abraham Lincoln in the election of Senator from Illinois, versed himself in Bancroft's "History of the United States," Martin's "British Colonies," Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters," and Dorans' "Habits of Men." Robert Toombs, "the fire eater" from Georgia, read Story on the "Constitution," Thompson's "Essay on Magna Charta," and Marshall's "Washington."

In the dark days of Civil War there were few visitors to the Library of Congress, and these were, for the most part, Members of Congress; yet the Librarian and his aides were actively engaged in supplying the numerous demands of public men. David Wilmot, author of the historic proviso that bears his name, ordered Thomson's "Laws of War," Goethe's "Poems," Poe's "Works," and Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy." Mr. Andrew Johnson, a Member of Congress from Tennessee, borrowed Willis's "Pencillings by the Way," Scott's "Ivanhoe," Shakespeare's "Plays," and the "Allgemeine Militar-Zeitung" for 1860. Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, posted himself on the history of Mexico and the life of Napoleon. Edward Bates, the Attorney General, delved into political science and the classics.

But there were few who more frequently availed themselves of the privileges of the Library than did President Lincoln. His interest in and fondness for literature is well known. A survey of the titles of books borrowed from the Library in his name shows them to have covered a wide variety of subjects, including history, biography, economics, philology, fine arts, military science, sport, church history, hymnology, classical literature, belles-lettres, and poetry. Among them were such works as Parkman's "Oregon Trail," Emerson's "Representative Men," Burk on the "Rifle," Stoddard's "Cavaliers of England," Chapman's "Homer," Bulwer's "Caxtoniana," and Kingsley's "Hypatia." The records indicate

that he retained books only long enough to admit of careful reading, and then would return them in exchange for others. The only exception to this rule was in the case of Halleck's "Science of War," which was delivered to him on January 7, 1862, and was not brought back until March 24, 1864. Those who have marveled at his knowledge of tactics would do well to examine this work. Volume by volume he read Hume's History of England, and when this doubtless pleasurable task was completed he turned his attention to Bancroft's monumental History of the United States. It would be interesting to know what crises in the affairs of the Union lie behind the fact that thrice he consulted "U. S. Constitutions, 1783," and "U. S. Constitutions, 1856." Lincoln's love of poetry is well known. Longfellow's "Hiawatha" he twice requisitioned. The writings of Sir Walter Scott, his beloved Shakespeare, and Alfred Tennyson proved undoubtedly a source of pleasure to him. Mr. Secretary Stanton, who Dickens declared knew more about his writings than he did himself, may have recommended the choice of the "Pickwick Papers." Lincoln displayed no particular interest in fiction, and it was probably for some other member of his family that the novels of Hawthorne, Disraeli, and Jane Austen were ordered on his account. There can be but little doubt that the "Oeuvres de Victor Hugo," and the "Oeuvres de Balzac" were intended for the use of Mrs. Lincoln, who spoke French and English with equal fluency. There is reason to believe that Robert Lincoln examined two of Jomini's works, "Art de la Guerre" and "Operations Militaires." But perhaps the most noteworthy items on the Executive's account were the lives of Lincoln by Barrett and Howells. Lincolniana had not yet become the historian's quest and the collector's fad, and the reader of these unpretentious essays could not have anticipated that in two-thirds of a century the biographies of Lincoln would have become so numerous that a special section would be set apart in the National Library for their accommodation.

SERVICE FOR THE BLIND

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Mrs. MAUDE G. NICHOLS)

Collection. The Braille Grade 1½ items increased from 12,382 to 13,464; English Braille (Grade 2) from 3,800 to 3,930; Moon type from 1,986 to 2,079; foreign Braille from 577 to 608. These increases, together with 2,574 items in miscellaneous and obsolete^s types, bring the total collection to 22,655 pieces.

Service As it is our primary and constant aim to render a prompt service to our blind borrowers, the amount of work cared for was made possible by strenuous effort on the part of our small force, and the result has been that we have not only held the ground previously gained but an advance has been made.

Borrowers. The book service to the blind has reached a larger number of readers than have previously been served in any 12 months. The new registrations during the year numbered 280. A few of our former borrowers were discontinued from the active list by personal request or through death. A check list of readers by types read shows a total at the end of June of 3,359. There were 2,548 readers of Braille Grade 1½ books, 484 of Grade 2, 195 of Moon type, and 5 of foreign Braille material. New York point and American Braille borrowers numbered 127, but each year the number who read these types diminishes.

Circulation. The number of volumes circulated increased slightly (147) over 1930, bringing the total for the year to 52,222.

Publications. The embossed copies of our Catalogue of Publications, Braille Grade 1½, were received from the American Printing House for the Blind in September last. The 20 copies cost \$100. The edition has been of great service to blind borrowers, as anticipated, and especially to the deaf-blind, of whom there are quite a number on our register. To show the usefulness of this addition to the collection we quote from a letter received from one of

^s American Braille and New York point.

our blind readers among the first to receive a copy on loan from this library:

You can have no conception of how much an embossed catalogue of Braille books means to us. As a contribution to the service its value is infinite; as a gift it is priceless. And in saying this I voice the feeling of hundreds of readers throughout the country . . . I have dreamed of the time when, without having to depend upon others, I could select my own books from my own catalogue. . . .

There are 28 magazines especially edited for the use *Periodicals.* of the blind and 2 reprints from ink-print periodicals—the Reader's Digest and the March of Events. The first issue of the latter appeared in January, and is made up entirely of editorials and other articles in the current number of World's Work, released in advance through the courtesy of the publishers to the Braille Institute of America, Los Angeles, so that the Braille issue may be placed in the hands of blind readers at the same time the current number of World's Work is released for the sighted. Both of these publications are being received with great enthusiasm.

The Braille Institute of America (Inc.) contributed *Guides to reading.* generously to libraries for the blind by printing and donating at least one copy of each of 37 of the Reading With a Purpose courses recommended by the American Library Association. It is hoped that through some endeavor the works recommended in these guide books may be made available in Braille, thus completing a worthy contribution to literature for the blind.

Although much has been accomplished through the *Appropriation.* efforts of interested individuals, clubs, societies, and institutions in providing books for the adult reader in this country, the supply still remains inadequate. An act to provide books for the adult blind was approved March 3, 1931, naming an appropriation of \$100,000 annually to be expended under the direction of the Librarian of Congress to provide books for the use of the adult blind residents of the United States and possessions. The act merely authorized an appropriation but did not carry it. A joint resolution to enable the Librarian to carry out the

provisions of the act was approved March 4, making an appropriation available July 1, 1931. Mr. Herman H. B. Meyer, director of the legislative reference service of the Library and a former president of the American Library Association, has been appointed director to carry out this project. There can not be large and immediate results, since the expense of embossing is so considerable, but in time this annual appropriation will be the means of developing collections, strategically located, to meet the present need and also provide readers with a wealth of literature heretofore unavailable. Mr. Meyer will receive hearty cooperation from the service for the blind in this new undertaking.

Achievement elsewhere.

Events not directly appropriate to our annual report, but so significant of the development in the cause of the blind that permanent record of them is desired, are worthy of mention. It is therefore with this thought in mind that we touch upon the following: The Government Printing Office has been experimenting and conducting some investigation with Braille printing during the past few months. It was demonstrated that one-side page printing could be successfully done on the monotype machine, but it was said that these machines were not suitable for the interpoint method which has been generally accepted as the most economic contribution to Braille output to this time. No definite announcement has been made by the Government Printing Office as to the feasibility of undertaking this specialized form of printing. The perfection of speedy and accurate plate-making machines has materialized elsewhere, which undoubtedly will contribute to more and cheaper books. No presses have yet been established in the country for printing Moon type for the blind, and this would seem to be a field of endeavor open which would prove a great boon to the finger readers of that type. All material in it has to be procured from abroad.

The visagraph.

From year to year new devices come into existence as a result of an endeavor to enlarge the field of literature to the blind. One of the most ingenious yet produced is the printing visagraph, invented by Robert E. Naumburg, of Cambridge, Mass. Through a combination of light and

electrical current the ink-print letter is transferred and embossed as rapidly as required by the reader. The device is built into a piece of furniture resembling a small office desk. The "lighthouse" which takes the place of the human eye in reading consists of a beam of light which is broken up into six frequencies by means of a rotating scanning disk. Just above the printed page is a selenium cell, which picks up the light reflected from the black letters and after various stages it is diverted into an electromagnet producing an electric current, which in turn operates six styluses connected with six magnets. These make embossed impressions in the image of the letters in the copy but are formed of dots and dashes which are easily readable by touch after a few lessons. The impressions are embossed upon aluminum foil, magnified to the size of the Braille cell, regardless of the size of the letters in the copy. Distinctly advantageous to the student, the blind professional person, and those of foreign birth who desire literature in their own language, it is looked upon as a great possibility. The machine was demonstrated at the world conference held in New York in April last, and a large sample of the printing was procured for our exhibit case in the service for the blind.

Thirty-two countries were officially represented at a world conference held in New York April 13 to 17, and the simultaneous meeting of the fourteenth biennial convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, made it the most broadly representative gathering yet held. A previous international conference of the sort was held in London in 1914, just prior to the war. Many of the conference papers were contributions of permanent value. The topics of most interest to the assistant in charge of this unit, who was privileged to attend, are outlined below with a brief synopsis of the discussions:

Conferences attended.

1. *Museums for the blind.*—Under this topic museums were divided into two groups—the object-teaching group used in the schools for the instruction of blind children, and the historical group, which would consist of collections of photographs, appliances, samples of embossed types, literature of a scientific nature on the blind. This latter group should be complete enough to

enable an investigator to study the progress of efforts in behalf of the blind and present results of past efforts in the field. Collections of this sort would be a means of educating the public as to the achievements for and by the blind.

2. *Appliances, apparatus, and special devices.*—Many appliances for the use of the blind were exhibited. The improved Braille stereotyper for interpoint platemaking attracted much attention. Discussion on the different phases of printing led to the grave problem of storage and distribution. It was pointed out that with all the improvements, such as automatic, high-speed, power presses, operating at tremendous cost, research will be continued to find new and better methods of interpreting the printed page to the blind. Many enthusiasts were hopeful of the future in the printing visagraph described above and others in the sound recording and reproducing device known as the book reader.

3. *Libraries and problems of distributing embossed literature.*—It was suggested in a paper on "Libraries for the Blind" that special libraries should be built up of special subjects; for instance, all foreign Braille might be segregated in one library; another library might handle music; and a central reserve collection might well be established where books once popular but little used now might be retired. The object would be to eliminate duplication of titles in regional libraries and thereby increase the space for new material. The interchange of books between nations was seriously proposed, operating through a central bureau of an international character.

Places visited.

At the close of the conference a world council was formed and an executive committee appointed; headquarters are to be established in Paris, so there is reasonable prospect of an international bureau on work for the blind. The program of this body is soon to be announced. There was a prospect also of a more enthusiastic participation in the working out of a uniform Braille so that the interchange of books between the English-speaking nations might be realized. The foreign delegation from the conference visited the Library of Congress on the evening of April 21 and after a short tour of the building they were interested to inspect our methods and apparatus in the service for the blind. Reprints of the portion of the annual report for 1930 on the service for the blind were distributed to those who desired them. The data contained in these reprints answered satisfactorily the many questions as to the scope of the work.

The statistics for the year follow:

COLLECTION

Books:	Volumes
American Braille.....	515
Braille Grade 1½.....	12,724
English Braille (Grade 2).....	3,909
French Braille.....	523
German Braille.....	9
Italian Braille.....	6
Norwegian Braille.....	11
Spanish Braille.....	34
Swedish Braille.....	9
Miscellaneous foreign types.....	13
Moon type.....	2,076
New York point.....	1,894
	21,723
 Periodicals:	
Braille Grade 1½.....	30
English Braille (Grade 2).....	15
French Braille.....	2
Spanish Braille.....	1
Moon.....	3
New York point.....	3
Ink print.....	9
	63
 Music scores and musical instruction:	
Braille.....	610
New York point.....	140
Ink print.....	2
	752
Pamphlets (script letter sheets).....	100
Calendars (copyright).....	2
Maps.....	4
Photographs.....	11
	117
 Total.....	22,655

SUMMARY OF ACCESSIONS

By act of Mar. 4, 1913.....	236
Copyright deposit.....	6
Gift.....	662
Purchase.....	491
Transfer.....	2
	1,397
 Total for year.....	1,397

Circulation

	A	B	E	M	N	For.	Total
Periodicals.....		688	642	84	3	10	1,427
Philosophy.....		455	34	27	48		564
Religion.....		459	8	29	3		499
Bible.....	7	116	1	125	20		269
Biography.....		2,368	28	32	16		2,444
History.....	12	2,323	207	84	132		2,758
Geography and travel.....		741	29	2	10		782
Sports and games.....		31		2			33
Social science.....		272		5	7		284
Political science.....		151			4		155
Law.....		21					21
Education.....		8					8
Music.....		158			14		172
Fine arts.....			2				2
Readers.....		196	28	39	49	1	313
English language.....		162	4				166
Foreign language.....		336	54		5	2	397
Literature.....		63	2		2		67
Essays.....		240	31				271
Poetry and drama.....		637	41		12		690
Fiction.....		35,810	1,329	1,616	573	2	39,330
Juvenile literature.....		535	27	5	2		569
Science.....		698	17	7	17		739
Medicine.....		55	2				57
Agriculture.....		31	2				33
Technology.....		77	7	2	4		90
Military science.....		4					4
Library science.....		70	6	2			78
Total.....	19	46,705	2,501	2,061	921	15	52,222
Number of registered borrowers.....							3,359

KEY: A=American Braille.
 B=Braille, Grade 1½.
 E=English Braille, Grade 2.
 M=Moon type.
 N=New York point.
 For.=Foreign Braille.

SOURCE OF GIFTS—HAND-COPIED BOOKS

American Red Cross transcribers, as follows:

	Volumes
Mrs. Mabel R. Abraham, New Jersey.....	1
Miss Agnes Alexander, New York.....	7
Mrs. L. A. W. Alleman, New York.....	2
Mrs. Anna M. Amrhein, Maryland.....	5
Mrs. Jessica T. Austen, New York (deceased).....	8
Miss Ella C. Ball, Massachusetts.....	3
Miss Caroline E. Ballou, Rhode Island.....	3
Mrs. Ida Baylies, New York.....	7
Miss Marie A. Blanc, New York.....	6

	Volumes
Mrs. Lucy S. Blydenburgh, New York.....	8
Mrs. Miriam V. Booth, Vermont.....	13
Miss Emily L. Braman, New York. (<i>See</i> Miss Edna A. Wood.)	
Mrs. Hazel Joerder Brown, Maryland.....	7
Mrs. Rachel L. Clarkson, New Jersey.....	1
Miss Jessie Cobb, New Jersey.....	27
Mrs. Hester Cottingham, Texas.....	9
Mrs. S. Louise Cromwell, New York.....	9
Miss Agnes Helen Davis, New Jersey.....	5
Mrs. Julia Roe Davis, New Jersey.....	1
Mrs. Mabel C. Ely, District of Columbia.....	18
Miss Martha Ellen Fisher, District of Columbia.....	4
Mrs. Andrée Violé Floyd, District of Columbia.....	1
Mrs. Mary Terrell Giesting, District of Columbia.....	1
Mrs. Mabelle C. Gurney, Massachusetts.....	5
Miss Geneva Hammond, Maine.....	18
Mrs. Anna Adams Hayes, Connecticut.....	6
Mrs. Naomi Thompson Holt, New York.....	7
Mrs. Adeline B. Howell, New York.....	4
Mrs. Cora H. Hoyt, New York.....	1
Mrs. Roslyn Jacobson, New York.....	5
The Junior League, American Red Cross, Connecticut.....	11
Mrs. Jeannette W. Kahn, California.....	2
Mrs. Bertha J. Kassell, New York.....	3
Mrs. Marie L. Kauder, New Jersey.....	1
Miss L. Helen Kraus, Pennsylvania.....	6
Mrs. Anna Neal Langfitt, West Virginia.....	3
Mrs. Rebecca K. Levien, New Jersey.....	1
Miss Anne M. Lynch, New York.....	3
Miss Mary Scudder McDermott, New Jersey.....	5
Mrs. Eleanor Martin, New York.....	1
Mrs. Leonette Martindale, District of Columbia.....	6
Mrs. Anna F. Marvin, Virginia.....	5
Mrs. Elizabeth Deblois Merrill, Maine.....	11
Mrs. Gertrude L. Meyer, New Jersey.....	1
Miss Hannah T. Moeller, New York.....	2
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morse, Maryland.....	14
Mrs. Miriam S. Moyer, Pennsylvania.....	6
The New York Chapter, American Red Cross, New York.....	3
Mrs. Sarah T. Niesz, Ohio.....	5
Mrs. Caroline L. Noble, Massachusetts.....	6
Miss Martha P. Ober, Massachusetts.....	6
Mrs. Jeannette M. O'Connor, West Virginia.....	29
Miss Virginia Palmer, Connecticut.....	5
Miss Elsie Pearl, New York.....	2
Miss Anna E. Phillips, Connecticut.....	10

	Volumes
Mrs. Anna B. Pierson, New York.....	1
Mrs. Katherine Pomeroy, Connecticut.....	7
Miss Jennie Lawrence Pratt, Maine.....	1
Miss Frances Y. Rhodes, New Jersey.....	1
Mrs. Ruth Chapin Ritter, Connecticut.....	4
Mrs. Jane W. Rose, Virginia.....	9
Miss Ella C. Rowell, New York.....	7
Miss Helen Safford, New York.....	4
Miss Anne Semple, Pennsylvania.....	10
Mrs. Henrietta C. Shriver, Maryland.....	3
Mrs. Emma Fiske Spencer, Massachusetts.....	4
Mrs. Mary B. L. Steedman, Rhode Island.....	10
Miss Eleanor N. Tait, West Virginia.....	7
Miss Susan G. Taylor, New Jersey. (See Miss Jessie Cobb.)	
Miss Eleanor L. Tingley, New Jersey.....	1
Miss Edna Leighton Tyler, Connecticut.....	7
Mrs. Annie H. Utter, New York.....	13
Mrs. Maude S. Van Blarcom, New Jersey.....	14
Miss Alice M. Van Brunt, New York.....	8
Miss Anita S. Ward, Massachusetts.....	1
Mrs. Ruby F. Weston, New Jersey.....	3
Miss Emma L. Whittemore, Massachusetts.....	9
Mrs. F. C. B. Williams, Virginia.....	2
Miss Edna A. Wood, New York.....	7
Miss Laura Elizabeth Yardley, Virginia.....	3
Total	477

TRANSCRIBING SECTION

(From the report of the acting director of Braille transcription,
Miss ADELIA M. HOYT)

*Outline of the
service.*

The year 1931 being the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the American Red Cross and the tenth in Braille transcribing as a national activity of that organization, this report partakes somewhat of the nature of a reminiscent history. For more than 10 years a part of the service rendered to the blind by the Library of Congress has been the production of Braille manuscript, not for the Library of Congress alone but first for the war blind and later to enrich the Braille collections of the entire Nation. This service is known as Braille transcribing, and is sponsored jointly by the Library of Congress and the American National Red Cross.

No funds are raised for the embossing of Braille books, but sighted volunteers of the American Red Cross are trained to write accurate Braille and copy manuscript by hand. Such training is done either directly by a correspondence course given by the Braille transcribing section in the Library of Congress or in part by local instructors previously trained. In all cases the final tests and awarding of certificates rest entirely with the Braille transcribing section. After transcribers are certified the department continues to assist them in the selection of material and the proofreading of their manuscripts by qualified proofreaders. It also attends to the shellacking of manuscript, preparation for binding, and final disposition to meet the needs of libraries and readers.

Each year has been marked by some special development which has expanded the service and rendered it more efficient. Among such developments may be mentioned the following:

1. The preparation and printing of a course of study designed to teach sighted volunteers by correspondence to write accurate Braille. This work was first issued in 1921. It has been revised and enlarged several times, is now in the sixth edition, and is known as *Braille Transcribing—A Manual*.

2. The preparation and publication in Braille of a *Proofreader's Manual* designed for the training of blind experts. So far as is known, this is the only book of its kind in existence. More than 100 persons have availed themselves of the course, which is given by correspondence directly from the Braille transcribing section. Ninety-seven blind persons have qualified and most of these are now receiving more or less regular compensation as Braille proofreaders.

3. The introduction of student and individual aid by which volunteers undertook to transcribe special texts for students in high school, in college, and for individuals in business and professional life. This service has continued to grow until it is one of the most important functions of the department. A student library was founded in 1925 as an independent unit. Its first book was *Homer's Odyssey* in Greek, transcribed by hand. It was soon found impractical to maintain such a library independent of other collections, and the books have now, with a few exceptions, been deposited in other libraries. In order to facilitate their use a *Union Catalogue* has been prepared of all hand-copied nonfiction books useful to students and advanced readers, indicating the library where each may be found.

4. The duplication or reprinting of copies from a hand-copied manuscript by means of the adapted Garin process, a method borrowed from France; the writing by hand on thin sheets of aluminum, from which many impressions could be made. The first book printed by the duplicating process was in 1925. Since then, by both methods, more than 50 titles have been produced, which in multiple copies have amounted to 2,759 volumes.

5. The organizing of Braille transcribing in the Philippines chapter by means of a trained volunteer from the States. The result is a group of transcribers consisting of Americans and Filipinos who are now engaged in transcribing special work for the School for the Blind at Pasay, Rizal, and for a reading room opened through their efforts in the public library in Manila.

6. In 1927 one volunteer undertook bookbinding for the purpose of binding Braille manuscript. Her success encouraged others and there are now several groups engaged in this branch of the service. In all they have bound 1,250 volumes. Those in charge of the bindery in the Library of Congress have from time to time given expert advice. They have also inspected some of the work done and pronounced it in every way satisfactory.

*This year's
accomplishments.*

The following statistics show that the year 1930-31 has broken all records in the output of the Braille transcribing section:

Lessons given by correspondence, including proofreaders' reports.....	3, 565
Certificates issued to transcribers.....	339
Certificates issued to proofreaders.....	15
Braille pages produced.....	304, 816
Braille pages proofread.....	257, 829
Books completed in "single copy":	
Titles.....	653
Volumes.....	2, 647
Pages.....	247, 708

These were distributed among 53 libraries, institutions, and individuals.

Books completed in duplicate copies—Garin process and aluminum plates:	
Titles.....	39
Volumes.....	1, 180
Pages.....	95, 346
In multiple copies.....	268
Braille pages produced for students and individuals (included in the above total production).....	.62, 909

The student work covered the usual subjects—Latin, French, German, Spanish, history, literature, science, mathematics, and others. The students helped represent 34 high schools, colleges, and universities scattered

through 21 States and the Philippine Islands. Many unique calls have come from individuals requesting material in law, theology, insurance, salesmanship, and a variety of other subjects, showing that the blind are engaging in almost every activity known to other workers. Forty-nine Red Cross chapters participated in this work.

Braille pages shellacked..... 72, 596

Every page of hand-copied manuscript must be treated with a thin coat of shellac if it is to endure and give lasting service to touch readers. This work was done by volunteers of the Junior League, American Legion, Jewish societies, Toc H. (a group of young men), church societies, and others. The Junior League of Washington, D. C., alone shellacked 36,968 pages, besides assisting in many other ways and providing a paid worker for the summer months.

Volumes bound by volunteers..... 532

Volunteer bookbinders have been unusually active this year. An interesting fact in this connection is that out of a group of 12 volunteer bookbinders in Newark, N. J., 11 are members of the League for the Hard of Hearing, showing how it is possible for those handicapped in one way to assist those handicapped in another.

The book committee has continued to function with increased interest and conscientious intelligent devotion to their work. Hundreds of titles have been considered, and a varied list approved and filed for assignment. It is the policy of this committee to select from the vast array of printed books those which may have a special cultural, educational, or recreational appeal to the blind, and also those not likely to be embossed in any other way.

The Braille transcribing section is the "headquarters" of this service. None of the actual transcribing, proof-reading, printing, or binding is done here. The acting director of Braille is a member of the Library staff. The other six members of the staff are provided by the American Red Cross. The section trains volunteer transcribers and proofreaders, supervises their work after they are certified, acts as a clearing house for all titles undertaken and answers innumerable questions.

Responsibility of the section.

Cooperation.

Although the office is located in the Library of Congress it keeps in close touch with the American National Red Cross, and especially with Miss Mabel T. Boardman, the beloved director of volunteer service. Through national headquarters it receives from the organization not only the financial assistance needed in the conduct of the work but it has the cooperation of every official, all of whom take innumerable occasions to speak in highest terms of the service.

At the Library of Congress the section enjoys many privileges. It constantly uses the main reading room, the music library, and the files of the copyright office. At times it is helpful to consult experts in other divisions. From all of these, from the Librarian of Congress, Dr. Herbert Putnam, and the members of the staff in general, the section receives not only unfailing courtesy and help but the assurance that there exists throughout the Library a sympathetic interest in the work.

What of the future?

With the widespread interest in the blind and the many private contributions for the embossing of books, with the establishment of the Braille Institute of America and an attendant increased output of the universal Braille press, with the Federal appropriation to the Library of Congress of \$100,000 annually for embossing books for the adult readers, the question naturally arises: "What is to be the future of Braille transcribing?" That it will still be needed all agree. No private gifts or public funds yet in sight can meet all the growing needs of touch readers. On the other hand, here is an organization of volunteers trained for a special service, many of them having a background of culture, college training, and social position. All are motivated by the high ideal of giving of themselves in a real service which has brought unexpected joy. Some are shut-ins who have found in Braille transcribing the greatest panacea for physical and mental ills. It will be the responsibility of those in charge to so direct this work in the future that it may still serve the high purpose for which it was intended, and find new outlets even more far-reaching than those of the past.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

(From the report of the director, Doctor MEYER)

On June 30, 1931, the present director completed his tenth year of service to Congress. He made this the occasion of a review of its operations and methods, early developed into a standard practice from which it is now no longer necessary to deviate from year to year. New questions in unending variety are constantly presented for investigation, but the general principles of investigation and of presenting the results were long ago developed along lines that have been found satisfactory. Therefore it seems unnecessary this year to repeat what has been said before; and, in view of the length of the present report, we content ourselves with publishing the following statistical tables in which the work of the year last past is compared with that of the previous years:

Table of inquiries during sessions and recesses, 1915-1931

Fiscal year	Congress in session		Congress not in session		Total inquiries
	Days	Inquiries	Days	Inquiries	
1915.....	92	203	273	66	269
1916.....	213	671	152	85	756
1917.....	243	1,105	122	175	1,280
1918.....	303	944	62	96	1,040
1919.....	279	802	86	189	991
1920.....	323	1,515	37	89	1,604
1921.....	171	760	195	259	1,019
1922.....	316	1,040	49	112	1,126
1923.....	186	781	179	321	1,102
1924.....	188	1,006	178	346	1,352
1925.....	93	404	272	520	924
1926.....	208	772	157	264	1,036
1927.....	99	429	266	610	1,039
1928.....	177	1,129	189	440	1,569
1929.....	157	997	205	829	1,826
1930 ¹	307	1,905	58	169	2,074
1931.....	94	658	271	1,037	1,695

¹ Recess of both Houses, June 19, 1929, to Aug. 19, 1929 (Senate), and Sept. 23, 1929 (House).

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, third.....	3 months.....	658
Seventy-second, second.....	7 months.....	1,504

¹ Recess of both Houses, June 10, 1920, to Aug. 19, 1929 (Senate), and Sept. 23, 1929 (House).

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, 1931.

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, 1931.

Under the Librarian, the duties of the office of the superintendent, Library Building, include the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building; the duties of the disbursing office include 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 1931

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.....	\$26,027.34
From portion of endowment held by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.....	8,337.88
From Carl Engel, chief of the division of music of the Library of Congress.....	2,400.00
Proceeds from distribution of concert tickets.....	103.50
	<hr/>
	36,868.72
Balance from fiscal year 1930.....	19,125.00
	<hr/>
Disbursements	\$41,975.63
Balance available June 30, 1931.....	14,018.04
	<hr/>
	55,993.72
	409

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) ¹ -----	\$127. 48
As income from Beethoven Association endowment-----	502. 37
As income from William Evarts Benjamin endowment-----	3, 347. 50
As income from R. R. Bowker endowment-----	590. 00
As income from Carnegie Corporation endowment-----	3, 734. 90
As income from Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge endowment (already shown in above table)-----	8, 337. 88
As income from Daniel Guggenheim Fund endowment-----	3, 767. 54
As income from Archer M. Huntington endowment (books)-----	4, 200. 00
As income from Archer M. Huntington endowment (chair)-----	2, 498. 74
As income from James B. Wilbur endowment-----	9, 566. 64

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-----	36, 167. 35
	<u>36, 673. 05</u>

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND, INCOME FROM INVESTMENT ACCOUNT

Balance from fiscal year 1930-----	\$30, 823. 74
Received as income from endowments (as per above table)-----	36, 167. 35

Disbursed:

Beethoven Association endowment____	\$1. 47
William Evarts Benjamin endowment__	3, 679. 17
R. R. Bowker endowment-----	. 10

¹ Not for a full year.

Report of Superintendent and Disbursing Officer 411

Disbursed—Continued.

Carnegie Corporation endowment.....	\$2,900.24	
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge endowment (included in above table).....	15,577.16	
Daniel Guggenheim Fund endowment..	3,757.42	
Archer M. Huntington endowment (books).....	3,024.73	
Archer M. Huntington endowment (chair).....	2,487.36	
James B. Wilbur endowment.....	347.90	
	<hr/>	
	31,775.55	
Balance available June 30, 1931.....	35,215.54	
	<hr/>	\$66,991.09

ADDITIONAL GIFTS

(For immediate disbursement)

ANONYMOUS

Received:

Balance from fiscal year 1930.....	\$300.00	
Additional gifts.....	550.00	
Disbursed.....	\$600.00	
Balance June 30, 1931.....	250.00	
	<hr/>	850.00

BEETHOVEN ASSOCIATION

Received:

Balance from fiscal year 1930.....	\$1,000.00	
Additional gift.....	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	
Balance June 30, 1931.....	2,000.00	

BEQUEST OF BERTHA COHEN

Received.....	\$2,929.55	
Disbursed.....	2,929.55	

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

(For collection of photographs of early American architecture)

Received:

Balance from fiscal year 1930.....	\$1,700.00	
Gift (additional to gift of \$2,500 received in 1930).....	2,500.00	
	<hr/>	
Disbursed.....	\$2,728.71	
Balance June 30, 1931.....	1,471.29	
	<hr/>	4,200.00

FOLK-SONG PROJECT

Received:	
Balance from fiscal year 1930.....	\$3,900.12
American Council of Learned Societies.....	1,300.00
Mrs. Annie C. B. Parker.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
Disbursed.....	\$4,041.90
Balance June 30, 1931.....	2,158.22
	<hr/>
	6,200.12

FRIENDS OF MUSIC

Received:	
Balance from fiscal year 1930.....	\$493.36
Additional gift.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
Balance June 30, 1931.....	1,493.36

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 1930.....	\$4,415.15
Received during fiscal year 1931.....	6,593.15
Project D:	
Balance from fiscal year 1930.....	3,791.93
Received during fiscal year 1931.....	15,000.00
	<hr/>
Disbursed:	
Project C.....	\$9,595.13
Project D.....	17,666.59
	<hr/>
	\$27,261.72
Balance June 30, 1931:	
Project C.....	1,413.17
Project D.....	1,125.34
	<hr/>
	2,538.51
	<hr/>
	29,800.23

DANIEL GUGGENHEIM FUND

Balance from fiscal year 1930.....	\$26,115.01
Disbursed.....	\$6,799.13
Balance June 30, 1931.....	19,315.88
	<hr/>
	26,115.01

G. A. PFEIFFER

Balance from fiscal year 1930.....	\$5.32
Disbursed.....	5.32

Report of Superintendent and Disbursing Officer 413

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

(Limit: \$100,000 for Project A, \$50,000 for Project B, year
1929-30)

Project A:

Expenditures previously reported in 1930-----	\$95,977.31
Subsequent expenditures for outstanding items---	2,717.04
Refunded to source-----	1,335.65
	<hr/>
Amount withdrawn-----	\$100,000.00
Credit for amount received from sale of photographic apparatus--	30.00
	<hr/>
	100,030.00

Project B:

Expenditures previously reported in 1930-----	49,580.63
Subsequent expenditures for outstanding items---	419.35
Refunded to source-----	.02
	<hr/>
Amount withdrawn-----	50,000.00

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

(Limit: \$100,000 for Project A, \$50,000 for Project B, year
1930-31)

Received:²

Project A-----	\$100,000.00
Refund by Doctor Ford to Project A (to be re- paid to source)-----	1.25
Credit to Project A for amount received for photostatic work-----	1.00
Project B-----	50,000.00

Disbursed:³

Project A-----	\$92,000.40
Project B-----	49,981.35
	<hr/>
	\$141,981.75

Balance Aug. 31, 1931:

Project A-----	8,001.85
Project B-----	18.65
	<hr/>
	8,020.50
	<hr/>
	150,002.25

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

Received-----	\$1,619.50
Disbursed-----	\$1,513.00
Balance June 30, 1931-----	106.50
	<hr/>
	1,619.50

² For the year Sept. 1, 1930, to Aug. 31, 1931.

³ Previously pledged items paid after Aug. 31 not included.

SUMMARY—GIFT FUND

Balance from fiscal year 1930.....	\$50,898.12
Total received.....	212,025.29
Total disbursed.....	\$218,731.66
Balance.....	44,191.75
	262,923.41

EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD, 1931

Appropriated.....	\$500.00
Expended.....	\$0.25
Balance June 30, 1931.....	499.75
	500.00

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT

The routine operations in connection with the care and maintenance of the building have, for the past fiscal year, been quite similar to those of the preceding one. The marble columns, cornices, and carvings, in both the main entrance hall and the main reading room, were given their annual cleaning. The bronze Neptune group and the bronze doors at the main entrance were thoroughly cleaned.

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.....	\$3,418.50
Gas.....	21.07
General telephone service of Library.....	2,780.85
Uniforms for guard force.....	1,225.53
Mail and delivery service, purchase, operation, and repair of motor vehicles.....	896.53
Miscellaneous items, including stationery, car fare, express, freight and drayage, and postage stamps.....	502.06
	8,844.54
Total expended.....	8,844.54
Unexpended.....	55.46
	8,900.00
Total.....	8,900.00

PERSONNEL

The organization, under the direction of the Superintendent, Library Building, and the Disbursing Officer, was as follows:

Chief clerk: Assistant superintendent and purchasing agent: 9 clerks. 2 telephone operators. Captain of the guard: 2 lieutenants. 30 guards. 4 check boys. 2 attendants, ladies' room. 8 elevator conductors. 2 skilled laborers.	Foreman of laborers: 1 skilled laborer. 23 laborers. 1 laundress. 2 head charwomen. 58 charwomen. 3 book cleaners. Total number of employees, 153. Total number of separations, 17.
---	---

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, 1931

(July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931)

For repairs and miscellaneous supplies:	
Repairs to building and equipment.....	\$13, 842. 52
Engineering supplies.....	729. 51
Electric supplies.....	1, 238. 88
Electric lamps.....	2, 387. 52
Electric fixtures.....	178. 12
Laundry.....	58. 80
Motor generators, repaired.....	4, 089. 26
Café.....	836. 62
Mosaic floor, repairs.....	498. 36

For repairs and miscellaneous supplies—Continued.

New roof.....	\$25,000.00
Hot-water heaters, repairs.....	12,435.00
Plumbing.....	410.38
Total expended.....	61,704.97
Unexpended.....	295.03
	<u>62,000.00</u>

For trees, shrubs, etc.:

Shrubbery.....	756.50
Fertilizer and grass seed.....	242.47
Total expended.....	998.97
Unexpended.....	1.03
	<u>1,000.00</u>

For furniture:

Floor covering.....	250.40
Miscellaneous furniture.....	6,533.91
Repairing furniture.....	440.53
Card cases.....	2,983.11
Typewriters, repairing and parts.....	4,926.95
Adding machines, repairing and parts.....	301.40
Desk lamps.....	338.01
Addressograph repairs.....	25.91
Awning.....	188.63
Graphotype machine.....	985.05
Steel shelves.....	22,266.00
Sealing machines.....	125.00
Exhibition cases.....	1,145.00
Accounting machine.....	767.12
Dictating and transcribing machine.....	475.25
Restoring paintings.....	450.00
Total expended.....	42,202.27
Unexpended.....	297.73
	<u>42,500.00</u>

The following were the more important items in connection with the repair and equipment of the building:

Linoleum covering was removed from the floor in the southwest pavilion and wood floor sanded and finished.

The ceiling and side walls of the southwest pavilion and periodical division were painted. The auditorium walls, the northeast first-floor pavilion walls, and the lower decks of the southeast stack were also repainted.

The carrying capacity of the north and south book carriers—which deliver books to the main reading room—was increased 100 per cent by doubling the number of carrier trays. The duplicate trays were constructed in our shops.

The installation of steel shelving in the northeast stack, including all necessary supports, etc., was completed.

The equipping of the decks built over the east and southeast stacks was completed during the year and are now in use.

Additional shrubbery was placed in the northwest courtyard, as well as in the northwest and southwest corners of the grounds.

The three motor generator sets were thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

Eight hot-water heaters, which have been in use in the building over 30 years, were dismantled and equipped with new tubes.

A dishwashing machine was purchased for the café.

Old marble lavatories in the west main basement (ladies' toilet) and in the Senate lavatory, first floor, were replaced with porcelain lavatories of more modern design.

The mosaic flooring in the northwest, northeast, southeast, and southwest second-floor exhibition halls was repaired.

A special mahogany exhibition case was designed and purchased for the Gutenberg Bible.

During the construction of the proposed addition to the Library Building the space occupied by the mail and several other divisions will have to be vacated, and the east entrance to the building closed during the construction period.

A temporary building for the mail division has been erected at the southeast corner of the grounds and connected to one of the large windows of the building with a covered passageway. The frame garage which was formerly located in front of the east entrance has been moved to a position adjacent to this temporary building for the convenience of the mail and delivery service.

Ramps have been built on the grounds at the north-east corner of the building—one connecting with the cellar floor through the area way for the introduction of supplies and materials for the building and the other to one of the basement windows of the northeast pavilion basement for receiving and dispatching material and supplies for the bindery and branch printing office.

It is contemplated that the temporary building for the mail division will be used as a construction office during the erection of the new annex 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.
1 painter.	Total number of employees, 26.
5 skilled laborers.	Total number of separations, 4.

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1931

(The building was closed on July 4 and December 24 and 25, 1930)

Total number of visitors during the year-----	1, 069, 972
Average for the 362 days on which building was open--	2, 956
Smallest daily average (for December, 1930)-----	2, 051
Largest daily average (for April, 1931)-----	4, 640
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays-----	194, 749
Average for 58 Sundays and holidays-----	3, 357
Total number of visitors on week days-----	875, 223
Average for 304 week days-----	2, 879

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Waste paper, weighing in the aggregate 226,135 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 \$226.14.

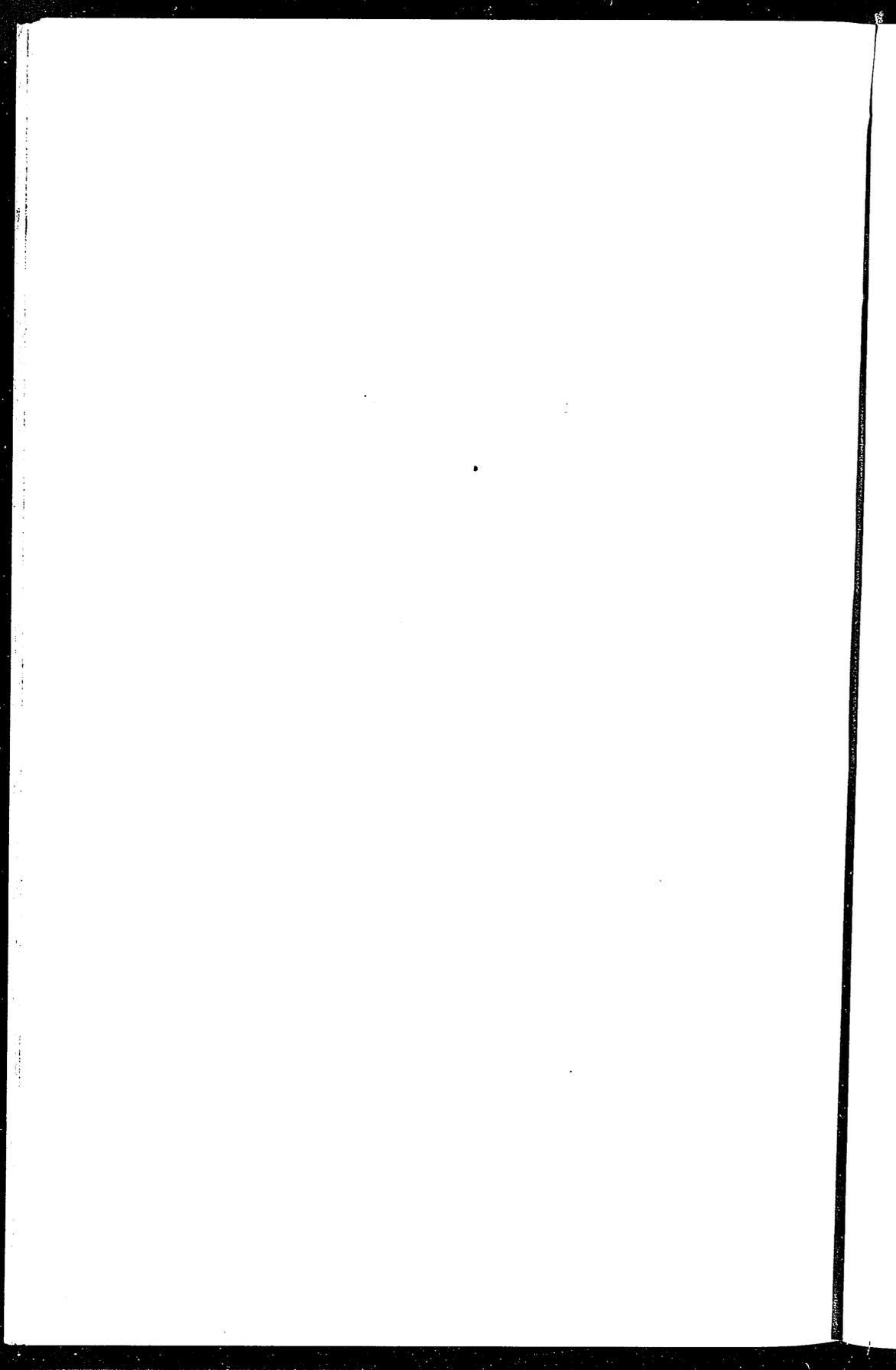
UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

Unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal year 1929, after payment of all claims presented, were carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, as follows:

Library:	
Salaries -----	\$1, 416. 66
Contingent expenses -----	12. 66
Printing and binding -----	975. 31
Expense Library of Congress Trust Fund Board -----	475. 87
Index to State legislation 1928-29 -----	2. 24
Total -----	\$2, 882. 74
Care and maintenance:	
Care and maintenance (salaries) -----	3, 780. 44
Care and maintenance (Sunday serv- ices) -----	76. 37
Care and maintenance (special and tem- porary services) -----	101. 50
Care and maintenance (custody and maintenance, miscellaneous supplies) -----	398. 41
Total -----	4, 356. 72
Botanic Garden:	
Salaries -----	86. 13
Improving Botanic Garden, 1928-29 -----	34. 00
Improving Botanic Garden, 1929 -----	179. 92
Total -----	300. 05
Building and grounds (Architect of the Capitol):	
Salaries -----	. 08
Trees, shrubs, etc -----	4. 75
Repairs, etc -----	276. 40
Furniture -----	162. 97
Total -----	444. 20
Grand total -----	7, 983. 71

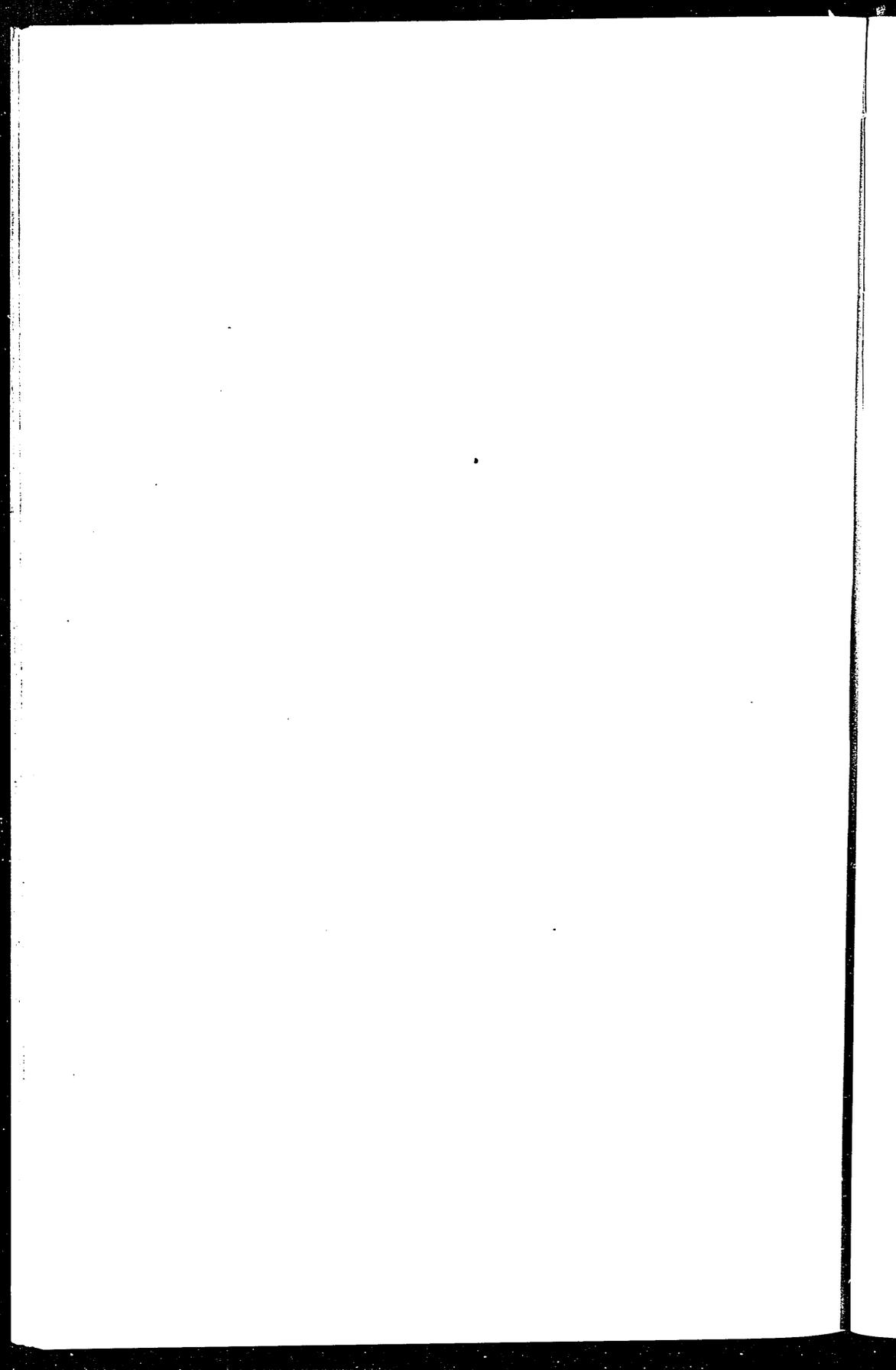
Respectfully submitted.

W. C. BOND,
Superintendent, Library Building.
WADE H. RABBITT,
Disbursing Officer.



APPENDIXES

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APPENDIX IA

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1930-31

Object of appropriations	Appropriations	Expended	With- drawn for retire- ment fund	Balance
Library and copyright office:				
Salaries ¹ —				
General service.....	\$778,665.00	\$751,643.03	\$26,740.50	\$281.47
Special service.....	3,000.00	2,993.23	3.60	3.17
Sunday service.....	18,000.00	17,109.00		891.00
Distribution of card indexes ²	159,791.33	154,594.26	4,723.34	473.73
Legislative reference service..	71,410.00	68,906.55	2,497.17	6.28
Copyright office ³	233,140.00	224,071.08	8,162.31	6.61
Index to State legislation ⁴ ...	38,280.00	37,150.25	1,129.75	
Increase of Library ⁵	180,000.00	180,000.00		
Vollbehr collection of incunabula..	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00		
Contingent expenses ⁶	14,684.25	13,544.58		1,139.67
Printing and binding ⁷	380,379.15	380,379.15		
Total Library and copyright office.....	3,377,349.73	3,331,291.13	43,256.67	2,801.93

¹ Appropriations 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 Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions, \$1,935.37 credited and \$115.96 yet to be credited. Expenditures (\$159,317.60) offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury (\$253,177.74).

³ Expenditures (\$233,133.39) offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$309,414.30).

⁴ Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

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

⁶ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of photoduplications to governmental institutions, \$1,684.25. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

⁷ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions—\$329.45 credited and \$49.70 yet to be credited. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1930-31—continued

Object of appropriations	Appropriations	Expended	With-drawn for retirement fund	Balance
Library Building:				
Care and maintenance (salaries) ⁸	\$151,243.00	\$144,933.53	\$5,258.46	\$1,051.01
Sunday service.....	4,700.00	4,654.35	-----	45.65
Special and temporary service.....	500.00	298.75	-----	201.25
Custody and maintenance ⁹	8,900.00	8,844.54	-----	55.46
Total Library Building.....	165,343.00	158,731.17	5,258.46	1,353.37
Expenses, trust fund board.....	500.00	.25	-----	499.75
Total, Library of Congress, exclusive of Architect of the Capitol.....	3,543,192.73	3,490,022.55	48,515.13	4,655.05
Mechanical and structural operations, repairs, and equipment (Architect of the Capitol):				
Building and grounds—				
Salaries.....	45,280.00	43,393.40	1,574.28	312.32
Trees, shrubs, etc.....	1,000.00	998.97	-----	1.03
Repairs and supplies ¹⁰	62,000.00	61,704.97	-----	295.03
Furniture ¹¹	42,500.00	42,202.27	-----	297.73
Care, maintenance, and repair of property now on the site to be acquired for the annex building.....	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	10,000.00	-----	-----
Alterations to east and southeast stacks ¹²	387,000.00	385,607.20	-----	1,392.80
Acquisition of a site for additional buildings ¹³	600,000.00	50,947.94	-----	549,052.06
Total building and grounds.....	1,157,780.00	594,854.75	1,574.28	561,350.97
Grand total.....	4,700,972.73	4,084,877.30	50,089.41	566,006.02
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account) ¹⁴	5,473.52	303.33	-----	5,170.19

⁸ Appropriation includes \$2,996 appropriated under the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1931 (Brookhart Act).

⁹ Appropriation includes \$1,900 for uniforms for guards. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

¹⁰ Appropriation includes \$4,000 appropriated in the first deficiency act, fiscal year 1931. Also includes \$25,000 for copper roof, dome, and skylight repairs, and \$15,000 for reconstruction of hot-water heaters.

¹¹ Appropriation includes \$23,500 for completion of shelving for northeast stack.

¹² Appropriation available for fiscal years 1929, 1930, and 1931.

¹³ Appropriation to remain available until expended.

¹⁴ Appropriation includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

Expenditures

425

Contingent expenses in detail—Library proper

Stationery supplies.....	\$6,374.89
Typewriter supplies.....	407.55
Dies, presses, rubber stamps, and numbering machines..	549.46
Travel expenses.....	292.79
Street-car tokens.....	186.00
Postage stamps for foreign correspondence.....	790.00
Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages.....	48.58
Transfer charges (expressage, etc.).....	18.19
Post-office box rent, July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931.....	20.00
Mail-bag repairs.....	104.85
Duplicator supplies.....	121.52
Photostat paper and chemicals.....	¹ 4,592.59
Photostat miscellaneous supplies.....	38.16
Total.....	<hr/> 13,544.58

¹ \$2,506.35 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 GOVERN- MENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1932, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES "

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS (UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL)

Salaries: For chief engineer and all other personal services at rates of pay provided by law, \$46,960.

For trees, shrubs, plants, fertilizers, and skilled labor for the grounds of Library of Congress, \$1,500.

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, \$94,675.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto and repairs thereof, \$14,000.

To enable the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the care, maintenance, and repairs for rental or use by the Library of Congress of all buildings or other structures as may be acquired on the site for additional buildings for the Library of Congress in square 761 and part of 760, and to raze such buildings in said area as may be requested by the Joint Committee on the Library, and to provide for all necessary personal and other services and material of all kinds necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of an 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), \$10,000.

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.

* * * * *

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES

For the Librarian, chief assistant librarian, and other personal services, \$834,165.

For the register of copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services, \$247,940.

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, \$73,990.

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 \$56,510 for employees engaged in piecework and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian; in all, \$170,500.

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. III, 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, \$33,460, and in addition the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1931 is reappropriated for the fiscal year 1932.

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, \$50,000, to be immediately available.

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.

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 1933, \$130,000.

For purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$50,000.

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.

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, \$207,000.

For the publication (1) of the remaining unpublished volumes of the Journals of the Continental Congress (volumes 30, 31, 32, and 33); (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.

For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the copyright office, \$55,000.

For the printing of catalogue cards, \$129,400.

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, \$161,422, of which sum \$2,000 shall be immediately available.

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, \$4,700.

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, rubber boots, rubber coats, and other special clothing for workmen, uniforms for guards, stationery, miscellaneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library Building, \$7,000.

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

* * * * *

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, and in grades in which only one position is allocated the salary of such position shall not exceed the average of the compensation rates for the grade, except that in unusually meritorious cases of one position in a grade advances may be made to rates higher than the average of the compensation rates of the grade but not more often than once in any fiscal year, and then only to the next higher rate: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, or (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the classification act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law.

Approved, February 20, 1931.

APPENDIX II

THE ACT OF CONGRESS CREATING THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

(Recommended unanimously by the Joint Committee on the Library, passed both Houses by unanimous consent at the second session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, approved by the President March 3, 1925; as amended by act (S. 90) approved January 27, 1926)

[Public, No. 541—68th Congress. S. 3899]

AN ACT To create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a board is hereby created and established, to be known as the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board (hereinafter referred to as the board), which shall consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the Librarian of Congress, and two persons appointed by the President for a term of five years each (the first appointments being for three and five years, respectively). Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the board shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. The board may adopt rules and regulations in regard to its procedure and the conduct of its business.

No compensation shall be paid to the members of the board for their services as such members, but they shall be reimbursed for the expenses necessarily incurred by them, out of the income from the fund or funds in connection with which such expenses are incurred. The voucher of the chairman of the board shall be sufficient evidence that the expenses are properly allowable. Any

expenses of the board, including the cost of its seal, not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by it, shall be estimated for in the annual estimates of the librarian for the maintenance of the Library of Congress.

The board is hereby authorized to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts or bequests of personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its service as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library.

The moneys or securities composing the trust funds given or bequeathed to the board shall be receipted for by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall invest, reinvest, or retain investments as the board may from time to time determine. The income as and when collected shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, who shall enter it in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the librarian for the purposes in each case specified; and the Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized to honor the requisitions of the librarian made in such manner and in accordance with such regulations as the Treasurer may from time to time prescribe: *Provided, however,* That the board is not authorized to engage in any business nor to exercise any voting privilege which may be incidental to securities in its hands, nor shall the board make any investments that could not lawfully be made by a trust company in the District of Columbia, except that it may make any investments directly authorized by the instrument of gift, and may retain any investments accepted by it.

Should any gift or bequest so provide, the board may deposit the principal sum, in cash, with the Treasurer of the United States as a permanent loan to the United States Treasury, and the Treasurer shall thereafter credit such deposit with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, payable semiannually, such interest, as income, being subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress for the purposes specified: *Provided, however,* That the total of such principal sums at any time so

held by the Treasurer under this authorization shall not exceed the sum of \$5,000,000.

SEC. 3. The board shall have perpetual succession, with all the usual powers and obligations of a trustee, including the power to sell, except as herein limited, in respect of all property, moneys, or securities which shall be conveyed, transferred, assigned, bequeathed, delivered, or paid over to it for the purposes above specified. The board may be sued in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which is hereby given jurisdiction of such suits, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of any trust accepted by it.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting or restricting the Librarian of Congress from accepting in the name of the United States gifts or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in the interest of the Library, its collections, or its service. Such gifts or bequests, after acceptance by the librarian, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the librarian for the purposes in each case specified.

SEC. 5. Gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the board, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from all Federal taxes.

SEC. 6. Employees of the Library of Congress who perform special functions for the performance of which funds have been intrusted to the board or the librarian, or in connection with cooperative undertakings in which the Library of Congress is engaged, shall not be subject to the proviso contained in the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1917, in Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, at page 1106; nor shall any additional compensation so paid to such employees be construed as a double salary under the provisions of

section 6 of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, as amended (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page 582).

SEC. 7. The board shall submit to the Congress an annual report of the moneys or securities received and held by it and of its operations.

Approved, March 3, 1925.

APPENDIX III

LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ENACTED DURING THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS

[Public, No. 783—71st Congress. S. 471]

AN ACT Providing for Saturday half holidays for certain Government employees

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the effective date of this act four hours, exclusive of time for luncheon, shall constitute a day's work on Saturdays throughout the year, with pay or earnings for the day the same as on other days when full time is worked, for all civil employees of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia, exclusive of employees of the Postal Service, employees of the Panama Canal on the Isthmus, and employees of the Interior Department in the field, whether on the hourly, per diem, per annum, piecework, or other basis: *Provided,* That in all cases where for special public reasons, to be determined by the head of the department or establishment having supervision or control of such employees, the services of such employees can not be spared, such employees shall be entitled to an equal shortening of the workday on some other day: *Provided further,* That the provisions of this act shall not deprive employees of any leave or holidays with pay to which they may now be entitled under existing laws.

Approved, March 3, 1931.

[Public, No. 787—71st Congress. S. 4030]

AN ACT To provide books for the adult blind

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated

annually to the Library of Congress, in addition to appropriations otherwise made to said Library, the sum of \$100,000, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the Librarian of Congress to provide books for the use of the adult blind residents of the United States, including the several States, Territories, insular possessions, and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. The Librarian of Congress may arrange with such libraries as he may judge appropriate to serve as local or regional centers for the circulation of such books, under such conditions and regulations as he may prescribe. In the lending of such books preference shall at all times be given to the needs of blind persons who have been honorably discharged from the United States military or naval service.

Approved, March 3, 1931.

[Public Resolution, No. 135—71st Congress. H. J. Res. 528]

JOINT RESOLUTION Making an appropriation to provide books for the adult blind

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, 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.

Approved, March 4, 1931.

[Public, No. 869—71st Congress. H. R. 17163]

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1931, and June 30, 1932, and for other purposes¹

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

¹ Brookhart Act.

of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1931, and June 30, 1932, and for other purposes, namely:

* * * * *

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

“Salaries, Library of Congress, 1931:” For salaries, Library proper, \$1,620; copyright office, \$1,260; legislative reference service, \$460; distribution of card indexes, \$500; in all, \$3,840.

For “Care and maintenance, Library of Congress, 1931,” \$2,996.

Total, Library of Congress, \$6,836.

* * * * *

This act may be cited as the “Second deficiency act, fiscal year 1931.”

Approved, March 4, 1931.

[Public, No. 612—71st Congress. H. R. 155921]

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for prior fiscal years, to provide urgent supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, 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, 1931, and for prior fiscal years, to provide urgent supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and for other purposes, namely:

* * * * *

OFFICE OF ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Library building and grounds: For necessary expenditures for the Library building under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including the same objects specified under this head in the legislative appropriation act for the fiscal year 1931, \$4,000.

* * * * *

SEC. 5. This act may be cited as the "first deficiency act, fiscal year 1931."

Approved, February 6, 1931.

APPENDIX IV

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FESTIVAL OF CHAMBER MUSIC

(Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation)

PROGRAM

[April 23, 24, 25, 1931, Washington]

The string quartet of Mr. Prokofieff, commissioned by the Library of Congress, was played for the first time in public; the symphony by Frederick the Great received its first public performance in America.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, AT 8.45 O'CLOCK

A program of organ and chamber music

Toccata and Fugue in D minor, by J. S. Bach. Hugh Porter, organist; on the stage, Benjamin Zemach and ensemble (Betty MacDonald, Georgia Graham, Sophie Maslow, Bessie Schoenberg, Ailes Gilmour, Ruth White, Anna Sokolow).

Music of the troubadours, harmonized by Carlos Salzedo. Nina Koshetz, soprano; Alix Young Maruchess, viola d'amore; Paul Grümmer, viola da gamba, Carlos Salzedo, harp; on the stage, Eugenia Liczbinska, Blanche Talmud, and Charles Weidman.

String quartet, by Ernest Bloch. The Gordon string quartet: Jacques Gordon and Edwin Ideler, violins; Josef Vieland, viola; Nahoum Benditzky, violoncello; on the stage, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman, Blanche Talmud, and ensemble (Joane Woodruff, Anna Sokolow, Georgia Graham, Betty MacDonald, Ruth White, Bessie Schoenberg, Sophie Maslow, Ailes Gilmour).

Stage action devised and directed by Irene Lewisohn; stage design and costumes by Aline Bernstein.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, AT 11.15 O'CLOCK

I. Sergei Rachmaninoff.

In my garden at night.

Alexander Scriabin.

Devotion.

Modeste Moussorgsky.

Cradle song of Death.

Two nursery songs.

a. In the corner.

b. Evening prayer.

Igor Stravinsky.

"Tilimbom."

II. Fernando Sors.

Minuet.

Isaac Albeniz.

Torre Bermeja.

Francisco Tarraga.

Rêve.

Manuel de Falla.

Gypsy song from "El amor brujo."

Miguel Llobet.

Two Catalan melodies.

a. El mestre.

b. La filla del Marxant.

Jota.

III. Claude Debussy.

La flûte de Pan.

Georges Migot.

Les baladins.

Maurice Ravel.

Chanson de la fiancée.

Geni Sadero.

Amuri-Amuri.

Nina Koshetz.

Cloches de ma patrie.

IV. Manuel de Falla.

Seven songs of Spain (the accompaniment arranged for guitar by Miguel Llobet).

1. El paño moruno,
2. Seguidilla murciana,
3. Asturiana,
4. Jota,
5. Nana,
6. Canción,
7. Pola.

Nina Koshetz, soprano; Miguel Llobet, guitarist. Mr. Boris Kogan accompanied Mme. Koshetz at the piano.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, AT 8.45 O'CLOCK

I. Frederick II, King of Prussia (1712-1786).

Symphony in G major.

1. Allegro;
2. Andante;
3. Presto.

For small orchestra and cembalo.

II. Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750).

"Brandenburg" concerto no. 6, in B flat major (1721).

1. Allegro;
- Adagio ma non troppo;
3. Allegro.

For violas, violas da gamba, violoncello, bass, and cembalo.

III. Joseph Haydn (1732-1809).

Symphony in C major (no. 97; 1791-92).

1. Adagio-Vivace; 2. Adagio ma non troppo; 3. Minuetto; 4. Presto assai.

For orchestra.

IV. Ottorino Respighi (1879-).

Gli uccelli (The birds) (1928).

1. Prelude (B. Pasquini (1637-1710).
2. La colomba (The dove) (Jacques Gallot, ca. 1670).
3. La gallina (The hen) (J. Ph. Rameau, 1683-1768).
4. L'usignuolo (The nightingale) (Anonymous English, seventeenth century.)
5. Il cucù (The cuckoo) (B. Pasquini).

For small orchestra.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, conductor; Paul Grümmer and Otto van Koppenhagen, violas da gamba. The chamber orchestra was composed of members of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, AT 11.15 O'CLOCK

I. Franz Schubert.

Quartet in G major, Op. 161 (1826).

1. Allegro molto moderato.
2. Andante un poco moto.
3. Scherzo (Allegro vivace) Trio (Allegretto).
4. Allegro Assai.

II. Serge Prokofieff.

Quartet, Op. 50 (1930).

1. Allegro.
2. Andante molto-Vivace.
3. Andante.

III. Ludwig van Beethoven.

Quartet in E minor, Op. 59, no. 2 (1807).

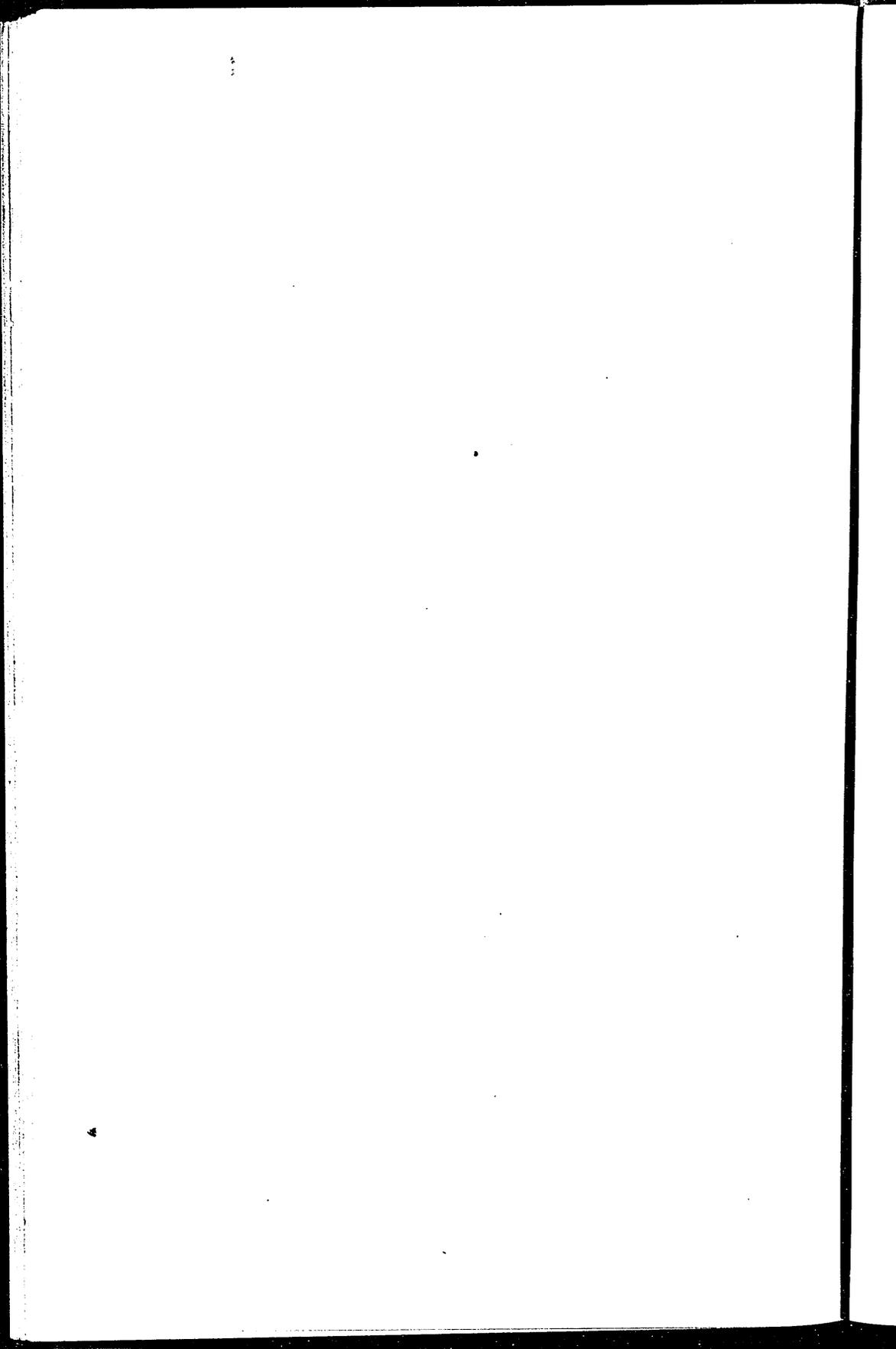
1. Allegro.
2. Molto adagio.
3. Allegretto.
4. Finale (Presto).

The Brosa string quartet: Antonio Brosa and David Wise, violins; Leonard Rubens, viola; Anthony Pini, violoncello.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, AT 8.45 O'CLOCK

By special invitation, the first appearance in America of Holle's madrigal singers of Stuttgart. Dr. Hugo Holle, conductor; Mesmes. Hedwig Cantz, Gertrud Dreher, Maria Geiger, sopranos; Mesmes. Margarete Kramer, Elisa Keller, Else Sihler, contraltos; Messrs. Anton Knoll, Hermann Ziellesch, tenors; Messrs. Hans Hager, Max Mrakitsch, basses.

- I. German part songs of the sixteenth century.
 - Michael Praetorius.
Sie ist mir lieb.
 - Hans Leo Hassler.
Jungfrau, dein schön Gestalt.
 - Caspar Othmayr.
Es ist ein Schnee gefallen.
 - Lorenz Lemlin.
Der Kuckuck.
- II. Italian and Netherland part songs of the sixteenth century.
 - Orazio Vecchi.
Il bianco e dolce cigno.
 - Jan P. Sweelinck.
Tu as tout seul.
 - Claudio Monteverdi.
Io mi son giovinetta.
- III. Trios for soprano, tenor, and bass, with piano.
 - W. A. Mozart.
 - a. Grazie agl'inganni tuoi.
 - b. Das Bandel.
- IV. Modern madrigals and chamber choruses.
 - Felix Petyrek.
Zwei frohe geistliche Lieder nach "Des Knaben Wunderhorn."
 - Hermann Reutter.
Drei Bettellieder.
 - Arnold Schönberg.
Friede auf Erden, Op. 13.
 - Béla Bartók.
Four Slovak folk songs for mixed voices and piano.



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