

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

U. S.
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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

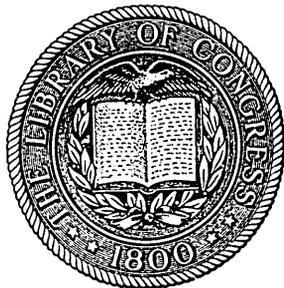
REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30
1935



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1935

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U. M. S. 187. 36.

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1935

FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

A. Of material:

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

B. Of endowments:

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

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

C. Of money for immediate application:

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

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

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

Ex officio:

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

Appointive:

Mrs. EUGENE MEYER, Washington, D. C. (Term expires March 9, 1940.)

LIST OF OFFICERS

1934-36

LIBRARIANS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIBRARY

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

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

1815-1829—George Watterston.

1829-1861—John Silva Meehan.

1861-1864—John G. Stephenson.

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

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

1899 (April 5)—Herbert Putnam.

LIBRARY STAFF

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

HERBERT PUTNAM—Librarian of Congress.

FREDERICK WILLIAM ASHLEY—Chief Assistant Librarian.

WILLIAM ADAMS SLADE—In charge of reference work.

ALLEN RICHARDS BOYD—Executive Assistant.

JESSICA LOUISE FARNUM—Secretary.

DIVISIONS

Reading Rooms—Martin Arnold Roberts, Superintendent. David Chambers Mearns, Chief Assistant. Representatives' reading room—Hugh Alexander Morrison, George Heron Milne, Custodians. Library station at the Capitol—Harold S. Lincoln, Custodian. Service for the blind—Maude G. Nichols, in charge.

Rare Book Room—V. Valta Parma, Custodian.

Division of Accessions—Linn R. Blanchard, Chief.

Division of Aeronautics—Albert Francis Zahm, Chief.

Division of Bibliography—Florence S. Hellman, Acting Chief.

Binding Division—George W. Morgan, in charge.

Card Division—Charles Harris Hastings, Chief.

Catalog Division—Julian Leavitt, Chief.

Catalog, Classification, and Bibliography—Charles Martel, Consultant.

Classification Division—Clarence W. Perley, Chief.

Cooperative Cataloging and Classification Service—David Judson Haykin, Chief.

Division of Documents—James B. Childs, Chief.

Division of Fine Arts—Leicester B. Holland, Chief; Elizabeth Robins Pennell, Honorary Curator, Pennell-Whistler collections.

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

Mail and Delivery—Samuel M. Croft, Chief.

Division of Manuscripts—J. Franklin Jameson, Chief.

Division of Maps—Lawrence Martin, Chief.

List of Officers

- Division of Music*—Oliver Strunk, Chief; Henry Blakiston Wilkins, Honorary Curator of Musical Instruments; John A. Lomax, Honorary Curator of the Archive of American Folk-Song.
- Division of Orientalia*—Arthur W. Hummel, Chief.
- Division of Periodicals*—Henry S. Parsons, Chief.
- Division of Semitic Literature*—Israel Schapiro, Chief.
- Division of Slavic Literature*—Nicholas R. Rodionoff, Chief.
- Smithsonian Division*—Frederick E. Brasch, Chief; William Lee Corbin, Custodian (office at Smithsonian Institution).
- Law Library*—John T. Vance, Jr., Law Librarian.
- European Representative*—Worthington C. Ford until June 30, 1935.
- Representative in France*—José Meyer, July 1, 1935.

CONSULTANTS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

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

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

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

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

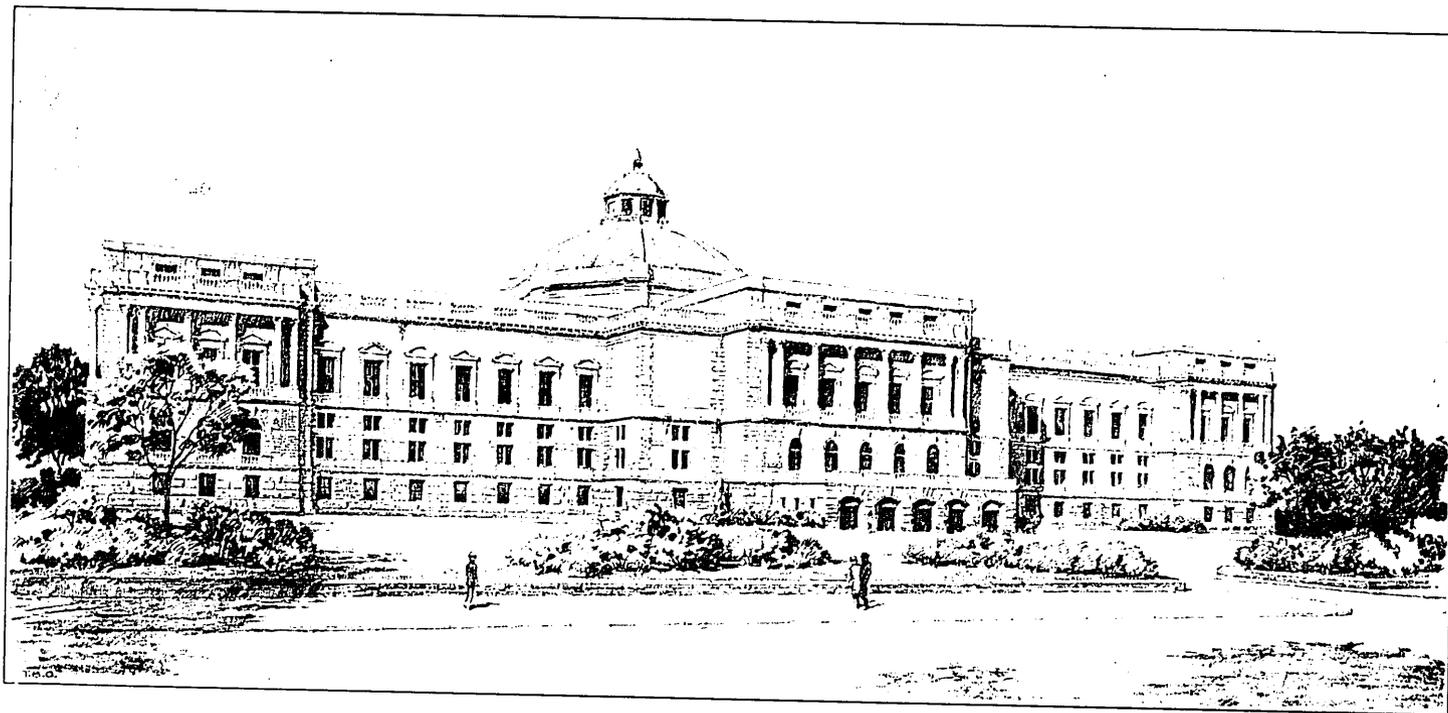
- William C. Bond—Superintendent.
- Charles E. Ray—Chief Engineer.
- Damon Warren Harding—Electrician.
- Roy N. Carr—Captain of the guard.

DISBURSING OFFICE—LIBRARY AND BOTANIC GARDEN

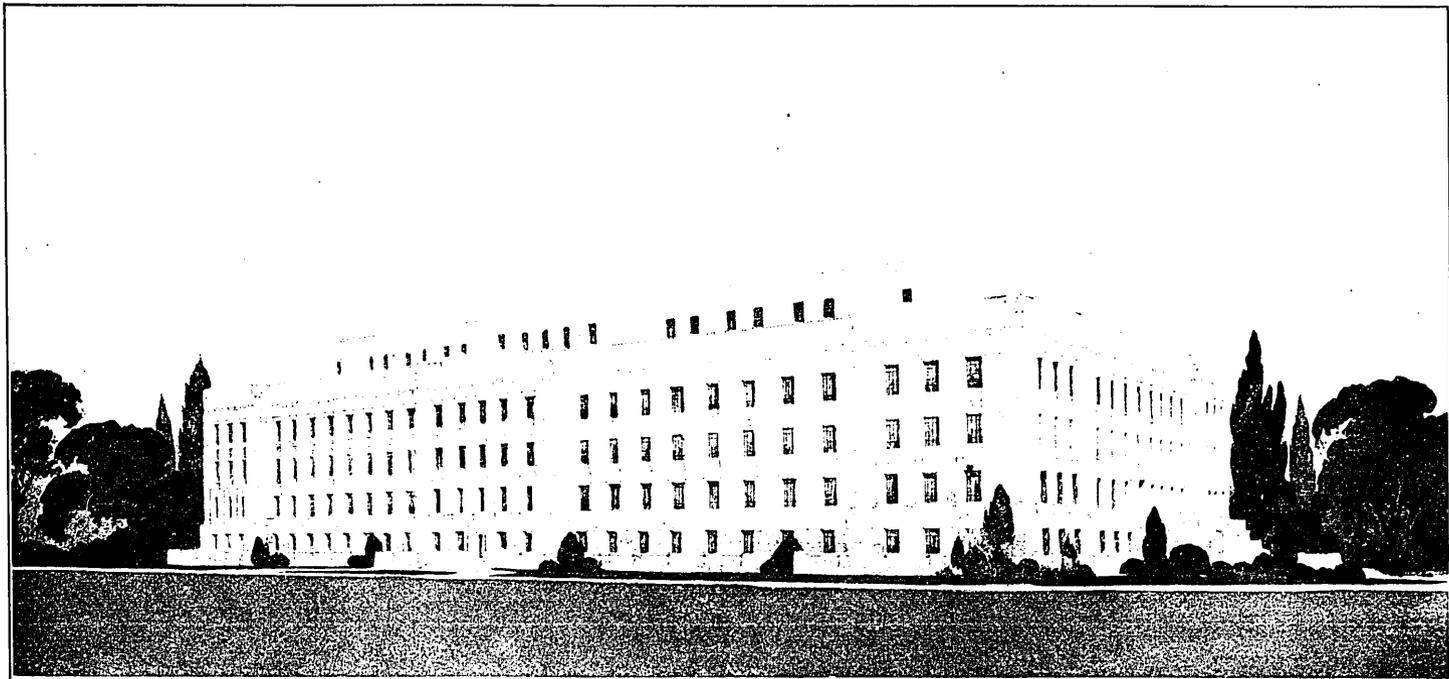
- Wade H. Rabbitt—Disbursing officer.

LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

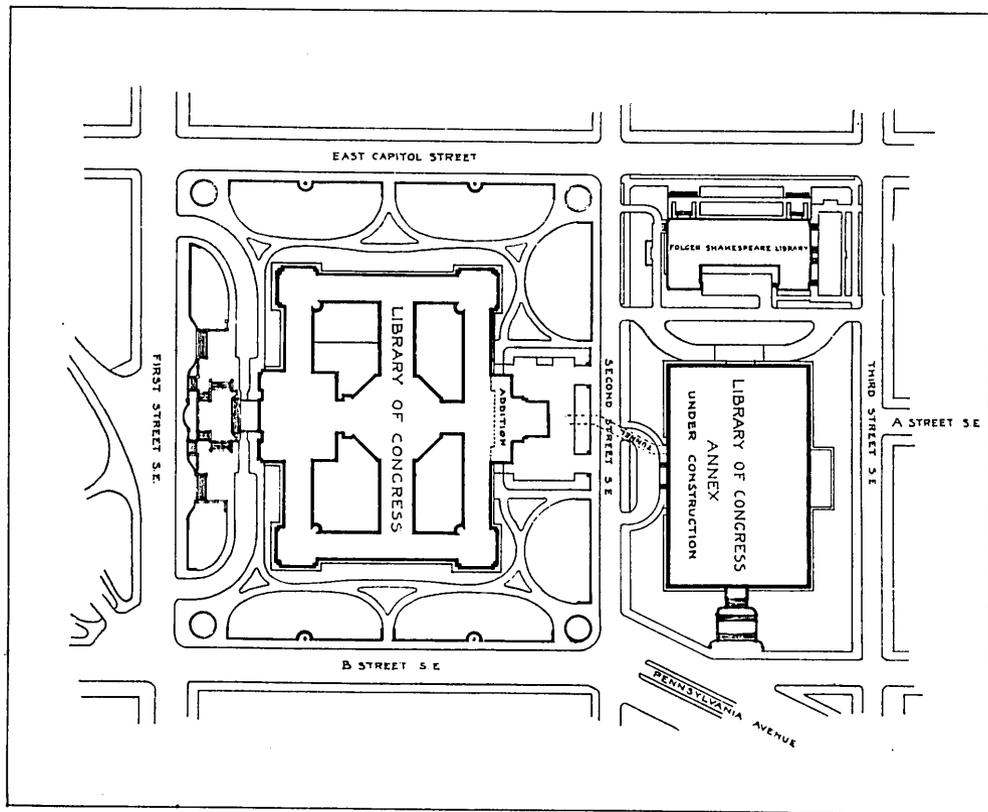
- Printing*—John Henry Williams, Foreman.
- Binding*—William Holt, Foreman.



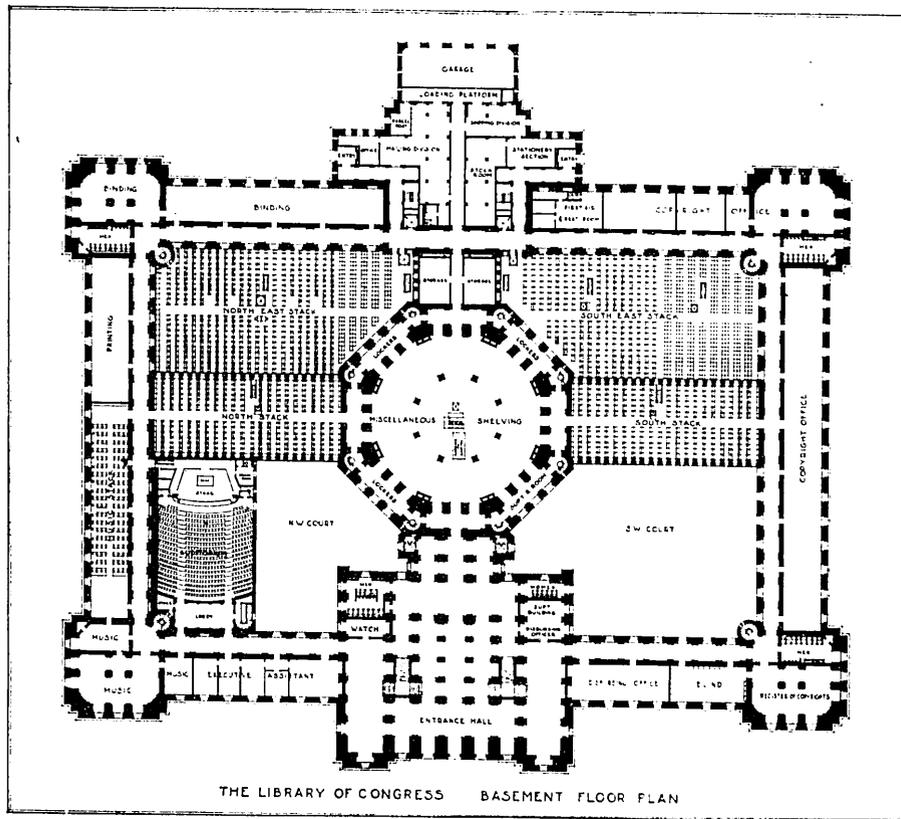
EAST FRONT SHOWING NEW ADDITION.



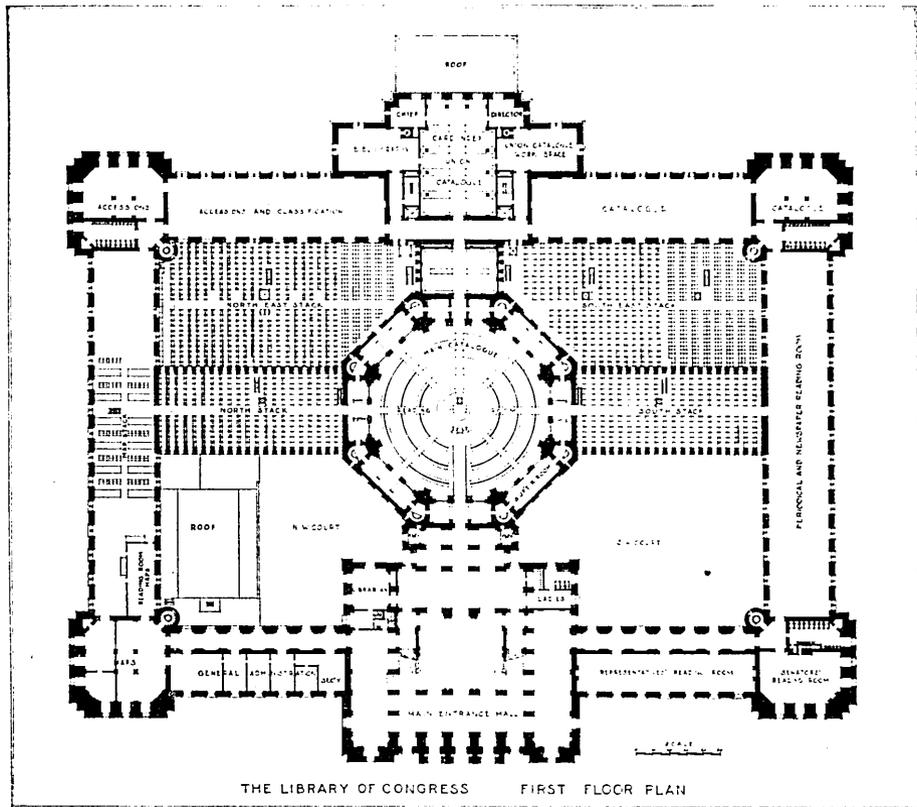
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PROPOSED ANNEX: FRONT ELEVATION.



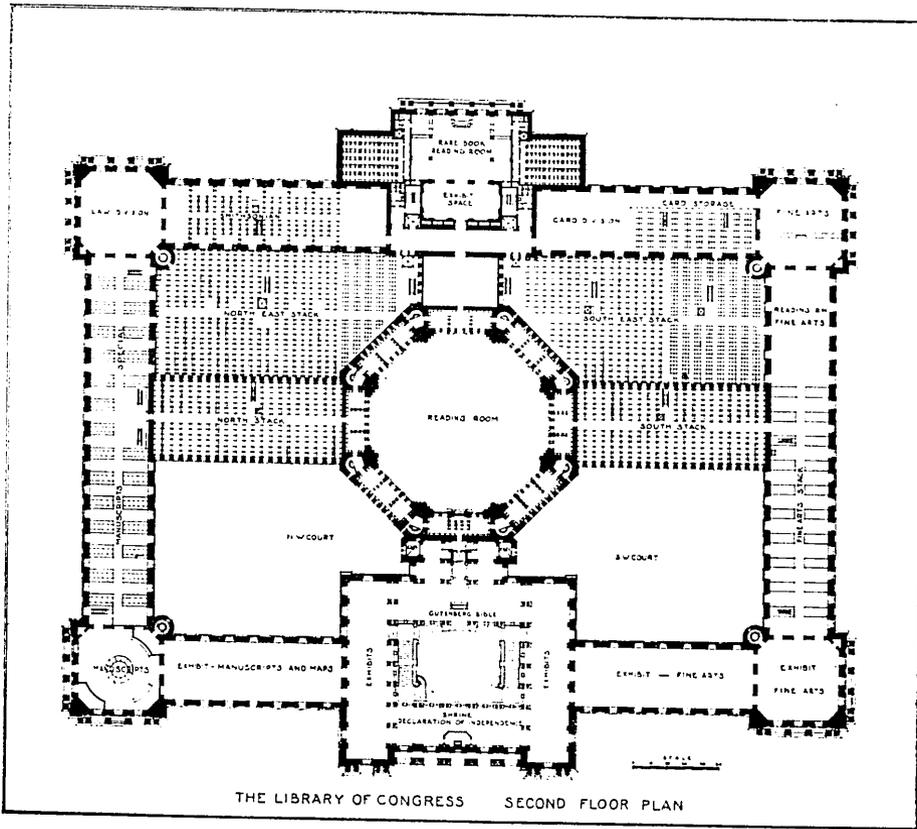
PLAT OF LIBRARY GROUNDS WITH SQUARES 760 AND 761



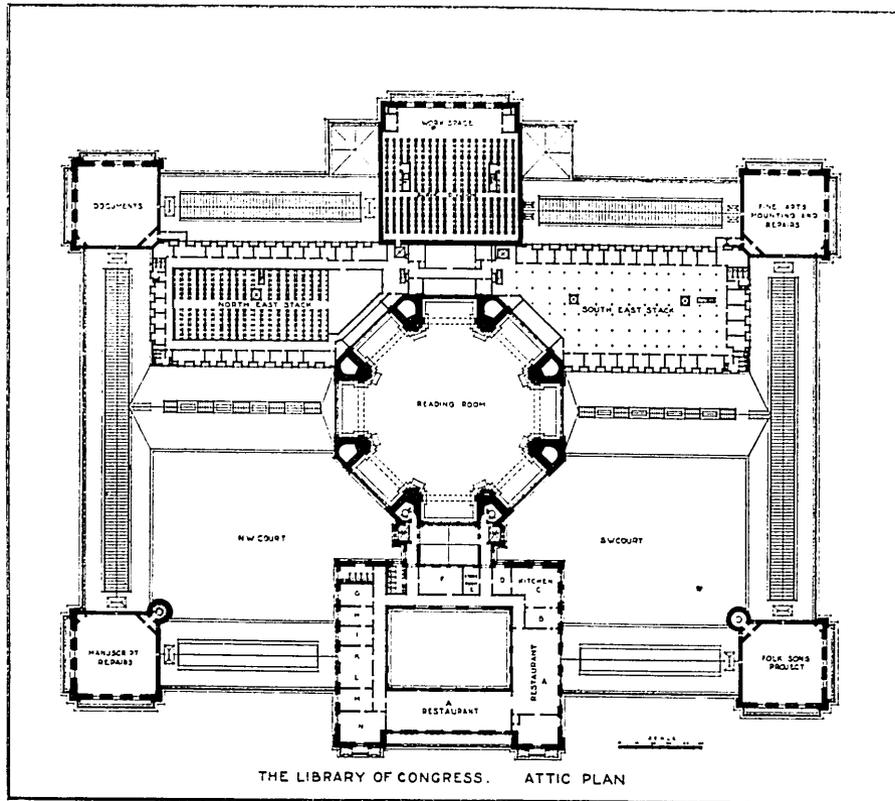
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

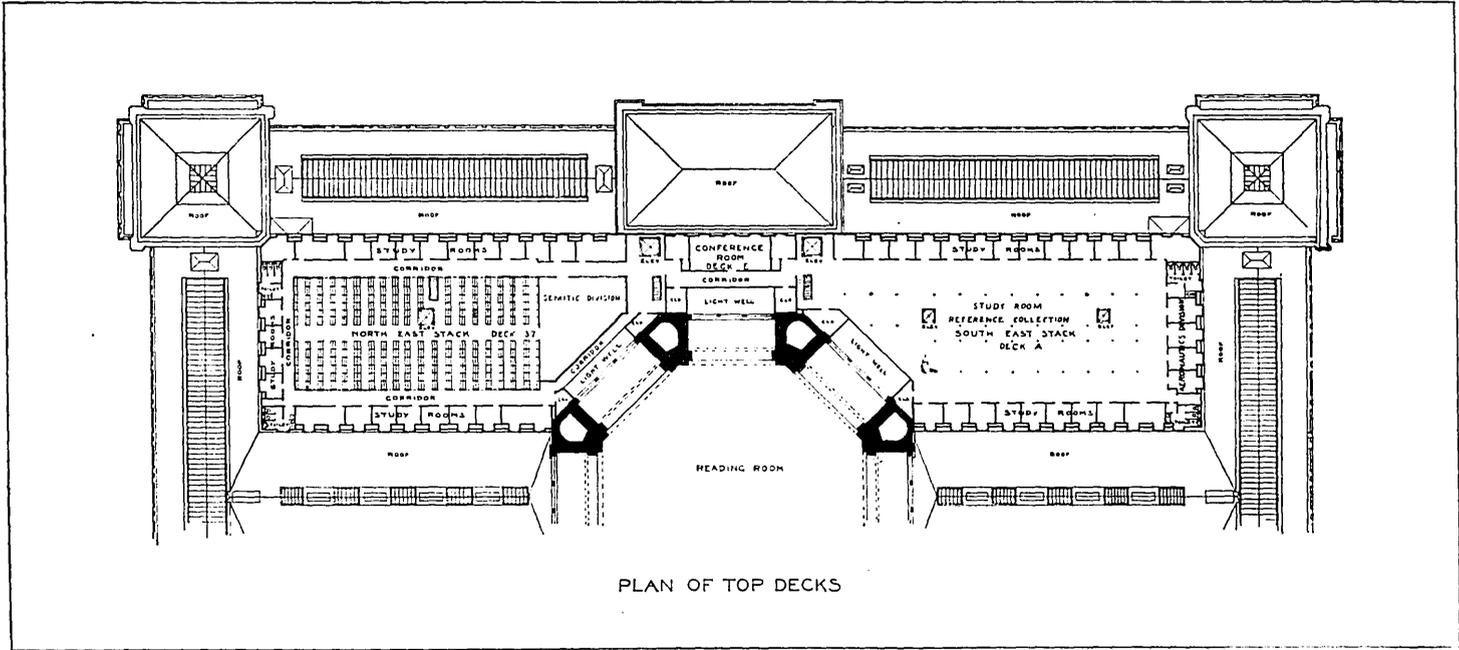


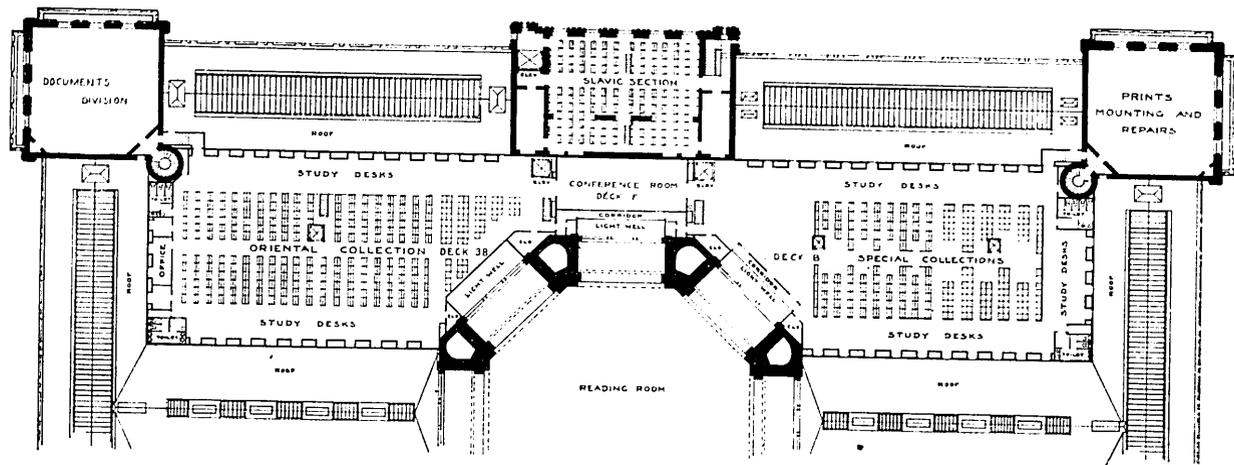
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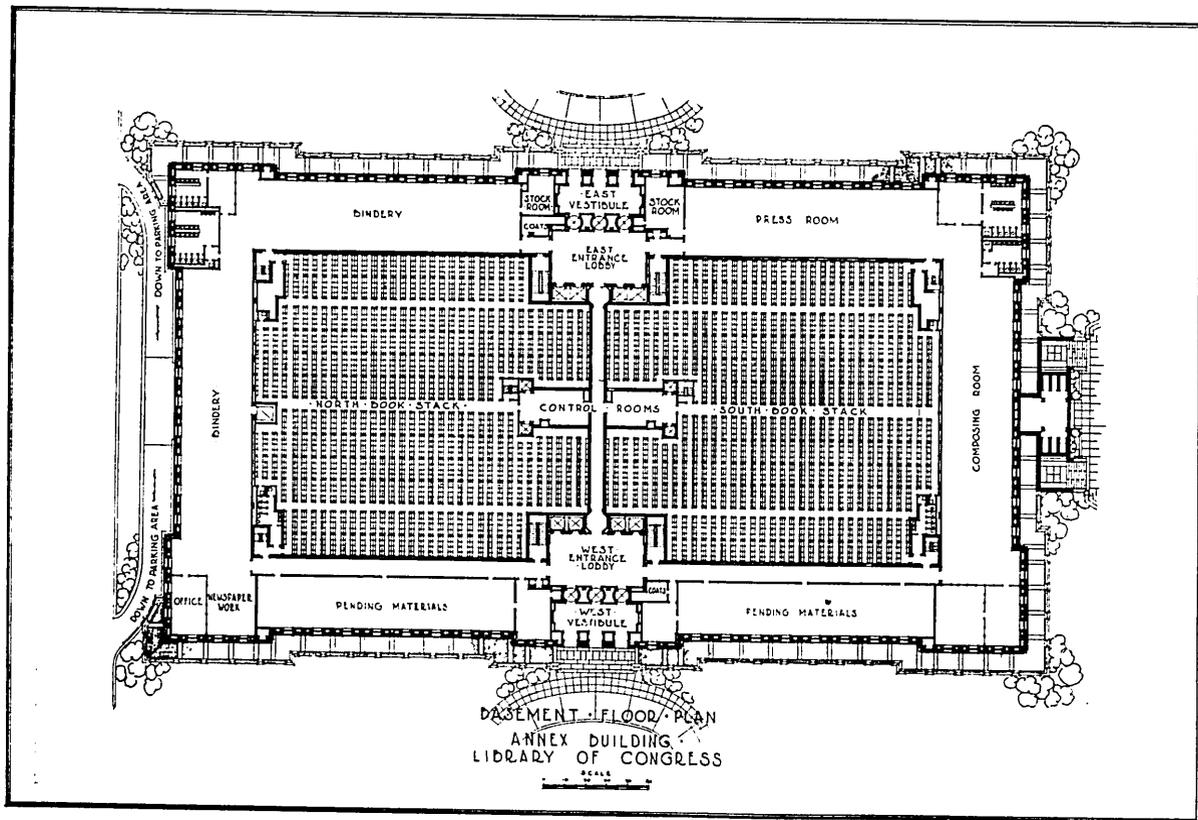
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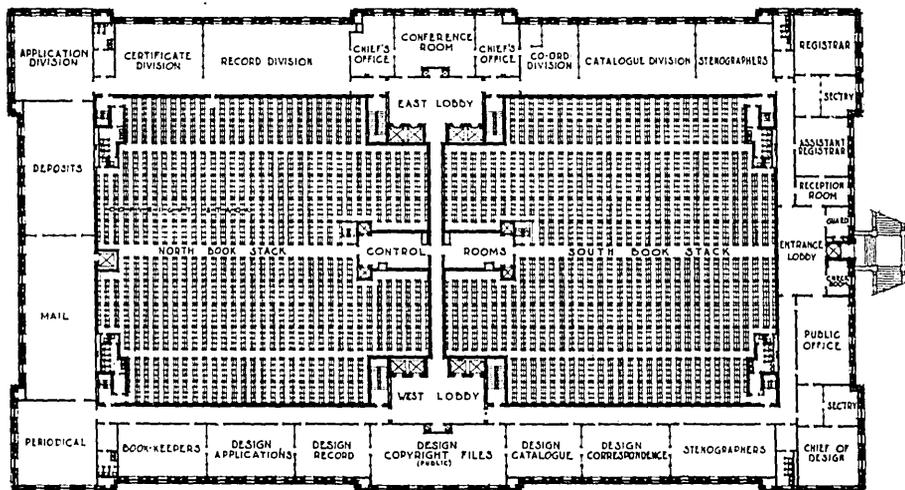






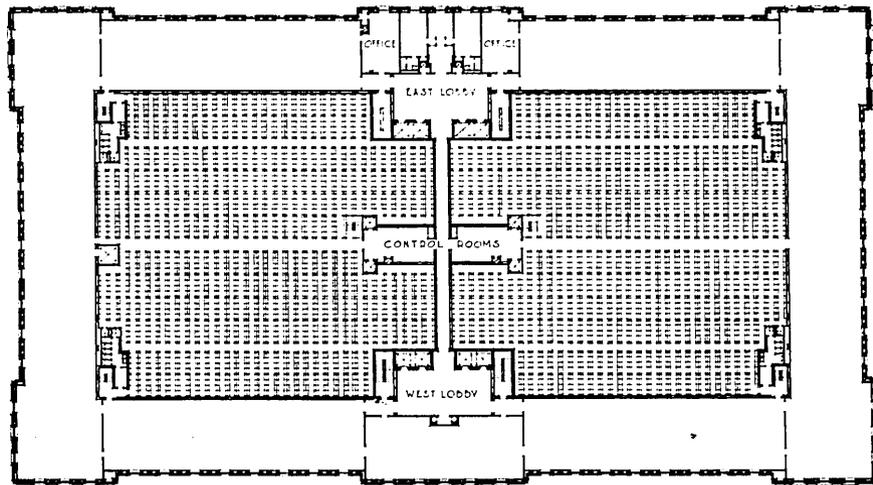
PLAN OF DECKS NEXT BELOW TOP DECKS





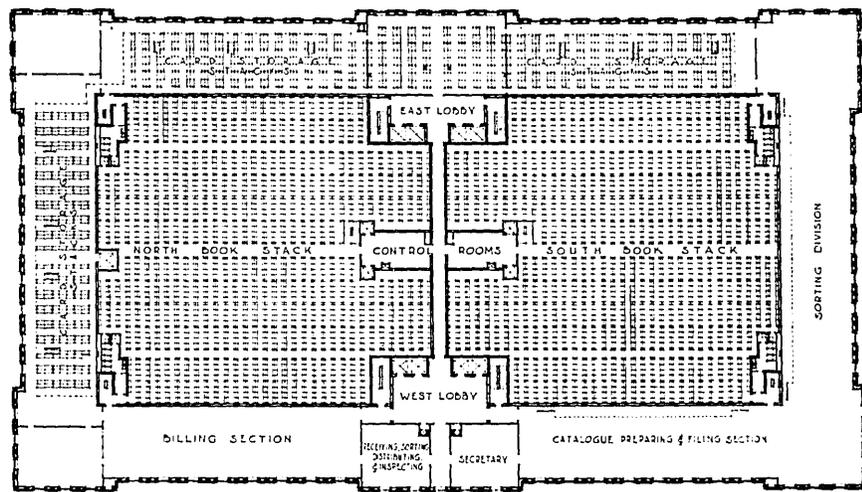
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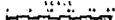


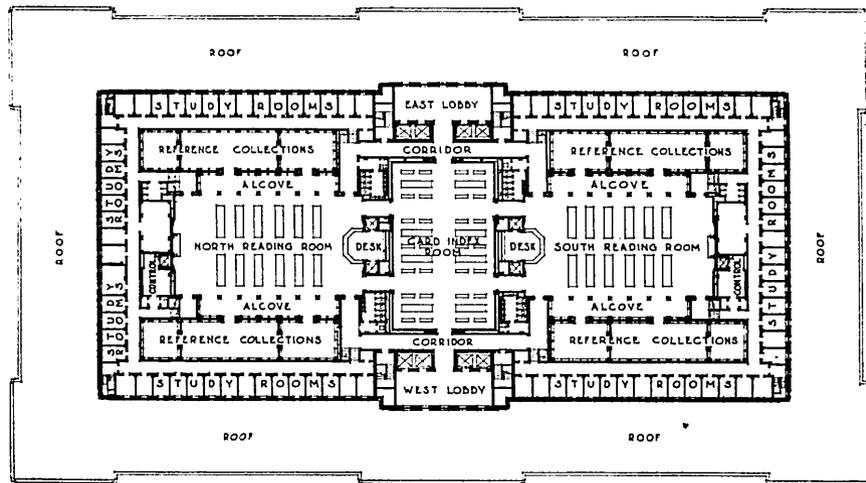
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· LIBRARY · OF · CONGRESS ·

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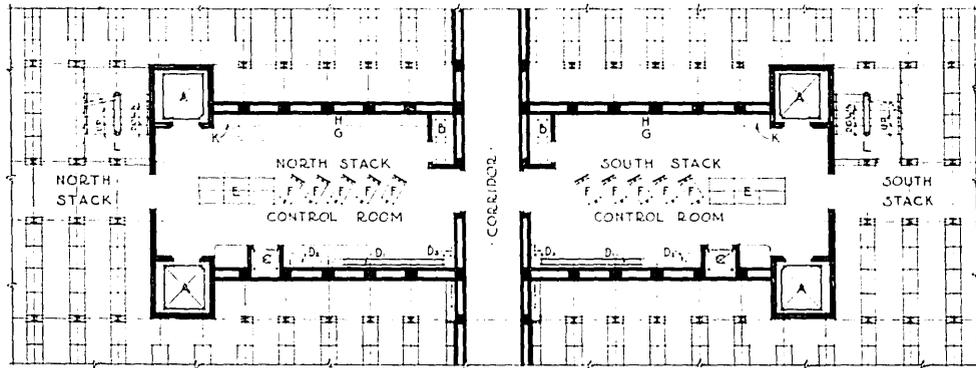
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· READING ROOM · (FIFTH) · FLOOR · PLAN ·
 · ANNEX · BUILDING ·
 · LIBRARY · OF · CONGRESS

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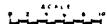


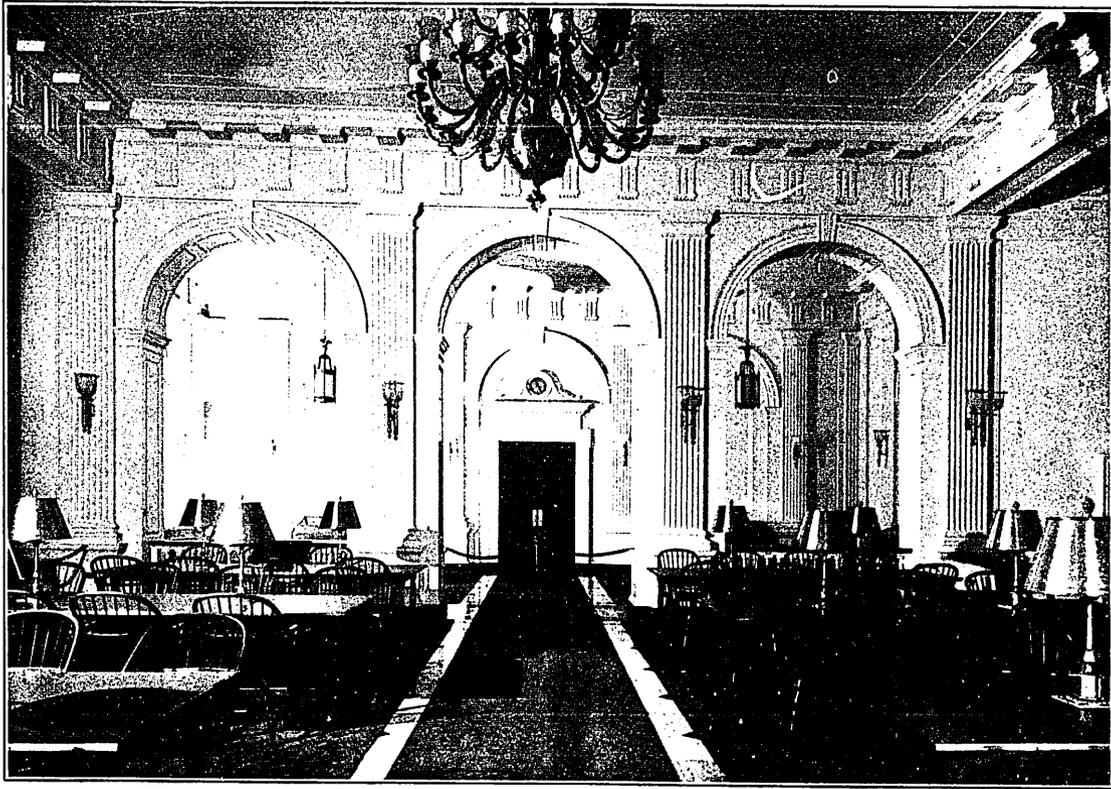
• LEGEND •

- A- STACK ELEVATOR
- D- BOOK TRAY CONVEYOR
- C- BOUND NEWSPAPER CONVEYOR
- D- PNEUMATIC TUBE FOR BOOKS (RECEIVING)
- D₁- PNEUMATIC TUBE FOR BOOKS (SENDING)
- D₂- PNEUMATIC TUBE FOR MESSAGES
- E- CARD INDEX
- F- BOOK TRUCKS
- G- WORK COUNTER
- H- SHELVES FOR BOOK TRAYS
- K- WASH BASIN
- L- STACK STAIR

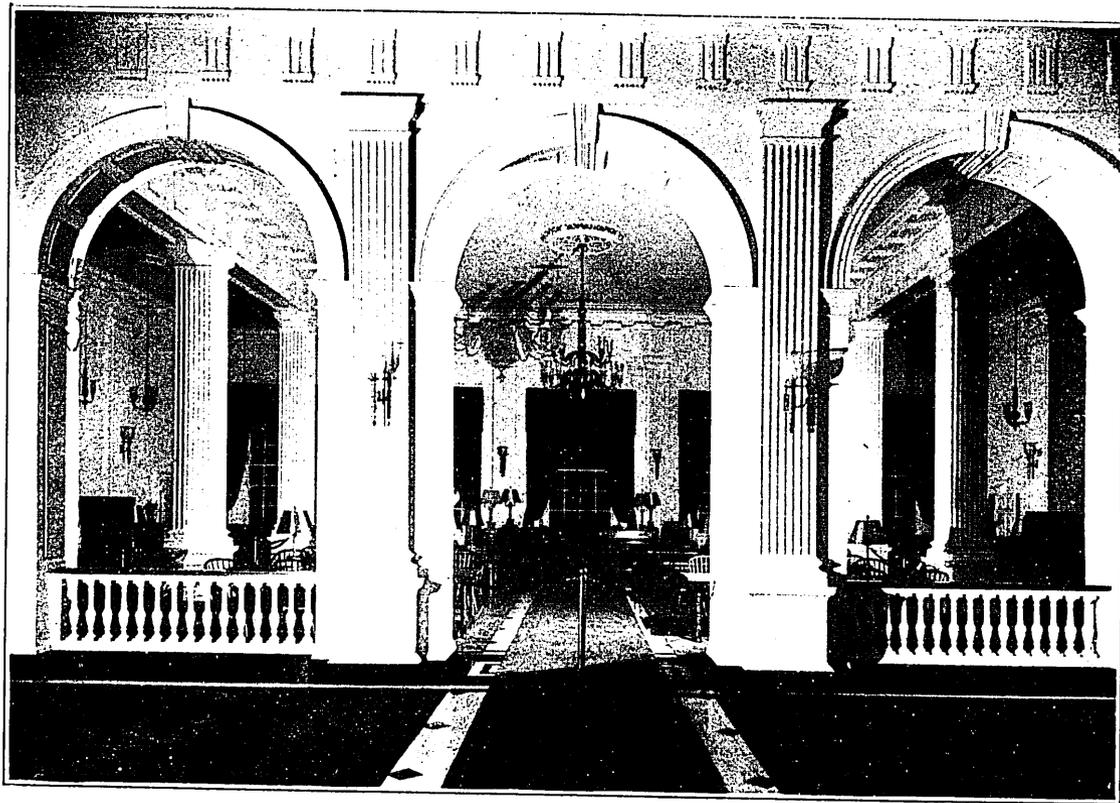
• TYPICAL CONTROL ROOM PLAN •

• ANNEX BUILDING •
• LIBRARY OF CONGRESS •

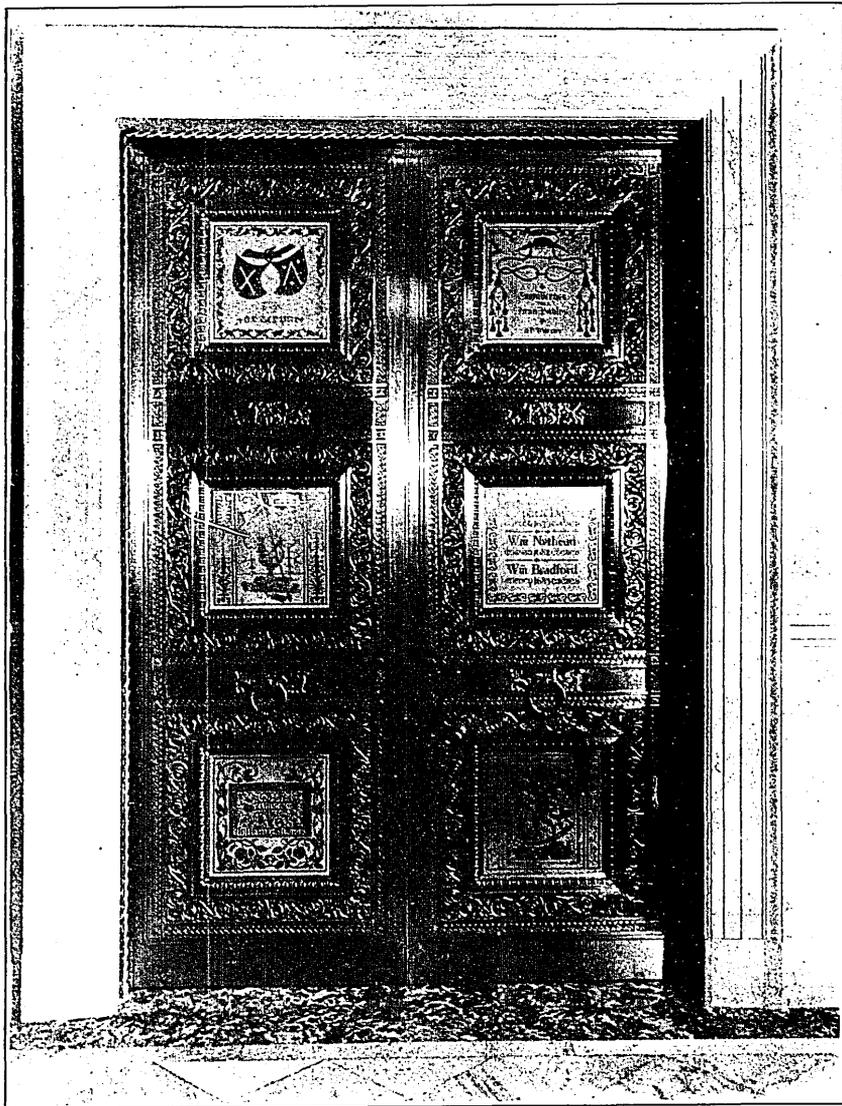




RARE BOOK ROOM: WEST END.



RARE BOOK ROOM: EAST END.



BRONZE DOORS. RARE BOOK ROOM.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1936.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1935. 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 300, the latter submitting the usual analysis of expenditures, including also receipts and expenditures from trust funds. The report of the Register of Copyrights is published separately.

In the relief (from a present congestion) that it will afford, and assurance of a further development of our activities, the most important event of the year was the execution on June 12, 1935, of a definite contract for the superstructure of our annex building.

It will be recalled that the need of the additional accommodation became apparent (in 1926) 10 years ago; that the act authorizing acquisition of the site was passed (in 1928) 7 years ago; the act authorizing the construction (in 1930) 5 years ago; and that certain appropriations enabled actual construction to be undertaken shortly thereafter. As, however, the general project included certain alterations and an addition to the main building, the first application of the appropriation was to these, and to the preparation of the plans for the annex proper. At that point the lack of further resources caused a suspension of the operations for nearly 2 years. A prospect then opened through a provision in the Recovery Act (1933) which authorized the President to finance the project to the extent of the amount as yet unappropriated of that originally authorized. Under this provision an allotment of \$2,800,000 became available.

With the assurance of this, the plans were further perfected and contracts were let for the foundations and (later) the tunnel connecting with the main building. There the work halted: for (1) the remaining contract had to be for the superstructure as a unit, (2) no further allotment of N. I. R. A. funds had been made even within the limit authorized, and (3) certain factors, including increased costs

of materials and labor, had advanced the estimates by about \$2,800,000 over that limit.

A balance of about \$2,250,000 of the original allotment remained, therefore, idle, until an additional \$5,000,000 could be secured.

A report to Congress of the situation caused the introduction of a bill which finally (on June 3, 1935) had passed both Houses in the following form:

[Public, No. 101, 74th Congress]

[S. 2899]

AN ACT to provide for increasing the limit of cost for the construction and equipment of an annex to the Library of Congress

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the limit of cost for the construction of the annex, Library of Congress, as fixed in section 4 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, is hereby increased by \$2,866,340; and the Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for such amount or so much thereof as may be necessary in addition to the contract authority heretofore fixed by law for such annex.

Promptly (on June 6) approved by the President, this act enabled the final contract to be let, for bids had already been sought and received.

On June 12, therefore (in season to avoid forfeiture of the balance of the N. I. R. A. allotment, available only until the 16th), the contract was let to the lowest bidder, the Consolidated Engineering Co. of Baltimore. It reads for \$6,269,400, the balance of the authorization being reserved for certain outlays to be arranged otherwise.

The first visible operation under the main contract was the clearance for the underground parking space which is to surround the building. Even this was for some weeks delayed by a carpenters' strike upon a wage issue. In absence of other delays, and construction proceeding smoothly, completion of the structure may be expected within 2 years.

In this cheerful prospect it seems well to reproduce in this report the cuts of the elevation and floor plans of the building.

As usual, the significant interest of the report consists in the developments and operations of the several divisions of the Library as set forth by their immediate chiefs. Certain of these—particularly in their description of accessions and of surviving needs—assume the character and dimension of essays. No equivalent statements are issued by any other research library as part of its routine—the annual reports, for instance, of the British Museum and Bibliothèque Nationale being limited to the barest figures of growth. I have, however, hesitated to limit ours because the Library of

Congress is at a stage where its aims, policies, personnel, and activities should be made known not merely to Congress but to the public at large, upon whose interest and support its further development largely depends. And while there is a public interested in the institution as a whole, there are sections of the public whose interest is especially concerned with a particular section of our collections and whose appreciation of that section is important to us. To cultivate it we must within reason publish information as to the additions that are being made to the collections, must exploit the gifts to it, and explain our aims for it. A merely itemized list of the accessions would not be informing; their significance must be indicated. Hence the rather elaborate descriptions in the reports of such divisions as the manuscripts, maps, music, fine arts, and law, Semitic, and Orientalia.

The justification reaches us in numerous expressions from students or enthusiasts in those subjects who receive either the reports in full or reprints of the sections which particularly interest them. They even regard them as literature. They read them; if engaged in similar efforts at collecting, or with research involving the subject matter, they study them. From their point of view no detail is excessive. And our experience proves that in reporting thus fully we are not merely increasing the repute of the institution but assuring an amplification of its resources through gift and bequest, and a wider diffusion of its service through the appreciation of scholars, of students, and of investigators at large.

Certain of those divisions of the Library are now of a character and dimension which might constitute them independent units. And the officials in conduct of them are in an adequate sense specialists. The report of a year of their development and operation can be intelligible only if it embraces the detail which it would carry if the division were an independent unit; and it can be expressive only if its characterizations are those of the personnel submitting it. Whatever the abridgement in publication, the recital is therefore in all cases that of the chief of the division.

Among the specialists in our service there is one group whose activities find no expression in these reports. That is the group of so-called "consultants." The function of these is purely advisory: to the Library in aiding us to perfect the collections and apparatus, to the public in aiding to the use of them. These advisers have no administrative responsibilities; and their service is too interwoven with the particulars of acquisition, classification, subject work in cataloging, and reference, to be capable of a distinctive synopsis. It may be estimated only by a consideration of the theory upon which it is based: that the development for scholarly purposes of a collection embracing all fields of knowledge requires the counsel

and criticism of men learned in the subject matter; and that the counsel of such men is needed also by the public seeking information from it. The latter consideration recognizes that in the case of collections so huge there is a point at which apparatus fails and technicians do not suffice: there must be available the interpretive service of specialists familiar with the field (of subject matter) and experienced in the methods of research in it.

Such are our "consultants" and such their function in this "liaison" between the collections and the public. Their qualifications for it include those of a mature teacher in a university, an experienced investigator in a laboratory. And although they are not here to teach, or to engage personally in research, they are in fact so representative of those types that, together with the specialists on our administrative staff, they have come to be regarded as a sort of "faculty"¹ in a superservice not maintained by any other library in the world.

The present responsible group covers, however, only a half dozen of the humanities; and even at that dimension, it subsists only by virtue of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation supplementing an expiring grant from the General Education Board. An endowment that would enlarge the group to 15 and provide for their permanence is now the most important need of the Library as "an institution of learning." As the honorarium to each is but \$2,500 a fund of \$950,000 would suffice.

As implied above, this feature of our service is due not to Government appropriation but to contribution from without. Other such contributions during the past year appear in the report (appendix) of the disbursing officer. I append here a synopsis of them.

Gifts of money during the fiscal year and until October 1, 1935

GIFT FUNDS

Donor	Object	Amount
American Council of Learned Societies.	Project C—For cost of composition of the balance of vol. II of the Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts (sum of \$2,000 guaranteed in Dr. Leland's letter of Feb. 26, 1935, to the Librarian, money not yet received).	\$2,000.00
	Projects C and E—For salary of Dr. W. J. Wilson, Jan. 1, 1935–Dec. 31, 1935, as assistant editor of the Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts; and for work on the Catalog of Alchemical Manuscripts (\$2,000 received Feb. 6, 1935, and \$2,000 June 5, 1935).	4,000.00

¹ Consistently with the notion of the Librarian as not a mere library but an "institution of learning"—not a university, yet approximating the definition by President Lowell cited by Bliss Perry at the head of a chapter of his reminiscences. "The best and most fruitful conception of a university or college is the ancient one of a society or guild of scholars associated together for preserving, imparting, increasing, and enjoying knowledge."

Gifts of money during the fiscal year and until October 1, 1935—Continued

GIFT FUNDS—Continued

Donor	Object	Amount
Carnegie Corporation of New York.	For the collection of photographs of early American architecture (received Mar. 30, 1935).	\$5,000.00
	For making pictorial survey of early Virginia architecture by Miss Frances B. Johnston (received Dec. 12, 1934).	3,500.00
	Project D—Service of consultants, \$25,000, payable in 2 yearly installments, beginning Feb. 1, 1935 (\$12,500 received Jan. 30, 1935).	25,000.00
	Folk song project—For the purpose of meeting the expenses of the campaign of Mr. Lomax and his son in the South (received Mar. 30, 1935).	4,500.00
Friends of Music.....	For the acquisition of some autograph score, or other precious rarity, for Library music collection (received Mar. 20, 1935).	1,000.00
Rockefeller Foundation.....	Project A—For the acquisition abroad of reproductions of source material for American history.	120,000.00
	Project G—For the further development of the Far Eastern Center in the Library of Congress, Division of Orientalia, which has been aided by a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies * * * to provide for a further period of 3 years the expenses of a training program, an appropriation was made for the period Sept. 1, 1935, to Aug. 31, 1938, the amounts available annually not to exceed the following: 1935-36, \$11,000 (received May 24, 1935); 1936-37, \$10,000; 1937-38, \$9,000.	30,000.00
Beale, Mrs. Marie.....	Nicholas Longworth Memorial Concert— \$25.00 For the Nicholas Longworth Memorial Concert on May 3, 1935.	
Dows, Mrs. Alice.....	Nicholas Longworth Memorial Concert— 25.00 For the Nicholas Longworth Memorial Concert on May 3, 1935.	
Harrison, Dr. Leland.....	Nicholas Longworth Memorial Concert— 113.21 For the Nicholas Longworth Memorial Concert on May 3, 1935.	163.21

TRUST FUND

Nicholas Longworth Foundation in the Library of Congress.	For the furtherance of music (initial gifts totaling \$1,350 turned over to the Trust Fund Board Mar. 2, 1933). Additional gifts amounting to \$5,675 have been received since that date, \$750 of which has been received from Oct. 1, 1934, to date, making the total amount received to date, \$7,025.	\$750.00
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¹ Actually received in June 1934, but applicable to the work of the fiscal year covered by this report.

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, 1934	Appropriations, 1935	Expenditures, 1935	Appropriations, 1936
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries: ¹				
General service ²	\$773,360.00	\$828,066.91	\$827,398.31	\$888,245.00
Special service.....	2,750.00	2,887.50	2,851.48	3,000.00
Sunday service ³	18,000.00	17,325.00	17,300.57	19,000.00
Distribution of card indexes ⁴	168,367.90	176,090.48	174,025.77	181,830.00
Legislative Reference Service.....	68,365.00	71,242.00	70,795.27	87,990.00
Copyright Office ⁵	228,600.00	239,727.25	234,653.47	249,620.00
Index to State legislation ⁶	31,070.73	38,390.30	38,390.30	39,700.00
Union Catalogs.....	18,335.00	19,287.50	19,236.18	22,000.00
Increase of Library ⁷	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	205,000.00
Books for adult blind ⁸	90,000.00	99,809.04	99,809.04	175,000.00
Contingent expenses:				
Miscellaneous.....	9,000.00	9,000.00	8,875.48	9,000.00
Photostat supplies ⁹	5,474.55	5,327.55	5,234.74	5,000.00
Printing and binding ¹⁰	373,597.03	366,161.51	366,161.51	430,500.00
Total Library and Copyright Office ¹¹...	1,936,920.21	2,023,315.04	2,014,732.12	2,315,885.00

¹ Appropriations for salaries include amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1934, \$47,679.28; for 1935, \$48,448.31; for 1936, amount not yet determined. Appropriations for 1934 include \$66,648.56 appropriated and returned to the Treasury as required by the Economy Act, but do not include the economy reduction of \$115,735 not appropriated. Expenditures, 1935, include \$48,448.31 withdrawn for retirement fund. Appropriations and expenditures, 1935, include additional sums to cover restoration of Economy Act reductions, appropriated under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935, title II, sec. 21 (e); and act approved Feb. 13, 1935, Public Resolution No. 3, 74th Cong., sec. 2 (d).

² Appropriation and expenditures, 1935, do not include \$1,306.19 transferred to the Library under sec. 5, of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1935, to meet the losses in exchange incurred by the European representative of the Library of Congress in Paris, France.

³ No reduction for retirement fund.

⁴ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions: For 1934, \$2,974.06 credited and \$128.84 yet to be credited; for 1935, \$1,915.61 credited and \$794.59 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1935 (\$174,025.77), offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury (\$209,540.13).

⁵ Expenditures, 1935 (\$234,653.47), offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$259,831.70).

⁶ Appropriation, 1934, includes \$155.73 reimbursement by the National Emergency Council for services rendered by members of the staff of the Index to State Legislation Service in preparing an Index of the National Emergency Council Manual. Expenditures, 1935, include outstanding indebtedness.

⁷ Any unexpended balance for purchase of books will be available for the succeeding year. Appropriations do not include \$2,500 to be expended by the Marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body. Expenditures, 1935, include outstanding indebtedness.

⁸ Appropriation, 1934, includes \$124.34 withdrawn for retirement fund, and \$462.05 appropriated, but returned to the Treasury as required by the Economy Act. Appropriation and expenditures, 1935, include \$94.47 withdrawn for retirement fund. Expenditures, 1935, include outstanding indebtedness. Appropriation and expenditures, 1935, include additional sums to cover restoration of Economy Act reduction, appropriated under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935, title II, sec. 21 (e); and act approved Feb. 13, 1935, Public Resolution No. 3, 74th Cong., sec. 2 (d). Appropriation, 1936, includes \$75,000 appropriated under the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year, 1935.

⁹ Appropriations include credits on account of sale of photoduplications to governmental institutions: For 1934, \$474.55; for 1935, \$304.35 credited and \$23.20 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1935, include outstanding indebtedness.

¹⁰ Appropriations include credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions: For 1934, \$1,274.59 credited and \$55.23 yet to be credited; for 1935, \$820.97 credited and \$340.54 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1935, include outstanding indebtedness. Appropriation for 1934 also includes \$7,267.21 appropriated under the indefinite appropriation made by sec. 21 (e), title II, of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 48 Stat. L., p. 522, as representing increased cost of labor upon work performed for the Library by the Government Printing Office from Mar. 28, to June 30, 1934.

¹¹ Appropriations and expenditures, 1935, do not include the sum of \$400 transferred to the Library of Congress under the act of Mar. 21, 1935, in connection with the California Pacific International Exposition.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations, 1934	Appropriations, 1935	Expenditures, 1935	Appropriations, 1936
Library Building:				
Care and maintenance (salaries) ¹²	\$151, 145.00	\$155, 667. 20	\$153, 504. 06	\$163, 262. 00
Sunday service ¹³	4, 000.00	3, 844. 41	3, 623. 13	5, 000. 00
Special and temporary service ¹⁴	500. 00	481. 25	432. 40	500. 00
Custody and maintenance ¹⁵	7, 000.00	8, 900. 00	8, 741. 38	7, 000. 00
Total, Library Building	162, 645.00	168, 892. 86	166, 300. 97	175, 762. 00
Expenses Trust Fund Board	500. 00	500. 00	500. 00
Total, Library of Congress, exclusive of Architect of the Capitol	2, 100, 065. 21	2, 192, 707. 90	2, 181, 033. 09	2, 492, 147. 00
Mechanical and structural operations, repairs and equipment (under the Architect of the Capitol):				
Building and grounds:				
Salaries ¹⁶	42, 830.00	44, 346. 68	44, 337. 01	46, 720. 00
Trees, shrubs, etc. ¹⁷	1, 000. 00	1, 000. 00	994. 17	1, 500. 00
Repairs and supplies ¹⁸	17, 750.00	39, 640. 00	36, 135. 44	23, 000. 00
Furniture.....	10, 000.00	13, 965. 00	13, 908. 26	14, 000. 00

¹² Appropriations include amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1934, \$5,531.93; for 1935, \$5,596.24; for 1936, amount not yet determined. Appropriation for 1934 includes \$7,188.75 appropriated and returned to the Treasury as required by the Economy Act, but does not include the economy reduction of \$10,677 not appropriated. Expenditures, 1935, include \$5,596.24 withdrawn for retirement fund. Appropriation and expenditures, 1935, include additional sums to cover restoration of Economy Act reductions, appropriated under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935, title II, sec. 21 (e); and act approved Feb. 13, 1935, Public Resolution No. 3, 74th Cong., sec. 2 (d).

¹³ Appropriation for 1934 includes \$479.72 appropriated and returned to the Treasury as required by the Economy Act, but does not include the economy reduction of \$500 not appropriated. Appropriation and expenditures, 1935, include additional sums to cover restoration of Economy Act reductions, appropriated under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935, title II, sec. 21 (e); and act approved Feb. 13, 1935, Public Resolution No. 3, 74th Cong., sec. 2 (d).

¹⁴ Appropriation for 1934 includes \$40.64 appropriated but returned to the Treasury as required by the Economy Act. Appropriation and expenditures, 1935, include additional sums to cover restoration of Economy Act reductions, appropriated under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935, title II, sec. 21 (e); and act approved Feb. 13, 1935, Public Resolution No. 3, 74th Cong., sec. 2 (d).

¹⁵ Appropriation, 1935, includes \$1,900 for uniforms for guards.

¹⁶ Appropriations include amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1934, \$1,576.70; for 1935, \$1,614.83; for 1936, amount not yet determined. Appropriation for 1934 includes \$2,074.99 appropriated and returned to the Treasury as required by the Economy Act, but does not include economy reduction of \$3,890 not appropriated. Expenditures, 1935, include \$1,614.83 withdrawn for retirement fund. Appropriation and expenditures, 1935, include additional sums to cover restoration of Economy Act reductions, appropriated under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935, title II, sec. 21 (e); and act approved Feb. 13, 1935, Public Resolution No. 3, 74th Cong., sec. 2 (d).

¹⁷ Appropriation for 1934 includes \$9.95 economy deductions returned to the Treasury.

¹⁸ Appropriation for 1934 includes \$500.14 appropriated but returned to the Treasury as required by the Economy Act. Appropriation for 1935, includes \$10,000 for copper roofing, \$5,000 for pointing stone masonry joints, and \$7,000 for oil air filters. Appropriation for 1936 includes \$5,000 for pointing stone masonry joints.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations, 1934	Appropriations, 1935	Expenditures, 1935	Appropriations, 1936
Mechanical and structural operations, repairs and equipment—Continued.				
Building and grounds—Continued.				
Care, maintenance, and repair of buildings on the site acquired for the annex building ¹⁹				
To provide for the construction and equipment of annex building ²⁰	\$2,500.00			
Reconditioning elevators ²¹		\$4,275,000.00	\$4,275,000.00	
Total, building and grounds.....		30,300.00		\$147,200.00
Grand total.....	74,080.00	4,404,251.68	4,370,374.88	232,420.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account) ²²	2,174,145.21	6,596,959.58	6,551,407.97	2,724,567.00
	3,476.82	1,564.53	1,264.24	1,100.29

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

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

²¹ Appropriation for 1935 is contained in the Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935. Appropriation for 1936 consists of \$116,900 appropriated in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1936, for reconditioning elevators and, in addition thereto, the sum of \$30,300 contained in the Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935 reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1936.

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

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

Salaries—Library proper.—Appropriation increased from \$773,360 to \$828,066.91,² and the following additional item included: “* * * of which amount \$1,670, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be immediately available for the salaries of additional assistants in the rare-book room.”

Copyright Office.—Appropriation increased from \$228,600 to \$239,727.25.²

Legislative Reference Service.—Appropriation increased from \$68,365 to \$71,242.²

Distribution of card indexes.—Appropriation increased from \$165,265 to \$173,380.28.² The item for employees engaged in piecework and work by the day or hour, included in the above appropriation, decreased from \$53,625 to \$52,650.³

Temporary services.—Appropriation increased from \$2,750 to \$2,887.50.²

² Appropriations for 1935 include additional sums to cover restoration of Economy Act reductions, appropriated under title II, sec. 21 (c) of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935; and sec. 2 (d) of act approved Feb. 13, 1935, Public Resolution No. 3, 74th Cong.

³ Decrease in appropriations for salaries was due to economy deductions in accordance with the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935, title II, sec. 21 (a) and (d).

Index to State legislation.—Appropriation increased from \$30,915 to \$38,390.30² and the following additional item included: “* * * of which \$6,700 shall be immediately available for printing and binding.”

Sunday opening.—Appropriation decreased from \$18,000³ to \$17,325.²

Union Catalogs.—Appropriation increased from \$18,335 to \$19,287.50.²

Increase of the Library.—Appropriation for books for the adult blind increased from \$90,000 to \$99,809.04.²

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

Library Building.—Appropriation for salaries increased from \$151,145 to \$155,667.20.² Appropriation for Sunday opening decreased from \$4,000³ to \$3,844.41.² Appropriation for special and temporary services decreased from \$500³ to \$481.25.² Appropriation for custody and maintenance increased from \$7,000 to \$8,900.

Library Building and Grounds (under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol).—Appropriation for salaries increased from \$42,830 to \$44,346.68.² Appropriation for necessary expenditures for the Library Building increased from \$17,750 to \$39,640. Appropriation for furniture, etc., increased from \$10,000 to \$13,965.

The appropriations for 1935–36 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Salaries—Library proper.—Appropriation increased from \$828,066.91² to \$888,245.

Copyright Office.—Appropriation increased from \$239,727.25² to \$249,620.

Legislative Reference Service.—Appropriation increased from \$71,242² to \$87,990.⁴

Distribution of card indexes.—Appropriation increased from \$173,308.28² to \$181,830.

Temporary services.—Appropriation increased from \$2,887.50² to \$3,000.

Index to State legislation.—Appropriation increased from \$38,390.30² to \$39,700.

Sunday opening.—Appropriation increased from \$17,325² to \$19,000.

² Appropriations for 1935 include additional sums to cover restoration of Economy Act reductions, appropriated under title II, sec. 21 (e) of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935; and sec. 2 (d) of the act approved Feb. 13, 1935, Public Resolution No. 3, 74th Cong.

³ Decrease in appropriations for salaries was due to economy deductions in accordance with the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935, title II, sec. 21 (a) and (d).

⁴ Includes \$10,000 appropriated to enable the Legislative Reference Service to furnish to Senators and Representatives a weekly digest of bills and resolutions introduced and reported.

Union Catalogs.—Appropriation increased from \$19,287.50² to \$22,000.

Increase of the Library.—Appropriation for purchase of books increased from \$100,000 to \$115,000.

Appropriation for purchase of law books increased from \$50,000 to \$90,000, and the following additional phraseology included: “* * * to continue available during the fiscal year 1937.”

Appropriation for books for the adult blind increased from \$99,809.04² to \$175,000, and the following additional phraseology included: “* * * including not exceeding \$500 for necessary traveling expenses connected with such service and for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian.”

Printing and binding.—Appropriation for miscellaneous printing and binding increased from \$200,000 to \$258,500:

Appropriation for the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office increased from \$45,000 to \$47,000.

Appropriation for the printing of catalog cards increased from \$120,000 to \$125,000.

Library Building.—Appropriation for salaries increased from \$155,667.20² to \$163,262.

Appropriation for Sunday opening increased from \$3,844.41² to \$5,000.

Appropriation for special and temporary services increased from \$481.25² to \$500.

Appropriation for custody and maintenance decreased from \$8,900 to \$7,000, and the following additional phraseology included: “* * * and elevator conductors, medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses for the emergency room * * *.”

Library Building and Grounds (under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol).—Appropriation for salaries increased from \$44,346.68² to \$46,720.

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

Appropriation for necessary expenditures for the Library Building increased from \$39,640 to \$139,900, and the item made to read: “* * * installation, replacement, and reconditioning of elevators, and personal and other services in connection with the mechanical and structural maintenance of such building, \$139,900; and in addition thereto the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$30,300, contained in the Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1934, for elevator work in the Library Building, is reappropriated and made available.”

Appropriation for furniture, etc., increased from \$13,965 to \$14,000.

² Appropriations for 1935 include additional sums to cover restoration of Economy Act reductions, appropriated under title II, sec. 21 (c) of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935; and sec. 2 (d) of the act approved Feb. 13, 1935, Public Resolution No. 3, 74th Cong.

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 1934-35

Registrations for published works (at \$2)-----	\$214, 296. 00
Registrations for unpublished works (at \$1)-----	26, 946. 00
Registrations (at \$1), photographs, no certificates-----	1, 276. 00
Registrations (at \$1), renewals-----	6, 661. 00
For copies of record-----	1, 198. 00
For assignments and copies of same-----	8, 372. 00
For notices of user-----	312. 00
For indexing transfers of proprietorship-----	100. 70
For searches-----	720. 00

Total-----	259, 881. 70
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Total number of registrations-----	142, 031
Total communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits noted above-----	192, 517
Total communications sent out (including letters written)-----	186, 818

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

RECEIPTS

Fees covered in during the fiscal year 1934-35 as above-----	\$259, 881. 70
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EXPENSES

Salaries, including retirement fund, as stated-----	\$234, 653. 47
Stationery and sundries-----	1, 372. 97
	236, 026. 44

Net cash earnings-----	23, 855. 26
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The above statement includes all disbursements except the cost of furniture, of printing, and of binding, but only cash receipts. In addition to cash fees, the copyright business brings each year to the Government, in articles deposited, property to the value of many thousands of dollars. During the past fiscal year 226,202 such

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

On July 6, 1935, the books of the Copyright Office were balanced for June, the accounts for the year closed, and the financial statements completed for the Treasury Department, showing that all earned fees to June 30 had been paid into the Treasury.

During the past 38 years the business done by the office was as follows:

Total number of entries.....	4, 885, 852
Total number of articles deposited (about).....	8, 319, 098
Total amount of fees received and applied.....	\$5, 405, 273. 80
Total expenditure for service.....	\$4, 507, 883. 71
Net receipts above expenses for service.....	\$897, 390. 09

During the 65 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 5,766,708.

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the Copyright Act of 1909, 42,714 volumes have been transferred to the Library from the deposits in the Copyright Office during the fiscal year, 5,233 books have been deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 63,401 articles have been returned to copyright claimants.

CATALOGUE OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES

The Catalogue of Copyright Entries has always been printed and published to make up calendar-year volumes for the different classes of works cataloged. For the calendar year 1934 all parts of the catalog have been printed.

DIVISION OF ACCESSIONS, PRINTED MATERIAL ¹

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

CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY

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

Description	Contents of the Library, June 30, 1934, and June 30, 1935			Net accessions	
	1934	1935	Gain	1934	1935
Printed books and pamphlets.....	4, 805, 646	4, 992, 510	186, 864	172, 170	186, 864
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....	(1)	(1)	(1)		
Maps and views ²	1, 319, 697	1, 337, 415	17, 718	³ 38, 469	17, 718
Music (volumes and pieces).....	1, 116, 895	1, 131, 747	14, 852	16, 467	14, 852
Prints (pieces).....	528, 256	534, 642	⁴ 6, 386	⁴ 3, 935	⁴ 6, 386

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

² Including deposits.

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

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

⁵ In addition 408 drawings and 348 negatives were received.

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

How acquired	1934	1935
By purchase:		
Government appropriation for the increase of the Library.....	20, 686	23, 976
Government appropriation for the increase of the Law Library.....	8, 863	15, 292
Guggenheim gift fund.....	204	536
Huntington endowment fund.....	2, 655	1, 673
By gift (from individuals and other unofficial sources).....	¹ 27, 922	² 21, 777
By transfer from United States Government libraries.....	15, 604	19, 053
From the Public Printer by virtue of law.....	7, 810	6, 423
From the American Printing House for the Blind (volumes and pieces of music).....	70	4
From Project: Books for the Blind.....	1, 411	³ 2, 877
By international exchange (from foreign governments).....	41, 038	41, 639
Gifts from the United States Government in all its branches.....	2, 518	2, 339
Gifts from State governments.....	17, 192	21, 157
Gifts from local governments.....	2, 842	2, 303
Gifts from official corporations and associations.....	185	792
By copyright.....	⁴ 25, 228	⁵ 25, 915
From Smithsonian Institution:		
Added to regular deposit.....	⁶ 7, 648	⁷ 5, 162
Added to Langley Aeronautical Library deposit.....	⁸ 24	⁸ 65

See footnotes at end of table.

How acquired	1934	1934
By exchange (piece for piece).....	8,606	6,121
By priced exchange.....	4,720	329
Library of Congress publications cataloged and added to the collections.....	102	102
Library of Congress publications specially bound (Librarian's reports).....	29	28
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals uncounted in their original form.....	9,227	8,131
Total added—books and pamphlets.....	204,584	205,694
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidations in binding.....	2,393	5,459
By transfer of duplicates to other United States Government libraries.....	8,723	4,673
Duplicates sent to other libraries on piece for piece exchange.....	19,450	8,443
Duplicates sent to other libraries on priced exchange.....	1,045	225
Books withdrawn (worn out, imperfect, superseded, etc.).....	803	130
Total deductions.....	32,414	18,830
Net accessions.....	172,170	186,864

¹ Including 902 bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers received as gifts from publishers.

² Including 917 bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers received as gifts from publishers.

³ Including 1,588 "talking books."

⁴ Including 594 volumes added to the reserve collections.

⁵ Including 211 volumes added to the reserve collections.

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

⁷ Including 3,229 foreign dissertations. In addition 9,148 parts of volumes and 1,585 maps and charts were added from this source, and 605 volumes were completed.

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

⁹ In addition 538 parts of volumes were added from this source and 17 volumes were completed.

BEQUEST

In his will the Honorable Oliver Wendell Holmes, for many years an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who died in this city on March 6, 1935, bequeathed by far the major portion of his private library to the Library of Congress. The sections of the will relating to his library are quoted below:

I give to my nephew, Edward J. Holmes, if he should survive me . . . all the editions that I own of any or all the works of my two grandfathers, my father and myself, and the right to select one hundred (100) books from my library.

I give my library, except as hereinbefore provided, and my engravings, etchings and lithographs to the Library of Congress, at Washington, D. C., including any prints belonging to me that may be on deposit at the Library at my death.

Shortly after the death of Justice Holmes the executor of the will invited the Library of Congress to send a representative to the Holmes residence here in Washington to arrange for the listing of the library, and this list was subsequently prepared by a staff working under the direction of the Superintendent of the Reading Room. The books forming the private library of Justice Holmes at his home

in Beverly Farms, Mass., were later shipped to us, and these also were listed. The entire book collection comprises 14,851 volumes and pamphlets, of which 12,488 were in the Washington residence and 2,363 at Beverly Farms. In addition there are 27 lithographs, 76 engravings, 136 wood engravings (including 61 engravings by Albrecht Dürer that had been on deposit here for several years), 110 etchings, 81 reproductions, 231 Japanese prints, 4 illustrated books, and 19 miscellaneous prints. As a matter of convenience the collection is now housed in the Rare Book Room of the Library of Congress, but it has not yet been formally turned over to the Library, pending the complete settlement of the estate. It is for this reason only that it is not included in the statistics for the year.

GIFTS¹

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, the Library received 21,777 volumes and pamphlets as gifts from individuals and from unofficial sources, as compared with 27,922 received last year, a decrease of 6,145. Although the number of individual donors was probably larger than in any recent year, there were few large gifts, which accounts for the decrease.

Limitations of space prevent us from enumerating these gifts in any detail, especially in view of the fact that each donor has already received an acknowledgment from the Library; but following our usual practice we have made an arbitrary selection of a few of these gifts for brief individual mention. Gifts in special fields will be found described in the reports of the several divisions directly concerned with their care, but among other gifts were the following:

From the Algemeen Nederlandsch Verbond, Afdeeling Boekverspreiding, of The Hague, Holland, a collection of current Dutch books comprising 25 volumes and 5 pamphlets. These were received through the good offices of Mr. T. W. L. Scheltema, of the Library staff.

From Brent Dow Allinson, of this city, a copy of his book of verse entitled, "Youth and the singing shadows . . . With an introduction by John Haynes Holmes," Chicago, Universal Publishing Company, 1923.

From the various commissions, committees, and sections of the American Bankers' Association, of New York City, a total of 65 of their publications.

From the American Historical Review, of this city, a miscellaneous collection of 984 items (149 volumes, 108 pamphlets, 725 numbers, 2 maps).

From Yakichi Ataka, of Osaka, Japan, two copies each of "Essays in Zen Buddhism (third series) by Daisetz Teitaro Suzuki . . . with thirty-three colotype reproductions of old masters," London, Luzac and Company, Published for the Eastern Buddhist Society, Kyoto, Japan, 1934, and "The training of the Zen Buddhist monk, by Daisetz Teitaro Suzuki, with illustrations by Zenchu Sato," Kyoto, The Eastern Buddhist Society, 1934.

From N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa., a sumptuously bound volume bearing the cover-title, "The Newspapers of a nation, March 4, 1933", and comprising "Front pages from 1,314 newspapers entered in the third

¹ See also p. 29 for mention of important gifts received while this report was in press.

exhibition of newspaper typography, Ayer Galleries, Philadelphia, 1933." For the third annual exhibition of newspaper typography conducted by the Ayer Galleries all of the daily English language newspapers of the United States were invited to submit their issues of March 4, 1933 to be judged in the competition, and the first pages of the 1,314 newspapers entered that year have been bound up in this volume. As March 4, 1933 was Inaugural Day the compilation constitutes a permanent record of the report of the nation's press on the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the last of our Presidents to be inducted into office on March 4th. The volume was formally presented to the Library on March 4, 1935 by Mr. Wilfred W. Fry, president of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.

From the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., a copy of "Armorial families of America, ed. by Ernest Spofford. First Series," Philadelphia, The Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company, 1929.

From Mrs. Irene McNelly Baum, of this city, and her brother, Lester B. McNelly, of West Los Angeles, Calif., a collection of 132 volumes forming part of the library of their grandfather, the late James A. Ryan. The collection, largely made up of government documents, is well bound, many of the volumes having been bound by Mr. Ryan.

From Hon. Hiram Bingham a collection of 553 pieces (157 volumes, 238 pamphlets, 93 numbers, 9 maps, 46 prints and 10 miscellaneous items).

From Frederick E. Brasch, of this city, a collection of works in the general field of science (20 volumes, 2 pamphlets, 5 maps and 8 prints).

From Carson Brevoort, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a copy of "A chronicle of the conquest of Granada, by Fray Antonio Agapida [pseud.] . . ." Philadelphia, Carey, Lea & Carey, 1829. 2 v. These volumes were originally presented by the author, Washington Irving, to James Carson Brevoort, grandfather of the donor.

From Dr. Roswell S. Britton, of New York City, a copy of a pamphlet which he prepared in collaboration with H. Y. Chao (Chao Hsi-yü): "Directory of Peking daily papers; compiled and published by the Department of Journalism, Yenching University," Peking, 1925.

From Walter Raleigh Brock, M. D., of Sheldon, Iowa, a copy of his non-copyrighted volume of poems and addresses entitled, "Day dreams," Sheldon, Ia., Dr. W. R. Brock, 1930.

From Miss Alice H. Bushee, of Woonsocket, R. I., a collection of 126 volumes from her father's library, largely religious works published in the nineteenth century.

From Mrs. Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, jointly, a set of the works of Andrew Carnegie published by Doubleday, Doran and Company in ten volumes in 1933. This is the first uniform edition of Mr. Carnegie's writings and includes two volumes of material not previously collected in book form.

From the various departments of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 958 volumes, 1,005 pamphlets and 998 numbers.

From Dr. Ford A. Carpenter, of Los Angeles, Calif., a collection of 24 of his pamphlets and reports on meteorology and aeronautics.

From John W. Caughey, of this city, a copy of ". . . A treatise on the art of breeding and managing tame, domesticated, foreign and fancy pigeons . . . by John Matthews Eaton . . ." London, Published for, and to be obtained of, the author, 1858.

From Columbia University, New York City, a copy of "Bibliography of Nicholas Murray Butler, 1872-1932; a check list comp. by Milton Halsey Thomas," New York, Columbia University Press, 1934.

From Edward Conn, of this city, a miscellaneous collection of 72 volumes.

From Luther M. Cornwall, of this city, among other gifts, a collection of five volumes of political posters of the McKinley-Bryan presidential campaigns, and two volumes of "The Liberal Christian, New York," (Vol. 22-23, Dec. 22, 1866-Dec. 25, 1869).

From George S. Cottman, of Madison, Indiana, a collection of seven of his own works, and a group of material relating to Richard Realf, the Anglo-American poet (1834-1878).

From Hon. James Couzens, of this city, a miscellaneous collection of 684 items (374 volumes, 291 pamphlets, 19 numbers).

From Z. Marshall Crane, of Dalton, Mass., a copy of "C. K. C.—His Book," constituting a collection of originals and photostats of various documents relating to the work of Mr. Crane's brother, Charles Kittredge Crane, in his fight against the illicit traffic in narcotics.

From the Daily Worker, New York City, a copy of "Hunger and revolt: cartoons by Burck," [New York] The Daily Worker, 1935. No. 48 of a limited edition of 100 copies signed by the cartoonist, Jacob Burck.

From Mrs. Louise Haskell Daly, of Cambridge, Mass., a copy of her biography of her father entitled, "Alexander Cheves Haskell; the portrait of a man . . ." Norwood, Mass., Privately printed at the Plimpton Press, 1934.

From Dr. Anthony Louis Ellicona, of New York City, a copy of his work, "Un colonial sous la révolution en France et en Amérique: Moreau de Saint-Méry," Paris, Jouve & Cie., 1934.

From Mrs. Amelia Forbes Emerson, of Concord, Mass., a copy of her work, "Early history of Naushon Island [Mass.]" [Boston] Privately printed, 1935.

From Mrs. Emma Wilson Emery, of Shreveport, La., two copies of her book of poems entitled, "Velvet shadow," New York, Parnassus Press, 1934. No. 309 and 310 of a limited edition of 499 copies.

From Miss Lilla M. Emery, of this city, among other gifts, an interesting juvenile publication, "Metamorphosis; or, Transformation of pictures, with poetical explanations, for the amusement of young persons," Philadelphia, George Strong, 1834.

From Miss Ethel U. Foran, of Montreal, Can., a copy of her compilation of the essays and articles by her brother, Herbert Paul Foran, published the year following his death under the title, "Thoughts on science . . ." Montreal, Gazette Printing Co., Limited [1934].

From Dr. Worthington C. Ford, our European representative, a collection of 50 volumes, 4 pamphlets, 2 numbers, 20 broadsides and 30 political posters, together with other material of a miscellaneous nature. Many of the books were printed in very limited editions. Special mention should be made of a group of 12 volumes of "Recueil de pièces de théâtre," formerly belonging to the French dramatist, Jean François Alfred Bayard (1796-1853) and comprising 138 pieces, of which 26 are presentation copies.

From Friends of the National Libraries, London, Eng., a copy of "Legal and manorial formularies; edited from originals at the British Museum and the Public Record Office in memory of Julius Parnell Gilson, keeper of manuscripts and Egerton librarian in the British Museum, 1911-1929," Oxford, Printed for the subscribers by John Johnson at the University Press, 1933.

From George Dexter Frost, of Newton Center, Mass., two copies of "Major William Calder, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1735-1802, ed. by Harold Clarke Durrell," Boston, Printed by Thomas Groom & Company, Inc., 1933.

From Mrs. Mary Kremer Gray, of Hartford, Conn., a typewritten copy of her work entitled, "A collection of short lyrics by Pushkin, done into English

verse by Mary Kremer Gray from the literal translation of Ivan Panin," Boston, 1888.

From Lt. Nicholas J. Halpine, U. S. N., of this city, a collection of bound and unbound newspapers, mostly New York papers published in the 1860's, four scrapbooks compiled by his grandfather, Charles Graham Halpine, and two works by his great-grandfather, Rev. Nicholas J. Halpin, "Oberon's vision in the Midsummer-night's dream, illustrated by a comparison with Lylie's Endymion . . ." London, Printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1843 (with manuscript notes by the author) and "Observations on certain passages in the Life of Edmund Spenser . . . (Abstract of a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy, January 14, 1850)".

From Dennis Hartman, of this city, 53 copies of Vol. 1 and 192 copies of Vol. 2 of his "Index-digest of United States Board of tax appeals decisions." These were presented to the Library of Congress for distribution to other libraries.

From Mrs. Augusta Foss Heindel, of Oceanside, Calif., a volume of biographical sketches of Californians, "The California Pliutarch, comp. and ed. by John Steven McGroarty . . . Vol. 1 . . ." Los Angeles, J. R. Finnell, 1935.

From John Philip Hill, of this city, a copy of Martin Luther's German version of the Bible, edited by Friedrich Battier and Theodor Gernler (Basel, Emanuel Thurneysen, 1767). This Bible was brought to the United States some time prior to 1795 by Mr. Hill's great-grandfather, Philip Schwärar, and later owned by his grandmother, Mrs. Catherine Guest (Schwärar) Clayton.

From Stephen Hobhouse, of Failand, Broxbourne, Herts, Eng., a copy of "Margaret Hobhouse and her family, by her son Stephen Hobhouse," Rochester [Eng.] Privately printed, The Stanhope Press, Ltd., 1934.

From Mme. G. Whitney Hoff, of Peyrien (Ain), France, a copy of "Lettres autographes composant la collection de Madame G. Whitney Hoff," Paris, Pierre Cornuau . . . Pierre La Brely, 1934. This catalog includes many fac-similes and is No. 118 of a limited edition of 200 copies.

From Col. Frederic L. Huidekoper, of this city, a bound volume comprising an unfinished manuscript record of "The ancestry of Stuart Elliott Huidekoper and Frederic Fitz-James Christie Huidekoper, of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America."

From O'Donnell Iselin, of New York City, a copy of "John O'Donnell of Baltimore, his forbears & descendants; collated & compiled by E. Thornton Cook," London, The Favil Press, Ltd., 1934. No. 40 of 300 copies.

From Miss Cordelia Jackson, of this city, a miscellaneous collection comprising 18 volumes, 3 pamphlets, 162 prints and 1 manuscript.

From the John Rylands Library, Manchester, Eng., a copy of the "Catalogue of the Arabic manuscripts in the John Rylands Library, Manchester, by A. Mingana . . ." Manchester, Univ. Press, 1934.

From the K. F. R. Society of Washington, D. C., through Dr. Charles Morris Addison, of Cambridge, Mass., the oldest living member, we have received certain papers and records of the society. At a meeting of the society several years ago it was voted that when reunions were no longer held the records should be offered to the Library of Congress. The collection comprises 4 volumes, 19 pamphlets and 21 numbers and includes a file of the "K. F. R. Journal," Vol. 1-2 (Dec. 1, 1872-April 1874), annual registers, reports and proceedings of the annual reunions, and 3 scrapbooks of memorabilia.

From His Highness, Prince Youssouf Kamal, of Cairo, Egypt, a copy of tome III, fasc. IV of his "Monumenta cartographica Africae et Aegypti," and a copy of his work entitled, "Quelques éclaircissements épars sur mes Monumenta

cartographica Africae et Aegypti," Leiden, Imprimés pour l'auteur par E. J. Brill, S. A., 1935.

From Miss Alice E. Kingsbury, of Waterbury, Conn., a copy of "Kingsbury and allied families, a genealogical study with biographical notes; compiled and privately printed for Miss Alice E. Kingsbury," New York, The American Historical Society, Inc., 1934.

From Azel Knapp, of Waverly, N. Y., a copy of "Horae mathematicae, seu Urania, the soul of astrology, containing that art in all its parts . . . The whole work a new thing, the like never yet extant. By William Salmon . . ." London, Printed by Tho. Dawks, 1679.

From Dr. Lauretta E. Kress, of Takoma Park, Md., two copies of "Under the Guiding Hand; life experiences of the Doctors Kress, by Lauretta Eby Kress and Daniel Hartman Kress," Washington, D. C., College Press, 1932.

From Miss Ellen LaMotte, of this city, an extensive collection of manuscripts and printed works on the opium traffic (16 correspondence file cases, 41 volumes, including several scrapbooks of newspaper clippings, and 23 pamphlets).

From Miss Mary Leighton, of Boston, Mass., de luxe editions of eight works by her father, the late William Leighton, in addition to a copy of her own work entitled, "The first harvest . . ." Boston, The Four Seas Company, 1927. Autographed edition of 200 copies.

From Mrs. Wu Lien-teh, of Peiping, China, an autographed copy of "Chao Chün, beauty in exile, by Shu Chiung (Mrs. Wu Lien-teh) . . ." Shanghai, Kelly and Walsh, Limited, 1934.

From Lt. Col. Gordon Loch, of Bushire, Persian Gulf, a copy of his work, "The family of Loch," Edinburgh, Privately printed by T. and A. Constable, Ltd., at the University Press, 1934. No. 70 of 111 copies.

From Thomas B. Lockwood and the University of Buffalo, jointly, a copy of "A selection of books & manuscripts in the Lockwood Memorial Library of the University of Buffalo," New York, Richard W. Ellis, 1935. Edition limited to 960 copies.

From Mrs. George Cabot Lodge, of this city, a miscellaneous collection of books comprising 76 volumes and 5 pamphlets.

From John Lorange, of this city, a group of 9 volumes of records of the Class of 1892, Yale University.

From Miss Emily C. Matthews, of this city, a copy of "Poems, chiefly in the Scottish dialect, by Robert Burns," Philadelphia, Printed for and sold by Peter Stewart and George Hyde, 1788.

From Dr. Matthew T. Mellon, of Breitenau, Baden, Germany, a copy of his "Early American views on negro slavery from the letters and papers of the founders of the republic," Boston, Meador Publishing Company, 1934.

From Edward Small Moore and Paul Moore, of New York City, two copies of "William Henry Moore and his ancestry, with accounts of the Moore families in the American colonies, 1620-1730 [by] L. Effingham DeForest . . . and Anne Lawrence DeForest," New York, N. Y., The DeForest Publishing Co., 1934. No. 48 and 49 of 150 copies.

From the National League of Women Voters, of this city, several collections totaling 486 pieces (204 volumes, 249 pamphlets, 33 numbers).

From the National Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., a seven volume set of the "collected edition" of the works of the late Algernon Sydney Logan (Philadelphia, National Publishing Company, 1934). "Vistas from the stream . . . comments upon men and events and opinions upon life and art jotted down in note books from 1881 to 1925 . . ." (2 v.) is here published for the first time, with a Biographical sketch of the author by his son, Robert Restalrig Logan, in the first volume.

From F. J. Nettlefold, of London, Eng., a copy of "The collection of bronzes and castings in brass and ormolu formed by Mr. F. J. Nettlefold," London, Privately printed for the owner by Waterlow & Sons, Limited, 1934.

From Rev. Dr. Coleman Nevils, S. J., of this city, a copy of his work entitled, "Miniatures of Georgetown, 1634 to 1934; tercentennial causeries . . ." Washington, D. C., Georgetown University Press [1934]. No. 251 of 500 copies.

From Mrs. Mary Louise Noble, of this city, a small collection of Christian Science literature, including three editions of "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures."

From William Edgerton Osborn, of Indianapolis, Ind., a copy of the work by his great-grandfather entitled, "Journal of that faithful servant of Christ, Charles Osborn, containing an account of many of his travels . . . and his trials and exercises in the service of the Lord . . ." Cincinnati, Achilles Pugh, 1854.

From V. Valtà Parma, of this city, a miscellaneous collection (41 volumes, 13 pamphlets, 5 numbers).

From the President's Research Committee on Social Trends, a collection of ten volumes of clippings and other publicity relating to the activities of the committee.

From Mrs. Henry T. Rainey, of Carrollton, Ill., an extensive group of the papers of Mr. Rainey, the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and certain volumes from his private library (258 volumes, 7 pamphlets, 2 numbers).

From Juan J. Remos y Rubio, of Havana, Cuba, a copy of his work entitled, "Tendencias de la narración imaginativa en Cuba," Habana, La casa Montalvo-Cárdenas, 1935.

From Dr. Shio Sakanishi, of this city, a copy of her translation, "A handful of sand, translated from the works of Takuboku Ishikawa by Shio Sakanishi, Ph. D., with a foreword by His Excellency Hiroshi Saito, Japanese Ambassador to the United States," Boston, Marshall Jones Company, 1934. Limited ed. of 750 copies only.

From Bertram Smith, of Berkeley, Calif., a miscellaneous collection comprising 233 volumes, 12 pamphlets, 4 numbers and 1 print.

From Mrs. Charles E. Smith, of Columbus, O., a manuscript bearing the title, "Milliken war data and lineage of World War soldiers."

From G. Royde Smith, of London, Eng., a collection of aeronautical works from the library of his father, the late Michael Holroyd Smith, and presented as a memorial to him. The collection comprises 9 volumes, 4 pamphlets, 2 numbers and 6 sheets, the most notable item being the original manuscript of Michael Holroyd Smith's lecture on flight delivered in Halifax in 1879.

From Mrs. B. C. Smoot, of Takoma Park, Md., 47 numbers of the Maryland Historical Magazine, New England Historical & Genealogical Register, Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine and Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.

From La Société des Cincinnati de France and the Baron Ludovic de Contenson, jointly, a copy of the work written by Baron de Contenson under the title, ". . . La Société des Cincinnati de France et la guerre d'Amérique, 1778-1783," Paris, Editions Auguste Picard [1934].

From Mrs. Ada Spinks, of Leesburg, Va., a collection of books on various subjects (160 volumes, 13 pamphlets, 7 numbers and 2 pieces of sheet music).

From Miss Lucy Hill Starr, of Seattle, Wash., a collection of 16 volumes, 291 pamphlets, 21 numbers and 52 sheets, most of which are publications of her brother, the late Dr. Frederick Starr.

From Mack Swearingen, of New Orleans, La., two copies of his non-copy-righted work, "The early life of George Poindexter, a story of the first South-west . . ." New Orleans, Published by the author at the Tulane University Press, 1934.

From Ward Thoron, of Cambridge, Mass., a copy of "Codex quartus Sancti Iacobi de expedimento et conversione Yspanie et Gallecie, editus a beato Turpino archiepiscopo," Boston, Printed at the Merrymount Press for Ward Thoron [1934]. Edition limited to 300 copies.

From Dr. Otto H. F. Vollbehr, of Los Angeles, Calif., a copy each of two editions of Antoine Le Grand's "Institutio philosophiae."

From the estate of Miss Eva Wilkins, through Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Powers, of Bradford, Pa., a copy of "A circumstantial narrative of the campaign in Russia, embellished with plans of the battles of the Moskwa and Malo-Jaroslavits, containing a faithful description of the affecting and interesting scenes of which the author was an eyewitness. By Eugene Labaume . . . Translated from the French," Hartford, Published by Silas Andrus, 1817.

From Dr. John D. Wolcott, of this city, 27 volumes of juvenile books published in the middle of the nineteenth century.

From the estate of Miss Helen Wright, through her nieces, the Misses Esther and Jeanette Eaton, of New York City, a total of 941 items (341 volumes, 114 pamphlets, 221 numbers, 1 map and 264 prints), mostly in the fields of history, literature and art. Miss Wright was for many years a member of the staff of the Division of Fine Arts.

GENEALOGIES

Genealogies presented during the year included those of the following families, many of them being gifts from authors who have used the genealogical collections of the Library of Congress in pursuing their research work: Abell, Abernathy, Adams, Adriance, Alexander, Ansell, Armstrong, Ashby, Auld, Ayer, Baldwin, Ball, Ballard, Barbee, Bates, Bearce, Bickford, Bickle, Billings, Blood, Bloodgood, Bosworth, Breed, Bridgeland, Brown, Bruen, Buchanan, Buffington, Butler, Calder, Carswell, Chapman, Chase, Chauncey, Chew, Clement, Cole, Colhoun, Corliss, Cram, Crane, Crawford, Creighton, Crist, Culbertson, Daniel, Darling, Daugherty, Davis, De Haven, Deucher, Dixon, Doherty, Dougherty, Drane, Dunlap, Ensminger, Epperson, Farrand, Farwell, Fike, Finley, Flenniken, Forney, Forrer, Frazee, Frick, Friend, Garlitz, Garvin, Gaschen, Gavit, Gay, Gee, Gist, Glendonwyn, Gray, Gregory, Hagamon, Hamill, Harris, Hart, Henckel, Hicks, Hogshead, Holden, Hoppin, Horrocks, Hoyer, Hughes, Huidekoper, Humphries, Hunter, Hydorn, Ingham, Irvine, Jans, Johnson, de Jongh, Kennamer, Kerr, Kingsbury, Kitchell, Kuhns, Lambert, Lambkin, Landis, Levegood, Lewis, Lindley, Littell, Livingood, Lloyd, Loch, Lockridge, Logan, Lovejoy, Lowdermilk, McClure, MacColl, McCormick, McElvain, MacGregor, McHenry, McKeen, Maclay, McTaggart, Markley, Marsh, Martin, Mayhew, Miller, Milliken, Minot, Montgomery, Moore, Morrison, Morse, Moss, Nelson, Nesbit, Newkirk, Nichols, van Nieuwkirk,

Northrop, O'Dogherty, O'Donnell, Ormiston, Owen, Patten, Pearson, Pell, Pierson, Piper, Pope, Pressly, Preston, Rees, Remick, Remley, Revercomb, Rinehart, Ringo, Rutan, Safford, Savage, Schermerhorn, Scull, Shelby, Sheldon, Sims, Sines, Skilton, Smith, Spicer, Stanton, Starkey, Staudt, Stoudt, Stout, Swan, Terrell, Thayer, Thraillkill, Tilghman, Tillman, Tipton, Travers, Treadway, Tuttle, Tyler, Vincent, Vinton, Voss, Walker, Walton, Ware, Watson, Weekes, West, Whallon, Whitney, Wilkinson, Willard, Williams, Wolf, Wood, Woodruff, Yeager, York.

DEPOSITS

During the year 9 new deposits were accepted, additions were made to 7 deposits, 3 were withdrawn and 2 were presented to the Library. The two deposits that have been added to the permanent collections are described below:

(a) A collection of 119 photographs made by Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston for Mrs. Daniel B. Devore, of this city, and forming part of Miss Johnston's Pictorial Survey of Old Fredericksburg, Virginia, Old Falmouth, and Other Nearby Places. Originally deposited here in 1929 the collection has now been presented to the Library by Mrs. Devore.

(b) A collection of 30 etchings by Elisha Kent Kane Wetherill, deposited with us in November of this year for exhibition purposes, and later designated as a gift from Mr. Wetherill's estate, through Richard B. Farley, executor.

Among the new deposits were the following:

(a) The private diaries of Charles S. Hamlin, of the Federal Reserve Board, comprising 19 volumes and covering the period from 1887 through 1932. Not yet available for examination.

(b) The original commission, with the great seal attached, that was issued by King James the Second, May 10, 1687, announcing the election of Robert, Earl of Sunderland, to the Order of the Garter, signed both by the King and by Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter. This document, in a wooden easel frame under glass, was deposited by the National Society of the Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede, through Mrs. Julius Talmadge, of Athens, Ga., national president of the society.

(c) A collection of letters written, 1809-17, by Marc Guillaume Merle d'Aubigné, deposited by Charles L. Carhart, of Chevy Chase, Md.

PURCHASES

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, Congress appropriated \$100,000 for the general increase of the Library and \$50,000 for the

purchase of books and periodicals for the Law Library, the same amounts as for last year.

The only incunabula purchased during the year are the six that we acquired from the private library of Mr. George W. Emerson, of Exeter, N. H., together with 35 other titles, mostly of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. These incunabula may be briefly described as follows: (1) Ausonius, Decimus Magnus. Epigrammata. [Venice, Joannes de Cereto, 1496] *Hain 2179*; (2) Biblia Latina. [No place or printer] 1491. *Hain 3108*; (3) Juvenalis, Decimus Junius. [Satyrae cum Antonii Mancinelli explanatione. Lyons, Nicholas Wolff, 1498?] *Hain 9716*; (4) Lauacrum conscientie, omnibus sacerdotibus summe vtile ac necessarium. [Paris] Pro M. Georgio Mittelhusz [1500] *Hain 9963*; (5) Suetonius Tranquillus, Caius. [Vitae XII Caesarum cum commentariis Philippi Beroaldi. Milan, Leonardus Pachel, 1494] *Hain 15127*; (6) Vorigine, Jacobus de. Legenda sanctorum. [Lyons? Guillaume Balsarin? 1490?].

Among the other works purchased from Mr. Emerson are four editions of the Bible: (1) A copy of the Latin version, the earliest of a series of editions printed by Jacob Sacon at the expense of Anthony Koberger, of Nuremberg (Lugduni, Jacob Sacon, 1512); (2) The first edition of Richard Taverner's English translation (London, Prynted at the sygne of the sonne by John Byddell for Thomas Barthlet, 1539); (3) A copy of the Geneva version of the English Bible, with L. Tomson's translation of the New Testament (London, Imprinted by the deputies of Christopher Barker, 1590); (4) A copy of William Pickering's miniature edition of the New Testament in ancient Greek (Londini, Gulielmus Pickering, 1828).

Of the remaining 31 titles in this group the following may be mentioned:

Terentivs. In singulas scenas argumenta, ferè ex Ælij Donati commentarijs transcripta; versuum genera per Erasmum Roterodamum. Lvtetiae, Ex officina Rob. Stephani, 1545.

Francisci Dvareni . . . disputationum anniuersariarum liber primvs. Lvgduni, Apvd Seb. Gryphivm, 1547.

Avreo libro di Marco Avrelio . . . composto per . . . Antonio di Gueuara . . . Nuouamente tradotto di lingua Spagnuola in Italiana dalla copia originale di esso auttore . . . con ogni diligenza ristampato, ricorretto & alla sua integrità ridotto. Aggiuntoui il quarto libro del medesimo autore. In Venetia, Appresso Francesco Lorenzini, da Turino, 1562.

De natvrae divinis characterismis; sev, raris & admirandis spectaculis, causis, indicis, proprietatibus rerum in partibus singulis vniuersi, libri II. Avctore D. Corn. Gemma . . . Antverpiae, Ex officina Christophori Plantini, 1575.

M. Annei Lvcani . . . Pharsaliae libri X, cum Lamberti Hortensii . . . explanationibus . . . & iam primùm in lucem editi; his adiecimvs, Ioannis Svlpitii Vervlani Commentarios in eosdem Pharsaliae libros conscriptos . . . Basileae, Ex officina Henricpetrina [1578].

Bellum papale, sive Concordia discors Sixti Qvinti, et Clementis Octavi, circa Hieronymianam editionem . . . Auctore Thoma Iames . . . Londini, Excudebant Georgius Bishop, Radulphus Nevvberie & Robertus Barker, 1600.
Odes of Pindar, with several other pieces in prose and verse, translated from the Greek, to which is prefixed a dissertation on the Olympick games, by Gilbert West . . . London, Printed for R. Dodsley, 1749.

From Miss Lucy Hill Starr, of Seattle, Wash., we purchased a collection of Japanese books forming part of the private library of her brother, the late Dr. Frederick Starr, the distinguished American anthropologist and ethnologist. Because of Dr. Starr's special interest in these two fields it naturally follows that this collection of 2,706 items is mainly anthropological and ethnological in nature, with Japanese folklore, legends, myths, and art forming some of the more important groups. Possibly the most significant portion of the collection is a group of over two hundred books and manuscripts relating to the Ainu race. Among individual items of special interest are the following:

Ko im pu. [Collection of old seals.] 6 v. This work reproduces over 600 seals used at various periods by famous men and scholars of Japan and will be a useful reference tool in identifying seals. The compiler's name is not given nor the imprint date, but there is every indication that it was printed in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Kunmo yōgen koji. [Famous sayings from the classics expounded for moral instruction.] 4 v. This is a curious medley of clever sayings, fables, and myths compiled for the education of the common people by Issui Miyagawa, a Confucian scholar of Edo, and printed in Edo in 1694.

Wakan san-sai e-zu. [An illustrated encyclopaedia of three spheres—heaven, earth and man.] Printed in Edo in 1703, probably by the Government Press. 105 v.

From Mrs. Anita V. Nicholls, committee of the estate of Mrs. Bessie B. Croffut, we purchased 146 volumes which once formed part of the private library of Gen. Ethan Allen Hitchcock. These were seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth century works in the fields of freemasonry, mysticism, philosophy, and religion, including the following titles:

A discourse of the felicitie of man: or his summum bonum. Written by Sir Richard Barekley, knight... London, Printed for VVilliam Ponsonby, 1598.

Plus ultra: or, The progress and advancement of knowledge since the days of Aristotle...by Jos. Glanvill. London, Printed for James Collins, 1668.

The works of Jacob Behmen, the Teutonic philosopher...to which is prefixed the life of the author. With figures, illustrating his principles, left by the Reverend William Law... London, Printed for M. Richardson, 1763-81. 4 v. [Imprint varies: Vol. 2, Printed for J. Richardson, 1763; Vol. 3-4, Printed for G. Robinson, 1772-81.]

From the estate of the late Dr. Charles Edward Banks (1854-1931) we have purchased 44 titles (in 56 bound volumes) of his unpublished genealogical and historical records, chiefly relating to

American families, the result of research work extending over many years. The collection includes a few genealogies of individual families, transcripts of subsidy rolls of various English counties, marriage records, etc. Undoubtedly the most important individual item is the "Topographical dictionary of English emigrants to New England, 1620-1650."

For 40 years Dr. Banks was an officer in the United States Public Health Service, of which he was Assistant Surgeon General at the time of his retirement, about 10 years before his death. The following quotation is from an obituary notice that appeared in the Boston Evening Transcript:

In addition to his distinguished service in his profession . . . [he] found time to make contributions to the cause of genealogy and local history that are of especial value. As far back as 1884 he was writing in well-documented fashion on topics relating to the early history of Maine, and his zeal for research was unflagging to the end. To his researches he brought a trained and scholarly mind, as well as a fund of sound common sense, and his keen understanding of men and events made him an unusually skillful interpreter of the trends of human life and provincial government in the days of colonization . . .

Following his retirement from governmental duties he carried out a long-cherished plan of visiting England to engage in researches into the ancestry and homes of the early settlers of New England, spending nearly five years in the task.

Dr. Banks was a founder of the Anglo-American Records Foundation, Inc., with offices in New York. Among his published works are the English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers; the History of Martha's Vineyard, Dukes County, Massachusetts; History of York, Maine; the Planters of the Commonwealth; and the Winthrop Fleet of 1630.

On the income derived from the Archer M. Huntington endowment fund we have purchased during the past fiscal year a total of 1,196 titles, representing 1,673 volumes and pamphlets. Since March 16, 1928, when this fund first became available, it has provided 11,960 titles, representing 14,736 volumes and pamphlets, at a total expenditure of \$30,621.39. Among the many titles purchased this year were the following:

L'Espagne grandiose et fantastique: 32 reproductions en fac-similé d'après les dessins en couleur de Serge Rovinsky. Préface de J. Ortega y Gasset; notes par Maria de Cardona et Isabel de Segura. [Paris, Serge Rovinsky, 1932.] No. 154 of a limited edition.

Libre de la benaumenturada vinguda d'l Emperador y Rey dō Carlos enla sua ciutat d' Mallorca' y del recebiment què li fonch fet. [Sant Feliu de Guixols, Obradors gràfics d'O. Viader, 1933.] A reprint of the 1542 edition. No. 3 of 5 copies printed on cork sheets.

Sorolla. Introduccion por Antonio Mendez Casal; biografia por Bernardino de Pantorba; direccion artistica: Francisco Pons Arnau. Madrid [La Casa

Blass, S. A.] 1933. No. 2 of 100 copies. In addition to reproductions of Sorolla's paintings in the text there are ten separate mounted plates reproduced in color on glass.

Duque de Almazán. *Historia de la montería en España*. Madrid, 1934. [Estampada e ilustrada en heliograbado y tipografía por el Instituto Gráfico Oliva de Vilanova en Barcelona.] No. 229 of 505 copies.

Although there were several outstanding purchases of individual items during the year they were, for the most part, acquired for the collections of special divisions and will be mentioned in the reports of those divisions. A few titles of general interest, arranged by imprint date, are listed below:

De optimo reip. statv, deque noua insula Vtopia, libellus uere aureus, nec minus salutaris quàm festiuius clarissimi . . . uiri Thomae Mori . . . Epigrammata . . . Thomae Mori . . . è Graecis uersa. Epigrammata Des. Erasmi Roterodami . . . [Basileae, Apvd Io. Frobenivm mense Decembri an. M. D. XVIII.]

De Lateribvs et Angvlis triangulorum, tum planorum rectilineorum tum sphaericorum, libellus eruditissimus & utilissimus, cum ad plerasque Ptolemaei demonstrationes intelligendas, tum uero ad alia multa, scriptus à . . . D. Nicolao Copernico Toronensi. Additus est Canon semissium subtensarum rectarum linearum in circulo. Excusum Vittembergae per Johannem Luftt, anno M. D. XLII.

Marcvs Tullivs Ciceroes thre bookes of duties, to Marcus his sonne, turned out of latine into english by Nicolas Grimalde; wherunto the latine is adioyned . . . Anno domini 1558. [Imprinted at London in Fleete strete . . . by Rychard Tottill, the xiiii. day of Apryll, anno 1558.]

De abvs lingvae Graecae, in quibusdam uocibus quas Latina vsrpat, admonitio Henrici Stephani . . . n. p., Excudebat Henricus Stephanus, 1563.

Apophthegmatvm ex optimis vtrivsque lingvae scriptoribvs per Conradvm Lycosthenem Rubeaquensem collectorum loci communes, denuò aucti & recogniti. Ad ordinem alphabeticum redacti. Lvgdvni, Apud Bartholomaeum Vincen-tium, 1571.

Francisci Baronis de Verulamio . . . historia vitae et mortis. Lugduni Bata-vorum, Ex officinâ Ioannis Maire, 1636.

The city-night-cap: or, Crede quod habes, & habes, a tragi-comedy by Robert Davenport. As it was acted with great applause by Her Majesties servants, at the Phoenix in Drury Lane. London, Printed by Ja: Cottrel, for Samuel Speed, 1661.

A manifesto of the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, Ireland, &c . . . Wherein is shown the reasonableness of the cause of this Republic against the depredations of the Spaniards. Written in Latin by John Milton, and first printed in 1655, now translated into English . . . To which is added, Britannia, a poem, by Mr. Thomson, first published in 1727. London, Printed for, and sold by A. Millar, 1738.

Alphabetum Tibetanaum missionum apostolicarum commodo editum. Praemissa est disquisitio qua de vario litterarvm ac regionis nomine, gentis origine, moribvs, superstitione ac manichaeismo fvse disseritvr . . . Stvdio et labore Fr. Augustini Antonii Georgii . . . Romae, Typis Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, 1762.

An essay on the nature and principles of public credit [by Samuel Gale. Essays I-IV]. London, Printed for B. White, 1784-87. 4 v. in 1. Imprint varies: Essays III-IV, Printed for B. White and Son. Presentation copy from the author to Sir Henry Clinton.

Memoirs of Prince Charles Stuart, (count of Albany), commonly called the Young Pretender; with notices of the rebellion in 1745, by Charles Louis Klose. . . London, Henry Colburn, 1845. 2 v. Extra illustrated by Dr. Charles E. Banks with 137 plates including one etching signed by him and four others believed to be by him but not signed, in addition to a water color of Stuart by Dr. Banks laid inside of vol. 1.

The history of Florida, Louisiana, Texas and California, and of the adjoining countries, including the whole valley of the Mississippi, from the discovery to their incorporation with the United States of America, by Robert Greenhow. . . Vol. 1. New York, 1856. Never regularly published or sold. The death of Mr. Greenhow left the work incomplete although a very large portion had been stereotyped. At the request of the author's widow Brantz Mayer undertook the completion and editing of the balance of the manuscript and a few copies, so far as stereotyped, were printed for his use. A manuscript note in the book indicates that only 7 copies were printed but in a letter written by Brantz Mayer he states that there were 10 copies.

A monograph of the Pittidae, or family of ant-thrushes, by Daniel Giraud Elliot. . . London, Bernard Quaritch, 1893-95. 1 v.

Reminiscences of California life, being an abridged description of scenes which the author has passed through in California and other lands, with quotations from other authors. A short lecture on psychic science, an article on church and state, written by his son R. P. Willcox. By R. N. Willcox. Avery, Ohio, Willcox Print, 1897.

Stéphane Mallarmé. Poésies. Portrait de Stéphane Mallarmé d'après Renoir, gravures sur cuivre et sur bois par Achille Ouvre. Paris [Achévé . . . sur les presses de l'imprimeur Léon Pichon pour la Société de Bibliophilie et de Publications littéraires "Les Marges", 1926]. No. 270 of 359 copies.

Bibliothèque nationale de Vienne. Manuscrit 2606: Le livre des ordonnances de l'Ordre de la toison d'or, édité et annoté par Hans Gerstinger. Volume de fac-similés avec 196 planches, dont 14 en heliogravure polychrome; volume de texte avec 16 planches en heliogravure. [Traduction en français par André Robert.] Vienne, Imprimerie et éditions de l'Imprimerie d'État autrichienne, 1934. 2 v. Published in French and German editions of 150 copies each; this is no. 7 of the French edition.

Boccaccio's Decameron [prepared from the first English translation, printed by Isaac Jaggard for Mathew Lownes in 1625]. Oxford, Printed at the Shakespeare Head Press. . . and published for the press by Basil Blackwell, 1934. 2 v. No. 120 of 325 copies.

Notre voyage en Afrique, 1920-1921 [par Madame la Duchesse de Vendome (Princesse Henriette de Belgique). Avant-propos par Louis Bertrand. Bois-Colombes (Seine), Imprimerie des Lettres et des Arts, n. d.] 4 portfolios. No. 57 of 300 copies. Autographed text, reproducing the handwriting of Madame la Duchesse de Vendome, with many reproductions of her original water colors.

EXCHANGES

Although exchange relations were carried on this year with more individual libraries than in any previous year there were very few large shipments; there is, therefore, a substantial reduction in the figures covering this activity of the division. The following table sets forth the statistics for the last 3 years:

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

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Volumes and pamphlets sent by the Library of Congress to other libraries..	17, 045	20, 495	8, 668
Volumes and pamphlets received by the Library of Congress from other libraries.....	8, 727	13, 326	6, 450

From the Augustana College Library, Rock Island, Ill., we received a collection of 317 volumes and pamphlets, chiefly English, German, and Swedish books in the general field of religion.

Duplicates selected from lists distributed by the University of Western Ontario Library, London, Canada, totaled 176 items (124 volumes, 40 pamphlets, 12 numbers), most of which were English and Canadian imprints of decided interest.

From the Duke University Library we received 539 items (224 volumes, 267 pamphlets, 47 numbers, 1 map). These were largely minutes of various church organizations.

The Emory University Library sent us a group of material relating to Stone Mountain (44 pamphlets, 27 broadsides, 4 miscellaneous pieces).

The Brown University Library has continued to send us lists of available duplicates so that we were able to select 349 items (278 volumes, 59 pamphlets, 12 numbers), either not represented at all in our collections or needed as second copies.

The largest single shipment sent out by the Library of Congress was the collection of duplicate documents sent to the University of Minnesota Library (1,516 volumes, 2,848 pamphlets, 4,394 numbers).

The exchanges referred to in the report of this division were, with one or two exceptions, confined to libraries in the United States. For an account of international exchanges the report of the Chief of the Division of Documents should be consulted.

TRANSFERS

The Division of Accessions received a total of 17,345 volumes and pamphlets by transfer from other United States Government libraries during the year and transferred 4,573 of its own duplicates to these libraries. By far the greater portion of the transfers that come to us prove to be duplicates and much time is consumed in sorting and checking them with our collections, but enough items are found that are needed for our files to justify the labor involved. The duplicates can, of course, be utilized in our exchange operations with other libraries.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS AND TRANSFERS

A total of 25,915 copyrighted books was added to the permanent collections of the Library during the year, a slight increase over last year's figure of 25,228.

Surplus copyright deposits, numbering 4,931 volumes and pamphlets, were transferred to 14 Government libraries of the District of Columbia this year. The largest numbers went to the District of Columbia Public Library (1,625 volumes), the Federal Trade Commission Library (1,251 volumes) and the Office of Education Library (1,015 volumes). In addition 843 volumes of copyright deposits were sent to a library outside of the District of Columbia, following a practice extending over several years. The volumes selected by these beneficiary libraries are not included in our statistical statements because they have never been considered as a part of the permanent collections.

GIFTS (ADDENDA)

In addition to the gifts recorded on pages 15 to 21, both inclusive, there were several of the highest significance which were received after the close of the fiscal year while this report was in page proof. As it might well be expected that these gifts would be included here, they are listed below.

From Miss Margaret W. Cushing, of Newburyport, Mass., 13 boxes containing the papers of the Hon. Caleb Cushing.

From Ralph Pulitzer and Herbert Pulitzer, of New York City, and Joseph Pulitzer, of St. Louis, Mo., two boxes of papers of their father, the late Joseph Pulitzer.

From Mr. Bruce Rogers and his friends, the unique copy, in two volumes, of the Oxford Lectern Bible of 1935, designed by Mr. Rogers, printed for the Library of Congress on special paper, and encased in bindings fitly expressive of the dignity of the contents. A special presentation page lists 60 friends who contributed toward making the gift possible.

From Mrs. Brand Whitlock, the papers of her late husband.

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

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

First, as to the year's accessions, some of which have been of notable importance. Only a moderate number, of the more significant, can be mentioned here. Insofar as this enumeration serves as notice to interested scholars of the presence of useful materials, they may in most cases assume that whatever is in the division is available for their use. Donors and depositors have, however, a right to make conditions as to the use of papers which they give or deposit, and if these conditions are accepted by the Library, it is a matter of course that their stipulations should be observed with the utmost fidelity. Especially it is natural that such restrictions should be imposed and followed in the case of political papers of recent date; and in the case of letters of persons still living the legal principle that the literary property in any writing belongs to the writer must always be observed. Except for such inevitable restrictions, the manuscripts in the division are entirely at the service of scholars.

COLONIAL

The year's most important accession in the field of colonial history is the letter books and correspondence of Thomas Amory, the elder (1682-1728), and of Thomas Amory, his grandson (1762-1823), presented by Mr. Copley Amory. Thomas Amory, the elder, born in the west of England but brought up in Limerick, Ireland, had an enterprising career as a factor and trader in the Azores, in Charleston, and finally in Boston. His five letter books, carefully kept during the last 17 years of his life, and his correspondence, comprising 166 pieces, nearly half of them in Portuguese, the rest in English, form a body of material to which there are few parallels in illustration of mercantile life in the period indicated. His grandson's letter books, of 1798-99, and his correspondence, 358 pieces, almost wholly commercial, of 1802-4, are of less value only in the sense that for that later period commercial materials are extant in larger quantity.

A colonial personage of greater, indeed of the greatest fame, is illustrated by the collection of 45 letters of the painter John Singleton Copley which Mr. Copley Amory has also generously presented.

The division has also been presented with a photostat copy of the Friends' Book of Records, 1684-1755, of Chuckatuck, Nansmond

County, N. C. From the adjoining State was purchased a diary kept by Capt. John Evans during a journey from South Carolina to the Indian country in 1708.

Previous annual reports have signalized the generosity of the brothers David M. Gregg and George S. Gregg, of Reading, Pa., in the presentation of papers of Frederick Augustus Christian Muhlenberg, first Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, of Gov. Joseph Hiester, and of Andrew Gregg, Senator and Representative from their State. These benefactions have been continued by the gift of the valuable and interesting autobiography of Conrad Weiser, 1696-1759, the celebrated dealer with the Indians, of the autograph album kept by F. A. C. Muhlenberg when a student at the University of Halle in 1770, and of Mr. David Gregg's memorial volume, typewritten and illustrated, *Three Pennsylvania Statesmen of the Olden Times*, his ancestors Muhlenberg, Hiester, and Gregg.

REVOLUTION

A precious memorial of that early period of the Revolutionary War which had its center in the siege of Boston is the account books of William Hunt, assistant commissary of issues at the magazine at Watertown, Mass. Running from May 1775 to May 1776 it records stores received and disbursed in an abundance of details that illuminate many episodes and aspects of that siege and of the accompanying military movements.

Hon. James S. Wadsworth, Representative from New York, has kindly permitted the making of photostats of some twoscore letters received in the course of military service to the Revolution by Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth, commissary general of the Revolutionary Army.

The currency troubles of the period 1779-82 and some later years, and the financial straits in which the Government under the Confederation was involved, are illustrated by a collection, some 57 pieces in all, of the correspondence of Nathaniel Appleton of Boston, whose function was the transmission of paper money and loan-office certificates between that town and the seat of government in Philadelphia.

Relating to a great Revolutionary figure, though to a later portion of his history, is a collection of 47 pieces pertaining to the estate of Patrick Henry and to some of his law cases.

PRESIDENTS

Thoroughly as our search for letters of Washington held elsewhere had been conducted in previous years, in the interest of the new edition of his writings which Dr. Fitzpatrick is preparing, op-

portunities have arisen during the past year for securing photostats of 38 more, almost all of them hitherto unknown. By the kindness of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, we have been permitted to have photostats of several interesting documents preserved at Mount Vernon, such as a Journal of Work on Plantations, Accounts of the President of the United States, 1789-1790, plantation accounts of 1791-92, a list of paintings at Mount Vernon in the general's time, a description of Ohio lands offered for sale, etc.

The Library possesses Jefferson's personal account book for the years 1779 to 1782, and a photostat of those for 1783-90. Those for the years 1791 to 1803 are in the New York Public Library, those for 1804-26 in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. By means of photostat copies we have now provided ourselves with a complete series, from 1779 to the end of his life. It was also a pleasure to be able to add to our collection of Jefferson's letters a photostat of what is perhaps, with one brief exception, the earliest extant, a letter written on Christmas Day, 1762, to his friend John Page.

Eighteen papers pertaining to Andrew Jackson, of various dates from 1795 to 1840, were purchased. Mostly addressed to him, chiefly by his adopted son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., they are of somewhat exceptional personal interest. Of political interest, on the other hand, are a group of 13 letters from his henchman William B. Lewis, 1833-45, and a photostat of a significant letter of Jackson's to "Johnny" Rhea, January 4, 1831.

Mr. John Scott Harrison, of Helena, Mont., by permitting the photostating of some 20 letters in his possession, written by his great-grandfather, President William Henry Harrison, has made a notable addition to our collection. The circumstances of President Harrison's life and death have made it impossible that any collection of his papers shall have the proportions of what has come down from most of the other Presidents, but our collection, now bound in eight volumes, has become one of much interest and importance.

To the great collection of papers of President Benjamin Harrison generously presented by his widow, Mrs. Mary Lord Harrison, a large addition has been made by Mrs. Harrison during the year from repositories developed in Indianapolis. Prof. A. T. Volwiler has furnished copies of many others, the fruit of industrious researches made by him as biographer of the President; especially notable among these is a score of letters written by Harrison in early life, 1854-56, to his friend John A. Anderson. The Hayes Memorial has contributed photostats of 24 letters of Harrison to Hayes. Transcripts and photostats of 50 pieces more, pertaining

to Benjamin Harrison, have come from Lt. Col. Elijah W. Halford, who was for some years his secretary.

Probably no acquisition of the year quite equals in importance that of the papers left by President McKinley, presented to the Library in the last days of the year by Hon. George B. Cortelyou, his executor, who had been his secretary, and was afterward a member of the Cabinet of President Theodore Roosevelt. It is a large collection, coming in 22 chests, is well arranged, and destined to prove of great value to historians in the future, though at present there are naturally some restrictions upon its use. Such writers will be grateful to Mr. Cortelyou not only for the gift but for the careful arrangement of the material.

It is not thought inappropriate to join with these papers of Presidents a gift by Mr. Henry L. Satterlee of three scrapbooks of materials relating to the candidacy of Gen. Leonard Wood for the presidency in 1920, and an additional gift of White House papers by Dr. Charles Moore, continuing his previous benefactions to our collections.

CABINET OFFICERS

The Gist Blair collection, a notable gift by Maj. Gist Blair, and one of large proportions, consists mainly of the surviving papers of 3 persons of his ancestry, 2 of whom were members of the President's Cabinet. These were Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy 1831-34, and of the Treasury 1834-41 (at other times a Senator and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court), Francis Preston Blair, friend of Jackson and one of the most influential political journalists in our history, and his son, Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General in Lincoln's Cabinet. The collection is rich in illustration of American political history during three generations.

Miss Mary Jameson of Santa Barbara has presented a collection of the papers of her uncle, George Denison, additional to that already in the possession of the Library, and including, besides the correspondence of his official service in New Orleans in Civil War time, some 13 early letters of his kinsman, Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice, of earlier date than almost any of those in the Library's Chase collection.

Mrs. Walter Damrosch and Mrs. Truxtun Beale, daughters of James G. Blaine, Speaker, Senator, and Secretary of State, have given to the Library their collection of his papers, amounting to some hundreds of letters and documents, sure to be of value to many historical writers, in view of his distinguished services and wide acquaintance.

OTHER PUBLIC MEN

Great interest attaches to the correspondence of Justice Joseph Story, whose intellectual interests and long service in the Supreme Court give special value to the collection. It was purchased from a bookseller in Florence, Italy, and embraces 779 pieces, representing many correspondents of great distinction.

By the death of Miss Wilhelmine G. Wright, of Sharon, Mass., the Library comes into possession of the papers of her grandfather, Elizur Wright, notable among the abolitionist leaders. It is a collection filling 13 of our manuscript boxes.

The letter book of Joseph R. Chandler, 1850-51, illustrates the Washington politics of that time from the point of view of a useful Pennsylvania Representative.

Four letters of Robert C. Winthrop to George Ashmun of Massachusetts, presented by the latter's daughter, Mrs. Giles Taintor, are of special interest because of their dates, December 18-28, 1860, and their illustration of Whig opinions in those critical days. A dramatic episode of the Civil War, the signing with extraordinary speed of \$10,000,000 worth of Government bonds by the register of the Treasury, L. E. Chittenden, is recounted by him in a well-written narrative, though his view of the reason for the action is now known to have been erroneous.

Miss Mary Ann Allen and Mr. Frederick Allen have made a gift which will be of great value to all future students of the history of the Hawaiian Islands and their relations to the United States—the papers of their father, Hon. Elisha H. Allen (1804-1883), United States consul at Honolulu, minister of finance to the Hawaiian kingdom, for 20 years its chief justice and chancellor, then its minister to the United States and dean of the diplomatic corps at Washington, where in 1876 he negotiated a well-known treaty of reciprocity. The excellent arrangement of the papers will be a great help to their use.

Rounseville Wildman was United States consul at Hong Kong when the war of 1898 with Spain began. During the years immediately ensuing it fell to him to manage in that city the relations, at first of friendship, later of suspicion and hostility, between the United States and the Filipino insurgents the operations of whose junta were centered largely in that city. His papers of that period, acquired during the year, are full of curious interest, the more so because of the close relations of his brother, Edwin Wildman, with the Hearst papers at home. Edwin Wildman's papers of the period of the Boxer Rebellion in China are also of interest, as are those of his activity during General Wood's canvass for the Presidency in 1920.

By the kindness of Mrs. E. C. Gudger, daughter of the late Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana, his collection of papers, well arranged and very extensive, filling 57 file-cases and seven somewhat larger boxes, has been transferred to the custody of the Library of Congress, where by reason of his long and very important public service they will, after an appropriate interval, be of great usefulness in the elucidation of a recent and most interesting period of American history.

An important portion of the papers of the late Speaker Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, has been placed in the Library by Mrs. Rainey. The diaries of public life in Washington kept from 1887 to 1932 by Charles S. Hamlin, at one time Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and for many years a member of the Federal Reserve Board, have been deposited by him in the Library for future use.

MILITARY

A purchase of some 25 letters addressed to Gen. Anthony Wayne in the years from 1792 to 1797 illustrates the Indian wars of that period and Army conditions of the time in the Northwest Territory. The journal of Maj. Lewis Bond, of the Michigan Militia, 1812-13, besides narrating many other happenings in that region during the second war with Great Britain, is particularly useful for the affair of the River Raisin.

Of Civil War material, the first place in order of time, if not of interest, belongs to 5 letters of Maj. Robert Anderson, 1 of 1858, 1 of 1859, and 3 revealing letters written by him, 2 of them from Fort Sumter, during the early months of 1861. A series of 29 letters written by Maj. Gen. W. J. Hardee, Confederate States Army, in 1861-62 to the widow of a former companion of his in the old Army, Mrs. Felicia Shover, resident in Memphis, details his movements, plans, and difficulties during his campaign in Arkansas and western Tennessee and Kentucky. Senator Louis T. Wigfall, in a long letter or document addressed to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, apparently in 1865, details his full recollections of conversations with the general in 1862, in which the latter set forth his views on the operations of the Peninsular campaign. Several letters of Johnston, Beauregard, and others to Maj. Gen. Mansfield Lovell, Confederate States Army, may also be mentioned.

The letter books of Brig. Gen. Henry Clay Wood, United States Army, whose Army service extended from 1856 to 1896, cover a wider period than merely that of the Civil War, and though he saw some fighting (e. g., at Wilson's Creek) are in the main those of a typical and accomplished assistant adjutant general. To our collection of war letters of the rank and file, the most interesting addition has

been that of a series of more than 160 letters written home from the Army of the Potomac, 1862-65, by William Hamilton, of Harrisburg, Pa., a good letter writer, whose communications form one of the best depictings of Army life from the point of view of a private. Others are the letters and diary, 1864-65, of Sgt. William J. Gould, of the Second Connecticut Light Artillery, the diary of a Michigan cavalryman from June 1863 to the end of the year 1864, and 20 letters of J. Bloomfield Osborne.

The great collection of the papers of Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, United States Army, presented to the Library by the Carnegie Corporation, is not merely the records, documents, and correspondence of an accomplished soldier. General Bliss was also a notable scholar, a man of thought, and a statesman. His papers, of course, illustrate abundantly the history and achievements of his long and distinguished military career in Cuba, in the Philippines, at the Army War College, as Chief of Staff of the Army, and especially in the World War as a member of the Supreme War Council; but that which gives them unique importance is the record they present of the negotiations at Versailles, where he was deeply engaged as one of the five United States commissioners in the making of peace and the framing of the constitution of the League of Nations.

NAVAL

Admiral David D. Porter, soon after the conclusion of the Civil War, wrote out in two large volumes a sort of journal of his recollections of the struggle. They are not strictly contemporary, but nearly so. They parallel in some degree his published *Incidents and Anecdotes*, but are more outspoken and in respect to certain episodes make very interesting additions to the usual story. The volumes were purchased from the estate of a descendant and are now fortunately joined to the main mass of the admiral's papers. (See report of the Librarian for 1932, p. 47.)

ECONOMIC

An early volume of economic interest acquired during the year is the account book, 1788-90, of the Manufacturing Society of Philadelphia. A large addition has been made to the collection of papers of the Riggs family, eminent in the mercantile and financial history of the District of Columbia, by deposits made by E. Francis Riggs, Esq., of Washington, and the Rev. T. Lawrason Riggs of New Haven, the increment amounting to 45 volumes and 12 boxes of papers. Also worthy of mention are the account book, 1772-90, of Isaac Grubb of Delaware, and that of Phineas Brown of Watertown, Mass., 1785-1816. Also to be mentioned under this head are 12

manuscript boxes, transferred from the Department of the Interior, of the papers of the Alaskan Engineering Commission and the Alaska Railroad and River Boat Service, 1915-24.

ARTISTIC AND LITERARY

Dr. Charles Moore, to whom the Division of Manuscripts owes nearly all that it has in the way of source material relating to the arts and their history in the United States, has added during the year 19 letter books of Charles F. McKim, 1891-1910.

If the 21 volumes of the diary of John H. Wheeler, the historian of North Carolina, covering nearly all the years from 1854 to 1881, are classified as literary, it is because certain volumes, and a volume of transcripts from London archives, illustrate his pioneer efforts, as agent of his State, to exploit the sources of colonial history in Europe; but other parts of his diaries cast useful light on his service as United States minister in Nicaragua in 1857, while others, earlier and later, give entertaining glimpses of Washington life, and one portion exhibits the atmosphere, at least, of Confederate efforts in England and France at the time when Wheeler was in Europe on historical service for his State.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Library cannot fail, on its own account, to be interested in the papers, transferred from the General Accounting Office, concerning the first shipment of books from Europe to its early shelves, or in the document of May 24, 1861, signed by President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, by which John G. Stephenson of Indiana was appointed its librarian.

Mr. Thomas M. Owen, Jr., till lately assistant archivist of Alabama, sent to the Library duplicate sets of the inventories of county archives, newspapers, and military records, chiefly Confederate, which by work-relief assistance he had developed in his State.

Among miscellaneous acquisitions may also be noted the set of some 40 letters from early Texas, 1838-55, written by one of the earlier settlers from the States, John Hamilton of Harrisburg; A. R. Burbank's diary of a journey over the plains and mountains from Illinois to California in 1849-50; the papers of Evelyn B. Briggs, Arctic explorer and statistician; and a collection of 10 volumes and 16 file cases of papers relating to the international trading in opium and other drugs, presented by Miss Ellen Newbold LaMotte.

BROADSIDES

Among the broadsides, of very varied interest, which have been acquired during the year, mention may be made of three that mark

the protest of Massachusetts against the measures of Jefferson's and Madison's administrations; of a Connecticut address To the Candid Public, 1774, respecting the Susquehanna lands; of a catalog of South Carolina College, 1808; of the Programme for the Inauguration of the President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America, Montgomery, February 18, 1861; of a Telegram Extra: Assassination of Abraham Lincoln (Stanton's notification); and of a curious bit of Pennsylvania magic, *Eine wahre und approbirte Kunst, in Feuersbrunst und Pestilenz-Zeiten nützlich zu gebrauchen*. Dr. Worthington Ford has sent from Paris some 40 posters and broadsides of French political parties, 1933-34.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION

The reproducing by photography of manuscript materials for American history in foreign archives and libraries, which since 1927 has formed so significant a portion of the division's work, and has added more than 2,000,000 pages to the resources which students of that history can use in Washington without going to Europe, has made notable progress during the year. A special grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, the income from the Wilbur fund, and an allotment from the general funds of the Library, have made it possible to continue the work in the three European capitals in which it was pursued last year—London, Paris, and Seville—and at nearly the same rate. On a smaller scale, work has also been done in the Canadian archives at Ottawa. The work in Europe has been under the general charge of Dr. Worthington C. Ford, from whose great knowledge of the sources of American history the Library has for the last years drawn very great advantages. Those having immediate charge of the work in the four cities named have been: In London, Miss Ruth A. Fisher; in Paris, Mr. Abel Doysié; in Seville, Miss Irene A. Wright; in Ottawa, Miss Maysie S. MacSporran; to all of whom the Library is greatly indebted for the resourceful and intelligent application to the work of the special knowledge they have acquired during long familiarity with the respective archives, for skillful and businesslike management, and for constant vigilance over the product. The total receipts of the year from England, France, and Spain have amounted to 96,196 pages or photographs. The product from the archives of the Dominion of Canada had only partly arrived at the end of the year (1,378 pages), but will be more than enough to bring the sum total up to a hundred thousand.

ENGLAND

The year's receipts from the London Public Record Office represented 35,769 pages of original manuscripts—or old maps, of

which several hundred were reproduced for the benefit of the Division of Maps. From the Foreign Office papers the chief receipts represented the whole official correspondence that passed between the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department and the British minister in Washington during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870, continuing through the latter date the series of such correspondence from 1807 to 1868 accumulated during the preceding years. By the generous action of the Carnegie Institution of Washington in presenting its series of copies of the same correspondence from 1791 to the end of 1806, the collection has now been made complete from the arrival of the first British envoy to the United States through the year 1870.

From the War Office papers photocopies have been obtained of the most essential series for the history, from the British point of view, of the French and Indian War, the War of Independence, and the War of 1812. For the last of these wars, a large and illuminating collection has been made from the Canadian section of the Colonial Office papers. The geographical position of the Library has made it seem expedient to acquire, in addition to the great store of Virginian material from the Colonial Office papers already secured, reproductions of such material as they contain for Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. Other gains from this portion of the Public Record Office have had for their object the rounding out of our collection by drawing in what is most likely to be useful from such outlying sections as those devoted to Hudson's Bay, West Florida, Barbados, Havana (1762-63), and the Virgin Islands. For several of the continental colonies such large collections of transcripts from the Colonial Office papers have been made by the State governments in past times, and in some cases extensively printed, that copying them for the Library of Congress may be regarded as superfluous.

FRANCE

The material received from Paris amounted to 28,369 pages, derived, as usual, partly from the Archives Nationales, partly from the Archives des Affaires Étrangères. In the latter, the prime object was to take immediate advantage of the permission, secured by Dr. Ford just before the year began, to go on from 1814 to 1830 in the correspondence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs with his representative in Washington, the French envoy to the United States. Ten volumes or cartons of that series have been copied, extending the scope of our reproductions through the year 1822. Also, nine volumes of the series *Correspondance Politique, Angleterre*, have been received, illuminating the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and France during the fateful years 1775-79. The acquisi-

tions from the Archives Nationales embraced some 24 volumes or cartons from the section Colonies, mostly relating to the history of Louisiana under French rule, a stock of material from the section Marine, useful to the history, from the French point of view, of the War of American Independence, and, from the section Guerre, records of regiments of the French Army which served in that war, additional to those reported as received last year.

SPAIN

From the inexhaustible riches of the Archive of the Indies at Seville, photostats have during the year been obtained to the amount of 32,058 pages. Work was completed in the section Estado, mentioned in last year's report as illustrating in important ways the large general relations of the United States to Spain and Spanish possessions in the New World in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, when the empire of Spain was in process of dissolution. Much the greatest part of the receipts, however, came from that section of the archives which represents the activities of the Audiencia de Santo Domingo. Florida and Louisiana, when a part of the colonial dominion of Spain, fell within the jurisdiction of that powerful administrative and judicial body, and its papers are full of information regarding their history. Much of what concerns Florida had, in former years, been copied for the Florida State Historical Society, whose archives are situated within a few miles of the Library of Congress. It seemed sensible to avoid much duplication of what is in that repository, but what has been obtained for the history of Louisiana, and in general of Spanish rule and life in regions now within the United States, constitutes a collection of great value.

CANADA

The work done in Ottawa in previous years furnished the Library with photographic copies of the main series preserved there of correspondence and documents relative to the Canadian and British military operations on our northern frontier during the War of 1812, and of all the correspondence that passed between the British Minister in Washington and the high authorities, civil and military, in Canada and in the Maritime Provinces, from the beginning of British diplomatic representation in the United States to about the year 1870. In the past year, the effort has been made to procure what is essential from the valuable store of papers in the Dominion Archives respecting the Indians northwest of New York in the period of Sir William Johnson, Pontiac, and Guy Johnson, when their history, and the relations of the two Governments to them, was equally a part of the history of the United States and of Canada.

FILM ENLARGEMENTS

At the time when the main grant from Mr. Rockefeller came to an end, in 1932, there was a large amount of film copies, especially from Spain, which had not yet been furnished with, or replaced by, enlargements on photostat paper. In previous years much of this remaining work has been accomplished. In the year just past enlargements of all the films that came from Simancas, and of what remained unenlarged of films from Seville, were made, the former at Columbus by the apparatus of the Ohio State Museum, the latter at Ottawa by Mr. C. S. Hammond. For the moderate number of films that still remain unenlarged, a special alcove has been prepared with apparatus which it is believed guards adequately against deterioration of the films by reason of insufficient atmospheric moisture.

MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION

The collection of rotophographic reproductions of medieval or early modern European manuscripts (or in a few cases rare early printed books) which has been made under the direction of the Modern Language Association, primarily for the use of students of the vernacular languages and literatures of Europe, and is administered by the Library of Congress, has increased in number during the year from 291 to 313, and amounts at present to more than 400 volumes. The borrowing and use of them by the method of inter-library loans has increased correspondingly. The nature of the acquisitions made during the past year may be briefly and partially indicated as follows: French medieval poetry is illustrated by rotophographs of Rigomer, *Le Cimetière Périlleux*, from Chantilly, and of Jehan du Pin, *Roman de Mandevie*, from Berlin; Provençal, by rotophographs of the *Chansonnier Provençal, C*, from *Bibl. Nat. Fonds Fr. MS. 856*; Italian, by two of Sercambi's *Novelle*, from the *Trivulziana* at Milan, by Boccaccio's *Teseide* (Milan) and by Boccacini's *Ragguagli di Parnaso*, in a Spanish translation (Vienna), also a Spanish manuscript translation of Boccacini's *Pietra del Paragone Politico* (Vienna); and English, by a Cambridge manuscript of minor poems of Chaucer. Another acquisition was Marco Polo's *Libro de Actoridades* (Madrid). Brunetto Latini's *Trésor* is represented in the list by reproductions of two manuscripts, both in the *Bibliothèque Nationale*; later Italian poetry, by Tasso's *Aminta*, from the *Ambrosiana* at Milan. Medieval religion and morals are illustrated by a Middle High German translation of the Benedictine rule, a Bodleian manuscript of the *Ancren Riwe*, a volume of English sermons and *Frère Lorens, La Somme des Vices et des Vertus* (both from the British Museum); and English poetry of

the seventeenth century, by Robert Davenport, *Survey of the Sciences* (Cambridge) and A Valiant Martyr (Welbeck Abbey).

By the aid of the American Council of Learned Societies devoted to Humanistic Studies, the Modern Language Association has been enabled to expand its system, hitherto confined to the reproduction of vernacular manuscripts, by adding some provision for the needs of students occupied with the study of medieval manuscripts of Greek and Latin. These will constitute a separate series, with separate numbering (MLA Add. 1, Add. 2, etc.). In the selection of Greek and Latin manuscripts to be reproduced, on applications from interested scholars, the association's committee is aided by representatives of the Mediaeval Academy of America and the American Philological Association. Thus far the requests have mostly been, in each instance, for reproductions of several manuscripts of the same small Greek or Latin work, of which the applicant proposed to make a scientific edition. The first, indeed, was for a single legal manuscript in the library of Lincoln's Inn, Gilbert de Thornton's *Summa*, or abridgment of Bracton. But the second was from a student of the early and medieval commentaries on the plays of Terence, and involved the procuring of photographic copies from manuscripts in Milan, Florence, Copenhagen, Wolfenbüttel, Munich, Rome, Paris, and Reggio of Emilia. Another application was for manuscripts of Aesop and of collections of Greek proverbs, from Paris, Florence, Venice, Munich, and Moscow. Still another was from one who sought to complete his apparatus for an edition of St. Jerome's *Lives of the Hermit Saints* (Hilarion, Malchus), and called for eight Latin manuscripts of those brief works from Paris, Milan, Florence, Rome, and Monte Cassino, five Greek manuscripts from the Bibliothèque Nationale, and four Middle English manuscripts, from various English libraries and from Munich, of Reginald of Canterbury's metrical version of the *Vita S. Malchi* and other of his verses. Another accession was of Rutilius Lupus and Romanus Aquila, from manuscripts in Vienna, Florence, and Rome. Another represents seven different manuscripts, in England and Wales, of Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia Regum Britanniae*. The last received consists of three Italian manuscripts of Ptolemy's *Tetrabiblos*. The whole series, Add. 1 to Add. 10, mounted and bound by the Library, amounts to 31 volumes. Like the volumes of the main MLA series, they are sent out on loan to other libraries.

HARKNESS COLLECTION

The second volume, *Documents from Early Peru: the Pizarros and the Almagros, 1531-1578*, is now in press. In addition to the transcription and translation of some hundred documents it will con-

tain rather full notes based to a large extent on hitherto unpublished information obtained from other documents in the collection. It will make a volume of approximately 300 pages, about the same size as the first volume.

Work has progressed on the third and last volume of the series, a calendar of the Mexican documents. This will fall into two divisions—a major portion consisting of records in lawsuits involving Hernando Cortés and his sons (1531-86); and a relatively small number of miscellaneous documents which include investigations by the Inquisition, petitions from Indians, and several marriage licenses (1554-1608). The documents of the former class concern the estate of Cortés and his sons, treatment of the Indians, exploration in the South Seas, and Cortés' difficulties with the first Audiencia of New Spain. With the exception of the records in the trials for treason of the son of the conqueror and his associates, 1566-68 (published in part by Orozco y Berra, 1853), this material seems not to have been published hitherto, and some of it is unknown to historians.

About one-third of the Mexican documents have thus far been deciphered, a part of this work having been done prior to the preparation of the Calendar of Peruvian Documents.

RECORDS OF THE VIRGINIA COMPANY

Within the year the fourth and concluding volume of the Records of the Virginia Company of London, edited by Miss Susan M. Kingsbury, professor in Bryn Mawr College, has been brought into page proof, corrected, and returned to the Government Printing Office June 1. At the end of the year, therefore, only the printing and binding of the edition remained to be done, and it might be confidently expected that the volume would be issued in the early months of the ensuing fiscal year. It is a volume of xii+637 pages, containing 204 documents, of the years 1623 and 1624 and, in a few instances, of 1625 and 1626. A large number of these documents have never been printed before. It is not too much to say that the documents now printed in volumes III and IV, supplementing the two volumes of the Company's formal records published by the Library in 1906, cast more light on the earliest period of Virginian history than has ever been cast before, and that Miss Kingsbury's labor of love in the editing, so long pursued and under such difficulties, deserves the cordial gratitude of all future students of that period.

JOURNALS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

This series, of which the first volume was published in 1904, also approaches completion. Dr. Roscoe R. Hill finished the editing of

the last volume just before the date on which he resigned to enter the service of the National Archives. Volumes XXXII and XXXIII, covering the transactions of the year 1787, are all in page proof, and their publication waits only upon the completion of their index. The manuscript of volume XXXIV, embracing the record of the Congress for 1788 and the first weeks of 1789, down to the time when it went out of existence and was succeeded by the First Congress under the Constitution of 1787, is in the hands of the Government Printing Office. At the close of the year the arrival of the first proof sheets was daily expected.

ARRANGEMENT, REPAIR, AND BINDING

The interest of those who use the materials in this division of the Library requires that all its possessions be in orderly arrangement. In the case of small accessions this is not difficult, but with a staff no larger than the present one, diligent and competent as it is, it is impossible to cope with the inflow of large collections, often arriving in no order of arrangement; and those who wish to use them are often obliged to submit to difficulties and delays. The same is true of cataloging. During the year a serviceable though simple catalog of those portions of the Washington collection not cataloged in print has been completed.

During the year the papers of Carl Schurz were arranged and bound, in 165 volumes. Those of Elihu B. Washburne were completely rearranged in a chronological order and sent forward for mounting and binding. When bound this collection will make about 104 volumes. The papers of Benjamin Harrison from the earliest date through July 1888 were at the end of the year ready for binding—in 40 volumes. The remainder of this large collection has received a preliminary chronological arrangement, which, however, must receive a revision before binding can proceed beyond 1888.

The repair shop, conducted under the authority of the Public Printer, has maintained its high reputation for efficient work. Its records show 60,138 pieces or pages of manuscript repaired, 6,191 covered with mousseline, 1,225 inlaid, 232 books completed for binding, and 11,793 photostats mounted.

USE OF THE COLLECTIONS

A collection so extensive, now well known as the largest of all collections of manuscript materials for American history, is naturally resorted to for the most varied researches and inquiries in that field. Many scholars come personally, and at times, especially at times of academic vacations, the space for readers is severely

taxed. A multitude of inquiries come by mail, entailing a heavy correspondence. For such applicants, minor researches, not likely to consume overmuch time, are cheerfully undertaken by members of the staff. Longer researches, involving the consumption of more time than so small a staff can afford to divert from its regular duties, can always be referred to competent professional searchers, whose rates of compensation are reasonable. Large use is made of the transcripts and photographs of materials in foreign archives and libraries, especially the British, French, and Spanish. These reproductions can, under suitable conditions, be sent for the use of scholars to other libraries, under the usual procedure for inter-library loans. Much such lending has occurred during the past year. Original manuscripts, however, are not loaned.

Photostat copies of any of the division's photostats, or enlargements from its films, can be obtained at prescribed rates. Students who are provided with adequate projecting or enlarging apparatus may find it to their advantage to order films, made from the division's photostats or films, the rate being less than that for photostats or enlargements, because of the high cost of photostat paper. Requests for any such reproductions, or for interlibrary loans of photostats or other copies, will be facilitated by observing the fact that these reproductions are kept in the same order in which the originals are kept in the archives or libraries where they are preserved, and are marked with the same reference numbers or other designations used in the original repositories. It is hoped that the next year may see much real progress toward the issue of guides or lists for the benefit of those who wish to use the collections of photostats. Meanwhile, in the division a descriptive inventory list of the whole collection and a journal of the accessions are kept currently up to date, and by these many needs of investigators are met.

PROJECT C—CENSUS OF MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE MANUSCRIPTS; AND
PROJECT E—CATALOG OF ALCHEMICAL MANUSCRIPTS

(From the reports of the Executive Secretary and Associate Editor,
Dr. WILSON)

Project C.—The first volume of the Census, covering in alphabetical order the States from Alabama to Massachusetts, inclusive, and comprising nearly 1,100 pages, has been printed entire, and copies are expected to be available by November 1935. The distribution of the work in this country will be in the hands of the H. W. Wilson Co. of New York. The second volume, covering the States from Michigan to Wyoming and Canada, will appear at some later time, to

be followed by an index volume covering the entire work. The project has been fortunate in securing the service of Miss Anne M. Nill to assist in the preparation of the index. Owing to the condensed nature of the material treated and to its distribution in some 300 separate collections the index will necessarily be a large volume, running perhaps to as many as 500 pages.

Project E.—The description of alchemical manuscripts in the United States has been continued, and certain of the earlier entries are being revised in the light of the fuller bibliographical information assembled during the past year. Fifteen (about one-half) of the manuscripts loaned by the Harvard College Library have been described, most of them being French pieces of rather late date (seventeenth to nineteenth century). Since very few of these have been published or merit publication, it has seemed advisable to study and describe them in sufficient detail to afford a fair appreciation of their nature and of their place, such as it is, in the history of thought. As a direct outgrowth of this project may be mentioned also a detailed study of the alchemical manuscript by Arnold of Brussels, now belonging to Lehigh University. Originally intended as an article for *Isis*, this has been shifted to *Osiris* (a newly projected series of monographs supplementary to *Isis*) and will appear early in 1936.

THE UNION CATALOG

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

Eight years controlled growth tends to make the Union Catalog assume a pivotal position in the organization of the Library of Congress proper, as well as in the association of libraries. This is demonstrated by the ever increasing use by the various divisions of the Library, particularly the Card, Catalog, Classification, and Interlibrary Loan Divisions; by the demands upon it from other libraries for book locations throughout the country, and by increasing personal use by research workers, who find the Union Catalog a most useful tool.

USE OF UNION CATALOG

The Catalog Division uses the Union Catalog as its original source of information, particularly in recataloging, for it is thereby enabled to locate uncataloged material in the Library of Congress, due to the fact that temporary entries for all such material are represented in the Union Catalog.

The Card Division finds search in the Union Catalog indispensable in connection with its work with the cooperative cataloging committee, while in the course of its regular card order business much information is gained from this source.

To give best results to the two aforementioned divisions in their use of the Union Catalog, it is especially desirable to maintain filing of current entries up to date, and it is to be hoped that future appropriations will provide for a daily clearing of all material and for the resumption of the work of revision and other frozen projects.

For interlibrary loan purposes nearly 10,000 items were searched during the year, making possible the shifting of perhaps 5,000 requests for loans to institutions geographically nearer to the borrower, or to libraries less harassed by requests, thereby appreciably reducing the Library's interlibrary loan burden. Requests from librarians and research workers directly to the Union Catalog Division for information concerning book location and bibliographical data have increased to such an extent that special provisions for growth along this line are necessary.

It is gratifying to note the appreciation shown by institutions as well as individuals for the service rendered and the material lo-

cated by this division. This has been attested again and again in letters received both from libraries and individuals commenting on the usefulness of the information supplied and the speed shown in searching material in the Union Catalog.

FILING

During the past year the work of filing, and to some extent revising, has gone on uninterruptedly under the new working conditions, with the result that the supplement is now at a point nearly up to date. Its maintenance at this point, however, necessitates complete concentration on filing, to the exclusion of much needful editing of the catalog.

This situation was aggravated by the transfer of one assistant to another division of the Library, due to lack of appropriation, and by the loss of another, Miss Elsie A. Fox, who died December 16, 1934. Miss Fox was a most capable and trustworthy assistant, whose qualifications particularly enabled her to perform intelligent revision work on the Union Catalog. Her long illness and untimely death have removed from us a fine character and valuable worker.

GROWTH OF UNION CATALOG

As stated in former reports, much of the original work of the Union Catalog under the Rockefeller grant had to be curtailed or held in abeyance after 1932, owing to a reduction in funds when the Union Catalog became a division of the Library. In a recommendation to the Librarian at the expiration of the Rockefeller grant, the Director suggested a \$24,000 yearly minimum for maintenance of the Union Catalog. Due to the Economy Act, the amount was cut to \$20,000 yearly for a period of several years. The current increase in appropriation to \$22,000 is a most gratifying acknowledgment of our effort to maintain the highest level of efficiency with inadequate funds, and it is earnestly hoped that future appropriations will be sufficient to give the Union Catalog Division adequate personnel to meet the ever-increasing demands made upon it.

During the past year over 220,000 cards have been filed into the Union Catalog, representing an increase of about 10,000 cards over the previous year. It is perhaps of interest to note that these cards, with but few exceptions, represent full entries and that over 185,000 were either printed or mechanically reproduced on the planograph, multigraph, or mimeograph. The card mimeograph machine apparently satisfies a long-felt need for an inexpensive method of card reproduction and, judging from cards received from all sections of the country, seems to be in general use.

Eighty-seven libraries have provided the Union Catalog with more than 135,000 entries, printed, or otherwise reproduced, or typewritten CDU cards (cards desired for Union Catalog). Among the larger contributors were:

Boston Public Library	Princeton University Library
Duke University Library	University of Chicago Library
Henry Huntington Library	University of Illinois Library
John Crerar Library	University of Michigan Library
Leland Stanford Junior University Library	University of Texas Library
New York Public Library	Washington State College Li- brary
Newberry Library	Yale University Library

The Union Catalog Division is particularly desirous of receiving copies of all cards mechanically reproduced, as the running of an extra card for the Union Catalog places such a small burden on the producing library. This will provide many duplicates, which, as every duplicate furnishes an additional location, is quite desirable, especially in the case of locations in the Middle West, the Northwest, the Far West, and the South.

There is very little change in the relative number of cards received from the various sources contributing to the Union Catalog. The accessions representing material in the Library of Congress proper have decreased owing to the fact that the Union Catalog is no longer engaged in productive work, that is, in listing uncataloged material. In other respects the figures vary little, with the exception of the statistics for the printed cards and mimeographed series, which together show considerable increase in the number of contributions from that source. With the discontinuance of the mechanical power photostat the accessions from this source have been reduced to a minimum. CDU contributions (cards desired for Union Catalog) have continued to fall off in number owing to the increase in mechanically reproduced cards, which are received under an arrangement whereby the Union Catalog is the recipient of entries for all material cataloged and which thus eliminate the temporary CDU entry.

FOREIGN LOCATIONS

Work on the clipping and pasting of the British Museum Catalogue, including the lists of accessions to date, has continued. The accessions since 1930 (now numbering 39 parts) have been filed in the main alphabet, making the British Museum card catalog a most up-to-date tool for use in reference work.

Noteworthy accessions to our foreign location catalog, aside from the British Museum entries, are the contributions of the Central Book Chamber of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic

for 1934, amounting to 31,619 cards, the Leningrad State Public Library contribution of 19,492 cards, and contributions from the Concilium Bibliographicum, the Deichmanske Bibliotek, the Vatican Library, and others. There was a slight decrease in the number of cards contributed, the total of these foreign locations being 161,019, in comparison with 181,952 cards received for the year 1933-34. The cumulative record for foreign locations is 5,976,430.

The total additions to the Union Catalog as expressed in cards handled, that is, filed or locations affixed, including foreign records, amounted to 363,844, as compared with 392,906 the previous year. A table showing a 5-year growth of the catalog follows:

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Main record.....	7,752,300	8,344,256	8,689,303	8,900,257	9,103,082
Auxiliary record.....	3,881,530	5,533,871	5,633,459	5,815,411	5,976,430
Total.....	11,633,830	13,878,127	14,322,762	14,715,668	15,079,512

FOREIGN DISSERTATIONS

As in previous years the Union Catalog Division has prepared entries for all foreign dissertations received by the Library of Congress. As these entries are prepared and filed immediately upon receipt of the dissertations, the Union Catalog furnishes the date of birth of the author, used in connection with cataloging problems, immediately—almost a year in advance of the printed card. This year 5,523 dissertations were added.

DICTIONARY CATALOG OF AMERICAN DISSERTATIONS

In cooperation with the Card Division the formation of a dictionary catalog of American doctoral dissertations was begun and finished during the past year. It is a reproduction in card form of the entries in the List of American Doctoral Dissertations for the years 1912 to 1933, properly written up for subjects and titles and augmented by entries from other sources, such as lists of theses of American universities which have come to the notice of the Director. When one considers the number of annual volumes and the additions and corrections to preceding volumes contained in each of them, the real value of this dictionary catalog, combining all the entries in one alphabetical arrangement, can easily be estimated. It is kept in the workroom of the Union Catalog and is accessible to all users.

The workroom has been furnished with wall cases accommodating 1,296,000 cards. The wall cases are in keeping with the furnishings

of the division and are being used to house current material, special material which for particular reasons must be kept in separate files, and the American dissertation dictionary catalog, etc.

HORACE BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Union Catalog Division has undertaken to contribute to the celebration of the bimillennium of Horace during the year 1935 by acting as the recipient of the bibliographical information which is being gathered throughout the country by the committee on Horace activities in libraries. The principal libraries of the country are being circularized with a list of works of Horace as found in the Union Catalog, which it was thought would furnish a list most nearly complete. This is circulated by the committee and contributions are sent direct to the Union Catalog where filing and up-keep of the list are carried on. Much time and effort of the Director have gone into the undertaking. Publication of the complete list as found in the Union Catalog is not expected, but the Union Catalog Division will have a practically complete working bibliography of the works of Horace in American libraries, enlarged by the holdings of the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and other foreign institutions; it will be unique and even more thorough than a similar bibliography on Vergil several years ago. The bibliography of commentaries and works about Horace promises to be equally complete. While the final action of the committee in regard to publication is as yet undetermined, it is expected that Mills College, in California, will print a selected list of the works of Horace from the copy accumulated by this division.

UNITED STATES HEADINGS

The issuance of a mimeographed edition of United States Headings, solely for office use, compiled by Mr. George A. Schwegmann, Jr., was followed by a limited reissue by the Card Division, using the original stencils and incorporating corrections. The demand created by the sale of this edition led to the preparation of a printed edition, which is now going to press. The list is supplemented by an elaborate index, by catchword, subject, or title, and with inclusion of all corrections and additions, should provide a much needed and long desired desk reference list to all United States headings, as used by the Library of Congress and other libraries, and represented in the Union Catalog.

The primary usefulness of this list is found in the index, which is most exhaustive in its reference from variously used forms of entry to the established Library of Congress heading.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

The Index to Special Collections has been much used during the year in answering the many requests received for information concerning the locations of book collections in the United States, particularly after it has been discovered that a much needed book cannot be located through the Union Catalog or by other methods. A considerable increase has been noted in the number of requests made by research workers, many of whom now apply in person.

During the course of the year several current lists of special collections have been checked into the main list, which, together with further editing, has brought it to the point where publication may be considered.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

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

In view of the discussions concerning the development of regional government document centers in the United States, it is desirable to scrutinize the following table of accessions to the Library received through this division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, as a reflection of active growth in a national document center:

How acquired	Volumes	Pamphlets	Total
Received by virtue of law.....	1,755	4,668	6,423
Gifts of the Government of the United States in all its branches.....	804	1,538	2,339
Gifts of State governments.....	4,330	16,827	21,157
International exchange and gifts from foreign governments.....	15,498	26,141	41,639
Gifts of local governments.....	640	1,663	2,303
Gifts of corporations and associations.....	34	758	792
By transfer.....	418	1,290	1,708
Total received.....	23,479	52,882	76,361
By purchase, exchange, deposit and transfer (counted in Accessions Division).....	4,372	4,801	9,173
Total handled.....	27,851	57,683	85,534
Maps and charts.....	6,567	-----	6,567
Volumes added by binding ¹	1,800	-----	1,800
Duplicates discarded.....	3,789	5,603	9,392

¹ A total of 8,714 volumes were sent to the bindery, and a total of 34,421 pamphlets were bound into covers.

While the number of volumes and pamphlets received compares very favorably with the accessions for the fiscal year 1933-34, it by no means gives a very exact picture of all the material received which must be absorbed into the collections and be made permanently available for use. For instance, the total accessions of Federal publications for 1933-34 were recorded as 10,328 volumes and pamphlets. During the same fiscal year the library of the office of the Superintendent of Documents recorded an increase of 35,906 pieces (volumes, pamphlets, periodical numbers, etc.). There is an increasing quantity of material published in periodical or complicated continued form which is not subject to measurement as volume and pamphlet accessions but which at the same time, coupled with the ever-present changes in Government agencies, constitutes a very large and serious

problem in the use and preservation of documents. For State publications, the increase of 3,965 volumes and pamphlets seems partly due to emergency agencies (principally relief administrations and planning boards). The extraordinary number of pamphlets stitched into covers marks a decided effort to clear up a most annoying accumulation that seriously impeded use.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

A trend in the development of the international exchange may be indicated by the following resolution adopted by the second International Congress of Libraries and Bibliography held at Madrid and Barcelona, Spain, in May 1935:

Vu la situation précaire de nombreuses bibliothèques, le Congrès insiste de nouveau sur l'importance de l'échange international et de l'activité du bureau d'échange. Les Gouvernements sont invités à aider les Bureaux d'échange en leur garantissant des moyens suffisants.

Les Bureaux d'échange devrait étendre leurs relations internationales de manière que l'échange comble les lacunes existants dans les collections et de se servir des doubles soustraits jusqu'ici à l'échange pour des trocs de valeur à valeur. Il est en outre recommandé de faciliter l'acquisition des livres étrangers. Les Bureaux d'échange des pays intéressés, d'après les exemples déjà existants et surtout pour les nouveaux livres en langues peu répandues montrent à la disposition des intéressés, à époques fixées, la liste des œuvres recommandées aux bibliothèques scientifiques des autres pays.

This proposed extension of the international exchange beyond the limits of furnishing official publications as issued currently seems a very reasonable step in which this division could very profitably participate further if sufficient assistance were available.

With the Reichstauschstelle in Berlin, such extended relationships have been very fruitful in obtaining older materials that are only infrequently available. Among the many items obtained, the following may be mentioned: *Blatt für Patent-, Muster- und Zeichenwesen*, 1896-1917; *Patentblatt*, 1886, 1889, 1911-16, 1918; and *Amtsblatt der königlichen Regierung zu Posen*, 1820, 1821, 1823-26, 1828-43, 1845-54, 1856-73, 1875-1917.

The State Central Book Chamber in Moscow has likewise been willing to extend its relationship and to search especially for pieces needed to complete our files. During the period 1917-25 many publications were issued in small editions, and missing copies are seldom if ever to be obtained except from official files.

Nevertheless, with many countries, it is desirable to place first emphasis upon the prompt supply to the Library of Congress of all official publications as issued currently. The following paragraphs will indicate some steps that have been taken in this direction.

SWEDEN

In Sweden the publication by the Riksdagsbiblioteket of the initial volume of the excellent Årsbibliografi över Sveriges offentliga publikationer covering the years 1931-33 has offered for the first time an opportunity for reexamination of the terms of the international exchange agreement. While a considerable number of Swedish official documents are being regularly sent to the Library of Congress, there seems to be after all no effective central control at Stockholm to ensure that one copy of all government publications, with the exception of confidential materials, blank forms, and circular letters not of a public nature, be furnished. Formal request for such reexamination of the arrangement has been made to the Department of State for presentation to the competent authorities of the Government of Sweden.

JAPAN

In Japan the quarterly official publications catalog (Kankō kankō tosho mokuroku) issued by the Government Printing Bureau affords a very good opportunity for a reexamination of the existing arrangement for exchange. Apparently under the law each office and bureau of the Japanese Government is required to send one copy of every document promptly as issued to the printing bureau for inclusion in the quarterly catalog. A provision requiring each office and bureau to furnish an additional copy of every document to be forwarded to the Library of Congress on international exchange would seem to be one satisfactory method for caring for deficiencies in the existing arrangement. The Department of State has been formally requested to present this matter to the competent authorities of the Government of Japan.

MEXICO

In Mexico the Anuario bibliográfico mexicano issued by the Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores makes some effort to include the official publications, and it is noticeable that some of those listed are not being supplied as issued to the Library of Congress on international exchange. There seems never to have been established any central control to ensure that one copy of all Mexican official publications be furnished immediately upon publication. These facts have been called to the attention of the Embassy in Washington which had, through Dr. Pablo Campos-Ortiz, the counselor, been particularly helpful in securing official publications.

TURKEY

With Turkey certain difficulties in arranging for the shipping of the full set of Government publications from Istanbul to Ankara have led to an appeal to the embassy in Washington to recommend action towards establishing a central control to provide regularly that one copy of all Turkish official publications be furnished currently as issued.

PERU

With Peru there seems at present no agency designated to assume responsibility for the exchange, and shipments to that country have had to be temporarily suspended. These facts have been placed before the embassy in Washington.

CHINA

In contrast we chronicle the quickening of the relationship with China. The Bureau of International Exchange was transferred from the Academia Sinica at Shanghai to the National Central Library at Nanking as of July 1, 1934. After the adherence of China in 1925 to the International Exchange Convention of 1886, the Bureau was established in November 1925 at Peiping under the Ministry of Education. Owing to the political changes from August 1927 to August 1928 the exchange work was suspended. For a while the Bureau had been taken over by the National Library at Peiping. From September 1928 to June 1934, inclusive, the Academia Sinica had charge of the Bureau at Shanghai. Recently the National Central Library at Nanking has issued in the vernacular a catalog of Chinese Government publications in its collections, and is placing the Bureau on a substantial basis as regards the sending of current publications.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

While hitherto the Library of Congress has received only the English editions, the Government Printer at Pretoria was authorized by the Union Department of the Interior in February 1935 to furnish likewise one copy of all Afrikaans editions. The extent to which official publications of the Union government have been made in the Afrikaans language may be noted in the following special catalog recently received from the Parliamentary Library at Cape Town: *Gids tot die publikasies in en oor Afrikaans. Tweede uitgawe. 1934. 145 p.*

AUSTRALIA

In Australia the librarian of the Commonwealth Library (Library of Parliament) cooperated in extending the international exchange

to include the publications of the Patent Office. Complete sets were supplied, so far as available, of the following: Patent Journal, Trade Mark Journal, Patents Statistics and Indexes, Patent Name Indexes, Trade Mark Name Indexes, Patents Classification of Manufactures, and Copyright Index.

LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

The Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo, Uruguay, December 3-26, 1933, adopted the two following resolutions dealing with the international exchange of official publications. As given in the Final Act (VIII 4 and 9) they read:

4. That, because of the special importance of a timely reciprocal knowledge of the legislation of the American countries, there be established a system of exchange of publications of Legislative Bodies and of the entities in charge of the application and enforcement of laws under the immediate direction of a committee appointed by the parliaments of the American countries.

9. That there be established as soon as possible an obligatory service of exchange between the official libraries of the several American countries, taking as a basis the publications of the government services, private scientific and literary institutions and the works of greatest value published by private persons . . .

These may serve to stimulate the international exchange with the Latin American countries. With the assistance of Dr. David Rubio, consultant in Hispanic literature, closer contacts are gradually being made by conducting the correspondence with the competent authorities in Spanish. In the main it would be extremely desirable and profitable if correspondence with the Latin American countries and Spain could be conducted in Spanish.

A further statement concerning important and interesting accessions from foreign countries follows:

Argentine Republic. From the Instituto de investigaciones históricas, Universidad de Buenos Aires: Estudios y documentos para la historia del arte colonial. Vol. 1°. Buenos Aires, 1934. From the Comisión nacional de casas baratas: La casa habitación, núm. 1 to date; Ley no. 9677; and Memoria, núm. 5-7, 10, 11, 13, 14-16.

Belgium. Eighty-two volumes of the *Moniteur belge*, 1856-73, needed to complete files, were purchased.

British Solomon Islands Protectorate. From the office of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific at Suva, Fiji: the British Solomon Islands Protectorate Blue Book, 1923/24-1932/33.

Chile. Various modern works published in Chile have been presented by the Dirección general de bibliotecas, archivos y museos.

China. The unpublished works of the great collection *Ssü Ku Chuan Shu* now being printed at Shanghai are being presented by the National Central Library at Nanking.

Commission Internationale du Danube. From the general secretariat of the commission at Vienna: Dix ans de régime international sur le Danube fluvial (1920-1930). 152 p.

- Cuba.* From the Dirección de cultura of the Secretaría de educación: Homage to Enrique José Varona en el cincuentenario de su primer curso de filosofía (1880-1930). Miscelánea de estudios literarios, históricos y filológicos. La Habana, 1935. 591 p.
- Czechoslovak Republic.* From the Military Scientific Institute (Vědecký Ústav vojenský) in Prague have been received eleven works on military subjects and a file of the military review, Vojenské rozhledy, from the beginning in 1920 to date.
- Denmark.* From the Kirkministeriet and from the Ministeriet for Søfart og Handel have been received a number of older reports and documents of various government commissions of inquiry, in continuation of those mentioned in the previous report.
- Dominican Republic.* The scarce Boletín del Congreso, Año, I-VI, 1910-1915, 5 vols., was acquired by purchase.
- Federated Malay States.* From the Government Printing Department at Kuala Lumpur were received eighteen important publications including, among others, the following: A report on the 1931 census by C. A. Vlieland; Treaties and engagements affecting the Malay States and Borneo; Report of the Commission on health of estates, 2 vols.; and Report of Commission on Indentured labour in the F. M. S.
- France.* Progress can be reported in perfecting the files of French official documents. From the Ministère des affaires étrangères the following were furnished through the Embassy in Washington: Annuaire diplomatique et consulaire, 1865-69, 1871-74, 1875/76, 1877, 1879-84, 1886, 1888-92, 1894-98, 1914, 1928-31; Compte définitif des dépenses, 1841, 1843, 1846-51, 1853-56, 1863-64, 1868, 1870-73, 1875, 1884-95, 1917, 1918, 1921-24.
- Opportunity was offered to secure a very considerable number of other items by purchase. Among these may be mentioned the following: Rapport sur les opérations des sociétés de secours mutuels, 1852, 1853, 1855-68, 1871-94; Tables alphabétiques (nominative et methodique) des impressions du Sénat et de la Chambre des députés, 1st, 3rd-9th legislatures, 1876-1910, and Tables générales des impressions de l'Assemblée nationale, 1871-75; Ministère de l'intérieur. Dénombrement de la population, 1871, 1876, 1881, 1886, 1891, 1896, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1921, 1926; Ministère de la guerre. Compte rendu sur le recrutement de l'armée, 1818-45; Ministère de la justice. Rapport sur les opérations effectuées en vertu des lois relatives à liquidations des congregations supprimées, vol. 3-7, 1908-11.
- Great Britain.* Votes of the House of Commons from 1774 to 1796, 24 vols., have been secured by purchase. These are the day by day minutes of the proceedings covering a most important period for American history. A set of The first [—seventeenth] report of the Commission of military enquiry, 1806-12, was also acquired by purchase.
- Iran.* Through the Legation: Recueil des traités, conventions et accords conclus entre le gouvernement impérial de Perse et les puissances étrangères. Première série. [Teheran], Imprimerie Madjless, [1932?] 686 p.
- Luxemburg.* Through Mr. Cornelius Jacoby, consul in Washington, the government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg presented a collection of the official gazette, Memorial du Grand-duché de Luxembourg, 1919 to date with the exception of 1926, 1929, 1930, and 1932.
- Mauritius.* Through the British Embassy three cases of publications were received from the colonial government of the island of Mauritius. Included among the items were the following: Government gazette, 1857, 1858, 1860-64, 1866, 1867, 1870, 1872, 1882-84, 1887, 1890-94, 1896, 1899, 1906, 1911, 1912-15;

Blue book, 1858, 1859, 1861-63, 1865, 1868, 1871-74, 1876-78, 1880-83, 1888, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1901, 1908, 1917, 1927, 1929, 1930.

Mexico. Miss Annita M. Ker of the Library staff who was in Mexico City in May and June 1934 rendered very effective service in completing certain files of publications. For the most part the material obtained was forwarded through the courtesy of the Secretaría de relaciones exteriores, of the Biblioteca y archivos económicos of the Secretaría de hacienda, and of the Biblioteca nacional. The relative success of the limited efforts of Miss Ker again calls attention to the need for systematic and well informed representation in certain countries in perfecting the materials of a national document center.

At the instance of the Law Division an effort has been made to secure from each state in Mexico copies of the latest codes and special compilations of state laws. Effectiveness of such work has been materially increased by having the correspondence conducted in Spanish through the assistance of Dr. David Rubio, consultant in Hispanic literature.

As usual, Señor Rafael Heliódoro Valle of Tacubaya, D. F. has made various contributions of publications.

New South Wales. Five cases of New South Wales official publications assembled by the Public Library of New South Wales at Sydney to complete files were, after being unloaded from the steamship in New York City, badly damaged by fire and water. Insurance can never compensate for such losses, since the material to replace it is only infrequently to be obtained.

New Zealand. From the General Assembly Library (Parliamentary Library), Wellington, New Zealand, through the interest of W. S. Wauchop, assistant librarian: New Zealand gazette, 1859, 1860, 1862-77, 1879-88, 1890-1900; New Zealand parliamentary debates, 1864-81; Journal of the Legislative council, 1869-79; Journal of the House of representatives, (without volumes of appendixes), 1870-78, 1880, 1881.

Nicaragua. In response to a statement concerning the importance of having official publications forwarded currently to the Library of Congress, the Secretaría privada de la Presidencia de la República reported as follows: "Al mismo tiempo informo a Vd. que en esta misma fecha se dan instrucciones para que remitan a esa importante Biblioteca, con toda regularidad, las memorias de los respectivos ministerios, La Gaceta y toda clase de publicación oficial."

The following work was presented by the Legation in Washington: Argüello, Santiago: *El divino Platon*. 1934. 2 vols.

Papua. At the request of the Prime Minister's department of the Commonwealth of Australia, the following have been supplied by the Official Secretary, Port Moresby, Papua: British New Guinea gazette, 1888 (first vol.) to 1906 (with the exception of certain numbers that were out of print) and its continuation, Papua government gazette, 1906-10, 1916, and 1927 to date; Administrative and annual reports, 1886-1932/33 (with exception of 1890/91-1892/93, 1909/10, 1915/16, 1921/22); Estimates, 1922/23-1926/27; Anthropological reports, nos. 5, 9, 11-14; Geology of Papua, 1923; Review of Australian administration in Papua, 1907-20.

Paraguay. From the Legation in Washington, a copy of Colección de tratados históricos y vigentes recopiladas por Oscar Perez Uribe y Eusebio A. Lugo bajo la dirección del subsecretario de relaciones exteriores y culto, D. Ernesto Egusquiza. Volumen I. América. Asunción, 1934. 736 p.

Rumania. The Legation has transmitted three boxes of government publications furnished by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Bucharest, and a further shipment is announced.

Shanghai. From the Conseil d'administration municipale de la Concession française à Changhai: Compte-rendu de la gestion pour l'exercice, 1929-33, 5 vols.

Suriname. The Gouvernementsblad van de kolonie Suriname covering the years from 1905 to 1930 was obtained by purchase.

Uruguay. Among the publications received from the Biblioteca Nacional at Montevideo may be mentioned the following: Acevedo, Eduardo. Obras históricas. Anales históricas del Uruguay. Montevideo, 1933-34. 5 vols.

Victoria. From the Public Library of Victoria, Melbourne, copies have been received of that institution's publications: (1) Catalogue of English books and fragments, 1477-1535; (2) Batman deeds relating to the foundation of Tasmania.

FEDERAL PUBLICATIONS

There is an increasing use of the mimeograph and multilith processes for the issue of important materials. A film copy of the hearings on the codes under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which were reproduced by the Joint Committee on Materials for Research, has been acquired and may point the way to a method of preserving very bulky materials on perishable paper. The film copy includes not only the transcript of the hearings but the accompanying documents and briefs.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

The increase in accessions of State publications is partly accounted for by the development of agencies for unemployment relief and planning in almost every State. Along with the establishment of these emergency agencies, there is noticeable in the 1935 session laws the constant changing and development in State governments. In Arkansas, for instance, there have been established by legislative enactment, among other agencies, a department of public welfare, a department of State police, and a centennial commission. In many States where there is no central distributing office for State documents, these changes and developments make it increasingly difficult with our small staff to insure that at least one copy of all State publications be regularly deposited with the Library of Congress. More and more there is a demand for current State publications from Members of Congress and from the various departments of the Government.

To overcome this difficulty in providing a regular supply of State documents to the Library of Congress, some steps have been taken to arouse interest in legislative enactment. In Idaho, for instance, Senator James P. Pope was able to secure the support of State Senator Harry L. Yost and Gov. C. Ben Ross for the following measure which became a law on February 25, 1935:

IDAHO

(Chapter 43)

(S. B. No. 77)

AN ACT To facilitate a wider use of the public records of the State, by providing for an increased distribution of such records to the Library of Congress at Washington, D. C., amending sections 65-805, 1-505, 65-509, and 57-602, Idaho Code Annotated

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That 65-805, Idaho Code Annotated, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"65-805. *Distribution of session laws and journals.*—Immediately after the session laws, journals, and special and local laws are bound, the secretary of state must distribute the same as follows: (a) to each department of Government at Washington and government of this State, one copy; (b) to the Library of Congress, eight copies, and to the State library two copies*; (c) to each of the States and Territories, one copy; (d) to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to each of the justices of the supreme court of this State, one copy; (e) to each member of the legislature of the session when such laws and journals were adopted, one copy; (f) to the office of the attorney general, five additional copies. Permanent copies shall also be supplied to those offices above mentioned to whom temporary bound copies were supplied."

SEC. 2. That section 1-505, Idaho Code Annotated, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"1-505. *Distribution of reports.*—The reporter shall have no pecuniary interest in the reports, but he shall in his name, but for and on behalf and for the sole benefit of the State of Idaho, copyright each and every volume of said reports before final issue from the press. The decisions of the said supreme court shall be prepared for publication by the reporter as rapidly as possible, and as soon as a sufficient number of decisions are prepared to fill a volume, such volume shall be printed, and four hundred copies thereof delivered to the State librarian, who shall distribute them as follows: To the Librarian of Congress, * * * five copies; to the Idaho State Library, five copies; to the University of Idaho, general library, two copies; to the College of Law of the University of Idaho, six copies; to Albion Normal School and to the Lewiston Normal School, each one copy; to the library at the State penitentiary, one copy; to each county prosecuting attorney, one copy; to each probate judge, one copy; to each district judge, one copy; to each justice of supreme court, one copy; to the clerk of the supreme court, two copies to be kept in the courtroom during the sessions of court for the use of the bar; to each State and Territory in the United States, two copies, for the use of the State library thereof; to each foreign state or county, sending to this State copies of its printed court reports, two copies; to the Governor, secretary of state, State treasurer, State auditor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of reclamation and State mine inspector, each one copy; provided, that each public officer receiving a copy of any volume or volumes of said reports under the provisions of this section shall take good care of the same, and shall upon retiring from office, turn the same over to his successor in office; provided further, that copies of any volume of such reports may be again issued to any of said officers, institutions, States, or Territories upon good and sufficient proof of loss of the copies sought to be replaced, presented to the justices

of the supreme court, who may, by writing signed by a majority of the justices, direct the librarian to furnish another copy of the volume so lost, in place thereof, but no direction to furnish another copy shall be made in any case, without good and sufficient evidence showing that the officer, institution, State, or Territory sustaining such loss, sustained the same without fault or negligence."

SEC. 3. That section 65-509, Idaho Code Annotated, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"65-509. *Printing of legislative journals—Distribution.*—On the first legislative day or as soon thereafter as the speaker shall have been elected, it shall be the duty of the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives each to appoint a printing committee for his body whose duties shall be, in addition to its duties prescribed by the rules of the said bodies respectively, to immediately meet in joint session and to provide, in the same manner as for other legislative printing, for the printing of the journals of the two houses of the legislature. They shall be printed in super royal octavo form, in neat eight-point type, with at least 2,400 ems in a page, without any unnecessary leads, blank or broken lines or pages. The legislature shall fix by concurrent resolution the number of copies of the said journals to be printed daily during the sessions of the legislature in the same form as herein provided; said copies to be bound in pamphlet form without covers, and the portions of the journal of the senate shall precede the portions of the journal of the house of representatives in the pamphlets. Said pamphlets shall be placed daily, one on the desk of each senator and member of the house of representatives, and one to each head of a department of the State government, and to the Librarian of Congress; and of those remaining, forty percent shall be distributed by the members of the senate, under direction of the secretary of the senate, and sixty percent shall be distributed by the members of the house of representatives, under the direction of the clerk of the house; provided, that as rapidly as possible the usual number of sheets, not exceeding 350, for the bound and permanent copies of the said journals, shall be printed and retained for binding at such times as the indexes therefor are prepared and printed."

SEC. 4. That 57-602, Idaho Code Annotated be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

"57-602. *Distribution of reports.*—There shall be delivered to the secretary of state on or before the first day of December of the said year to be by him receipted for, at least 300 copies of each of the said reports for distribution as follows: One copy of each to the Governor; one to each head of the executive departments of the government; one of each to each member of the legislature, on the first day of the session or sooner if practicable, one to the Librarian of Congress, and the remainder to such citizens as the secretary of state may deem proper."

SEC. 5. That one copy of all other reports, pamphlets, publications, and maps hereafter made by or under authority of the State, or any of its agencies, shall be sent to the Librarian of Congress.

SEC. 6. That the above provisions of this act shall be made in recognition of benefits received through receipt at depository libraries and elsewhere in the State of Idaho of public documents of the United States under the provisions of Federal law.

Approved February 23, 1935.

In Maryland, Dr. Horace E. Flack, the executive of the department of legislative reference at Baltimore, drafted some amendments to existing State laws to provide for distribution of all State publi-

cations to certain libraries in Maryland as well as to the Library of Congress. These measures were introduced into the Maryland Legislature by Senator Coad, favorably considered by both houses, and approved by the Governor in April 1935. The text of these Maryland acts is as follows:

MARYLAND

(Chapter 34)

(Senate Bill Number 62)

AN ACT To repeal and reenact with amendments sections 77 and 80 of article 41 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1924 edition) title "Governor—Executive and administrative departments", subtitle "Executive department", subheading "State librarian", relating to the distribution of laws and public documents

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That sections 77 and 80 of article 41 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1924 edition), title "Governor—Executive and administrative departments", subtitle "Executive department", subheading "State librarian", be and the same is hereby repealed and reenacted with amendments, to read as follows:

"77. He shall have bound the laws, journals, and documents of the General Assembly and shall distribute and forward the same when bound, under direction of the governor, to the persons entitled by law to receive the same, that is to say: to the governor of the State of Maryland one copy of each; to the comptroller, treasurer, commissioner of the land office, each one copy of the laws; to the court of appeals one copy of the laws for the office of the clerk and one copy for each judge; to the Library of Congress eight copies of the laws and two copies of the journals and documents; to the Department of Legislative Reference two copies of each for the use of the Department and forty-eight copies of the laws for exchange with other states; to the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore City two copies of each; to the executive department of each state and territory of the Union one copy of the laws, documents, and journals; to the directors of the Maryland penitentiary one copy of the laws; to the mayor and city council of Baltimore two copies of the laws; to the chief judge and each of the associate judges of the supreme bench of Baltimore City one copy of the laws; to the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, the clerk of the court of common pleas, the clerk of the circuit courts of Baltimore City, the clerk of the criminal court of Baltimore, and the clerk of the Baltimore city court one copy of the laws for the use of their respective offices and three copies of the journals and documents for the inspection of the citizens; to the register of wills of Baltimore City one copy of the laws; for each judge of the orphans' court one copy of the laws and one copy for the office; one copy of the laws for each justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore; to the clerks of the circuit courts for the several counties one copy of the laws for office use and three copies of the journals and documents for the inspection of the citizens; to each of the associate judges of the several judicial circuits, except the eighth circuit, one copy of the laws; one copy of the laws, journals, and documents for each member of the general assembly; one copy for the office of the county commissioners; one copy for each judge of the orphans' court; and one copy for each justice of the peace in and for their respective counties; the said copies to be delivered by the clerks of the circuit courts and the clerks of the Baltimore city court.

"80. The Maryland reports shall be distributed by the librarian in the following manner, that is to say: To the court of appeals, two copies for the office and one for each of the judges thereof; to each of the associate judges of the circuit courts for the several counties, to the chief judge and the associate judges of the supreme bench of Baltimore City, one copy each for the use of their respective offices; to the clerks of the circuit courts for the several counties and of the city of Baltimore and the clerk of the superior court of Baltimore City, the clerk of the court of common pleas, the clerk of the Baltimore City court, and the clerk of the criminal court of Baltimore, one copy each; to the registers of wills throughout the State for the use of the registers of wills and orphans' court, one copy; to the commissioner of the land office, one copy; to the executive chamber, one copy; to the Library of Congress, five copies; to the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore City, two copies; to the general assembly, eight copies; and to the executive department of each State in the Union, one copy; to the comptroller of the treasury, the treasurer of Maryland, the department of legislative reference, and the State tax commission, one copy each; and shall transmit a copy of each of the volumes of the Maryland reports, as the same have been or shall hereafter be received, to the library of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, upon condition that the said Bar Association of the District of Columbia shall transmit to the State librarian in Annapolis the past reports of the District of Columbia and of Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and the current volumes of said District of Columbia courts as the same shall hereafter be published, and to the librarian of the Library Company of the Baltimore Bar such copies of the reports, laws, journals, and documents of the State of Maryland of which he may now have duplicates and of which he may have duplicates from time to time as new volumes are published, as can be spared from the State library, not exceeding in each case two copies of such volumes. The remainder of said reports shall be deposited in the State library."

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect June 1, 1935.
Approved April 25, 1935.

MARYLAND

(Chapter No. 150)

(Senate Bill Number 217)

AN ACT To repeal and reenact with amendments section 67 of article 41 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1924 edition), title "Governor—Executive and administrative departments", subtitle "Department of legislative reference", providing that reports and publications of the several officers, boards, institutions, and commissions of the State be transmitted to department of the legislative reference for purposes of exchange with or distribution to certain libraries and other institutions or agencies

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that section 67 of article 41 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1924 edition), title "Governor—Executive and administrative departments", subtitle "Department of legislative reference", be and it is hereby repealed and reenacted, with amendments, to read as follows:

"67. It shall be the duty of every officer, board, institution, and commission of the State, including special or temporary officers, boards, and commissions to file with the department of legislative reference two copies of every regular or special report issued by him or it, whether such report

be in printed or other form. Every officer, board, institution, and commission of the State is hereby directed to transmit to said department of legislative reference such number of copies of all reports and publications issued by him or it as the director of said department shall request, but not to exceed one hundred copies. It shall be the duty of the director of the department of legislative reference to use the copies of the reports and publications above directed to be delivered to him for exchange with or distribution to other departments, libraries, historical societies or research agencies, and at least one copy of such reports and publications shall be sent by the said director to the Library of Congress, the Maryland State Library, the Johns Hopkins University Library, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Peabody Institute of Baltimore, Maryland Historical Society, and the University of Maryland Library."

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that this act shall take effect June 1, 1935.

Approved April 29, 1935.

Similar bills were introduced in the Legislatures of Montana (house bill no. 330), New Mexico (house bill no. 74) and West Virginia (senate bill no. 287).

The distribution list of the Monthly Check-List of State Publications has been revised.

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	1933-34		1934-35	
	Main library	Conference library	Main library	Conference library
By copyright.....	1,922	-----	3,452	-----
By gift and transfer.....	704	182	816	-----
By purchase.....	8,863	546	15,292	334
Through Division of Documents.....	1,004	-----	1,069	-----
Total.....	12,493	728	20,629	334
Total accessions.....	13,221		20,963	
Total contents of Law Library.....	299,457		320,420	

Another year of varied service and fruitful accomplishment can be recorded in the annals of the Law Library. As far as accessions are concerned, the total number, viz, 20,963 volumes, is the largest in its history. Increases are shown particularly in accessions through copyright and purchase, both these having almost doubled during the fiscal year.

During the past fiscal year the annual appropriation was devoted approximately in equal parts to Anglo-American law and foreign law. Each year since the appropriation was raised from \$3,000 to \$50,000, a systematic budget has been prepared, arranged according to countries and branches of the law, subject, of course, to change according to circumstances and the conditions of the market.

The efforts devoted during the past few years to framing and carrying out a constructive program of improvement in our foreign legal collections have produced some very tangible results. Some of the most urgent needs in the field of the post-war European material having been satisfied, it was possible in the systematic program of the past year to direct our attention to countries and subjects hitherto neglected. The Scandinavian countries and certain countries of the Balkan Peninsula and of Latin America should be mentioned in this connection. Considerable attention was devoted also to the subjects of philosophy of law and jurisprudence.

EARLY AMERICAN STATUTES

A few gaps in the Law Library's collection of colonial, territorial, and early State laws were filled during the year by the purchase of original documents or photostat copies. Probably the most notable among the early colonial statutes acquired are the following:

The Book of the general Laws of the inhabitants of the jurisdiction of New-Plimouth . . . Published by the authority of the General Court for that jurisdiction, held at Plimouth, the sixth of June, Anno Dom. 1671. Cambridge, Printed by Samuel Green, 1672. (Early Samuel Green imprints have become exceedingly rare.)

Federal Constitution of the United States of America, agreed upon in Convention of the States in 1787 . . . 3rd ed. London, J. Debrett, 1795. (The first and second editions of the Constitution as printed by Debrett in London are also in the Library of Congress.)

Two additional sets of Hening's Statutes of Virginia in 13 volumes were also acquired. These volumes are much in demand not only by students of early Virginia law, but also by students of history and genealogy.

Indiana University School of Law recently furnished the Law Library with a photostat copy of the Indiana Militia Act of 1808.

Because the early legislatures of several Western States have, in formulating their body of law, borrowed heavily from the California statutes and codes, the following items acquired during the past year possess especial significance for the National Law Library:

Revised Laws of the state of California, in three codes: political, civil and penal. Penal Code. Sacramento, D. W. Gelwicks, 1870.

Parts of the Codes that take effect prior to Jan. 1st, 1873. Sacramento, T. A. Springer, state printer, 1872.

TRIALS

The Law Library's excellent collection of trials has been enhanced in value by several important purchases during the year. From the standpoint of popular interest the acquisition of the twelve-volume record, with briefs and supplemental briefs, of the Hauptmann trial warrants first mention; two sets of the complete printed record on appeal having been acquired.

Another New Jersey case, of interest to students of the Revolutionary War period, was obtained by the Law Library within the past few months. It is the trial of Col. Cosmo Gordon, of His Majesty's Foot Guards, for "neglect of duty" at the Battle of Springfield, N. J., in June 1780.

The transcript and briefs of the San Francisco graft cases (Schmitz and Ruef) were also acquired last year. It was in the prosecution of these cases that the name of Senator Hiram Warren Johnson first gained national prominence.

ENGLISH STATUTES AND REPORTS

During the past year the Law Library, by taking advantage of a generous offer from a sister institution, was able to enlarge its collection of early English session laws. The Harvard law librarian, Mr. Eldon R. James, proffered from duplicates in the Harvard collection several original imprints of statutes enacted under the Tudors. Among the items thus purchased were the following:

- 3 Henry VIII. Tho. Berthelet, M. D. LIV.
(Beale lists copies in British Museum, Harvard and Columbia libraries.)
- 3-7 Henry VIII, Tho. Berthelet.
(Beale locates copies in British Museum, Harvard and Columbia libraries.)
- 21 Henry VIII.
- 23 Henry VIII. London. Thomas Berthelet [1532?]
- 25 Henry VIII. Londini, M. D. LXII.
(Beale locates copies in Harvard, Columbia and British Museum libraries.)
- 28 Henry VIII.
(Beale locates copies in Harvard, Columbia and British Museum libraries.)
- 32 Henry VIII. Londini, ex aedibus Thomae Bertheleti, M. D. XL.
(Beale lists copies in two libraries only—Harvard and British Museum.)
- 33 Henry VIII. Londini, ex officina Thomae Bertheleti, M. D. XLII.
(Copies located at Harvard and British Museum only, according to Beale.)
- 34-35 Henry VIII. London, Thomas Berthelet.
(Copies located at Harvard and Columbia according to Beale.)
- 37 Henry VIII. London, Thomas Powell.
(Beale lists copies at Harvard and British Museum only.)
- 1 Edward VI. Londini, in aedibus Richardi Graftoni. M. D. xlviii.
(Beale lists five other copies, all, except the copies at Harvard, in the possession of British libraries.)
- 1 Mary. Londini, in aedibus Iohannis Cawodi, (1554).
(Four copies located by Beale.)
- 2-3 Philip and Mary. Londini in aedibus Iohannis Cavvodi, M. D. LV.
(According to Beale, Harvard has the only copies of this imprint, there being no copy even in the British Museum.)
- 4-5 Philip and Mary. Londini, in aedibus Iohannis Cawodi, M. D. LVIII.
(Harvard has copies of this edition, according to Beale.)

Among the scarce English reports acquired during the past year should be listed the following items:

- Plowden, E., *Les Commentaries ou Reports*. 2 vols. in 1. London, R. Tottell. 1588, 84.
- Bellewe, R., *Les Ans du Roy Richard le Second*. London, Robert Robinson, 1585.
- Cases in Law and Equity, with the opinions of Eminent Counsel Thereon. Selected from the Papers of a Barrister at Law lately deceased.* London, W. Strahan and M. Woodfall, 1776.

While the Law Library has taken advantage of seldom-recurring offers to augment its collection of early English statutes and reports, it has not neglected opportunities to improve its facilities for the

lawyer primarily interested in British law of today. During the year another complete set of *English Reports: Full Reprint* was purchased. These two sets furnish the lawyer with all English decisions from *Magna Carta* to date except for the *Year Books* and collateral reports.

BELGIUM

In accordance with our policy of filling the gaps in the collections of foreign original sources we acquired during the past year:

- Recueil des lois et arrêtés royaux de Belgique. Verzameling der wetten en koninklijke besluiten van België. 1830-80, 1885-1922, 1924, 1927. 90 vols. Title varies. (With this acquisition of the Belgian session laws, for which we were searching for some time, our set is complete.)*
- Journal des Juges de paix, de leurs suppléants, des officiers du ministère public et des greffiers . . . 1.—(42) année; Oct. 1892-1933. Bruxelles, 1892-1933. 42 vols. in 40.*

CHINA

Among the important Chinese legal publications which were acquired during the past year are the following:

- Kung-Shang fa kuei chi lan. Nanking, 1930. (Vol. 1—Copyright Law. Regulations of the Ministry of Labor and Commerce.)*
- Kuangsi sheng hsien-hsing fa-kuei. Kuangsi Secretariat, 1934. 2 vols. (Laws and ordinances of Kuangsi Province.)*
- Nei-chêng fa-kuei hui-pien. 1931-34. 2 vols. (Regulations of the Ministry of the Interior.)*
- Nung Kuang fa-kuei hui-k'an. Nanking, 1929-30. 2 vols. (Regulations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining.)*
- Tsêngting K'ao-Shih-yüan fa-kuei hui-k'an. (Rev. ed.) Nanking, 1934. (Regulations of the Examination Yüan.)*

FRANCE

Among the early sources of French law, the Law Library acquired the work by the Count de Beugnot (1797-1865): *Essai sur les institutions de saint Louis*, Paris, 1821. This monograph which started the noted academic career of the author obtained the award of the *Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres*.

One of the early treatises on the fundamentals of French law is that of C. Pocquet de Livonnière (1652-1726): *Regles du droit françois*, Paris, 1768. This compendium, which originally appeared in 1730, is less his work than that of his eldest son, who was professor of law at the University of Angers; the father did no more than outline the plan while the son did most of the work. The edition acquired is considered the most ample and the best.

The Law Library also acquired the following collection of source material on benefices covering one of the most important periods in the relations between France and Rome:

Les Decisions des matieres beneficiales, tant ciuiles que criminelles, iugées aux Parlements de France. Recueillis par Me. Iean Rochette, Aduocat. Reueuës, et augmentée de plusieurs Arrests de la Cour de Parlement, par Me. Robert le Iay, Aduocat en ladite Cour. Paris, R. Roccollet, 1623.

GERMANY

During the year a check list was prepared for the different editions of the *Sachsenspiegel*, affording information in relation to texts, glossae, the different parts of the *Landrecht*, *Lehnrecht*, *Weichbild*, etc. The collection of the Law Library was deficient in editions of the *Sachsenspiegel*; therefore some acquisitions were made, among them the following:

Sachsenspiegel auff's new fleissig corrigirt añ Texten, Glossen, Allegaten. auch mit Vermehrung des emendirten Repertorij und vieler neuen nützlichen Additionen. Leipzig, Nicolaus Wolrab, M. D. XLV. (Edited by Wolfgang Loss.)

Das gantze Sechsisch Landrecht mit Text vnd Gloss in eine richtige Ordnung gebracht durch Doctor Melchior Klingen von Steinaw . . . Doch mit dieser Erklerunge, das er den Stenden, die das Sechsisch Recht gebrauchen, nicht genugsam, sondern der Alte Sachssenspiegel sonderlich Doctor Christoff Zobels, welche: wol erklert, dabey sein mus, wie in Epistola dedicatoria erhebliche vnd gnugsame vrsachen angezeigt werden sollen. Leipzig, M. D. L. xxvij.

Professor Kling attempted to eliminate the confusion of earlier editions, to bring texts and glossae into correct order, to systematize civil and criminal matters, and to divide actions *in rem* and *in personam*.

The Law Library acquired also the *Lehnrecht* part of the *Sachsenspiegel* edited by the Leipzig professor, Christoph Zobel, whose editions, beginning with that of 1537, dominated the XVIIth century. Although later critical treatment of the texts found Prof. Zobel's editions inferior, they are of importance not only as representing definite versions of the text, but also as illustrative of contemporaneous German law and procedure on account of the adaptations and modifications introduced by him.

Sächsisch Lehenrecht vnnnd Weichbilt auff's new vbersehen mit Summarijs, schönen neuen Additionibus vnd Concordantien . . . Leipzig, Anno M. D. lxxxix.

Magdeburgisch Weichbildt auff's new hinwider vbersehen vnd nach den warhafften alten Exemplaren vnd Texten mit fleis corrigiret . . . Beneben etlichen Vrteln darinn mancherley fälle so in teglichem gebrauch gehalten werden begriffen . . . Leipzig, M. D. lxxxix.

Remissorivm oder Register vber den Sachsenspiegel, Lehenrecht, vnnnd Weichbildt jetzt auff's new besichtiget, corrigiret, geendert vnd gemehret. Alles so in den dreyen büchern im text vnd glossen begrieffen inhaltende vnd zu finden gar nützlich. Leipzig, M. D. lxxxvij. Colophon: M. D. lxxxix.

The following collection of German and Latin versions of the texts of German legal sources was acquired:

Teutsches Corpus juris, publici & privati, oder codex diplomaticus. Der teutschen Staats- Lehen- Burger- und peinlichen Rechten und Gewohnheiten, wie auch process-ordnungen . . . In 2 theil abgetheilt davon der erstere Theil in dem alten Sachsen und Schwabenspiegel/weichbild/und Lehenrechten . . . der zweyte Theil aber in dem alten Allemannischen Recht . . . bestehet . . . collectore Jo. Stephano Burgermeistero. Ulm, 1717.

The German versions of this collection follow Prof. Christoph Zobel, reproducing early and recent glossae in German and Latin; the Latin versions follow Goldast.

ITALY

There is a rich variety of sources of Italian law for the period preceding the formation of the United Kingdom of Italy in 1861. Toward the end of the eighteenth century Italy was divided into a large number of provinces, duchies, kingdoms and city states, some of them independent, others dominated by Austria. Each of these political entities, as well as the Holy See, had jurisdiction throughout its own territory, thus producing a legal sectionalism. Later the Napoleonic wars brought Italy for nearly 20 years under French domination (1796-1814) and partly under the Code of Napoleon. The collections of these sectional laws and of the laws issued under French occupation are important, as in them certain provisions may be found which contributed largely to the formation of the law of modern Italy. They are also scarce, as they were printed in a period of war and many copies were later destroyed as a result of the change in the political structure.

During the past year the Law Library was fortunate in acquiring a number of such collections, filling some of the more serious lacunae among the publications pertaining to this period. Three of these concern the period of the so-called Cisalpine Republic created by the French in northern Italy on July 7, 1797, out of the Transpadane and Cispadane Republics which came into being at the beginning of the French occupation of that part of Italy. Although the Cisalpine Republic was declared independent it was actually governed by the French. The coronation of Napoleon at Milan as king of Italy in May 1805 put an end to its existence. The French domination of central Italy and the Papal State is represented by a fourth item. The titles are as follows:

Napoleonic period (Cisalpine Republic)

Raccolta di tutte le leggi, ossia di tutti i proclami, editti ed avvisi stati pubblicati dopo l'istallazione della Repubblica Cisalpina dalle autorità costituite ne' dipartimenti dell'Olonia, e del Pò. Cremona [1797?-98?]
5 vols.

Collezione di proclami, avvisi, editti, ordini, ec., sì civile che militari pubblicati dal giorno 13. Pratile anno VIII (2. Giugno 1800) in avanti,

Napoleonic period (Cisalpine Republic)—Continued.

epoca memorabile del fausto ingresso fatto in Milano dalle vittoriose armate Francesi. Milano [1800-1802?] 10 vols.

Raccolta delle leggi, proclami, ordini ed avvisi pubblicati in Milano. . . Milano, [1800-1802?] 3 vols.

Napoleonic period (Roman Republic)

Collezione di carte pubbliche, proclami, editti, ragionamenti ed altre produzioni tendenti a consolidare la rigenerata repubblica Romana. Roma, 1798-[99] 5 vols.

The Treaty of Vienna of July 5, 1814, which put an end to the French expansion under Napoleon, restored the Papal States as well as the other regional units, increasing their dependence upon Austria. This disintegration of power in Italy lasted until 1861, when the formation of the modern United Kingdom of Italy began. The following collections pertaining to this period were acquired:

Papal States

Collezione di pubbliche disposizione emanate in seguito del moto proprio di N. S. Papa Pio Settimo in data de' 6. Luglio 1816. sulla organizzazione dell' amministrazione pubblica. Roma, 1816-1822. 5 vols.

Modena

Collezione generale delle leggi costituzioni, editti, proclami, ecc. per gli Stati Estensi (with an introductory volume having the title: Leggi, proclami, avvisi e disposizioni del governo provvisorio degli Stati Estensi) Modena, 1814-59. 37 vols. in 16.

The above collection comprises laws and decrees of the Austrian military authorities, those issued by the provisional government which exercised power in the name of Francesco V, Duke of Modena, as well as those issued by the latter.

Tuscany

Leggi del Gran-ducato della Toscana pubblicate dal 27. d'Aprile 1814 [a tutto dicembre 1840] per ordine di tempi. [Firenze] 1814-40. 27 vols.

A collection of laws of Tuscany chronologically arranged.

Repertorio del dritto patrio Toscano vigente ossia spoglio alfabetico e letterale delle piu interessanti disposizioni legislative veglianti nel granducato in materie tanto civili che amministrative con la sommaria indicazione delle statistica delle diverse comunita della Toscana. Edizione seconda. Firenze, 1836-62. 25 vols. in 9.

A compilation of laws arranged alphabetically by subjects and comprising some of the regulations going as far back as 1550. It contains, besides the laws, numerous records of pacts and treaties between Tuscany and other countries, viz., Russia, Sweden, Great Britain, Austria, etc.

Lombardy

Raccolta degli atti ufficiali dei proclami ec. emanati e pubblicati in Milano dalle diverse autorità durante L'I. R. Governo Militare dal 6 Agosto 1848 . . . [al 30 Giugno 1852]. Milano. [1849?-52?] 7 vols. in 8. Title varies.

A collection from the period of Austrian rule following the revolution of 1848.

One of the first steps toward the unification of Italy under the constitutional rule of the King of Sardinia, Vittorio Emanuele II,

i. e., the coming of the Marches under his scepter, is represented in the following collection:

Raccolta ufficiale degli atti del r. commissario generale straordinario nelle provincie delle Marche. Ancona, 1860-61. 4 parts in 1 vol.

JAPAN

The purchases relating to Japan were confined primarily to contemporary legal works. They number 88 titles in 343 volumes, the outstanding items being:

Hôritsu-gaku jiten. (Law Dictionary edited by Professors G. Suchiro and K. Tanaka. It is an exhaustive law cyclopedia in 5 volumes. The first two volumes are already published, and the remaining volumes will be completed by the end of 1936.)

Ofuregaki Kanpo (1641-43) shusei. (Collection of ordinances of the Kanpo era edited by S. Takayanigi and R. Ishii.)

Ofuregaki Hôreki (1644-60) shusei. (Collection of ordinances of the Hôreki era edited by S. Takayanigi and R. Ishii.)

Hôseishi no kenkyû. (Studies in the historical development of law by Shûko Miura. 2 vols.)

Idzu shichito kyukan sozei ho. (Old methods of taxation in the seven islands of Idzu. Mimeographed edition limited to 50 copies.)

Okinawa hôsei-shi. (Historical study of law in Okinawa. Mimeographed edition limited to 50 copies.)

LATIN AMERICA

As far as the Latin American countries are concerned the principal difficulty has been in finding the material, especially the legal publications relating to the States and Provinces. Printed in limited numbers, on low-grade sulphide paper, the editions of the laws of these States become unobtainable very soon after publication. Political disturbances and even natural disasters, such as the earthquake in Nicaragua and the hurricane in Santo Domingo, contribute to the scarcity of this material. Special efforts were made during the past year to obtain the material still lacking. An extensive correspondence was carried on with the governors and other prominent officials of the Mexican States, which resulted in a number of gifts consisting of codes, individual laws and similar source material. Moreover, our collections pertaining to other Latin American countries were examined for the purpose of ascertaining their lacunae. The lists of desiderata were then circulated among the dealers in those countries and as a result various offers were received and important acquisitions made. Full advantage having been taken of this opportunity, the Law Library holdings were augmented by more than 600 volumes for Mexico (including the States of Puebla, Vera Cruz, Tlaxcala, Michoacan and Tabasco), over 260 volumes for Brazil, about 100 each for Peru and Colombia, 60

for Venezuela, and 173 for Argentina. The total additions to the Latin American collection during the past year amount to more than 1,200 volumes; some of the items wanted are still in process of acquisition and further results of this undertaking may be expected in the near future.

LUXEMBURG

Mémorial du Grand Duché de Luxembourg. Memorial des Grossherzogthums Luxemburg. 1820-1918 (seven years missing). 86 vols.

POLAND

The great number of Polish legal sources prior to the partition of the country in the eighteenth century makes it necessary to acquire publications which, though covering limited fields, are needed to supplement general compilations. The so-called *Volumina Legum* (acquired previously and described in the annual report of 1933), is the most complete code of statutory law of Poland, yet it does not go beyond 1780 and does not include the laws passed by the last congresses of Poland, which convened in 1782, 1784, 1786, and 1788-92. During the past year we were fortunate in acquiring items containing the laws adopted by the congresses of 1784 and 1786:

Konstytucje Seymu wolnego ordynaryinego grodzieskiego szescioniedzielnego roku panskiego MDCCLXXXIV. dnia 4. miesiaca pazdziernika odprawiajacego się. W Grodnie, w drukarni Jego Krolewskiej Mosci, 1784. Wood-cut of coat-of-arms on title page. Contemporary binding.

Konstytucje Seymu wolnego ordynaryinego warszawskiego szescio-niedzielnego roku panskiego MDCCLXXXVI. dnia 2. miesiaca pazdziernika odprawiajacego się. W Warszawie 1786, w drukarni J. K. Mci i Rzplitey u XX. Scholalarum Piarum. Wood-cut coat-of-arms on title page. Contemporary binding.

Like many other cities of Europe at that time, some of the cities of Poland, prior to its partition, were autonomous political entities, and had complete jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases. Their legal status and the scope of their autonomy were similar to those of the German free cities, especially Lübeck and Magdeburg. Hence, the body of laws used by them was called *prawo Magdeburgskie*. It developed from the *Sachsenspiegel* and *Weichbild* (*ius municipale*), the medieval German codes of customary law, and especially under the influence of that of the city of Magdeburg. To this were added the privileges granted to the cities by the Polish kings. The so-called "law of Magdeburg" included, therefore, both customary and statutory laws.

Bartłomiej Groicki (1519-1599) was the outstanding Polish writer who compiled a series of text books in Polish, explaining the general principles of Magdeburg law as applied to Polish cities. His

writings were very successful and some of them had as many as six editions in five decades. His collected works were published in 1619, 1629, 1760 (*cf.* Kutrzeba, *S. Historia źródeł dawnego prawa polskiego*, Lwow, [1927] Vol. II, p. 278-283). We acquired this year the 1629 edition of his works which comprises the following items:

- Tytuły prawa maydebrskiego, do porządku y do artykułow, pierwey po polsku wydanych. W sprawách tego czásu nawiecey klopotnych, z tegoż prawá máydeburskiego przydáne. W Krakowie, w drukárni Fránciszká Cezárego, 1629.
- Regestr do porządku y do artykułow prawá máydeburskiego y cesárskiego. W Krakowie, w drukárni Fránciszká Cezárego, 1629.
- Artykuły prawa maydebrskiego, ktore zowią Speculum Saxonum. Z lácínskiego ięzyká ná polski przełożene y znouw drukowane. Roku Páń: 1629. W Krakowie, w drukárni Fránciszká Cezárego, 1629.
- Vstawa płacey v. sądow w práwie maydebrskim: ták przed burmistrzem á ráycámi, iáko przed woytem, nowo wczyniona. W Krakowie, w drukárni Fránciszká Cezárego, 1629.
- Ten postepok wybran jest z praw cesárskich, ktory Károlus V. Cesarz, kazał wydác po wszystkich swoich páństwiech, ktorým się náuká daie. . . W Krakowie, w drukárni Fránciszká Cezárego, 1629.

RUSSIA

Russia's present condition leads scholars also to a study of her past, and numerous inquiries along this line are addressed to the Law Library, as one of the largest repositories of Russian legal material outside of Russia. Therefore opportunities for the purchase of old material, mostly at very moderate prices, have been taken advantage of. The Law Library has been comparatively deficient in Russian legal treatises, especially monographs, though they are of distinct interest for jurisprudence in general. Since the time of the judicial reform of 1864, there have been among Russian scholars a number of outstanding jurists. Their treatment of general problems of law and government is often characterized by originality of thought and has received international recognition. About 800 volumes of Russian treatises were added during the past year to the Russian legal collection.

Prior to the eighteenth century Russia's contact with western Europe was sporadic, and her legal system, being little affected by western European juridical doctrines, was somewhat original. The legal material pertaining to this system is of value not only to the student of Russian law but also to those interested in comparative law. A rare and important collection of original material, consisting of 46 manuscript scrolls of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was acquired during the past year. These scrolls are narrow strips of paper, with an average width of 6 inches. Some of

them are quite long, the longest measuring 87 feet. Such strips, fashioned into scrolls, were used in Russia in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries for records in certain legal and administrative matters, such as petitions to the Czar, papers pertaining to judicial procedure (complaints, briefs, records of testimony, etc.), and various matters of a transient nature. This kind of writing is known in Russian paleography as "stolbtsy", as distinguished from the writings kept in book form. The scrolls were never used for records of a more permanent nature, which is the reason for their rarity. Written carelessly, often on small pieces of inferior paper and pasted together with starch, they quickly deteriorated. Of the 46 scrolls in our collection, 32 bear dates ranging from 1628 to 1699. The remainder, with the exception of one dated 1719, are also to be attributed to the seventeenth century, if one may judge by the contents and the type of lettering.

The collection acquired comprises 12 scrolls with records of land tenure cases; 15 scrolls with petitions to the Czar in administrative and judicial matters, the scroll 87 feet long containing 42 documents; 4 pertain to administrative affairs of Siberia, 3 deal with taxes and tax collection, 2 authorize the erection of new churches; and 11 scrolls include documents relating to various judicial matters. The remaining scrolls contain miscellaneous documents among which are the following: A contract establishing personal servitude; (kabala); testimony given under torture in a criminal case; report of the governor concerning a fugitive serf; complaint in a criminal case.

Apart from the subject matter, the documents are extremely interesting as specimens of calligraphy, representing a rich variety of beautiful writing in the so-called "skoropis", i. e. shorthand of the seventeenth century.

To the same period belongs another item acquired by the Law Library. It is a manuscript copy with various additions and amendments of the Code of 1649 of the Czar Alexei Michailovitch, which remained in force down to the nineteenth century. Judging by their subject matter and the variations in the writing, these notes have been accumulating throughout nearly a whole century. A German translation of this code was also acquired:

Allgemeines Russisches Land-Recht wie solches auf Befehl Ihr. Czaar. Majest. Alexei Michailowicz zusammen getragen worden . . . aus dem Russischen ins Teutsche übersetzt nebst einer Vorrede Burcard Gotthelff Struvens. Dantzig, 1723.

To our collection of books printed with the new type introduced by Peter the Great for the printing of non-ecclesiastic books (see Annual Report for 1931), some items were added. They bear the

book plates of the Library of the Holy Synod of the Russian Church. The simplified lettering introduced by Peter the Great to replace the ornamental Slavonic script is still in use, with very slight modifications. Russian bibliophiles, therefore, are greatly interested in early printings with this type, namely, those from the year 1708, when the first book was printed, down to the death of Peter the Great in 1725. They are known as books of "Petrian printing." P. Pekarskii compiled a complete bibliography of the Petrian books (*Opisanie slaviano-russkikh knig i tipografii 1698-1725 godov. Sanktpeterburg, 1862*). The Law Library acquired the following items of this period:

Schoonebeck, Adrian, *Istoria o ordinakh ili chinakh voinskikh . . . Avtora Adriana Shkhonbeka. Chast' pervaya. Prevedena s frantsuzskago iazyka . . .* [Moskva, 1710]

Kopii ego tsarskago velichestva ukazov. Publikovannykh ot 1714 goda, s Marta 17 dnâ. Po nyneshnëi 1719 god. [Sankt Peterburg, 1719] (Collection of ukases promulgated from March 17, 1714 to March 28, 1719).

Pekarskii says (no. 409) that 1,200 copies of this collection have been printed. The index of our copy consists of one page instead of the four indicated by Pekarskii.

Ustav o voiskakh morskikh, i o ikh arsenalakh, Lîudovika Chetvertago nadesât', korolâ frantsuzskogo inavarskago. V Sankt'piterburkhë, 1715 Goda. Noîabrâ v den'. (Russian translation of the French Naval Code). Pekarskii, 302.

The naval regulations of the Russian fleet created by Peter the Great were based on those of the naval powers of the time. This translation of the French Naval Code was used in drafting the Russian naval regulations. The copy of the Law Library is a proof copy with corrections in manuscript.

Vypiska iz morskago ustava. napechatasâ poveleniem tsarskago velichestva v Sanktpeterburgskoi Tipografii 1720 godu Noîabrâ v 5 den'. (Extract from the naval regulations).

Pekarskii (443) lists only 5 copies, two of which contain only 81 pages, while our copy is complete with 91. These extracts were printed for the purpose of instruction as is stated on the verso of the title page.

Kniga ustav voinskii o dolzhnosti generalov, felt'marchalov, i vsego generaliteita i protchikh chinov, kotorye pri voiskë nadlezhat byt', i o . . . povedeniâkh, chto kazhdomu chinit' dolzhno. V Sankt'piterburkhë lieta Gospodnâ 1717, dekabrâ v 15 den'. (Military Code).

Three editions were printed during the same year (Pekarskii, 21, 345, 350); this is the third edition. The Code was compiled by Peter the Great himself, and in the manifesto, which forms the preamble, he deals with the importance of the regular army and its history in Russia. Although it was a military code, its penal provisions were used also by civilian courts as a subsidiary source of criminal law.

Another rare item among the Russian accessions is the collection of the ukases of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, issued in 1729.

It is a manuscript volume in the script of the early eighteenth century, with the signature of Elizabeth appended to each of the 28 ukases. They relate to the administration of her court and private domain prior to her ascendancy to the throne; so far as we know, they have never been published.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

The gaps in our collections of current Scandinavian material were practically filled during the past year by the acquisition of about 150 volumes on Swedish, 150 on Norwegian, and 100 on Danish law. If the acquisitions of the previous year also be taken into account, the total during the last 2 years may be estimated at about 800 volumes. Along with the current material some outstanding items of early date were purchased.

The early Scandinavian law was customary, and was passed down from generation to generation orally. At the beginning of the annual assembly of the free men of a province (*ting*, *landsting* in Sweden, *lagting* in Norway) the "law-men", who were versed in old traditions, recited the customary laws in the form of verses known as *lagsaga* (old Swedish: *laghsgha*—law poems). From these laws there developed the first written codes of customary law, known usually by the name of the province of their origin.

The Law Library acquired a facsimile reproduction in lithography of a manuscript kept in the Royal Library in Stockholm, written about 1290, the *Ostgötalagen*, i. e., the provincial law book of eastern Götaland. It is stated in the preface that, while the *Västergötland* law book is the earliest, this copy of the *Ostgötalagen* is the most beautiful of the ancient Swedish legal manuscripts. The reproduction has no title page.

The provinces, especially those of Sweden (*landskaper*), were practically independent and rival states up to the fifteenth century, and their codes, *landskapslagar*, were compilations of local customs. The common conviction of the people was the source of their binding force rather than the royal authority, which merely provided for the compilation.

In addition to the codes of customary laws there were the statutes and ordinances (*balkar*, *författningar*, *gårdsrätt*) issued by the kings, who also made attempts to unify and codify the various laws and thus create a body of national law (*landslag*). Moreover, some of the cities, and especially Wisby on Gotland Island, a member of the Hanseatic League, developed their own municipal law, *stadslag*, or burgher rights, *bjärköarätt*.

These three sources of Scandinavian law, the provincial law (*landskapslagar*), the national royal statutes (*landslag*), and the law of municipalities (*stadslag*), competed for supremacy up to the latter part of the seventeenth century in Denmark and Norway and up to the early part of the eighteenth century in Sweden, when an extensive unification and codification of law took place by the authority of the kings, who had succeeded in establishing their power. These codes are the *Kong Christian den Femtis Danske lov* of 1683, the almost identi-

cal Kong Christian den Femtis Norske lov of 1688, and the Swerikes Rikes lag of 1734, which is still in force in some parts of the country.

Although compiled mostly in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the early codes were not printed in Sweden prior to the seventeenth century, the first legal book having been printed in 1607. Some codes appeared separately, others in compilations prepared by order of the king, or as part of a series. Four such compilations were printed in Sweden during the seventeenth century, viz, in 1643, 1650, 1666, and 1676-88, each containing different laws. The two latest, which are the most complete, were acquired this year.

Sverikes rikets lagh-böcker, som äre, landz lagh, stadz lagh, Uplandz lagh, Wästgötha lagh, Östgötha lagh, Söderman & Wästmannas och Helsing lagh . . . Tryckt i Stockholm hoos Ignatium Meurer anno 1666. 8 vols. in 1.

Under this general title a number of provincial codes were published, each having separate pagination and title page. The dates vary slightly. This is the first edition of Södermannalagen (1666) and Wästmannalagen (1666). The general title page corresponds to that described by Joh. Rudbeck (Svensk lagbibliografi för tiden före 1734 års lag, Stockholm, 1915). Swerikes rikets lands-lag, som af riketsens råd blef öfversedd och förbättrat: och af k. Christofer . . . årom efter C. B. 1442, stadfäst: så och af meninge Swerikes rikets ständer samtyckt, gillat och wedertagen, efter . . . Carls then Nijondes . . . nådige befalning, åhr 1608, af trycket utgången. Nu å nyo andra gången med anmärckningar uplagd. Stockholm, J. H. Werner, 1726.

This edition, compiled by Abrahamsson, is especially mentioned by Beauchet (*Loi de Vestgothie*, Paris, 1894, p. 114) on account of the notes of the compiler.

The provincial laws did not lose their significance with the promulgation of the Swedish Code of 1734, but remained as a subsidiary source applicable in default of a provision of the code directly bearing on the case. Besides, some branches of the law were purposely omitted in the compilation of the 1734 code, being reserved for special regulation. There is a nineteenth century edition of the early Scandinavian codes by C. J. Schlyter (*Corpus iuris Sueo-Gotorum antiqui*, Lund-Stockholm, 1827-77, 13 vols.), which follows existing manuscripts, but the seventeenth century printed editions contain variations in text. The following collections of provincial and municipal laws were acquired:

Björkåa rätten, thet år: then äldsta stadslag i Sweriges rjke, först brukat i Björkåa många hundrade Åhr sedan. Men af Byrger Järl sedermera något tilökt åhr 1254, och Stockholms stad gifwen . . . Tryckte i Stockholm, åhr 1687. Aff Henrick Keyser.

The Björkåarätt is a general code of city laws; the city of its origin is unknown. It was compiled in the thirteenth century, was the law in force in the city of Stockholm and formed, together with the code of Wisby (see *infra*), the source of municipal law of Sweden.

Wisby stadz lag på Gotland, såsom then i forna tijder giord, och sedan af swenske konungar och regenter, . . . , stadgat, förbättrat och stadfast år. Stockholm, H. Keyser, [1688].

This is the first edition of the law of Wisby on the island of Gotland (Rudbeck, *op. cit.*, No. 34). It was not reprinted until the nineteenth century. It is the only authentic collection of the laws of this city. The code of maritime law which was published in 1505, in Copenhagen, although known as Hoegste Water-recht tho Wisby, has no connection with that city. The "Wisby stadz lag" has only one chapter on maritime law, which is devoted primarily to the water police (*cf.* Beauchet, *op. cit.*, p. 123).

Dahle laghen, then i forna tijder hafwer brukat warit öfwer alla Dalarna och them som in om Dala råmårken bodde . . . Stockholm, J. G. Eberdt, 1676. (Edited by J. Hadorph)

Following the opinion of the early historians of Swedish law (Stiernhöök, Joh. O., *De Jure Sveonum et Gothorum vetusto*, Holmiae, 1672), Hadorph pronounced this code to be that of the province of Dalarna (Dalecarlia). Schlyter later advanced the opinion that it was merely an older version of Västmannalagen, i. e. the code of Västmanland; his opinion was accepted by Beauchet and Bergin, but recent scholars are more inclined to uphold the Stiernhöök hypothesis (*cf.* Nordisk familjebok, 3rd ed., vol. 5, p. 342; Beauchet, *op. cit.*, p. 53; Bergin, A., *The Law of the Westgoths*, Rock Island, 1906, p. 13, No. 6-7).

Gothlandz-laghen på gammal göthiska, med en historisk berättelse wid ändan, huruledes Gothland först år vpfunnit och besatt, så och under Swea rijke ifrån hedna werld altijd lydte och sin skatt giordt. . . . Stockholm, H. Keyser, 1687.

This is the only early edition of the laws of the island of Gotland (Rudbeck, no. 32, also fig. 34). It was reprinted in the nineteenth century by Schlyter in the collection noted *supra*.

Legum W. Gothicarum in Svonía liber, quem e gothico in latinum convertit Johannes Loccenius, uberioribus notis ac animadversionibus illustravit Carolus Lundius, edidit autem Olavus Rudbeckius. Upsalis [169-].

This is the first Latin edition of the Västgöotalag, oldest of the ancient Scandinavian codes (*see* Rudbeck no. 36).

Jus vetus Uplandicum, quod Birgerus Magni filius, Svionum Gothorumque rex, a: o Chr. M ce xcv. recognovit, et e svionico in latinum transtulit Johannes Loccenius . . . illustravit Carolus Lundius, ac edidit Olavus Rudbeckius. Upsalis, 1700.

This is the only Latin edition of the laws of Uppland corresponding to the description by Rudbeck (*op. cit.*, no. 37). The Swedish edition of 1666 was acquired in the collection *Sverikes rikets lagh-böcker*.

Then gamla Skåne lagh, som i forna tijder hafwer brukat warit, och nu aff ett gammalt pergamentz ms.^{to} to med flit vthskrifwin, medh nyare codicibus jem্পnförd och förbättrat . . . Stockholm, J. G. Eberdt, 1676.

This is the first Swedish edition of the laws of this province which was a possession of Denmark until 1658. The code was printed in Copenhagen in Danish in 1505 and in Latin in 1540.

A collection supplementary to the Swedish Code of 1734 was also acquired.

Samling utaf Kongl. bref, stadgar och förordningar &c. angående Sweriges rikets commerce, politie och oeconomie uti gemen ifrån år 1523. in til närvarande tid . . . Giord af And. Anton von Stiernman, Stockholm, 1747-75, 6 vols.

A compilation of ordinances omitted from the general code of 1734 because they were subject to change or abrogation according to circumstances. They were termed "economic and political regulations" and contained special regulations governing trade, commerce, forestry, harbors, weights and measures, the post, practice of medicine, and privileges of individuals and public corporations (cf. Hertzberg, E., *Scandinavia, in A General Survey of Events, etc. in Continental legal history*, Boston, 1912, p. 562).

SPAIN

Among the important sources of Spanish law acquired during the past year are the 10th edition of the *Fuero Real*, the fundamental legal compilation of feudal Spain; compilations relating to certain provinces; and a collection of material relating to the Senate at Granada. Titles of these items are as follows:

- El Fuero Real de España diligentemente hecho por el noble Rey Don Alonso IX: glosado por . . . Alonso Díaz de Montalvo. Asimismo por un sabio doctor de la Universidad de Salamanca adicionado, y concordado con las siete Partidas, y Leyes del Reyno . . . Madrid, 1781. 2 vols. Appended to vol. I is: Las Leyes del Estilo, y declaraciones sobre las leyes del Fuero.*
- Nueva Recopilación de los fveros, priuilegios, buenos vsos y costumbres, leyes y ordenes de la . . . prouincia de Guipuzcoa. Tolosa, Bernardo de Vgarte, 1696. (Engraved title-page.)*
- El Fuero Privilegios, Franquezas, y Libertades de los Cavalleros hijos dalgo de el . . . Señorío de Vizcaya confirmados por el Rey D. Carlos tercero . . . y por los señores Reyes sus Predecesores. Bilbao, 1762. (Engraved title-page.)*
- Novarum decisionum sacri regii senatus granatensis regni Castellae, pars prima [secunda] auctore D^o D. Joanne Baptista Larrea . . . Editio postrema prioribus emendatior. Lugduni, M.DCCXIX.*

CANON LAW

Among the canon law sources acquired during the past year is the following:

Bibliotheca iuris canonici veteris in dvos tomos distribvta qvorvm vnvs canonvm ecclesiasticorvm codices antiqvos, tum Graecos, tum Latinos complectitur . . . Ex antiquis codicibus MSS. Bibliothecae Christophori Ivstelli . . . Opera et studio Gulielmi Voelli . . . et Henrici Ivstelli . . . Lutetiae Parisiorum, apud Ludovicum Billaine, 1661. 2 vols.

This work contains: the *Codex canonum ecclesiasticorum* of Denys le Petit, the *Nomocanon* of Photius, with the commentaries of Balsamon, and other compilations of the ancient laws of both the Western and Eastern Churches.

FEUDAL LAW

The deficiencies of our collection of feudal law treatises are considerable. Therefore, in the lists circulated among the dealers, a number of important items were included. Among those located and already received in the Library are the following:

Ferrarius, Johannes, *Montanus*. In vsvs fevdorvm. Collectanea quodammodo methodica, Tyronibus in iuris disciplina versantibus non inutilia . . . Eiusdem in titulum Codicis Iustiniani, de iure emphyteutico succincta & dilucida enarratio. Lvgdvni, apvd Seb. Gryphivm, 1555.

The author, one of the noted theorists of law at that time, was originally professor and rector of the University of Wittenberg; in 1523, on account of religious controversies, he moved to Marburg as professor of law and eventually became rector at that University.

Another work acquired is the popular treatise of the Wittenberg professor, Gaspar Heinrich Horn (1657-1718) :

Horn, Caspar Heinrich. Casparis Henrici Hornii Jurisprudentia Feudalis Longobardo-Teutonica aucta variis accessionibus . . . Editio quarta . . . Wittebergae, MDCCXXIX.

Boissieu, Denis Salvaing de. Traité de l'usage des fiefs et autres droits seigneuriaux . . . Grenoble, 1668.

Berthelot du Ferrier. Traité de la connoissance des droits et des domaines du Roy, et de ceux des Seigneurs Particuliers qui relevent mediatement ou immediatement de Sa Majesté . . . par M. Berthelot du Ferrier. Paris, MDCCXXIX.

Very rare. No other copy could be located in the libraries of the United States through the Union Catalog.

PERIODICALS AND SERIALS

During the past year there has been marked increase in our activity in the field of legal periodicals and serials. The service has been perfected and future improvements planned for the purpose of facilitating research and lightening the task of the Law Library staff in handling inquiries. One of the improvements which is in process of accomplishment is the consolidation of entries for all serials into one file, a system which has been adopted in all modern law libraries. In addition a tentative record of serials arranged by countries has been made available; the intention is to complete it and thus increase both its current usefulness and bibliographical value.

A file, as yet small in size, of subject references to articles in current legal periodicals, has been instituted as an aid in responding to requests for information on questions of current interest from Members of Congress, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and officials in the Government departments. Though the number of subjects is continually increased, the file is still unequal to the demands made upon it.

During the past year the segregation of all rare and otherwise valuable legal periodicals was accomplished. All the necessary cross references in relation to these periodicals have been made, both for files and shelves. The newspaper collection of the Law Library, numbering some 550 volumes, has been collated. One hundred and fifty unbound newspapers were completed and sent to the bindery. In the binding of serials much progress has been made, more than

1,700 volumes having been sent to the bindery. Much material, however, still remains to be bound.

The checking of the serial file has been completed and missing numbers ordered. The checking of bibliographies, notably the Union List of Serials and the Union List of Foreign Government Documents, has made it possible to add to our collection of serials approximately 150 new titles.

Among the more important recent foreign periodicals received are the following:

Argentina

Jurídicas y Sociales. Vol. 1, No. 1, Mayo, 1933— Buenos Aires, 1933—

This "Revista Universitaria" contains articles of a general nature with the purpose of the intellectual interchange of ideas between the "maestro", the professional, and the student. It carries also sections on legislation and decisions, each divided into national, provincial, or foreign groups, a bibliography, and review of reviews covering European as well as South American countries.

Boletín del Comité de Abogados de los Bancos de la Capital Federal. Vol. 1, No. 1— Buenos Aires, 1934—

This substantial publication, appearing several times a year, contains banking legislation and court decisions as well as articles of general information.

Austria

Österreichische Blätter für gewerblichen Rechtsschutz. Jahrg. 1, Heft 1— ; Jan. 1933— Wien, 1933—

This organ of the Verband Österreichischer Patentanwälte of Vienna was a gift to the Library and a most welcome addition to its collection of foreign society material.

Brazil

Revista de jurisprudencia brasileira . . . v. 1— ; Set., 1928— Rio de Janeiro [1928—

The twenty-three bound volumes received cover the period from September 1928 to June, 1934, and continuations are received currently. This comprehensive set includes federal legislation and decisions of the supreme, federal and state courts.

Italy

Il Foro Toscano. Anno 1-4; 1926-1929. Padova, 1926-1929.

Il Foro delle nuove provincie . . . Anno 1-8; Luglio 1922-Sett. Dic. 1929.

This united with Il Foro veneto to form Il Foro delle Venezie.

Il Foro delle Venezie . . . Anno 1— ; Gen. Feb. 1930— Padova, 1930— 27½ cm. monthly (irregular).

Formed by the union of Il Foro veneto and Il Foro delle nuove provincie.

La Palestra del diritto Scientifico-giuridico-forense. Perugia-Roma. 56 cm. L. C. has volumes 2-9, 1926-1933, bound in 1 volume.

This Italian periodical, more general in its nature, lacks only volume 1, to make the Library set complete, as continuations are being received currently.

Sweden

Svensk juristtidning . . . 1.- årg; 1916- Stockholm [1916-

Includes, also, "Register . . . 1916-1920" and "Register . . . 1921-1925". This contribution to the collection brings the sets of Scandinavian periodicals up to date.

Arkiv för patent- mönster- och varumärkesskydd . . . 1.-7. årg.; 1919-25. Uppsala[etc.] 1919-27. 7 vols. No more published.

Germany

Archiv für urheber- film- und theaterrecht . . . 1.- bd. Berlin, J. Springer, 1928- 23½ cm. 6 no. a year.

JURISPRUDENCE

As mentioned in the annual report of 1934, the collections of the Law Library have been developed in the past on the practical rather than the theoretical side. A new program for systematic expansion was outlined in that report, the object being to reach and maintain a balanced collection of both theoretical and practical interest. During the past year much has been accomplished toward the realization of this program. A number of bibliographies and lists of desiderata were compiled for the purpose of ascertaining and remedying the deficiencies of the collection, especially in the field of jurisprudence. The work advanced so well that a number of desiderata thus selected have already been acquired, while a considerable number are in process of acquisition. In general, the results so far obtained through the program of systematic development have been excellent, and the data collected have been used in such a way as to assist other libraries, as well as to insure their cooperation in the systematic upbuilding of the collections of the Law Library.

A selection of more than 5,000 items of desiderata was made from these various lists. Following the practice of the Division of Accessions, the items selected were separated into Latin, German, French, and Italian lists; these the Division of Accessions circulated among dealers and the Division of Documents among the library exchanges of Europe. In this manner, in spite of the very limited circulation of the lists among dealers, a very satisfactory result has been obtained; an impressive number of items were located, and the best and most reasonable in price were acquired or are in process of acquisition. On account of the favorable conditions of the market and the fact that the lists were circulated so as to avoid the creation of an artificial demand, and in spite of the decrease in value of the dollar, important early items were acquired at prices far below the ones they should have commanded on the basis of scarcity and importance.

A number of considerations drawn from past experience with the lists of desiderata suggested that early Spanish publications be treated with special care and that, on account of the comparatively high prices of these items, only rigidly selected acquisitions be made. Therefore this field was covered by means of a combined list of original legal sources and treatises, showing the items to be found in the libraries of the United States and the particular editions in which these items are available. This arrangement not only permits the selection of the most important items, but also affords the opportunity of preference being accorded to those items, of which no copies are available in the libraries of the United States. The list has been completed and, as soon as mimeographed copies are available, it is to be circulated among the most important libraries and dealers in this country and abroad with a view to acquisition of these works by exchange and purchase. This will afford an opportunity for an adequate test of the possibilities of cooperation and exchange between the important libraries of Europe and America. A very limited test of this method of acquisition was made by the Division of Documents during the past year with surprisingly satisfactory results. The circulation of such lists among the libraries of this country permits a more systematic cooperation; with united efforts an adequate collection covering all branches of the law may be made available in their combined resources, and important researches may be furthered through interlibrary loans.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A reference list has been prepared as well as a list of desiderata of juridical bibliographies and histories of juridical literature required not only for the completion of the collection, but also for use in the preparation of additional lists. The German school of the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century has been of special interest. It had its origin at the University of Halle and represented a combination of history, jurisprudence and philology. We have planned to add to our collection the most important works of this school, which began with Georg Schubart (1650-1701) and included: Burkhard Gotthelf Struve (1671-1738); Christian Gottlieb Buder (1673-1763); Gottlieb Stolle (1673-1744); Jacob Friedrich Ludovici (1671-1723); Georg Beyer (1665-1714); Adam Friedr. Glafey (1692-1753); Joh. Franz Buddeus (1667-1729); Daniel Nettelbladt (1719-91); Gottlob August Jenichen (1709-59); Christian Friedr. Georg Meister (1718-82); Johann Jakob Moser (1701-85); Johann St. Pütter (1725-1807); Karl Ferdi-

nand Hommel (1722-81), etc. A number of items have been located and among them the following have already been received:

Ménage, Gilles. *Juris civilis amoenitates ad Ludovicum Nublæum . . . in quibus plurimae jurisconsultorum leges et veterum auctorum loci notantur, illustrantur & emendantur. Editio quarta, prioribus longè auctior et emendatior. Franequerae, 1700.*

First published at Paris in 1664, this work consists of "elegant" dissertations on juridical literature and ancient jurisconsults.

Another work in this field which the Law Library acquired and which deserves mention here is that by the noted Spanish jurisconsult:

Mayans y Siscar, Gregorio. *Ad triginta jurisconsultorum omnia fragmenta quae exstant in juris civilis corpore commentarii . . . Genevae, 1764. 2 vols.*

Among the bibliographical works acquired are two of the works of the founder of the positivistic school on public law, Johann Jakob Moser (1701-85), and the earliest outstanding representative of the Göttingen school, Johann Stephan Puetter (1725-1807).

Moser, Johann Jakob. *Bibliotheca juris publici S. R. german. imperii . . . Stuttgart, 1729-34. 3 parts in one vol.*

— *Lexicon derer jetztlebenden rechts-gelehrten in und um Teutschland . . . 2. aufl. Züllichau, 1739.*

Puetter, Johann Stephan. *Litteratur des teutschen Staatsrechts. Goettingen, 1776-83. 3 vols.*

A continuation by J. L. Klüber, was published at Erlangen, 1791.

Westphal, Ernst Christian. *Systematische Anleitung zur Kenntniss der besten Buecher in der Rechtsgelehrtheit, und in den damit verbundenen Wissenschaften. Leipzig, 1791.*

The edition acquired is the third, revised and augmented by Johann Sigmund Gruber. The work reflects the views of the Wolfian school of jurisprudence.

The juridical literary movement which started at the University of Halle produced works of ever increasing reliability and usefulness, among them those of August Friedrich Schott (1744-92), Christoph Weidlich (1713-94), Johann Friedrich Jugler (1714-91), Johann Wilhelm Bernh. von Hymmen (1725-87), etc. Some of the bibliographical works of these authors are in process of acquisition.

GLOSSATORS AND COMMENTATORS

The systematic development of the Law Library requires an adequate collection of the various editions of the different parts of the *Corpus Juris Civilis*. The selection of items for acquisition should be based upon such considerations as textual variations, glossae, commentaries, and jurists reproduced. As a basis for selection a reference list of various editions of the different parts of the *Corpus* has been prepared, furnishing all information available concerning the following: 199 editions of complete sets of the *Corpus*, 589 editions of

the Institutes, 100 editions of the Digestum vetus, 107 editions of the Infortiatum, 102 editions of the Digestum novum, 20 editions of the complete Digest, 105 editions of the Codex, 102 editions of the Volumen, 18 editions of the complete Codex and 25 editions of the Novelles.

There has also been prepared a reference list of glossators and commentators with information concerning their works, in manuscript or published form, and their leading characteristics. The information provided by these lists makes it possible to exercise careful discrimination in the selection of items and greater economy in their acquisition.

EARLY CANONISTS

To provide for the orderly development of our collection on canon law the preparation of a similar list of the various editions of the different parts of the Corpus Juris Canonici has been undertaken. A reference list of the canonists from the twelfth to the close of the fifteenth century, with their most important works, has already been prepared. The collection of canon law is being developed on the basis of the information in these two lists and is intended to reflect in a modest but adequate manner all permanently important aspects of the development of canon law: original sources, important canonists, methodology, conceptions of the social structure in general and the ecclesiastical in particular.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY FRENCH SCHOOL

Among the important works representative of sixteenth century French jurisprudence we acquired the following:

Brisson, Barnabé. *B. Brissonii selectarum ex iure ciuili antiquitatum, libri IIII. Eiusdem: Ad legem Iuliam de adulteriis, liber singularis.—De solutionibus et liberationibus, libri tres.* Lugduni, 1558.

Brisson (1531-1591), occupied important public offices and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the great French jurists of that epoch. His works, though primarily practical in tendency, attained international reputation. (*cf.* Savigny: I, 313; II, 117ff.)

In connection with the critical and historical exegesis that characterized the French school of Romanists of the sixteenth century, and the unfavorable criticism made of later compilations of Roman and canon law in comparison with the classical Roman jurisprudence, the Law Library acquired an apologetic dissertation written by the advocate of Besançon and canon of Tournay.

Chifflet, Jean. *Apologetica dissertatio de iuris utriusque architectis, Iustiniano, Triboniano, Gratiano et s. Raymundo. . . .* Antverpiae, 1651.

Among the acquisitions of the Law Library of works of French jurists of this epoch is a copy of the most important work by the professor at the University of Toulouse:

Coras, Jean de. *Miscellaneorum juris civilis Libri septem . . . Coloniae Agripinae, 1590.*

This work by Jean de Coras (1513-1572), which enjoyed the greatest reputation, went through several editions (*cf.* Haubold: *Inst. litt.*, p. 60).

SEVENTENTH CENTURY DUTCH SCHOOL

In the field of historical and critical exegesis of the sources and school of the *elegant* Romanists, the Law Library has acquired two works of great interest. The first by the professor at the Universities of Nimwegen, Utrecht and Leyden:

Noodt, Gerhard. *Probabilium juris civilis libri quatuor, quibus accedunt de jurisdictione et imperio libri duo et ad legem Aquiliam liber singularis. Lugd. Batav., 1691.*

This is the first edition of the complete work in four books. Originally it appeared: lib. I., Lugd. Bat. 1674; lib. II and III., Lugd. Batav. 1679. The edition acquired by the Law Library is complete and is considered the best. (*cf.* Jugler: II, 365-83).

The second of these two works is that which combines the philosophy of the *elegant* Dutch school and Grotius' natural law doctrine, the monographs of—

Reinhold, Bernhard Heinrich. *Opuscula juridica ad huc rariora. Lugd. Batav., 1755.* Edited by Jo. Frid. Jugler after the death of the author.

GERMAN HUMANISTS

The German humanistic tendency in jurisprudence, which originated under the influence and grew as a continuation and perfection of the Dutch school, outgrew the elegance of the latter. While again fundamentally philological, the tendency in Germany was also "antiquarian-historical" as well as in some respects methodological. The systematic list of desiderata for this period includes works by the following: Laurenz Andreas Hamberger (1690-1718), Polykarp Leyser (1690-1728), Christfried Wächtler (1652-1732), Gottlieb Kortte (Cortius) (1698-1731), Johann Heinrich Mylius (1710-33), Joh. Friedrich Hombergk zu Vach (1673-1748), Christian Gottfried Hoffmann (1692-1735), Everhard Otto (1685-1756), Johann Salomo Brunquell (1693-1735), Johann Gottlieb Heineccius (1681-1741), etc. A number of items have already been acquired.

GERMAN HISTORICAL SCHOOL

The humanistic tendency of jurisprudence was gradually moving toward an emphasis on the historical element. Contemporaneous views facilitated this emphasis to the point that it finally culmi-

nated into a historical doctrine of law. The rise of historical studies at the University of Göttingen played an important part in this development and the historical tendency in jurisprudence which began with the so-called Göttingen school of jurists, culminated in the historical doctrine of Savigny. The systematic list of desiderata covering this phase in the development of the theoretical conceptions of law includes among others: Joh. St. Pütter (1725-1807), Joh. Heinrich Christian von Selchow (1732-95), W. A. Rudloff (1747-1823), Wilhelm Gottlieb Tafinger (b. 1760), Eberhard Habernikkel (1730-89), Carl Christoph Hofacker (1749-93), Friedrich Carl von Moser (1723-98), Gustav Hugo (1764-1844), Friedrich Carl von Savigny (1779-1861), Georg Friedrich Puchta (1798-1846). A number of items of this period have already been acquired.

INSTITUTES OF JURISPRUDENCE

The early works intended as compendia of the fundamental principles of law, followed the model of the Institutes of Justinian and consisted primarily of expositions, interpretations, annotations, and adaptations of that work. Therefore a collection representative of the development of jurisprudence and of its conceptions, its methodological development and perfection, requires the acquisition of the most important works in this class of juridical literature.

Of the acquisitions in this field the following may be mentioned:

Murner, Thomas. *Instituten ein warer Ursprung und Fundament des Keiserlichen Rechtes*. [Basel, 1520]

— *Utriusque juris tituli et regulae*. Basileae, 1520.

The two works are in one volume. The first, which appeared originally in 1519, is a German version of the Institutes. The second, which has the form of a Repertorium, appeared originally in 1518. (*cf.* Stintzing: I, 72, 83, 170, 642.)

Lagus, Conrad. *Methodica Juris utriusque traditio . . .* Lugduni, 1562.

This treatise originally appeared in Frankfurt in 1543, published from students' note-books against the will of Lagus, who came out in 1544 with a "protestatio" in connection with it. Nevertheless, the work was well received and was given high praise; it went through at least ten editions before the close of the XVIIth century. It is the most complete of the early compendia, containing not only a discussion of the fundamental principles of jurisprudence, but also a philosophy of law—the first discussion of this sort in the compendia of German jurists of that epoch.

Wesenbeck, Matthaeus. . . . *Commentarius in Institutionum iuris libros IIII . . .* Witebergae, 1609.

This work appeared originally in Basel in 1569 (*cf.* Stintzing: I, 351-66.)
Fina, Giovanni Donato. *Enchiridion conclusionum et regularum utriusque iuris, cum suis Ampliationibus, et Limitationibus, diuisum in quinque libros . . .* Francofurti, 1574.

One of the important jurists of the period of the Reformation in Germany, who was raised in the family of Luther and was later professor of the Institutes at the University of Wittenberg, is Johann

Schneidewein [Oinotomus] (1519-68). The Law Library acquired his compendium on the Institutes:

Schneidewein, Johann. . . . In quatuor Institutionum Imperialium D. Iustiani libros Commentarii . . . cum multis libellorum et actuum judicialium formis, atque juris Saxonici consensu et antinomia, editi. Primum à Matth. Wesenbecio, deinde à P. Brederodio, postremò omnium a Dionysio Gothofredo . . . recogniti, illustrati, & singularibus novisque annotationibus adaucti. Argentorati, 1624.

This work, which the author left slightly incomplete, was first published in 1573, by Wesenbeck, who completed its unfinished part. Schneidewein studied jurisprudence under Hier. Schurpf, Melchior Kling and others. His doctrine was formulated mainly under the influence of Melanchthon. This commentary represents a transition between the old analytical and new synthetic methods, to a certain degree unifying both. His treatment of natural law is elaborate and in some points deviates from the doctrine of Melanchthon. (*cf.* Stintzing: I, 309 ff.)

Pacio, Giulio. Isagogicorum in Institutiones imperiales libri IV, in Digesta seu Pandectas libri L, in Codicem libri XII, in Decretales libri V ad . . . Petrum Boccavdivm . . . Lugduni, 1606.

This is the first edition. The author was a native of Vicenza, and was successively professor at the universities of Geneva, Heidelberg, Sedan, Montpellier, Padua and Valencia. The work begins with a general discussion of justice. (*cf.* Jugler: II, 250-269; Stintzing: I, 390 ff.)

Schotanus, Bernardus. . . . Examen juridicæ, quo fundamenta Jurisprudentiæ secundum seriem Digestorum, subjectis suis locis titulis codicis, explicantur . . . Amstelodami, 1662.

Gundling, Nicolaus Hieronymus. . . . Gründlicher Discours über die Institutiones D. Justiniani . . . 3. vermehrte und verbesserte aufl. welcher der text der Institutionum beygefüget . . . Franckfurt am Mayn, 1739.

Gundling possessed an extensive background in philosophy, history and law; he was not less talented than his famous colleagues at the University of Halle, Thomasius, the two Stryk, Ludewig, J. H. Böhmer, and Christian Wolff, but, although influential, he was unable to establish a school in the treatment of jurisprudence. His compendia on natural law and the law of nations went through many editions. (*cf.* Nettelbladt: Hall, Beitr. 2, 404; Pütter: Lit. I, 332ff; II, 254, 274, 359; III, 54).

PANDECTS

Among the early works which treated the fundamental principles of law on the basis of the Pandects, the Law Library acquired the work of the professor at the University of Franeker:

Westenberg, Johann Ortwin. . . . Principia juris secundum ordinem Digestorum seu Pandectarum in usum auditorum vulgata. Editio tertia auctior et emendatior. Lugduni Batavorum, 1745.

Wissenback, Johann Jakob. . . . In Extremum Pandectarum Titulum, De Diversis Regulis Juris antiqui, Exercitationes Cathedrariæ. Franekeræ, 1651.

This is the first edition and the only one published during the lifetime of the author. The work originated in his academic activities and consists of disputations in which a number of respondents are represented.

Another important acquisition in this field consists of the lectures of the professor at the University of Tübingen:

Lauterback, Wolfgang Adam. *Collegium theoretico-practicum ad Pandectas. Tubingae, 1713-15.* (cf. Jugler: III, 83-105)

Pérez, Antonio. . . . *Commentarius in quinque et viginti Digestorum libros. Amstelodami, apud Elzevirium, 1669.*

Among the outstanding Pandectists of the seventeenth century was Samuel Stryk (1640-1710), professor at the Universities of Wittenberg and Halle, who played an important part in the theoretical legal controversies of the epoch. A number of famous German jurists studied under him. The Law Library acquired his disputations covering the whole field of the Digest, in which many German jurists are represented as respondents.

Stryk, Samuel. . . . *Specimen usus moderni Pandectarum ad libros V priores in Academia francofurtana publicis disputationibus exhibitum. Editio V. revisa et emendata. Halae Magd., 1717. Continuatio . . . a libro VI. usque ad XII. . . . Editio IV. revisa et emendata. Halae Magd., 1717. Continuatio altera . . . a libro XIII. usque ad XXII. . . . Editio quarta. Halae Magd., 1722. Continuatio tertia . . . a libro XXIII. usque ad XXXVIII. Opus posthumum, editum a . . . Jo. Samuele Strykio, JC. Editio III. revisa et emendata. Halae Magd., 1717. Continuatio quarta . . . a libro XXXIX. usque ad finem. Opus posthumum editum . . . a . . . Jo Samuele Strykio, JC. Editio III, revisa et emendata. Halae Magd., 1717.*

INSTITUTES OF CANON LAW

The following works have been acquired:

Lancelotti, Giovanni Paolo. *Institutiones Iuris canonici quibus Ius Pontificium singulari methodo libri quatuor comprehenditur. Lovanii, 1578.*

This work, the first edition of which appeared in 1563, is a compendium of canon law modeled on the Institutes of Justinian. It is systematic in form, and therefore became one of the most widely used compendia in this field, its scheme of arrangement being retained by subsequent writers. The work obtained the approval of the Curia and was inserted in many editions of the *Corpus Juris Canonici*. Among the numerous editions there are many with annotations by outstanding canonists. (cf. Schulte: III, I, 451ff.)

— . . . *Institutiones Iuris canonici, cum notis variorum . . . detegentibus, in usum auditorii Thomasi. Partes IV . . . Praemissa sunt: 1. Casp. Ziegleri dissertatio de origine et incrementis juris canonici.—2. Lancelotti commentarium juris canonici.—3. Dedicatio operis.—4. Prooemium Lancelotti ad studiosos cum notis Ziegleri . . . Halae Magdeburgicae, 1715-1717 (4 vols. in 2).*

In the field of the relation between the ecclesiastic and secular authorities, and public ecclesiastic law, may be mentioned:

Marca, Pierre de. *Dissertationum de concordia sacerdotii et imperii, seu de libertatibus ecclesiae gallicanae libri octo . . . Paris, 1704.*

This work appeared originally in 1641. Marca had composed it, by request of the King of France, in reply to the work of Hersent (*Optatus Gallus de cavendo schismate*). Being named bishop of Couserans (1642) and meeting

with resistance on the part of Rome, he submitted his treatise to censorship. In 1663, after Marca's death, his friend Baluzius issued a new edition which restored the suppressed passages of the original work; this edition was placed on the Index in 1664. The edition acquired is considered the best.

Boehmer, Georg Ludwig. . . . *Principia Ivris Canonici speciatim ivris ecclesiastici pbllici et privati quod per Germaniam obtinet. Editio sexta emendatio.* Gottingae, 1791.

LIBERALIZED CANON LAW

The growing rationalistic tendency in the social field, which exercised increasing influence on protestant theology, was felt also among Catholics, giving rise to a liberalistic tendency in canon law. While methodologically the new canon law departed to a certain extent from the traditional scholastic mode of treatment, the doctrine was subject to Thomasian, Wolffian and other influences, and introduced modifications in the traditional Roman viewpoint. The systematic list of desiderata covers this phase in the development of canon law. Among others, the works of the following canonists have been included: Eusebius Amort (1692-1775); Gregor Zallwein (1712-66); Franz Xaver Zech (1692-1768); Corbinian Gärtner (1751-1824); Johann Caspar Barthel (1697-1771); Georg Christoph Neller (1709-83); Johann Nikolaus von Hontheim [Justin Febronius] (1701-90) [opponents of Febronianism: Ballerini, Zaccaria, and Mamachi]; Philipp Hedderich (1744-1808); Benedikt Oberhauser (1719-86); Johann Baptist von Horix (1730-92); Philipp Anton Schmidt (1734-1805); Paul Joseph von Riegger (1705-75); Franz Stephan Rautenstrauch (1734-85); Karl Anton von Martini (1726-1800); Joseph Valentin Eybel (1741-1805); Joseph Johann Nepomuk Pehem (1740-99); Joseph Anton Stephan von Riegger (1742-95); Johann David Michaelis (1717-91); Peter Anton von Frank (1746-1818). A number of items relating to this period have been located, and some are already in process of acquisition.

PRACTICAL JURISPRUDENCE

Among the works written primarily for practical purposes and reflecting contemporaneous legal practice, judicial procedure, etc., the following were acquired:

Maranta, Roberto. *Praxis, sive de ordine Jvdiciorvm tractatvs . . . qui vulgò Specvlvm avrevm et lymen advocatorvm nuncupatur. Additionibus . . . Petri Follerii à S. Severino, innumeris locis locupletatus & adauctus . . . Coloniae Agrippinae, 1606.*

Appeared originally at Lyon, 1540.

Damhouder, Joost. *Praxis Rervm civilivm . . . illustrata modo et aucta annotationibus . . . Nicolai Thvldaeni . . . Antverpiae, 1617.*

Gail, Andreas. *Practicarum observationum, tam ad processum judicarium, praesertim imperialis camerae, quam causarum decisiones pertinentium, libri*

duo . . . Editio postrema correctior, ex ultima recognitione Gualteri Gymnici . . . Coloniae Agrippinae, 1690.

This work went through numerous editions, the first published at Cologne in 1578.

Menochius, Jacobus. . . De arbitrariis iudicium quaestionibus et causis libri duo . . . Francofurti a. M. 1576.

Hunnius, Helferich Ulrich. De iurisdictione tractatus . . . Giessae, 1916.

Bachoff von Echt, Reiner. Tractatus de actionibus. Francofurti, 1623.

Luca, Giovanni Battista de, *cardinal*. Estilo legal. Obra escrita en italiano . . . Traducida al castellano por . . . Diego Perez Mozún. Madrid, 1784.

Puetter, Johann Stephan. Anleitung zur juristischen Praxi. Göttingen, 1753-59. 2 vols.

Malblanc, Julius Friedrich. . . Doctrina de Iureiurando e genuinis legum et antiquitatis fontibus illustrata. Norimbergae, 1781.

LAW OF NATIONS

In addition to the treatises on the law of nature and the law of nations in general, mentioned elsewhere, the Law Library acquired the following works on international law:

Moser, Johann Jakob. Deutsches auswärtiges Staatsrecht. Frankfurt, 1772.

This work established the positivistic-juridical school of international law by rejecting the rationalistic conception and affirming the consensus of nations as the source of the law of nations (*cf.* Puetter: *Litt.*, I, 408 ff.; Mohl: II, 401 ff.)

Voet, Joannes. De iure militari liber singularis; in quo plurimae ad militiam, militumque iura pertinentes controversiae juxta leges, gentium mores, et rerum judicatarum exempla sunt definitae, Editio tertia, priore auctior et emendatior. Bruxellis, 1728.

This work has been one of the widely used treatises on the laws of war (*cf.* Jugler: II, 340-55).

Peck, Pierre. Commentarii in tit. Dig. et Cod. ad rem nauticam pertinentes; quibus accedunt notae et circa rem navalem observationes A. Vinnii; item Jus navale Rhodiorum graec.-lat. Lugd. Batav., 1647.

Peck studied at the University of Louvain under the renowned Mudäus. The work acquired appeared originally in 1556.

Leickher, Georg Jakob. Domini maritimi brevis et accurata descriptio. Dresdae, 1683.

The work is one of the series of dissertations written in connection with the seventeenth century controversy concerning the dominion of the seas, which began with Grotius' epoch-making assertion of the freedom of navigation.

PUBLIC LAW AND GOVERNMENT

The following works on public law and government were acquired:

Bodin, Jean. Les six livres de la république . . . Lyon, 1579.

The first French edition of this work appeared in 1576, and the first Latin version in 1584. There are numerous later editions and abridgments. With the transition from the medieval to the modern political structure, Bodin's doctrine of sovereignty became the accepted foundation of the modern state.

Achenwall, Gottfried. *Die Staatsklugheit nach ihren ersten Grundsätzen.* Göttingen, 1761.

This is the first edition; the work went rapidly through a number of editions and in 1779 had already reached the fourth. Achenwall's works on the theory of law, government, and the law of nations enjoyed considerable popularity. His outstanding contribution in the social field is his establishing of statistics as a special discipline. (cf. Mohl: I, 332, III, 648; Bluntschli: *Gesch.*, 426ff.)

Puetter, Johann Stephan. . . . *Institutiones iuris publici germanici.* Editio V . . . Göttingæ, 1792.

This work originally appeared in 1770.

— *Beytraege zum teutschen Staats- und Fuersten-rechte.* Goettingen, 1777-79. 2 vols.

— *Erörterungen und Beyspiele des teutschen Staats- und Fuerstenrechts.* Bd. I-II. Goettingen, 1793-94. (cf. Mohl: II, 425ff; Bluntschli: *Gesch.* 402).

Among the important works reflecting the early nineteenth century German idealistic tendencies in the theory of state and government, the Law Library acquired the work of the professor of the universities of Wittenberg and Heidelberg:

Zachariae von Lingenthal, Karl Salomo. *Vierzig Bücher vom Staate . . .* Heidelberg, 1839-43. 7 vols.

This work appeared originally in 1820-32; the edition acquired is the second.

PHILOSOPHY AND THEORY OF LAW

In the preparation of the lists of desiderata for the systematic development of the collection of jurisprudence of the Law Library, special attention was paid to the different phases in the development of the philosophy and theory of law. The lists covered the following divisions of the subject: 1) the period of the Reformation; 2) Grotius and the Grotian influence in secularization of the philosophy of law; 3) Pufendorf and the rationalization of the philosophy of law; 4) Thomasiaus and the distinction drawn between law and morality; 5) Leibniz-Wolffian school and the triumph of rationalism; 6) Kant and the idealistic philosophy of law.

1. *Reformation.*—The influence of the reformation was expressed methodologically in the Aristotelian and Ramistic tendencies; the philosophy of law was under the influence of Christian ethics and especially the doctrine of Melancthon. The systematic list of desiderata of the Law Library covered this period in its different aspects and included its outstanding representatives; among them were the following: Petrus Ramus (1515-72); Johannes Sturm (1507-89); Cornelius Martini (1567-1621); Jacob Martini (1570-1649); Jacob Schegk (1511-87); Joh. Heinrich Alstedt (1588-1638); Rudolf Goclenius (1547-1628); Philipp Melancthon (1497-1560); Johannes Oldendorp (1480-1561); Nicolaus Hemming (1513-1600); Benedict Winkler (1579-1648); Johann Isermann (Ferrarius

Montanus) (1485-1558); Joachim Stephani (1577-1623); Mathias Stephani (1570-1646); Johann Apel (1486-1536); Conrad Lagus (d.1546); Joh. Thomas Freigius (1543-83); Melchior Kling (1504-71); Johann Schneidewein (1519-68); Leonardus Lessius (1554-1623); Balth. Meissner (1587-1626).

In addition to the works of Conrad Lagus (d. 1546) and Johann Schneidewein (1519-68) noted *supra*, which also belong here, two works of the renowned professor at the universities of Greifswald, Rostock, Frankfurt, Cologne, Marburg were acquired:

Oldendorp, Johann. *Collatio iuris civilis et canonici*. Coloniae, Cymnicus, 1541 [1st ed.]

— *De iure et acqutate forensis disputatio, sec. quam civilis disciplina, cum in scholis, tum in iudiciis recte tractari potest*. Coloniae, Cymnicus, 1541, [1st ed.].

2. *Secularization*.—The systematic lists of desiderata covered this period in its most important aspects. A reference list of all the editions of Grotius' *De iure belli et pacis* was prepared, with full descriptive notes. The lists covered also the Grotian influence on the theory of law as exemplified by Joannes a Felde (d. 1668); Johannes Scheffer (1687-1745); Theodor Graswinkel (1600-1666); Johann Heinr. Boecler (1611-72); Ulrich Obrecht (1646-1701); G. A. Struve (1619-92); Caspar Ziegler (1621-90); David Mevius (1609-70); Johann Georg von Kulpis (1652-98), etc. A number of works of this period have been located and are in process of acquisition.

3. *Rationalization*.—The tendency toward rationalization in the social field in general and in the field of law in particular originated under the influence of the advancing achievements of the exact sciences, and expressed itself in the application of the mathematical method to these fields and the rejection of traditional authorities. The lists of desiderata cover this phase by the works of its most important representatives. Beginning with the professor at the University of Jena, Erhard Weigel (1625-99), who was one of the first in Germany to attempt the systematic application of the mathematical method in the social field, the movement culminated in his pupil, Samuel Pufendorf (1632-94), who developed these ideas into a system and thus gave the tendency definite form. The following are some of the authors listed as representative of the viewpoints involved in this movement: Martin Schoock (1614-69); Philipp A. Oldenburger (d. 1678); Hippolytus a Lapide [Bogislav Philipp von Chemnitz] (1605-78); Hermann Conring (1606-81); Pierre Gassendi (1592-1655); David Mevius (1609-70); Samuel Rachel (1628-91); Caspar Ziegler (1621-90); Jacob Thomasius (1622-84); Valentin Alberti (1635-97); Veit Ludwig von Seckendorf (1626-92); Nicolaus Beckmann (fl. 1662); Josua Schwartz (1632-1709); Valentin Vel-

theim (1645-1700); Gottlieb Gerh. Titius (1661-1714); Karl Schar-schmidt (1645-1717; Andr. Ad. Hochstetter (1668-1717); Joh. Fr. Willh. Pagenstecher (1686-1746); Joh. Joachim Zentgraf (1643-1707); Samuel Strimesius (1648-1730). A number of works of this epoch have been located. Among those already acquired the following work may be mentioned:

Mascov, Gottfried. *Quaestiones selectae juris naturae et gentium inter Grotium et Pufendorfium controversae*. Lipsiae, 1748.

4. *Law, morality, and religion*.—Another important phase in the development of the philosophy of law is the tendency to further rationalization, the emancipation of law from theology, the distinction between law and morality and between the fundamental doctrines of theology and the philosophy of law as formulated by the renowned professor at the universities of Leipzig and Halle, Christian Thom-asius (1655-1728) and his school, as well as by the representatives of the orthodox tendency, who subordinated the philosophy of law to the traditional doctrines of theology and upheld scholastic Aristotelianism in opposition to the methodological innovations of rationalism. The list of desiderata covers this phase, including, among others, the works of the following: Joh. Ludw. Prasch (1637-90); Vincentius Placcius (1642-99); Albrecht Christian Roth, Johann Clauberg (1622-65); Gabriel Wagner [*Realis de Vienna*] (fl. 1696); Joh. Tesmar (1643-93); Valentin Alberti (1635-97); Joh. Werlhof (1660-1711); Johann Eisenhart (1643-1707); Sam. Rachel (1628-91); Heinr. von Cocceji (1644-1719); Heinrich Bodinus (1652-1720); Joh. Chr. Müldener; Otto Heinr. Becker; Joh. Nicol. Hertius (1652-1710); Heinr. Ernst Kestner (1671-1723); Johann Peter von Ludewig (1668-1743); Nicolaus Hieron. Gundling (1671-1729); Johann Samuel Stryk (1668-1715); Ephraim Gerhard (1682-1718); Johann Siegmund Stapf (1666-1742); Friedrich Willenberg (1663-1748); Carl Otto Rechenberg (1689-1751); Johann Paul Kress (1677-1741); Dietrich Hermann Kemmerich (1677-1745); Euchar. Gottl. Rink (1670-1745); Adam Friedrich Glafey (1692-1753); Karl Franz Buddeus (1695-1753); Johann Michael von Loen (1694-1776); Samuel von Cocceji (1679-1755); Johann Jacob Schmauss (1690-1757); Joh. Georg Wachter (1663-1757); Christian Gottfried Hoffmann (1692-1735); Everhard Otto (1685-1756); Joh. Gottl. Heineccius (1681-1741); Joh. Fr. Hombergk zu Vach (1673-1748). A number of these works are in process of acquisition.

5. *Leibniz-Wolffian school*.—Next comes the eclectic tendency, which was based primarily on elements borrowed from the philosophy of Gottfried Leibniz (1646-1716) and was formulated by Christian Wolff (1649-1754), who developed it in a series of elaborate treatises covering the whole sphere of practical philosophy, includ-

ing a rationalistic doctrine of the law of nature and the law of nations. The Wolffian school became dominant in Germany and remained so until the rise of Kantianism. At first Wolff's philosophy, because of its tendency to the rationalization of theology, met with resistance and Wolff was banished from the University of Halle; but later it became established and accomplished the rationalization of theology itself. To cover this phase in the development of the philosophy of law the works of the following have been listed: Heinrich Köhler (1685-1737); Gustav Bernhard Becmann (1720-83); Otto David Heinr. Becmann (1722-84); Johann Christian Claproth (1715-48); Adolf Friedr. Reinhard (1724-83); Rudolf Wedekind (1718-78); Joachim Georg Darjes (1714-91); Daniel Nettelbladt (1719-91); Johann Burkhard Wolf (1700-79); Anton Ulrich Erath (1709-73); Johann Ulrich Cramer (1706-72); Johann Adam Ickstadt (1702-76); Johann Peter Banniza (1707-75); Johann Jakob Joseph Sündermahler (1702-75); Johann Christian Bucky (1710-81); Johann Justin Schierschmidt (1707-78); Regner Engelhard (1717-77); Joh. Georg von Lori (1723-87); Peter Joseph Ickstadt (1743-71); Joh. Steph. Pütter (1725-1807); Gottfr. Achenwall (1719-72); Karl Anton von Martini (1726-1800); Karl Ferdinand Hommel (1722-72); Adam Weishaupt (1748-1830), etc.

A number of works of this period have been located; among the items already acquired is the "Observationes Juris Universi" (Darmstadt, 1786-87) by Friedrich Esaias Pufendorf, the grand-nephew of Samuel Pufendorf. Here belong also some of the works of Joh. Steph. Pütter and Gottfr. Achenwall, acquired by the Law Library and already mentioned elsewhere.

The philosophy of Leibniz supplied the foundation of the latter part of the eighteenth-century German philosophy known as that of enlightenment—a combination of rationalistic, deistic, and Wolffian elements. In addition to the authors already mentioned among the Wolffians, the list of desiderata includes: Johann Georg Heinrich Feder (1740-1821); Friedrich Georg August Lobethan (1753-1832); Ernst Christian Westphal (1737-92); Georg Samuel Madihn (1729-84); Ludwig Gottfried Madihn (1748-1834); Christoph. Christ. Dabelow (1768-1830); Ludwig Julius Friedr. Höpfner (1743-97); Christian Friedr. Glück (1755-1831); Adolf Dietrich Weber (1753-1817); Justus Friedr. Runde (1741-1807); etc.

6. *Kantianism*.—The background of the structure of the social field in general and the philosophy of law in particular, as formulated and developed by Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), are very complex. The methodological character of his works, the importance of his restatement of theoretical and practical philosophy, the funda-

mental character of the problems involved, and the influence which the Kantian doctrine has exercised in the past and continues to exercise in the present, have made the literature in this field very extensive. A considerable number of the works on Kantianism, while fundamental for the proper understanding of the original doctrine and the stages in its modifications and criticism, belong to the general collection of philosophy. Therefore the systematic list of desiderata intended to cover early Kantianism is restricted to the works dealing especially with the philosophy of law. More than a hundred authors are represented in this list, among them the following: C. L. Reinhold, J. H. Abicht, Theodor Schmalz, Jak. Sigm. Beck, W. G. Tafinger, Ch. G. Bardili, K. L. Pörschke, J. H. Tieftrunk. A considerable number of items of this period, which cannot be listed here, have been acquired or are in process of acquisition.

GIFTS

Eight hundred and sixteen gifts of books were received during the fiscal year, an increase of more than 100 items over the previous year. About 477 of these are bound volumes and 339 are in pamphlet and unbound form. The source of these gifts was not limited to the United States, a great number of them having been received from abroad, namely, from Germany, France, Switzerland, Argentina, Mexico, Bulgaria, British Columbia, and Quebec. The bar associations of the various States were the donors of 177 volumes of their respective reports, while the American Bar Association presented the Law Library with 42 volumes of its annual reports. The Federal Bar Association donated several volumes of its journal and the American Patent Law Association very kindly circularized its membership for gifts, which produced a number of briefs and records and interesting pamphlet material. Mrs. Henry T. Rainey, widow of the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, made a gift of 13 volumes of the Laws of Illinois. Gen. Nathan W. MacChesney, of the Chicago Bar, made a contribution of 31 pamphlets and 3 volumes of legal material, including many of his own works and reprints of his speeches. Mr. Edward Schuster, of New York, and the Universidad Nacional Autónoma of Mexico, both generous donors to the Law Library in past years, made large additional contributions of Latin-American legal material this year, consisting of 39 volumes and pamphlets, and 143 legal theses, respectively.

In previous years it has been very difficult to secure codes and special law publications of the various States of Mexico, but through direct correspondence with the Governors and other high officials of the States, about 150 items were donated or received through

exchange, forming invaluable additions to our Mexican collection. Mr. Leroy S. Boyd, librarian of the Interstate Commerce Commission, generously presented two scarce manuscript volumes containing Lectures of the First Law School in the United States, at Litchfield, Connecticut; the school was conducted under the direction of Tapping Reeve, and flourished from 1783 to 1830. Dr. Francesco Cosentini, director of the Instituto Americano de Derecho Comparado, now located at Berne, Switzerland, very kindly donated his Code International des Obligations, which was reprinted in 1934 from the Bulletin de la Société Française de Législation Comparée. We are very glad to acknowledge two volumes of the Acts Passed by the Legislature of Liberia, 1928-29, from the Firestone Plantations Co. A useful and timely gift was that of two extra copies of Questioned Documents and The Problem of Proof, from the celebrated author and handwriting expert of New York, Mr. Albert S. Osborn, to whom we are grateful. We are also indebted to Francis E. Taylor, Esq., of the New York Bar, for a typewritten copy of his unpublished Translation of the Law of Negotiable Instruments and Credit Operations of Mexico, 1932. Mr. Israel Perlstein, of New York City, supplemented his many previous gifts with several more Russian manuscripts, which we gratefully acknowledge. We are especially indebted to Mr. Robert S. Oulds, of the Washington, D. C., patent bar, for the donation of several important pamphlets and for his constant assistance in locating desiderata, particularly those relating to the patent law of foreign countries.

Formal acknowledgment has been made through the proper channels for every gift, large or small, but we take this opportunity of again assuring our donors that their gifts are welcome additions to the Law Library shelves, and that the continuance of their support will be highly appreciated.

BEQUEST OF JUSTICE HOLMES

On March 6, 1935, the great jurist and legal scholar, Oliver Wendell Holmes, died at his residence in Washington. Having been for 33 years a patron of the Library of Congress, it was not remarkable that he should have wished to remember the institution that had served him for this length of time. This service was more than rewarded, however, by the bequest of his entire library, with a few exceptions, to the Library of Congress.

In the Holmes' library there are over 14,000 titles, more than 2,000 of which are law books. The law section of his library, while not proportionately large in numbers, constitutes perhaps the most important part of his collection, consisting largely of works on general jurisprudence and the philosophy of law. Many of these tomes

bear the autographs of the Justice's ancestors. Many of them carry marginalia and memorabilia in the writing of the late Justice himself, while others contain dedicatory messages of noted jurists from all parts of the world. Justice Holmes had the habit of filing the letters from publishers and authors between the covers of their works.

Of this collection there are about 100 books of peculiar value as judged by dates of printing, autographs, his Notes on Reading This Volume, etc. An impressive number of these more valuable books contain autographs of Charles Jackson, maternal grandfather of the Justice, and himself at one time a member of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. Other autographs are to be found in many of these books, among which are those of James Kent, John Foster, R. O. Morrell, Jonathan Jackson, George Perry, Robert S. Atchison, T. Alexander, John C. Gray, Jr., W. Burger, Thomas Staunton, George Hodson, and Wang Chung-hui. The library also includes several fine collections of reports and various general reference books and dictionaries.

When these volumes are eventually transferred to the Library of Congress, they will constitute not only a notable addition in the field of jurisprudence, but also a precious memorial to the late Justice, who built for himself an enduring monument in this field. Under the circumstances, it would, of course, be premature to attempt a detailed examination of the new acquisitions themselves.

Justice Holmes not only left his excellent collection of books to the Library of Congress, but also left his residuary estate to the United States. In a special message to the Congress, the President of the United States has recommended that the residuary estate of the late Justice be not covered into the general fund of the Treasury, but that it be set aside as a special fund and devoted to purposes befitting the ideals and principles of the great American jurist, suggesting that a committee of the Congress acting in collaboration with a committee of the Supreme Court "evolve the wisest uses to which this noble bequest should be put."

In this connection several bills have been presented to the Congress concerning the disposition of the residuary estate. On April 3, 1935, Mr. Sumners of Texas, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, introduced House Joint Resolution 237, reciting that in view of the fact that the late Justice "also left by his will his own private library to the Library of Congress", and since "there could be no more fitting memorial of the distinguished jurist than a collection, developed upon the one thus bequeathed, of the fundamental works in the field of jurisprudence, to be maintained in the National Library", and resolving that "the residuary fund be credited to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and that the income of this fund be used for the

purpose of building up and maintaining a collection of legal literature in the law department of the Library of Congress to be known as the 'Oliver Wendell Holmes Collection.'"

The resolution was reported favorably, and, being placed on the Consent Calendar, was unanimously passed by the House of Representatives on the 15th day of June. Forwarded to the Senate, it was assigned to the Committee on the Judiciary, and, after a poll of the members, was favorably reported and placed on the Consent Calendar; upon being called, it was passed over.

In the meantime the resolution obtained the support of the American Bar Association at its meeting at Los Angeles on July 18 last and was recommended without a single dissenting vote. (See resolution of the American Bar Association, *infra*.) Shortly before the closing of Congress the Chairman of the Library Committee, Senator Alben W. Barkley, asked and obtained unanimous consent to have House Joint Resolution 237 taken from the calendar and transferred to the Committee on the Library to be considered together with other bills and resolutions concerning the disposition of the estate of Justice Holmes.

SERVICE AND PERSONNEL

A glance at the accession statistics of the Law Library for the past 4 years will convince even the casual observer that the staff is inadequate for the work required. Since 1931 the annual accessions have trebled, the average increase for the 4 years having exceeded 15,000 volumes. This requires at least three times as much work in accessioning, preparing for binding, classifying, bookplating, labeling, and completing catalogs either with temporary cards or with Library of Congress printed cards. There has been no corresponding increase in the personnel. The normal expansion in the service due to the increase in accessions, particularly in a Law Library of such extensive and varied collections, is difficult to measure, but it is no doubt considerable. When it is considered, however, that the emergency legislation has brought into being 30 emergency units, many of which have not been provided with even a minimum working law library, and that practically all of them rely on the Law Library of the Library of Congress for copies of current statutes, State reports, session laws, and everyday books of legal reference, it is evident that the present staff is unequal to the demands made upon it. The lack of unity in the Law Library collections, which are in many cases located far from the administrative and reference headquarters, is a factor which adds to the burden. This feature of the situation, however, is temporary and will be remedied upon the completion of the new annex.

In addition to the increase in the work of caring for accessions and of filling simple requests for particular volumes, the research and reference work have been greatly augmented. The constitutionality of new and proposed legislation has been investigated in the Law Library as never before. Government-owned corporations have sprung up rapidly of late and are doing business with foreign countries, the laws of which have to be examined in order to ascertain the rights and obligations of the United States Government. Research has been done by members of the staff for the executive departments and emergency agencies relating to the legislation and decisions of European or Latin American countries concerning such questions as the abrogation of the gold clause in contracts, the validity of checks with forged endorsements, chattel mortgages, the status of Russian Government-owned corporations in the light of decisions of non-Russian courts, etc. These are but examples of the variety and extent of the work occasioned by the emergency legislation. It is not the policy of the Law Library to handle translations of foreign laws, do research and render services for which the staff obviously has not the time, but a certain amount of difficult and unusual assistance of this kind to governmental agencies during these times of emergency is unavoidable.

Taking into consideration the great volume and variety of our service, a comparison of the number of employees on the staff of the Law Library, with the number of employees in bar association and university libraries shows a definite inequality on the part of the former. This situation means that our staff is undermanned and that much work is necessarily left undone, which impairs materially the efficient functioning of the Law Library.

EMERGENCY WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROJECT

The Law Library as sponsor for an Emergency Works Administration project has been able, for the past year, to provide employment for a group of men and women, who have been forced, through the exigencies of the times, to resort to relief work. The project has proved to be of considerable benefit to the Law Library as well as to the relief workers. While providing work for the unemployed, which is of undoubted social value under the present conditions, the Law Library has been able, despite the extraordinary demands of the new governmental agencies and the increased requirements of the old, to bring up-to-date work which had remained behind for years because of the lack of an adequate staff for the current needs.

The number of man-hours per week is difficult to compute when work assignment is based upon budgetary requirement, a factor which, in itself, has been subject to constant change. During the

course of the year not less than 29 people were able to find regular employment.

The Library has enjoyed the continuous cooperation of the head of the Emergency Works Administration of the District of Columbia, Hon. George Allen, Commissioner, and his able staff. Their discerning judgment in the selection of workers has been invaluable in the maintenance of well balanced groups; in this respect the testimony of the work accomplished is eloquent.

The work of the catalog and inventory staff of this project included the compilation of four card catalogs of American and English treatises, to be currently maintained in files separate from the general law catalog. The inventory of these treatises required accurate checking of the original American and English catalog against the volumes on the shelf, and marking each card in all four catalogs accordingly. Inventory was also taken of the Law Library at the Capitol and an index of the Library on the floor of the House of Representatives was compiled. State session laws and court reports are being selected, labeled and marked preparatory to transfer to the library of the United States Supreme Court. A total of 20,000 volumes has been handled for this purpose. In the Classification Division the perforation, bookplating, labeling, etc., of law material, which had lagged behind for some time, was brought up to date.

The work of E. W. A. connected with the serial desk of the Law Library has included: Unification and renovation of serial records; verification and completion of the serial records with the aid of the periodical shelf list; transfer of valuable periodicals to the "Office" collection; rearrangement of the periodical collection; listing of serials according to country; partial arrangement of the current "Juris-Classeur" sets; collation of legal newspaper files for missing numbers; collation of the volumes of serials awaiting binding; collation of various sets of foreign laws for missing parts; checking serial records for missing numbers.

Assistance in connection with the main card catalog of the Law Library has resulted in its considerable improvement.

An index has been made of records and briefs of the Circuit Courts of Appeals.

The work on Colonial session laws has included the searching of all bibliographies of Americana for the preparation of a list of desiderata for the Law Library collection. Four hundred items have been found lacking, including rare imprints and choice items from the early presses of the country, many of which it is hoped may be obtained through photostat. The comprehensive survey required in the preparation of a "want list", disclosing, as it does, the gaps in a collection, not infrequently is the means of locating

misplaced valuable material. Such proved to be the case when a copy of the Laws of the State of New York, Passed at the Twenty-second Session of the Legislature, Begun and Held at the City of Albany, the Ninth day of August, 1789, was found uncataloged in the stacks. In the Massachusetts Hand List of American Statute Law this rare item is cited as "Missing in originals."

The work in the foreign law section has included a partial inventory which is still in progress. A new classification introducing call numbers has been installed for the Russian collection. A considerable amount of protective work has been done. In addition to this a large collection of unbound pamphlets has been sorted and placed in binders, book-plated, labeled, and marked for classification, titles being supplied on the covers. Unbound foreign books have been checked and kept in order on the shelves, pending binding. Assistance has been given also in the preparation, of this material for binding. The collection of Trials has been given proper arrangement and the unbound material placed in binders for classification.

The volumes of the records and briefs of the United States Supreme Court have been examined for missing parts. Sections, which have been collected for many years, were inserted to fill the gaps, and the completed volumes are now being forwarded to the bindery.

Routine demands upon the services of the Law Library have made it impossible for the staff to perform certain tasks, the accomplishment of which, however, is none the less necessary. It has been specially work of this nature which has engaged the attention of the E. W. A. workers throughout the past year. Their spirit has been a source of gratification; their assistance has been of great value to the Law Library. This result has been very much facilitated through the efforts of the supervisor in charge of personnel, Mr. E. J. Calhoun, who has discharged the duties of his difficult position with tact and understanding.

SUPREME COURT LIBRARY

In the act carrying the annual appropriations for the Department of Justice for 1935-36, the Supreme Court was provided with five employees to assist in the administration of the library under the direction of the present well-qualified librarian, Mr. Oscar D. Clark, who has for more than 30 years administered the library of the conference room of the Supreme Court.

Since the plans for the new building were drawn by the late Cass Gilbert, three propositions have been considered. The first plan contemplated the removal of the entire Law Library, both the part located in the Library of Congress Building and that in the Capitol, to the Supreme Court Building. This was considered by

Mr. Gilbert, ample space being provided in the original plans. Plan number two involved the transfer to the Supreme Court Building of the entire Law Library with the exception of foreign law, the rare-book collections of the Law Library, and certain reference material required by students and research workers. Plan number three provided merely for the removal of the material necessary for an ample working law library for the Supreme Court and the bar, this collection to be supplemented by the purchase of such reference books as would be needed. The Supreme Court decided early in the construction of the building in favor of plan number three. Shelving was contracted for to accommodate 167,300 volumes divided into two collections—one for the bar and another for the Court.

The Supreme Court decided to build upon the Conference collection of approximately 20,000 volumes and the Gerry collection of 30,000 volumes two working collections for the Court and the bar, respectively.

In furtherance of this plan a list of books totaling approximately 30,000 volumes was furnished the Librarian of Congress. After a survey of the Law Library collections it was determined that 80 percent of the volumes required could be provided from duplicates in the Law Library at the Capitol and the collections in the Library Building. Accordingly, a supplemental estimate was submitted to the Congress providing \$40,000 for the purchase of those books which could not be supplied from the Law Library duplicates. A basis was laid for this in the hearings before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations in charge of the Legislative Establishment Appropriations, and in the report on the bill (74th Cong., 1st sess., H. Rept. No. 869). The item was added by amendment of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate, and was included in the bill as finally passed. This increase in the appropriation nearly doubled the number of books to be purchased and this work, together with that involved in book plating approximately 25,000 duplicates from our collections and transferring them to the Court, has augmented very considerably the work of the Law Library. It could not have been accomplished with our present staff had it not been for the assistance of the Emergency Relief Administration workers. Moreover, the transfer of the books has been facilitated by the appointment by the Supreme Court of two members of the Law Library staff, Messrs. W. H. Harrison and Thomas M. Huff, to the positions of assistant librarian and night assistant in charge, respectively.

LAW LIBRARY AT THE CAPITOL

Considerable thought has been given in the past few years as to whether a library would be retained in the historic old chamber

directly underneath the chamber just vacated by the Supreme Court of the United States. Probably there is no room in the whole Capitol so fraught with history and legend as the one occupied by the Court from 1810 to 1859, and since that time used as the Law Library of the Congress and of the Court. Inadequate though it was in many ways from the standpoint of a modern library, yet its central location and proximity to both Houses, and even its forced compactness, which placed practically all volumes within easy reach, have made it a favorite place of study for lawyers, whether from the executive departments, private practitioners at the bar of the Supreme Court, or Members of Congress. In that chamber the lawyer was not only supplied with a good working collection but as a rule he has had the services of intelligent young assistants well advanced in the study of law. Many members of the bars in all parts of the country undoubtedly owe much of their success to the opportunity afforded them of working in the Law Library while attending law school in Washington. Few scholarship grants or post-graduate courses in the outstanding law schools can equal such training and experience.

Under the circumstances, it was felt that even should the Supreme Court decide to house the entire Law Library of Congress in its new building, a small working law library with well-trained assistants should always be maintained in the old chamber for the use of Members of Congress. Therefore, approximately half of the collection, viz, 20,000 volumes, including one complete set of the State reports, the Reporter System, session laws from 1900 on, and adequate reference material has been retained in the Capitol for the use of the Congress. The Architect of the Capitol has offered to include in the estimates for the next fiscal year funds sufficient to furnish the old chamber with modern fireproof shelving and appropriate furniture.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CRIME CONFERENCE

I had the honor to receive an official invitation from the Honorable Homer S. Cummings to attend the Attorney General's national conference on crime held in Washington on December 10-13 of last year. This conference, which was attended by over 400 persons among whom were criminologists, criminal justice officials of the Federal, State, Territorial, and local Governments, and representatives of 75 national organizations from all parts of the United States, represents the high water mark in the Attorney General's leadership in the Federal Government's war on crime. In former reports I have referred to the efforts for the establishment, under the Department of Justice, of a national institute of criminology, comparable to the great institutes of Europe. In connection with this I have urged that, as a component part of such an institute, a chair on criminal

law and criminology be created in the Law Library. Moreover, as an additional step in this program, a definite expansion of the facilities of the Law Library has also been recommended as the basic need for a scientific study of the crime problem. As a member of the conference I proposed that a resolution be adopted, endorsing and approving the proposal that a chair on criminal law and criminology be established in the Library of Congress and that foundations and individuals be invited to provide the funds for this purpose, to the end that the national library may have the services of an expert in the field of criminology, as it already has in the fields of aeronautics, American history, fine arts, geography, and music.

A special committee formulated 10 resolutions from among the 110 presented. One of the 10 resolutions recommended and finally adopted endorsed the establishment of a national scientific and educational center in this field in Washington, D. C. In accordance with the further recommendation of the resolution, that an advisory committee be appointed by the Attorney General to consider and report to him ways and means of accomplishing the purposes of the resolution, a committee headed by the Honorable Justin Miller, well-known authority in the field of criminal law, has been created. This committee subsequently adopted the resolution presented to the crime conference concerning the establishment of a chair on criminal law and criminology in the Law Library. The American Bar Association also endorsed this proposal by a resolution adopted at its meeting in Los Angeles (see *infra*). With such support its establishment should be assured.

Adequate library facilities are obviously an essential part of any type of criminological institute, whether it be for research or educational purposes. All specialists on the subject have stressed the library as an indispensable and component part thereof. But in a highly specialized reference library, modern practice demands not only all possible bibliographical apparatus, but also experts who have an extensive knowledge of the special fields covered by the collection. Without such technical assistance, a library in these times cannot be said to have fulfilled its function adequately. The advantages in having in the national Law Library an expert in this field are obvious. In the first place, the Federal Government will be provided with the services of a specialist in one of the most important branches of the social sciences. His expert knowledge, always available to the Department of Justice, will be applied primarily to the expansion of the Library collections and bibliographical facilities. Under his direction, however, important study and research may be done concerning the etiology, repression, and prevention of crime. In fact, it is not at all difficult to visualize the beginnings of a center in the Library of Congress, which will assume

active leadership in the development and coordination of criminological research throughout the country. It will undoubtedly appeal to the universities and sociological institutes of this country, in view of its detachment from the official agencies of the Government, and the cooperation of such institutions will be assured. At the same time, it may serve as coordinator of the efforts of learned and other institutions along these lines. The foregoing are some of the more patent ways in which such a chair in the national Law Library may assist a national institute of criminology, and other agencies engaged in study and research concerning crime, and in the improvement of our administration of criminal justice. Similar chairs having been provided by individual citizens and by foundations in fields of general cultural interest, may we not confidently expect that the funds for a chair in such an important subject of the social field as criminal law and criminology will be forthcoming in the near future?

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

The special committee on facilities of the Law Library of Congress, composed of James O. Murdock, chairman, Richard F. Burges, Roscoe Pound, Charles Warren, and George W. Wickersham, rendered its report at the meeting held in Los Angeles from July 15-19 last, which I was privileged to attend as the representative of the Library. The report of this committee is published in the advance program of the American Bar Association on pages 218-222. A supplemental report was also rendered, although it was filed too late for publication. Both reports, however, will appear in the proceedings for 1935. In its principal report the committee stressed the inadequacy of the present annual appropriation of \$50,000, urging that in its opinion "a decided effort should be made when the time is propitious to have this annual appropriation definitely increased." The committee called attention to the desirability of increasing the facilities of the Law Library so that they may be taken advantage of "not only by members of the Supreme Court Bar at Washington, D. C., but generally by members of the bench and bar throughout the United States", adding that with the growing use of the photostat and microphotographic apparatus it would soon be possible "for our members without large library facilities to obtain the rarest books and documents for study and research." The committee recommended that the widest possible support be extended to the Friends of the Law Library of Congress, stating:

Not only the members of the F. L. L. C., but all members of the profession can assist in adding to the utility and service of the Law Library by donating whenever possible briefs and records of important cases, monographs, pamph-

lets, especially those not copyrighted. . . . Before disposing of items in their libraries, the members are asked to communicate with the Law Library as they may have material which the Library is anxious to obtain. Many valuable manuscripts on the history of law are uncovered from time to time which would be a most valuable accretion to the Library. . . . It is most appreciative of the bequests of private libraries which, deposited in the National Library, are placed where they will have their highest value in service.

The special committee in both reports made the following recommendations:

1. That the following resolution be adopted:

Resolved, That the American Bar Association favors the continued development of the facilities of the Law Library of Congress to the end that it may become the Nation's principal repository of legal literature and sources for research;

That the American Bar Association favors the establishment in the Library of Congress of a chair of criminal law and criminology to administer and interpret the collection on criminal law and criminology.

2. That the committee be continued.

3. That the committee be authorized to continue its cooperation with the appropriate governmental and private agencies in furthering the development of the Law Library of Congress.

Resolved, That the American Bar Association favors House Joint Resolution 237, which passed the House of Representatives unanimously on June 15, and has been reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

The resolution was passed.

Being present at the meeting I was able to supply information concerning the facilities of the Law Library and its needs to the members of the association, thereby assisting the endeavors of the special committee. I was able also to ascertain that many valuable contacts are thus made, which serve to enlarge the usefulness of the Law Library to the bench and bar and vice versa. I was also afforded the opportunity to visit the Los Angeles County Law Library and received many courtesies at the hands of its librarian, Thomas W. Robinson, which I gratefully acknowledge. The State of California is demonstrating its leadership in library development in the field of law by providing that each party litigant in the superior court shall pay a fee of \$1 in every suit filed, which funds shall be used for the support and maintenance of the county law library. The Los Angeles County Law Library thus has had ample funds to maintain a large collection for the bar and to provide a sinking fund of over \$400,000 for building purposes. I also had the privilege of attending a special exhibition of rare law books and manuscripts which was arranged for the association by the obliging director of the Huntington Library and Art Museum at San Gabriel, Dr. Max Farrand.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR ASSOCIATION

In connection with the interest of the bar in the Law Library and the support of its proper development, H. Winship Wheatley, president of the District of Columbia Bar Association, invited me to take part in the series of broadcasts on legal subjects which was arranged under the auspices of the association during the past winter. My broadcast consisted of a brief account of the present state of development of our collections, followed by an outline of its future needs, and was concluded with an appeal for private support. This cooperation on the part of the District of Columbia Bar Association, in calling attention to the national law library, has already found response in gifts. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge our high appreciation for this interest displayed by the association.

FRIENDS OF THE LAW LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Friends of the Law Library of Congress, although in existence only a year and a half, now numbers more than 300 members, many of whom are leaders of the American Bar. At a specially called meeting in May, the constitution and bylaws were amended to the effect that Members of Congress, certain members of the Cabinet, judges of the courts of last resort of the States, and certain other functionaries could be elected as ex-officio members of the Friends of the Law Library, without payment of annual dues. Thus, the way has been prepared for the admission of an outstanding group of lawyers and judges whose sympathy with the program of development as proposed by the organization will do vastly more in the accomplishment of its objectives than the accumulation of a few hundred dollars in its treasury. The aims and objects of the Friends of the Law Library may well bear repetition. They are:

1. To stimulate interest in the Law Library of Congress among American lawyers throughout the world and others interested in the law, in order that it may become the Nation's chief repository of legal sources and center of juridical research.

2. To promote the acquisition by the Law Library of printed books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, and other source materials in the field of law through direct donations thereof and through gifts and bequests for these purposes.

3. To foster, under the auspices of our national Law Library, legal research and other activities devoted to the collection, dissemination, and better knowledge of the literature and history of jurisprudence.

4. To cooperate in the obtainment of all necessary facilities, to carry out the aforementioned purposes, and to consider means by which the Law Library may render greater service to the Nation.

During the annual meeting of the American Law Institute a meeting of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress was held at the Mayflower, at which time a small exhibition was had of some of

the books of the Law Library, for the benefit of out-of-town members and visiting lawyers. Dr. Walter Wheeler Cook, of the Institute of Law, Johns Hopkins University, delivered an address on the necessity of building up the Law Library collections in jurisprudence and legal philosophy, and cited many examples from his rich and varied experience of the practical results derived from purely scientific research. Others who made brief addresses endorsing the movement of building up the Law Library into a national legal research institution were Judge Harold M. Stephens, then Assistant Attorney General and since appointed to the Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia, and Col. Alexander B. Andrews, of Raleigh, N. C., chairman of the committee on judicial salaries of the American Bar Association.

COORDINATION OF LEGAL RESEARCH

At present in the Federal Capital there are at least 50 departments and administrative agencies with over 100 special units or groups engaged in activities requiring an extensive and intensive knowledge of law and thus involving a considerable amount of research; and yet among these is to be found no central coordinating legal agency. This situation has led to much unnecessary duplication of effort and purposes and even much confusion regarding the precise status and proper activities of these legal staffs. A survey of the legal staffs in the executive departments and emergency agencies has been conducted by the National Emergency Council, and it is understood that certain recommendations have been made looking to the coordination of these groups of Government lawyers and their work. From the viewpoint of administrative efficiency and economy, there is doubtless much to be said for the centralization of legal services, where a real integration of these services could be worked out through a careful and detailed examination of the various problems involved. The Federal departments and agencies have not, however, been created in the interest of experimentation in administration, but have come into being as practical needs have required. There seem to be offered here two alternatives—the close concentration of legal services in one department or agency, both the desirability and the practicability of which have often been challenged, and the present rather decentralized state of affairs, which has been criticized as lacking in both efficiency and economy. The experience of the Law Library has shown some coordination of governmental legal research to be highly desirable. Often one agency is confronted with legal problems and expends time and money for their solution without being aware that the specialists of another governmental agency have already struggled through the same or analogous problems.

At least the beginning of a solution seems to lie in finding some appropriate place where all legal research material may be deposited and effectively used by all governmental departments. It is herewith submitted that the Law Library of Congress presents the most logical place for this purpose, because of its adequacy in general legal equipment, its long experience in serving Congress, the bench, and the bar, and because the governmental departments address themselves to it. Why could not each department, bureau, or other agency have compilations made of all legal research material of permanent value and general usefulness, and these be indexed, digested, and filed, together with brief descriptions of principal legal activities, formal orders, rules and regulations, and such other data as might be deemed to be valuable, in the Law Library? For the present a start might well be made by each department, bureau, or agency depositing copies of all legal memoranda of permanent value with the Law Library, there to be indexed and made available either through typewritten copies or photostats to any agency or officer of the Government. The Library of Congress maintains two important and useful indexes, the Index of Federal Legislation and the Index of State Legislation. A most logical and useful addition to its research apparatus would be an Index of Federal Legal Research. Temporarily, the work might even be limited to an agreement among the agencies and departments to mail to the Law Library cards containing the titles or subjects of current legal memoranda, thereby contributing to a small union catalog or index of governmental legal research, which would be available to all contributing agencies. Cooperation on the part of these various departments, bureaus, and agencies backed by the zeal of the staff of the Law Library, should be able to overcome much of the duplication existing under the present conditions.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Other projects which will enlarge the usefulness of the Law Library to the Government, the bench and the bar, are confidently awaiting the patronage of some individual benefactor, such as those of the great law schools of Michigan and Yale, or of some foundation. Some of these needs have been suggested in former reports, as for example, chairs and consultants in the important fields of law and jurisprudence. At this time, experts in criminal law and criminology, constitutional and public law, and administration would be particularly valuable in keeping these collections up to date, and in providing every bibliographical assistance possible, as well as aiding in the coordination of research, whether it be private or governmental. It is hardly possible under the present conditions to

overestimate the importance of social and legal questions. Among other much needed facilities are adequate bibliographies of constitutional law and American statute law, additional guides to the legal literature of foreign countries, a guide to the philosophy and theory of law, etc. The Law Library has been functioning as the clearing house of information on all subjects of law. It should be adequately provided for in order that it may properly fulfill this function. We should possess all available material, or we should be able to advise the inquirer where it may be found. Furthermore, in order to fulfill its function as a national law library, it should be the center which lawyers, jurists, legal historians, and students of the social sciences from all over the land would use as a last resort, confident of obtaining all pertinent references when the resources at their disposal have been exhausted. For the accomplishment of this task, past appropriations have been utterly inadequate and, although in recent years they have been comparatively generous, they are still short of the mark which necessity and economy demand for the national storehouse of legal knowledge. However, the foundations have been laid and the support of the bar is being progressively realized. Moreover, university, bar, and State libraries, as well as State officials and bar associations, are manifesting interest and a friendly spirit in assisting to build up the national legal resources. Such effective support and cooperation give rise to the expectation of an early realization of the vision of Justice Stone concerning the resources of the national Law Library and the complete justification of his high appreciation of its present and future functions.

I cannot close this report without acknowledging the cooperation of the staff and their efficiency in meeting the unusual demands on their services that have been added to the regular activities of the Law Library during the past year. It is a pleasant duty to put on record also their assistance in the preparation of this report.

DIVISION OF MAPS

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

With a total of a million and a third maps, 10,000 atlases, and 4,300 geographical books and pamphlets, the Library of Congress needs, above all, in the interest of giving competent service, an adequate map catalog. Table A, below, gives the number of our accessions for the fiscal years 1933-34 and 1934-35, and specifies the manner in which they were acquired. Table B indicates the approximate number of printed maps, manuscript maps, views, atlases, and books and pamphlets in the Division of Maps.

TABLE A.—Sources of accessions, July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935, compared with those of the previous fiscal year

	1933-34	1934-35		1933-34	1934-35
Map sheets:			Views—Continued.		
Gift.....	238	1,222	Copyright.....		31
Exchange.....	8,315	2,935	Purchase.....	6	2
Transfer.....	5,491	3,332	Other sources.....	7	27
Copyright.....	2,690	3,110	Total views.....	19	67
Purchase.....	920	990			
Other sources.....	569	387	Atlases:		
Deposit.....	14,208	108	Gift.....	9	4
Total map sheets.....	32,431	12,084	Exchange.....	6	21
			Transfer.....	5	9
Manuscript maps:			Copyright.....	38	51
Gift.....	2	40	Purchase.....	71	66
Transfer.....		5	Other sources.....	2	3
Copyright.....	1		Deposit.....		1
Purchase.....	17	5	Total atlases.....	131	155
Deposit.....		2			
Total manuscript maps.....	20	52	Grand total of accessions		
			(except duplicates).....	32,601	12,353
Views:					
Gift.....	5	1			
Transfer.....	1	6			

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

Description	1933-34	1934-35	Gain
Map sheets.....	796,847	808,931	12,084
Duplicate map sheets (not counted above).....	516,241	¹ 521,717	5,476
Manuscript maps.....	1,944	1,996	52
Views.....	3,260	3,327	67
Duplicate views (not counted above).....	1,405	1,444	39
Total of maps and views.....	1,319,697	1,337,415	17,718
Atlases.....	7,649	7,804	155
Duplicate atlases (not counted above).....	2,178	¹ 2,208	30
Books in the Division of Maps.....	2,971	3,043	72
Pamphlets in the Division of Maps.....	1,309	1,333	24
Total of atlases, books, etc.....	14,107	14,388	281
Grand total of contents of the Division of Maps.....			1,351,803

¹ Deducting duplicates exchanged or transferred.

GIFTS AND DEPOSITS

Mr. Franklin Bache, of West Chester, Pa., a direct descendant of the great Philadelphia philosopher and inventor, generously presented a Benjamin Franklin map of the Gulf Stream, which was printed at Paris not long prior to August 1785 but probably never published. The place names are in French and the map is without title, author, or date; it contains, however, 21 lines of "Remarques Sur la Navigation de Terre-Neuve à New-York afin d'éviter les Courants et les bas-fonds au-Sud de Nantuckett et du Banc de George." It was engraved by Le Rouge. The scale is 1 inch to about 267 sea miles. This appears to be the second of the four or five different representations of the Gulf Stream which Franklin made public during his lifetime. He seems, as is too often forgotten, to have been not only the first person to recognize and make clear to European as well as American navigators the uses of the Gulf Stream, but also one of the first to deduce its existence, the first to verify it by observation and report, and the first to publish it upon a map, which he did upon the basis of a rough sketch by Captain Folger, a Nantucket ship master.

Concerning the Gulf Stream and the French map, Franklin himself made the following statements. In 1769 he wrote Anthony Todd:

... that the Whales are found generally near the Edges of the *Gulph Stream*, a strong Current so called, which comes out of the Gulph of Florida, passing Northeasterly along the Coast of America, and then turning off most Easterly running at the rate of 4, 3½, 3, and 2½ Miles an Hour . . . (letter of Oct. 29, 1769, in the Writings of Benjamin Franklin, Smyth's edition, Vol. 5, New York, 1906, p. 232).

In 1785, he wrote more about the Gulf Stream to David le Roy; and the period of the events narrated in the first part of the following quotation seems to have been the year 1768, just 90 years after Athanasius Kircher had depicted a general system of ocean currents but without the Gulf Stream. Franklin said:

Vessels are sometimes retarded, and sometimes forwarded in their voyages, by currents at sea, which are often not perceived. About the year 1769 or 70, there was an application made by the board of customs at Boston, to the lords of the treasury in London, complaining that the packets between Falmouth and New-York were generally a fortnight longer in their passages, than merchant ships from London to Rhode-Island, and proposing that for the future they should be ordered to Rhode-Island instead of New-York. Being then concerned in the management of the American post-office, I happened to be consulted on the occasion; and it appearing strange to me that there should be such a difference between two places, scarce a day's run asunder . . . I could not but think the fact misunderstood or misrepresented. There happened then to be in London, a Nantucket sea-captain of my acquaintance [Folger], to whom I communicated the affair. He told me he believed the fact might be true; but the difference was owing to this, that the Rhode-Island captains were acquainted with the gulf stream, which those of the English packets were not . . . When the winds are but light, he added, they are carried back by the current more than they are forwarded by the wind . . . I then observed that it was a pity no notice was taken of this current upon the charts, and requested him to mark it out for me, which he readily complied with, adding directions for avoiding it in sailing from Europe to North-America . . .

Franklin went on to relate that he had the information engraved

on the old chart of the Atlantic, at Mount and Page's, Tower-hill; and copies were sent down to Falmouth for the captains of the packets, who slighted it however; but it is since printed in France, of which edition I hereto annex a copy. (letter of August, 1785, from Benjamin Franklin to Alphonsus [actually David] le Roy, *Transactions American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 2, 1786, pp. 314-315).

The map last mentioned was, of course, the French map of which another copy, in mint-freshness, was given us in 1935 by Mr. Franklin Bache.

The Library of Congress is indebted to Mr. R. Harvey Sargent of Washington, D. C., their author, for the gift of an autographed portfolio of 21 sheets containing 23 colored manuscript maps of parts of the interior of China in the provinces of Hopeh, Shansi, and Szechwan. These are the original, finely inked, plane-table sheets, which were made in the field between January and May 1904. Hence they are, in the most literal sense, the original manuscripts, drawn by Mr. Sargent himself on the scale of 1:90,000 or one inch to one and two-fifths English statute miles and showing topography by contour lines with an interval of 100 feet.

It appears probable that these are the most detailed and accurate maps based upon modern cartographic methods which had been made

in China up to the year 1904. In parts of the areas precisely mapped the Chinese residents had never previously seen Caucasians nor surveying instruments. (See *Science News Letter*, June 15, 1935, p. 382; *Washington Herald*, June 27, 1935, p. 27, column 2.)

Through the generosity of the Carnegie Corporation and the cooperation of Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss and her children, Mrs. Adolph Knopf and Col. Edward G. Bliss, we acquired 269 manuscript maps, printed maps, annotated maps, and other geographical items which belonged to Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. They are representative of his service on the Mexican frontier in 1915, on the Supreme War Council in 1917-18, and on the American Commission to Negotiate Peace in 1918-19. The Mexican border maps include a panoramic view some 14½ feet long, of the vicinity of the two cities of Naco, in Sonora and Arizona, respectively, a map of the same region on the scale of 6 inches to the mile, a road map of Bexar County, Tex., and a California Development Co. map. The Supreme War Council maps are two in number. The maps representative of General Bliss' service on the American Commission to Negotiate Peace include 19 colored manuscript maps [the so-called "Inquiry maps"], some 120 ethnographical, military, economic, war, and treaty maps, and 19 other items of a miscellaneous nature. The remainder of this important gift consists of a group of 105 printed maps of France, Asia Minor, and other parts of Europe and Asia, chiefly large-scale staff maps. They are valuable as geographical tools which have been used by a great American soldier, administrator, and diplomat during important episodes of American history.

Mr. Arthur Keith of Washington, D. C., a member of the United States Geological Survey from 1888 to 1934 and now treasurer of the National Academy of Sciences and of the National Research Council, enhanced our collections through the gift of 1,111 topographic sheets, 67 percent of which were not previously in the Division of Maps. He also considerably provided that the duplicates might be disposed of as exchanges or otherwise at our discretion. The Keith collection includes a substantial number of topographic sheets of the United States Geological Survey which are neither in the collection of the Library of Congress nor in that of the Geological Survey itself. A certain number of these sheets include portions upon which Mr. Keith did the topographic mapping himself in the period between 1887 and 1895 when he was engaged in geological mapping in Tennessee and adjacent parts of the southern Appalachians and found the topographic sheets which existed to be too inaccurate for mapping geology upon them. The collection also includes a number of maps printed upon a specially prepared cloth for the field use of the employees of the Geological Survey. These sheets have never had either distribution or sale.

Prof. W. B. Pettus of the College of Chinese Studies at Peking supplied, through Prof. George B. Cressey of the department of geology and geography at Syracuse University, a set of rubbings of the ancient maps, carved on stone tablets, at Sian in Shensi, the old capital of China. The original maps, thought to have been made in the year 1137 A. D., are believed to be the oldest in China. They represent (1) China and Barbary, probably based on maps of the ninth and third centuries, A. D., and (2) the provinces of China that paid tribute to Emperor Yü, reputed founder of the first Chinese dynasty in 2,205 B. C. The second map, therefore, was made 800 years ago to represent conditions in China more than 4,000 years ago. (See *Geographical Journal*, vol. 69, 1927, pp. 532-555.)

An investigation of some 15 years fruited in 1934-35 in the identification in Warsaw of Count Thaddeus Kosciuszko's colored manuscript map of one of the two famous battlefields at Saratoga, made in 1777, when he was a member of the staff of Gen. Horatio Gates. Through information acquired from Hon. Hugh Gibson, former American Minister to Poland, and Col. Stephen Bonsal of Georgetown, D. C., as well as the good offices of Dr. Worthington C. Ford, our own European representative, the Library of Congress received as a gift from its fortunate possessor, Count Maurice Zamoycki, a fine photograph of his distinguished ancestor's map of this battlefield. The photograph (reduced), having neither title, date, nor scale, is 8 inches wide and 11 inches high. The map is autographed in Kosciuszko's hand and shows the Hudson River and an unnamed tributary entering it from the west near Old Saratoga, now called Schuylerville. The tributary is probably Fish Creek, the outlet of Saratoga Lake. Adjacent hills are shown by well-drawn hachures. Roads, a pontoon bridge, woodlands, and military works are represented by the usual conventional signs. Positions of military forces are represented by the letters A, B, and a. These, as Kosciuszko explains on the margin, stand respectively for *Woysko Amerykanske* (American troops) in a locality west of the Hudson and south of the unnamed tributary of the Hudson, nearly due west of the pontoon bridge, for *Woysko Angielskie* (British troops) in a locality west of the Hudson and north of A and of the unnamed tributary, and finally, for *Milicya Amerykanske* (American militia) in a locality east of the Hudson and northeasterly of B. Military works of the British troops under General Burgoyne face not only southward toward the main American army at A but also northeastward toward the American militia at a.

This interesting and important Revolutionary War map appears never to have been published. It doubtless preserves a record of details of the military works and troop positions upon this final Saratoga battlefield with which many American students of Gates'

and Burgoyne's tactics are not thoroughly familiar, since they are not shown upon the British maps. Kosciuszko's map revealed him as a keen observer as well as a competent military engineer.

Mrs. Alfred H. Brooks, of Washington, D. C., added to the Brooks collection deposit some 32 maps and 1 atlas.

Mr. Harry G. Dwight, of Washington, D. C., made a semipermanent deposit of a colored manuscript map of part of the city of Alexandria, Va., annotated on the reverse side in 1791 by James R. Dermott, a well-known surveyor.

Mr. R. E. L. Russell of Baltimore, Md., deposited temporarily in the Division of Maps for exhibition and photostating 32 manuscript maps showing the progress of Lee's retreat and Grant's pursuit from Petersburg to Appomattox Courthouse, Va., and 12 revised maps of the North Anna River and the movement from Spotsylvania, May 21-26, 1864.

In addition to the items described above, many other maps, atlases, and geographical books and pamphlets were presented to the Library of Congress during the last fiscal year by a number of generous donors to each of whom individual acknowledgments have been sent. Maps and other geographical gifts in 1934-35 comprised 1,267 items or five times the number received the year before.

EXCHANGES

During 1934-35 the Division of Maps sent out 60 maps and 44 atlases as exchanges to the libraries of 2 universities, 1 city, and 1 book dealer. We received 166 maps and 17 atlases in exchange; from 6 university or college libraries, 2 city libraries, and 3 geographical or historical societies, we acquired 1 or more maps or atlases. Still other maps were, as usual, acquired by international exchange. To the library at Yale University we sent 40 maps and 39 atlases, receiving in exchange 113 maps and 5 atlases. To the Transportation Library at the University of Michigan we sent four State maps published in 1839 by David H. Burr. The Philadelphia Free Library received from us 11 maps and 5 atlases relating to Pennsylvania which were lacking in their collection, sending 13 maps and 5 atlases to us in exchange. An example of depression bartering was the transaction by which we received a 1903 atlas of Sebastian County, Ark., from a dealer at Fort Smith, Ark., in exchange for five of our triplicate maps.

With the permission of the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich, England, and through the cooperation of Mr. Roland Tree of Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles at London, and of Mr. Robert Lingle of the New York Public Library, we received by exchange from the latter institution a volume of 39 typewritten pages reproduced by

the photostat process, comprising a detailed list of the Henry Newton Stevens Collection of the Atlantic Neptune, together with an explanatory letter dated April 10, 1935. This valuable piece of bibliographical apparatus is of unusual interest and convenience to the Library of Congress since the Division of Maps itself possesses a comprehensive collection of bound volumes of J. F. W. Desbarres' Atlantic Neptune; they contain the earliest, dependable, large-scale hydrographic charts and marine views of the whole Atlantic seaboard from Nova Scotia and New England to Florida, Louisiana, Jamaica, and Cuba, and bear dates from 1774 to 1781. In 1909 we had nine copies of the Atlantic Neptune. (See List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress, vol. 1, 1909, items 1198-1205, 1250, pp. 632-654, 690.) In 1914 we had six additional copies (op. cit., vol. 3, 1914, items 3654-3659, pp. 453-471). In 1920 we had two additional copies (op. cit., vol. 4, 1920, items 4473-4474, pp. 253-257). Most of these copies are in three-volume sets but not quite all of them are complete; none are precise duplicates. Subsequently we have disposed of copy no. 10 by exchange and have acquired three additional copies, not yet cataloged in detail.

Accordingly, the Atlantic Neptune collection in the Library of Congress may be said to include 19 complete or incomplete copies of the Atlantic Neptune, comprising more than 1,369 plates, as well as some scores of separate sheets from Atlantic Neptunes. It will be interesting to collate these 19 Neptunes and our separate copies with the 771 plates in the collection at Greenwich in order to see what editions and impressions of the several plates are in one collection but not in the other.

The first phase of our exchange with the Historical, Memorial, and Art Department of Iowa—maps to be exchanged for books—was completed in 1934-35 with the segregation of an initial group of some 56 maps from the Iowa collection which fill gaps in ours.

As a part of our exchange transactions we acquired from the American Geographical Society of New York photostats of annotated copies of two important editions of John Disturnell's *Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico* . . ., one published in 1847, the other in 1848, and each bearing manuscript notes and corrections which indicate that it may have been used in important public and private business.

TRANSFERS

Under authority of the provisions of the act of February 25, 1903, the legislative and executive departments and establishments of the Government continued to sort out maps and atlases no longer needed for their use and to make transfers to the Library of Congress.

Four distinctive copies of John Disturnell's *Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico* . . . were acquired by the Library of Congress by transfer in 1934-35. The Office of the Chief of Engineers in the War Department supplied an important 1847 edition of which we had no copy and a previously unidentified 1846 edition. The General Land Office in the Department of the Interior transferred a significant annotated 1848 edition, and the Department of State a photostat of the one of the two examples of the 1847 edition which was added to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of February 2, 1848, and which is in the archives of the Department of State at Washington. With this map we received a photostat of the signed and sealed document of authentication. From the same source we also acquired a photostat copy of Pantoja's map of the Bay of San Diego, the smaller of the two authenticated maps belonging with that treaty. Reference to it occurs in article V. The original was traced from plate 5 in the "Atlas para el Viage de las Goletas *Sutil y Mexicana*", published at Madrid in 1802. The same department also sent us a photostat of the Quapaw Indian treaty of 1818 which has on the same sheet a finely drafted and ornamented cartographic accompaniment entitled "Map of the Territorial Limits of the Quapaw Cession Compiled & Laid down by René Paul, August 1818." It shows part of the State of Arkansas.

The Smithsonian Institution transferred some 1,400 maps, about 40 percent of which were not previously represented in our collections. They included (a) an annotated copy of Samuel Langdon's "Accurate Map of His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire in New England, Taken from Actual Surveys . . .", published in 1761; (b) two copies of the Scull and Heap map of Pennsylvania, published in 1759, and (c) half a hundred of the convenient, small maps of America from eighteenth century publications.

With the permission of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology we received by transfer from the Division of Fine Arts a colored manuscript entitled "Map of Parts of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, & Virginia; including the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia; from Philadelphia on the east, to Marietta on the west, showing the course of the Rivers from the Delaware to the Ohio", scale 1 inch to about 10 miles. Its date has not yet been determined, nor has its author, but it forms part of a collection of manuscript drawings by Charles Bulfinch, Benjamin Latrobe, and others. Sixty-two views of cities or localities of especial geographical interest were also transferred to the Division of Maps by the Division of Fine Arts.

In addition to this important historical material, we received, as usual, the current map publications of most of the Federal establishments. Among them were 1,131 charts from the Hydrographic

Office, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Lake Survey; 642 topographic maps from the Geological Survey; 295 topographic maps, printed but not surveyed by the Geological Survey, from the Mississippi River Commission, together with an atlas of the alluvial valley of the Mississippi; 97 maps of the Federal aid highway system in various States from the Bureau of Public Roads; 48 State maps showing all the minor civil divisions from the Bureau of the Census; 168 airway maps from the Coast and Geodetic Survey; 19 maps from the Forest Service; and official highway maps from 21 States.

The Library of Congress itself transferred 5 maps and 1 atlas this year to the map collections or the libraries of the Office of the Chief of Engineers in the War Department, the Geological Survey, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Office of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia, and the District of Columbia Public Library.

The number of maps, views, and atlases received by virtue of law was only 80 percent of the number so acquired the previous year; copyrighted items, however, increased from 2,729 in 1933-34, to 3,192 in 1934-35.

PHOTOSTATS AND PHOTOGRAPHS PURCHASED

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

Through the courtesy of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis we secured a photostat of a manuscript map of part of the Dogue Run Farm at Mount Vernon. It is lettered in the hand of George Washington, but the date of the surveying and the platting, or of the copying from an earlier surveyor's plat, have not yet been determined.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, through the cooperation of Mr. Charles C. Wall, assistant superintendent, permitted us to have photostats of 10 Mount Vernon maps, views, documents, and other geographical items which were either surveyed, platted, copied, or possessed by George Washington.

Miss Emily Contee MacCormick, of Four Winds, Berryville, Va., let us copy the two recently united halves of her manuscript map of the so-called "blind pocoson" at Mount Vernon, drawn by her ancestor, George Washington.

This year there was identified, in the Division of Manuscripts, and reproduced for the Division of Maps, a tracing, by J. M. Toner, of a map by George Washington showing a projected serpentine wall in front of the Mansion House at Mount Vernon. With the original

map, now lost, there was, as Toner relates, a 293-word, undated statement, in the general's handwriting, of his plans for the construction of the wall. Toner also copied this statement, which we have reproduced, with the map. He concluded that George Washington sent the map and plans to Lund Washington from Morristown on April 11, 1780.

In connection with the Marco Polo maps, Mr. Marcian F. Rossi, of San Jose, Calif., permitted us to add to our collections the keynote which came with the so-called "pantect" or "pandect" of 1297 A. D., about 2 years after Marco Polo's return from China, and several biographical items concerning Rugerius Sanseverinus, perhaps Count of Marsico, a thirteenth or fourteenth century Italian who is concerned with the Marco Polo maps. (See pp. 78 and 100, respectively, of the last two annual reports.) These documents, like the Moretta Polo map, the map on the back of it, the pantect map, and verbal or written opinions of informed friends in the British Museum, in Boston, Cambridge, New York, and Washington, as well as the results of Mr. Rossi's own studies in Italy, we are still considering, evaluating, and putting in order.

Mr. Paul A. Rockwell of Asheville, N. C., kindly allowed us to have a photostat of a rare French map of the Battle of Yorktown from an original in his house at Paris. This map is entitled "Plan de l'Armée de Cornwallis attaquée et faite Prisoniere dans York Town, le 19 8^{bre} par l'Armée Combinée Française et Americaine Dessiné sur les Lieux par les Ingenieurs de l'Armée a Paris chez le Rouge Rue des Grands Augustins x^{bre} 1781."

Miss Mary Bacon of Cobble Croft, Kent, Conn., permitted us to photostat her large Chinese map of China printed in or about 1828 at Peking upon the basis of a book by Chên Lun-chiung published in 1744.

OTHER PURCHASES

The outstanding purchase of the year was a collection of 31 colored manuscript maps and atlases lettered in Chinese ideographs and showing portions of China. They were purchased, for the Division of Maps, in the Orient in 1934 by Dr. A. W. Hummel, Chief of the Division of Orientalia in the Library of Congress.

The authors of these manuscript maps are not recorded; the dates have not yet been determined, but they all fall in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Another notable purchase was a fine, vellum-bound uncolored copy of the third French edition of Gerhard Mercator's "Atlas sive Cosmographicae Meditationes de Fabrica Mundi et Fabricati figura . . .", 1619. It contains 18 maps relating to America on 10 double

pages. With this accession our Mercator collection now comprehends 38 editions of this great Dutch cartographer's atlas.

Our purchases also included a copy of "The North-American Pilot for New England, New York, Pensilvania, Maryland, and Virginia . . . (Part the Second)" published in London by R. Sayer and J. Bennett in 1776. It contains 10 maps of harbors and bays along the eastern coast of the United States.

We were so fortunate as to secure the 1782 edition of Samuel Langdon's map of New Hampshire, dedicated to John Hancock. We already had the 1761 edition, dedicated to Charles Townshend, as well as a hand-drawn copy dated 1756 and dedicated to Benning Wentworth. We also acquired two editions of James Wyld's map showing the boundary between Maine and Canada, published in 1842.

Other noteworthy purchases of the last fiscal year included (a) Joseph P. Sims' ornamented historical map of Mount Desert, Maine; (b) the same author's map of the several homes of the ancient Philadelphia organization called the "Schuylkill Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill", the oldest club in America and one of the oldest in the world, dating from 1732; (c) a lot of 442 eighteenth and nineteenth century maps of and related to America from a Boston dealer at an average price of 31 cents each; (d) another lot of maps, 67 in number, from a dealer in Portland, Oreg., for a little less than 23 cents each.

This year we purchased 963 maps, views, and atlases, compared with 1,014 in 1933-34.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

Newly displayed illustrations of our cartographic treasures, as well as modern maps illustrative of new processes, recent acquisitions, and current geographical information, were included among the map exhibits in the reading room of the Division of Maps and in various halls and corridors of the Library of Congress.

Our most comprehensive special exhibit was a manuscript map compiled by ourselves and specially prepared for the California Pacific International Exposition at San Diego. This map is 7 feet wide, 3 feet high, and executed in colors.

It may be that our map exhibits in the Library building were visited by more persons during the last third of this fiscal year, and studied more attentively, by virtue of the publication, in a local newspaper, of an unusual story concerning the several Federal map collections in institutions of the national capital. It was asserted that the 50 map collections in Washington contain 20 million maps; this of course includes stocks of maps for sale, and maps which are

duplicated in several collections; actually there are about 3½ million different maps. Washington is said to be "the greatest map-making center in the world." The several map-producing agencies and the major collections, including that of the Library of Congress, are described in broad outline. (See "Capital is Great Map-Making Centre of World", by Don Bloch, Washington Sunday Star, Mar. 17, 1935, Pt. 4, p. 1.)

SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC

More than 12,000 maps and atlases were supplied to the public in the reading room of the Division of Maps during the last fiscal year, a thousand more than in 1933-34. The staff of the Division of Maps wrote 1,069 letters and memoranda to correspondents from 44 of the States of the United States and from 18 foreign countries. Four hundred and twenty-two of our maps were photostated or photographed for use by members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, by executive departments and independent bureaus, by libraries outside the District of Columbia, by authors of books and articles, by litigants in the courts, etc. Three hundred and seven maps and atlases were lent to Government bureaus for use in compiling new maps or in dealing with geographical problems.

SERVICE TO CONGRESS

Relevant maps and geographical information bearing upon various legislative matters were supplied to Members of Congress upon request. To 25 Senators and Representatives we lent some 50 maps and atlases. These included maps of the world, national forests, and territorial expansion in the United States; the States of Virginia, Oklahoma, and Texas; counties in Florida, Indiana, and Texas; Europe, Great Britain, Ireland, China, the Dutch East Indies, French and Dutch Guiana, the West Indies; the cities of New York, Pensacola, Peoria, Los Angeles, and San Francisco; and the battlefield of Gettysburg, to say nothing of historical, maritime, meteorological, and political atlases of the world and the United States.

SERVICE TO COURTS AND TO GOVERNMENTS

For the final argument in the boundary case of *Wisconsin v. Michigan*, before the Supreme Court of the United States on April 8, 1935, the Chief of the Division of Maps arranged, upon request, for the making and hanging of a colored map of the waters under dispute. This map was 8 feet wide and 6 feet high. Similarly small services were rendered at the request of officers of the Supreme Court itself (a) in relation to maps used in the argument in the case of the

United States v. The State of Oregon, involving the question as to whether certain desert lakes of the Great Basin, now wholly or entirely dried up, were navigable legally and in fact in 1859, and (b) in connection with the map for the final decree in the boundary case of *New Jersey v. Delaware*.

At the request of the Department of State of the United States we prepared a comprehensive map and arranged for its enlargement to about 5 by 7 feet, for use in the hearings at Washington before Sir Lyman Poore Duff, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada, and Associate Justice Vandevanter of the Supreme Court of the United States in the so-called "*I'm Alone*" case, from December 28, 1934, to January 3, 1935. A small map of part of Louisiana was also prepared for the use of the agent of the United States in this case.

At the instance of counsel for one of the parties concerned, the Chief of the Division of Maps made an extensive deposition and was cross-examined in extenso on December 3, 1934, concerning maps and documents by George Washington and certain business associates which are pertinent to pending litigation with respect to lands in the Dismal Swamp of Virginia. The case was that of the *Camp Manufacturing Co. v. M. B. Griffith*. It is to be argued later in the circuit court of the County of Nansemond, Va.

Judge F. F. Faville of Sioux City, Iowa, was supplied with certified maps and lists of other maps pertinent to a suit in one of the Federal district courts involving land on or near the Iowa-Nebraska boundary. For the same purpose he was also assisted in identifying an illusive and important document concerning President Franklin Pierce's setting off of the Omaha Indian Reservation in Nebraska on the Missouri River in 1854, specifying its precise boundaries, and in securing the related survey notes and maps.

At the instance of Señor Dr. Don Enrique Bordenave, the Minister of Paraguay, we identified and furnished a certified photostat of Alfred Lucien de Brayer's "Carte de la République du Paraguay, dédiée et présentée à Sa Majesté Napoléon III, Empereur des Français", published in 1863, of which one of his predecessors obtained a similar photostat at the Library of Congress more than half a century ago.

In response to the request of Señor Dr. Don Adrian Recinos, the Minister of Guatemala, we supplied a photostat of Sonnenstein's map of Salvador, published in 1859.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Prof. Morley Jeffers Williams, of the School of Landscape Architecture at Harvard University, spent a number of days in the summer and autumn of 1934 in a study of our extensive collection of

maps and views of all dates which show the White House and the walks and drives in the adjacent grounds. His studies are understood to have been made in connection with the preparation of a comprehensive report to the President. A byproduct of this service was our demonstration that Nicholas King's frequently published view, designated White House, 1799, in many Federal and private publications, is actually not the White House at all; it is really Blodgett's so-called Lottery Hotel (cf. Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia, Washington, 1901, pl. 8, facing p. 39, and Records Columbia Hist. Soc., vol. 33-34, 1932, pl. 10, facing p. 112). The hotel was partly completed prior to the year 1800 on the north side of E Street NW., between Seventh and Eighth Streets, where the Old Land Office now stands. Subsequently this building became in turn the first theater in Washington, the first home of the Federal Post Office Department, the first quarters of the United States Patent Office, a temporary meeting place of Congress, and the first place occupied by the Library of Congress after Thomas Jefferson's library was purchased in 1815.

At the request of Dr. Hunter Miller, historical adviser, Department of State, the Chief of the Division of Maps, undertook the cataloging and description of the Disturnell map of 1847 and the Pantoja map of 1782, which were added to the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo of February 2, 1848. He also undertook to draw up notes concerning their sources as well as with respect to the reprints and facsimiles of each. The resulting notes will be edited by Dr. Miller, used in the fifth volume of *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America*, and published by the Department of State in 1936, just as pages 403-413 of the fourth volume, published in 1935, constitute a digest, prepared in the Division of Maps at the Library of Congress, of the maps known in 1842 when the Webster-Ashburton treaty was negotiated and ratified. The net gain to the Library of Congress from the current study is that we have not only assisted an important executive branch of the Federal Government and put our own Disturnell maps and Pantoja maps in order, but also learned that our manuscript copy of the Pantoja map is, perhaps, the original manuscript. The so-called "Disturnell map" is a reprint of White, Gallaher, and White's map; that map is a plagiarism of Tanner's map of Mexico; that map, in turn, is a reprint of Tanner's map of North America. When we started this cataloging and notemaking the Division of Maps knew of only six editions of Disturnell's map and two facsimiles; now we know of 18 editions and 15 facsimiles. Moreover, we have acquired copies of all the editions and facsimiles which we lacked, partly from our own supposed dup-

licates, partly by transfer from Federal map collections, and partly, as photostats, from libraries elsewhere in the United States and from congressional documents.

The activities of the research staff of the Historical Division, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, in cartographic investigation and map compilation, carried on chiefly in the Division of Maps during the fiscal year 1934-35, fell in three groups: (1) An act of Congress approved March 2, 1934, appropriated \$50,000 for a survey of the Natchez Trace, with a view to the construction of a national road on this old Indian trail, to be known as "Natchez Trace Parkway." The survey was to be made by the National Park Service. It was to locate the original Natchez Trace as nearly as practicable from the section of Tennessee about Nashville to Natchez, Miss. In connection with this field work, older maps studied in the Division of Maps and the drafting room were made available to the research staff during the process of compiling a number of new maps; (2) studies were made of the Santa Fe Trail and the Oregon Trail, utilizing maps made available in the Library of Congress; (3) work continued on the preparation of large-scale combat maps of the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, and Petersburg; for each of these campaigns, text for battlefield markers was prepared. The research staff also worked on the battlefields of Antietam, Bull Run, or Manassas, Kearsaw Mountain, Fort Frederick, Kings Mountain, and Fort Stevens. This work, for which the Library of Congress provided space and access to cartographic sources, was done under direction of Prof. Verne E. Chatelain, chief historian National Park Service. The staff working in the Division of Maps consisted of Col. Thomas L. Hefferman, Maj. Joseph Mills Hanson, Mr. Edward Steere, and Miss Ruth Graham.

The Chief of the Division of Maps included among his professional services those incidental to membership upon the executive committee of the Advisory Committee on Geographical Names, formerly the United States Geographic Board, which has been set up by the Secretary of the Interior under President Roosevelt's Executive Order of April 17, 1934. He also acted as chairman of the nominating committee of the Division of Geology and Geography of the National Research Council, and as a member of four of the standing committees of that division, including the committee on the Pan American Institute of Geography and History.

FIELD WORK

On behalf of the Library of Congress, brief visits were made by the Chief of the Division of Maps to several libraries and map collec-

tions in New York City. For similar purposes, the Assistant Chief of the Division went to the Harvard College Library, the Institute of Geographical Exploration, and certain map dealers' establishments in Cambridge and Boston, Mass., the Pierpont Morgan Library and other map collections in New York City, and St. John's College Library and the Maryland Historical Society at Annapolis and Baltimore, Md., respectively.

THE CHAIR OF GEOGRAPHY

The work of the incumbent of the chair of geography is illustrated by our activities in 1934-35 in the matter of House bill 6228, Seventy-third Congress, second session, approved March 21, 1934, amended March 21, 1935, creating a commission to determine the boundary between the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Virginia. There were four phases of geographical activity last year in the promotion of research respecting the boundary between the District and the Commonwealth.

(a) Initially, during the summer and autumn of 1934, the incumbent of the chair of geography and his staff in the Division of Maps were consulted concerning pertinent maps and their reproduction as photostat exhibits, by representatives of the Federal Department of Justice, on behalf of the District of Columbia, and of the office of the Attorney General of Virginia, of Arlington County, of the city of Alexandria, and of Virginia property owners, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

(b) Subsequently, on December 19, 1934, the Chief of the Division of Maps was produced by the Department of Justice as a witness, his function being to identify certain maps from our collections which were introduced before the three boundary commissioners as exhibits tending to uphold the contentions of the United States in its case in chief. Custodians of other Federal map collections also appeared as witnesses under similar conditions.

(c) Next, the Chief of the Division of Maps was produced seven times, on January 4, 8, 23, 24, 29, April 22, and June 3, 1935, as a witness by the Commonwealth of Virginia, identifying a different group of maps from our collections, which were thought to uphold the contentions of Virginia's and Arlington County's cases in chief.

(d) Finally, on June 3 to 7, 1935, the Chief of the Division of Maps was again produced by the United States in its rebuttal. At this time, however, he was given the role of expert witness and asked not only to identify, for the commissioners, certain maps and geographical and historical books and articles from our collections but also to interpret these exhibits, as well as those previously intro-

duced by the United States and by Virginia, in their bearing upon the contentions of the two parties with respect to the boundary. (See transcript of testimony, pp. 2727-2929.)

It was, of course, for the very purpose of having and retaining, as chiefs of selected divisions of the national library, professionally trained scholars, capable of disinterested interpretation of the material in their collections, that the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board was set up by Congress, and that the several chairs, including the chair of geography, were established.

DIVISION OF MUSIC

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

Accessions to the Music Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935

	Copy-right	Gift	Pur-chase	Ex-change	Trans-fer	Other	Total
Music (M).....	10,825	587	1,741	268	237	305	¹ 13,963
Literature (ML).....	438	290	586	27	69	331	² 1,741
Theory (MT).....	783	40	144	-----	93	22	³ 1,082
Total.....	12,046	917	2,471	295	399	658	⁴ 16,786

¹ Includes 460 second copies.

² Includes 134 second copies.

³ Includes 103 second copies and 276 books proper.

⁴ Includes 697 second copies.

*Contents of the Music Division at the close of the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1935*

Music:

Contents on June 30, 1934, volumes and pieces.....	1,021,635
Accessions during the past year.....	13,963
Total.....	1,035,598
Less exchanges:	
J. Francis Driscoll.....	27
Miss Edith A. Wright.....	15
Harold Bauer.....	1
Less transfers:	
Semitic Division.....	1
District of Columbia Public Library.....	1,525
Less return to copyright owner.....	1
	1,570
Total on June 30, 1935.....	1,034,028

Literature:

Contents on June 30, 1934, volumes and pieces.....	60,612
Accessions during the past year.....	1,741
Total.....	62,353
Less transfers to District of Columbia Public Library.....	53
Total on June 30, 1935.....	62,300

Theory:

Contents on June 30, 1934.....	34, 648
Accessions during the past year.....	1, 082
Total.....	35, 730
Less transfers to District of Columbia Public Library.....	311
Total on June 30, 1935.....	35, 419
Grand total, volumes and pieces.....	1, 131, 747

GROWTH AND CONTENTS OF THE COLLECTION

This year's accessions, though they outnumber those of any year since 1923, exceed last year's by only 311. The rate of increase remains, then, a remarkably constant one, a slight loss on the gift side of the ledger being more than offset by a gain on the copyright side. Considering the scrupulous maintenance of established standards of selection, this circumstance is most encouraging. Still more encouraging is the gain in "early" accessions: This year brought to the Library nearly 300 items belonging to the eighteenth century and earlier—last year brought only 127.

A distinct falling off in the number of typewritten catalog cards prepared by the staff of the division may be attributed, at least in part, to changes in personnel that brought changes in duties with them. Last year 24,368 such cards were added to the catalogs, this year only 20,285, a loss of 4,083. Even so, the current figure compares favorably with that for 1933—20,113, and, for the first time since 1932, the records show an improvement in the state of the periodical index, for which 4,188 cards were written. Printed cards added to the catalogs number 3,802 (3,579 in 1934), not counting the 2,811 cards contributed to the division's "union catalog" by the public libraries of New York and Boston.

THE FRIENDS OF MUSIC IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

At a general meeting of the Friends of Music on March 20 of this year Mr. Clarence A. Aspinwall, treasurer of the society, read to the members the Librarian's acknowledgment of their seventh annual gift, amounting to \$1,000. Since 1929 these contributions toward the purchase of rare books and manuscripts have brought to the Library a number of truly exceptional items, most recently the holograph score of Alban Berg's atonal opera *Wozzeck*, reported last year. Following Mr. Aspinwall's remarks the society was addressed by its president, Mr. Harold Bauer; the meeting concluded with a program of American folk music sung to piano and dulcimer accompaniment by Mr. John Jacob Niles.

As usual, the Friends of Music gave three concerts during the winter season, presenting, on December 4, 1934, the Laurent Wind Quintet of Boston, assisted by Jesús María Sanromá, pianist; on January 15, 1935, the New Chamber Orchestra of New York, conducted by Bernard Herrmann and assisted by Robert Russell Bennett, pianist; on February 26, 1935, William Kroll, Joseph Schuster, and Frank Sheridan in a program of piano trios.

ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

On October 30 of last year, in connection with the annual founder's day concert, the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge medal for eminent services to chamber music was awarded to Alfredo Casella, the distinguished Italian composer, conductor, concert pianist, and critic. Mr. Casella was present in person and took part in the concert, both as executant and as creative musician; the medal was given to him by Mrs. Coolidge herself.

Summing up his impressions of the seventh festival of chamber music, held in the auditorium of the Library on April 7, 8, and 9 of this year, an eminent European critic writes as follows:

In sponsoring the festivals of chamber music that take place in Washington, the United States Government stands alone. Nowhere is there a parallel to such an undertaking. Free of any ulterior interests, dedicated solely to the advancement of art, these festivals realize the ideal of absolutely disinterested patronage. They are today the only undertakings of their kind that still attempt to offer a nonpartisan, nonspeculative picture of present-day creative activity.

On the morning of April 8, Béla Bartók's Quartet No. 5, commissioned by the Library of Congress, was given its first performance. The composer's holograph, as provided, remains in the possession of the Library.

The detailed program of the festival is printed with this report as appendix IV (p. 329); other activities of the Foundation are accounted for on pages 154-156.

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH FOUNDATION

Contributions to the Nicholas Longworth Foundation since October 31, 1934, amount to \$735, bringing the total funds received thus far to \$7,025, a figure not yet sufficient to insure the continuation of the memorial concerts. The program presented by the Cleveland String Quartet on May 3 of this year, the fourth anniversary of the first concert, was made possible by gifts from three friends of the late Speaker of the House.

SONNECK MEMORIAL FUND

Established in 1929 by the Beethoven Association of New York in memory of O. G. Sonneck, chief of this division from 1902 to 1917, secretary and historian of the Beethoven Association from 1917 to 1928, the Sonneck Memorial fund provides for the aid and advancement of musical research through the offering of prizes for essays, compilations, or other forms of literature dealing with the historic, aesthetic, or critical aspects of music, or through compensation to authors and students for their time.

Two awards under this fund can be announced this year: the first to Prof. William Treat Upton, of Oberlin College, for his unpublished biography of Anton Philipp Heinrich (1781-1861), the second to Mrs. Virginia Larkin Redway, of Ossining, N. Y., for a directory of New York City musicians and music publishers covering the period 1786-1835. The award to Prof. Upton, actually voted in 1932, is a peculiarly appropriate one, for Mr. Sonneck, whose last literary work was the biographical sketch of "Father" Heinrich written for the Dictionary of American Biography, was the first to recognize the historic importance of Heinrich's picturesque career. Prof. Upton's book has not yet found a publisher. Publication of Mrs. Redway's study will be undertaken by the Music Library Association.

FLORENCE HINKLE WITHERSPOON MEMORIAL FUND

Under the terms of the last will and testament of the late Herbert Witherspoon, the Library will receive the income from a fund established by Mr. Witherspoon in memory of his second wife, Florence Hinkle Witherspoon, this income to be applied toward the purchase of original manuscripts by American composers.

This considerate provision of Mr. Witherspoon's is the third benefaction of its kind conferred on this division since 1928. Differing in their conditions, these benefactions have nonetheless a common purpose: The creation of special funds, distinct from regular resources, and dedicated, not to current, but to unusual needs.

VICTOR HERBERT DEPOSIT

In fulfilment of a promise made some years ago, Mrs. Ella Herbert Bartlett, of New York City, only daughter of the late Victor Herbert, has deposited with the Library a substantial share of Mr. Herbert's musical estate. Received too late for adequate discussion in this year's report, the outstanding scores entrusted to us by Mrs. Bartlett are briefly enumerated here in order that the extraordinary character of this deposit may be at least suggested. Of special interest are the holograph full scores of a number of the operettas which

constitute Mr. Herbert's chief contribution to American music—among them *Cyrano de Bergerac* (1899), *Babette* (1903), *The Red Mill* (1906), *The Prima Donna* (1908), *Old Dutch* (1909), *Naughty Marietta* (1910), *When Sweet Sixteen* (1910), *The Enchantress* (1911), *Mlle. Rosita* (1911), *The Only Girl* (1914), *Princess Pat* (1915), *Eileen* (1917), *My Golden Girl* (1919), *The Girl in the Spotlight* (1920), and *Oui, Madame* (1920).

One manuscript—that of *The Captive*, a cantata written for the Worcester Festival of 1891—belongs to the very beginning of the composer's career; another—that of the operetta *The Dream Girl*—was not performed until shortly after his death on May 27, 1924. Not less welcome than the scores themselves is Mrs. Bartlett's generous assurance that the Library may look forward to receiving from her in the near future a further deposit of her father's manuscript, approximately equal in size and importance to the present one.

GIFTS ¹

Some recent gifts to the division, singled out as representative of the interest with which its development is followed and furthered by private donors, are:

From Mr. Carlton Cooley, of the Cleveland Orchestra and Cleveland String Quartet, a positive photostat of the score of his *Quartet in A* (1927-32).

From Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, as additions to her previous gifts, a number of printed and manuscript copies of compositions and arrangements dedicated or inscribed to her by Alfredo Casella, Henry Eichheim, Tadeusz Iarecki, G. F. Malipiero, Darius Milhaud, Alois Reiser, David Stanley Smith, and others; further additions to her collected correspondence with musicians here and abroad; and an assortment of programs, among them the program of a "special concert" given at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago on July 1, 1893, on which occasion Mrs. Coolidge played the Schumann piano concerto with the Exposition orchestra.

From Mr. Carl Engel, former chief of this division, the holograph score of Otto Nicolai's orchestral arrangement of Beethoven's *Zwei grosse Märsche* (Op. 45); a collection of vocal exercises and cadenzas in the handwriting of Pauline Viardot; holograph letters of Guido Adler and Arnold Schönberg; a collection of musicians' portraits, several of them autographed; the original manuscript of O. G. Sonneck's *Lullaby* (*Studies in Song*, Op. 19, no. 14) with other Sonneck material; and a number of his own manuscripts, chiefly essays and translations.

¹ See also p. 156 for the description of an important gift received while this report was in press.

From Dr. Henry George Farmer, of Dār As-Salām, Bearsden, Scotland, a collection of the published compositions of his teacher, Ladislao Zavertal (1849-), sometime master of the Royal Artillery Band at Woolwich.

From Mr. Roy Harris, of Princeton, N. J., the holograph scores of two recent compositions—the Symphony No. 2 (1934) and the Song for Occupations (words by Walt Whitman), together with pencil sketches, in score, for his arrangements of two arias by Lully, performed for the first time on September 21, 1934, at the Pittsfield Festival of Chamber Music.

From Mr. Carl Joseffy, of New York City, a cast of the hand of Rafael Joseffy, his father, with two photographs.

From Mr. George E. Judd, assistant manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the bound programs of the orchestra's tenth (1890/91) and eleventh (1891/92) seasons,* with notes by G. H. Wilson.

From Mr. Georges Lambelet, of Athens, Greece, copies of the French and Greek editions of his critical study, *La musique populaire grecque* (Athens, 1934).

From Mrs. Charles Martin Loeffler, of Medfield, Mass., the holograph score of her late husband's Five Irish Fantasies for voice and orchestra, dated October 1920, a welcome addition to the scores of Mr. Loeffler's already in the Library—to the Pagan Poem (1909) and to the Canticum Fratris Solis (1925), first performed in the auditorium of the Library at the first concert of the first festival of chamber music, the only musical composition thus far published by the Library.¹

From Mr. Wesley La Violette, of Chicago, the holograph scores of his Sonata in B-flat (1934), for violin and piano, and Quartet No. 2 (1933-34).

From Mr. J. K. Lilly, of Indianapolis, Ind., a photographic facsimile of an account book of Stephen C. Foster's, covering the years 1850-60, made especially for the Library after the original in Foster Hall; photostats and typewritten copies of other material relating to Foster; and numerous gifts of broadsides, Americana, and Confederate sheet music.

From Prof. Dayton C. Miller, of the Case School of Applied Science, an autographed presentation copy of his privately printed Catalogue of Books and Literary Material Relating to the Flute and Other Musical Instruments (Cleveland, 1935).

From Mr. Joseph Muller, of Closter, N. J., several photostats of early editions of the Star-Spangled Banner, chiefly from copies in private collections.

¹ Other Loeffler scores of great interest also presented by Mrs. Loeffler were received after July 1 and await mention in our next report.

From Mr. Abram R. Serven, of Washington, D. C., a complete list of musical copyrights registered in the United States between January 1, 1860, and December 31, 1866, compiled in 1911 or 1912 from the records of the Copyright Office for Leo Feist, Inc., of New York City.

From Mr. Adrian Siegel, of the Philadelphia Orchestra, an early Dominican Processional, probably printed by Giunta in Venice between 1570 and 1600; on folio 2 is the stamp of the Dominican Convent at Bologna, where the book appears to have been used at one time by the Sister Lavinia Ringhieri whose name is stamped on the binding.

From Miss Jean Thomas, of Ashland, Ky., founder of the American Folk-Song Society, 24 disk-records of mountain ballads and fiddle tunes sung and played at the folk-song festival near Ashland in June of last year, and recorded under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

From Mr. Burnet C. Tuthill, of Cincinnati, a manuscript copy of an unpublished sonata of Mendelssohn's, for clarinet and piano, after the original in the Prussian State Library, Berlin.

PURCHASES

MANUSCRIPTS

Brunetti.—The further development of an already well-rounded collection of manuscript and printed sources is partly a question of closing up recognized gaps, partly a question of building on existing foundations. Some of this year's purchases were made from the one point of view, some from the other. Some repair long-standing omissions; some lend added interest to materials already in our possession. Instances of the first kind will be noted later on; in illustration of the second we cite here the purchase of certain autographs of Gaetano Brunetti (d. 1808), a composer whose present want of reputation seems chiefly due to a one-sided contract which arbitrarily prevented the publication of his works. The name is one that has figured in these reports before. Up to this year the Library had acquired 10 autographs of his—8 symphonies, a collection of minuets and country dances, and a sonata for violin with figured bass. It was evident that these manuscripts belonged to a once more or less complete collection of Brunetti's works, some part of which had already been dispersed. An opportunity to acquire the remaining manuscripts recently presented itself; the Library naturally seized it. Four additional symphonies (1 dated 1787) were obtained in this lot, together with 6 overtures, 36 quintets (6 for strings and bassoon), and 5 sonatas for violin with figured bass. When it is recalled that much of this music exists only in autograph,

the significance of the purchase is obvious. The composer's employer, Charles IV of Spain, preferred Brunetti's works to Boccherini's. Louis Picquot, Boccherini's biographer, found in them "des qualités vraiment distinguées." Unpublished and as yet uninvestigated, Brunetti's manuscripts deserve careful study. In assembling a representative collection of them the Library has made such a study possible.

Joseffy collection.—By the time this report is printed the musical world will already have begun to plan its commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Franz Liszt (1811–86). There will no doubt be concerts and festivals devoted to his music, special exhibits portraying his career. Old biographical materials will be reinterpreted, new documents brought to light. In announcing the purchase of an important collection of Liszt manuscripts, until now unknown to his biographers, the Library is privileged to make an early and outstanding contribution to the semicentennial year. This collection is one brought together by Liszt's distinguished pupil and interpreter, the late Rafael Joseffy (1852–1915); its purchase was made possible by adding to the Library's regular resources the special fund bequeathed last year by Mrs. Joseph (Helen Carter) Leidy. Not since the sale of the Heyer library in 1927 has a collection of Liszt manuscripts comparable to this one come into the market; to judge from the data regarding Liszt manuscripts in other libraries published 4 years ago by Peter Raabe, the purchase of the Joseffy collection puts the Library of Congress in third place as a repository of Liszt materials, its holdings being surpassed only by the Liszt Museum in Weimar and the Hungarian National Library in Budapest.

The 21 Liszt manuscripts acquired through the Joseffy purchase are briefly enumerated below. Six of them, it should be noted, are not primarily in the composer's handwriting, though they contain his holograph corrections and changes; a seventh consists of manuscript additions to a printed score. How many of the manuscripts Liszt actually presented to Joseffy remains a matter of conjecture. Only three belong definitely to the period of his studies in Weimar (1870 and 1871); one was not written until after his departure for America in 1879. In any case, the number of compositions that have national character suggests a method and reminds us that the collector was a Hungarian first, a pianist afterwards.

ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS

"Polnisch (Polonais)" 8 p. For piano 2 hands. (Raabe 71: 12)¹

"Zu den Munkacsy festlichkeiten in Budapest . . . Ungarische rhapsodie." 9 p. For piano 2 hands. (Raabe 106: 16)

¹References in parentheses are to Raabe's systematic-chronological catalog.

"Die heiligen drei kö-nige²-marsch." 15 p. Transcription for piano 4 hands. (Raabe 335:2)

"Salve Polonia!" 12 leaves. For orchestra; score, partly in another hand. (Raabe 430)

[Ungarischer marsch zur krönungsfeier in Ofen-Pest] 12 p. For orchestra; score. (Raabe 438)

"Rhapsodies hongroises pour orchestra." No. 1-6. 6 vols. Transcriptions for orchestra by Franz Doppler; scores, in Doppler's hand, with Liszt's changes and corrections. (Raabe 441:1-6)

Graner fest-messe; clavier-partitur (vierhändig) von M. Mosonyi. Pest, Rózsavölgyi & comp. [1865] Liszt's copy, with his corrections for the second edition. (Raabe 484)

"An den heiligen Franziskus (von Paula)" 7 p. For men's voices, harmonium, trombones, and kettledrums; score. (Raabe 494)

[Das lied der begeisterung] 1 leaf. For men's voices. (Raabe 561)

An unidentified composition. 3 leaves. For piano 2 hands.

TRANSCRIPTIONS

Egressy, Béni. and Franz Erkel. Szózat und Ungarischer hymnus. 1 p. 1., 10 p. Transcriptions for 2 pianos 4 hands.

Széchényi, Emerich. Ungarischer marsch. 9 p. Transcription for piano 2 hands. (Raabe 261)

Wagner, Richard. Ballade aus der oper, "Der fliegende Holländer." 6 p. Transcription for piano 2 hands. (Raabe 274)

[Schubert, Franz] [Die allmacht] 14 p. Transcription for tenor solo, men's voices, and orchestra. (Raabe 652)

Beethoven, Ludwig van. Clavier concert. No. 4 & 5. 2 vols. Transcriptions for 2 pianos 4 hands.

Easily the most interesting manuscripts in the lot are the scores of the six Hungarian rhapsodies arranged for orchestra by Liszt and Doppler. They show us Liszt at work and, disclosing the exact nature of his collaboration, enable us to form our own opinion of his orchestral sense. It is well known that Liszt at first lacked confidence in his ability to score effectively, that for a time he was to a considerable extent dependent on the help of others more skilled in this department. August Conradi seems to have been the first of these orchestral "ghosts"; later it was Raff who served in this capacity. But by the time Liszt turned to the arrangement of the rhapsodies, he had become more self-reliant. The groundwork, to be sure, is Doppler's; to Liszt belongs the superstructure. Once he writes "Bravo, Doppler! Excellently orchestrated!" But there are few pages that do not show some trace of his refining hand. A case in point is the familiar "Lassan" of the Second Rhapsody. Doppler scores these opening bars for woodwind. Liszt blue-pencils them and notes "Trumpet and three trombones—all other [instruments] silent", then carries out the direction himself, marking the trumpet part "eroico." From drafts for title pages it is clear that Liszt first thought of these arrangements as Doppler's work and

came only gradually to think of them as a collaboration. One draft gives Doppler sole credit for the arrangement, adding that it is published under Liszt's revision. "Published under revision" is then made to read "Published and revised"; finally, the old draft is canceled altogether and replaced by a new one, crediting the arrangement to Liszt and Doppler jointly.

Liszt's manuscripts, like Beethoven's, are fascinating and revealing documents. Generally untidy, sometimes illegible (or nearly so), abounding with corrections, cuts, and changes, shot through with red- and blue-pencil comments, pasted over with "second thoughts", they call to mind the man himself—a conscientious and a very human artist.

A letter of Joseffy's, published by "La Mara" (Marie Lipsius) in the Berlin *Signale* for August 25, 1915, is well worth quoting, not only for its bearing on Joseffy's relation to Liszt, but also for its excellent picture of American musical life in the eighties. Dated New York, June 1885, it is Joseffy's first American letter to his teacher. Addressing his "Supremely revered Master! Distinguished patron and benefactor!" Joseffy begins by explaining—or trying to explain—his 5 years' silence, then continues:

I take no small satisfaction in telling you that the American public exhibits far greater receptivity for serious music than reports to Europe of artistic conditions here would lead one to expect: it is indeed astonishing that Americans, animated as they are for the most part by the commercial spirit, should succeed nevertheless in preserving a wholesome, discriminating attitude toward music and that they should have made such progress already toward the appreciation of the truly noble and beautiful. I find the most telling support for this claim in the fact that my efforts to introduce works of yours that are seldom played have met always with the most enthusiastic encouragement. Only because it seems to me that news of it may interest and perhaps even surprise you, I mention, as an example of this, that your Concerto in A major—a work that you yourself do not regard as precisely "popular" in its appeal, a work that requires deep understanding and a cultivated taste—that this concerto has figured on my programs, played before audiences that ran into the thousands, no less than six times in the course of three seasons, a circumstance not to be underestimated in view of the limited number of "classical" programs that are offered. I find further support for this same claim of mine in the fact that the demand for original compositions of yours becomes greater and more lively each season and that musicians all over the country realize already that these compositions represent (and indeed are) the new era. The past winter season proved in the most striking way imaginable that the public here is following energetically in the path of progress when that public broke definitely with the old Italian operatic tradition and turned with enthusiasm toward a new sun, the epoch-making opera of Germany. In this way a situation previously unheard of in this country has come about: a company consisting of respected and socially distinguished Americans has subventioned German opera in a princely way and in its own opera house, providing also the means for its further support on the most extravagant scale. [Joseffy refers here to Leopold Damrosch's first season at the Metropolitan.]

In the concert-hall also the "New German", that is to say, the Lisztian muse has taken the lead. The programs of my recitals for next winter, chosen in accordance with the wishes of my subscribers, include such works of yours as the B minor Sonata, the "Dante" sonata, and the Concert solo [the "Concerto pathétique"]. As regards this last composition, one that I have studied with special affection and application, I was overjoyed to hear recently that you yourself have transcribed it for piano and orchestra, something I had not known before, the transcription being unpublished. Naturally enough, this report at once aroused in me a desire to become acquainted with the work in its new form, a form in which it cannot fail to be overpoweringly effective, and to play it with orchestral accompaniment. To satisfy this desire of mine, I can only appeal to you, you who have given me so many proofs of your unlimited generosity and kindness, and I beg you therefore to let me have a copy of the orchestration, with your permission to include this brilliant novelty in the program of one of my next concerts.

Liszt's unpublished reply is addressed to "R. Joseffy, celebrated pianist, Steinway Hall, East Fourteenth Street, New York, America."

ROME, November 5, 1885.

FAMOUS FELLOW-ARTIST: During the same week in the course of which your friendly letter reached me in Weimar, I received the manuscript of a capital orchestral arrangement of the "Concerto pathétique." It led me to add a few new touches to the work, chiefly to provide more opportunity for the soloist.

Should you plan, dear brilliant virtuoso, to put this concerto on your programs, send a few lines to Eduard Reuss, Court Pianist, Karlsruhe, Germany. He will gladly send you a copy of the score with my additions to the piano part, and I have already informed him of your interest. Later on, the work will be published by Breitkopf & Härtel.

Reports of your many successes have often given pleasure to one always cordially disposed toward you,

F. LISZT.

Kindly present my grateful acknowledgments to Steinway.

In an article on Rafael Joseffy's Contribution to Piano Technique, published in *The Musical Quarterly* for July 1916, Edwin Hughes speaks of another letter from Liszt, in which Joseffy is named "his successor and pianistic heir." As acquired by the Library the Joseffy collection contains no such document, though there are letters from Seraphine Tausig (d. 1931), Carl Tausig's widow, in which Joseffy is referred to as her husband's best pupil and appreciative, truly devoted disciple. Possibly these letters were what Hughes saw. In any case, the complimentary reference was passed over, as he puts it, "in a jiffy."

One other item acquired as part of the Joseffy collection deserves at least a brief comment: it is a copy of the *Caecilien Kalender* for 1877, used by Liszt throughout that year as an engagement book and diary. Here he records his comings and goings—noting even the exact time of arrival and departure; on January 8 is a reminder of Bülow's birthday, on July 23 a laconic "Wagner à Weimar." An

entry for March 24 has a special interest: the date is that of a Liszt premiere under Leopold Damrosch, the memorandum reads "Tasso (Triomphe funèbre) à New York."

Aside from the Liszt manuscripts summarized above, the purchase of the Joseffy collection brings to the Library 8 other holographs: A duet from Weber's "Freischütz", transcribed by Sigismund Thalberg (1812-71); an album leaf by Adolf Henselt (1814-89); Liszt's Tasso—Lamento e Trionfo in an unpublished piano arrangement by Carl Tausig (1841-71); 2 movements for violin and piano by Carl Goldmark (1830-1915), from his Suite No. 2 (Op. 43); 2 compositions by Bruno Oscar Klein (1858-1911)—the Valse impromptu (Op. 74, No. 2) and a Larghetto con Intermezzo, for piano and orchestra; finally, the original manuscripts of Joseffy's own principal works—the School of Advanced Piano Playing (1902) and the First Studies (1913). In addition to the letters already mentioned—1 from Liszt and 7 from Seraphine Tausig—the Library also acquires letters from the following:

Johann Joseph Abert (2), Eugen d'Albert, Daniel François Esprit Auber, Leopold Auer, Hector Berlioz, Ludwig Bösendorfer, François Adrien Boieldieu, Ludovic Breitner, Max Bruch, Luigi Cherubini, Rosa Czillag, Leopold Damrosch (2), Emma Eames, Adolf Fischer (2), Ernst Frank (2), Georg Eduard Goltermann, Carl Grammann, Sir Georg Henschel, Johann Nepomuk Hummel, Salomon Jadassohn (card), Isidor Lotto (card), Edward Alexander MacDowell (3), William Mason, Jules Massenet, Anna Mehlig (card), Giacomo Meyerbeer, Moritz Moszkowski (2), Jean Louis Nicodé (card), Joshua Phippen, Joachim Raff, Carl Reinecke, Eduard Rémenyi (2), Ferdinand Ries, Moritz Rosenthal (11), Gioacchino Antonio Rossini, Hans Richter (card), Camille Saint-Saëns, Xaver Scharwenka, Robert Schumann, Ludwig Schytte, Camillo Sivori, Ludwig Spohr, Bernhard Stavenhagen, Eduard Strauss, Johann Strauss, Jr. (card), Alexander Wheelock Thayer, Theodore Thomas (2), Anton Urspruch (2), Giuseppe Verdi, Henri Viextemps, Prince Wilhelm Albrecht of Montenuovo (6).

Levi.—In the report of the Librarian for 1923, Mr. Engel devoted some space to the suppressed lines from Brünnhilde's Immolation Scene in *Die Götterdämmerung*, the so-called "Motto" of Wagner's Nibelung tetralogy. Richard Specht had previously announced the discovery of Wagner's discarded music for this deleted passage, said to have been hastily copied out for Materna, the first Brünnhilde, at the insistence of Bayreuth's royal patron, King Ludwig of Bavaria. Specht's account was based on a supposedly unique copy of the words and music, given to Materna by the composer and declared to be in Anton Seidl's hand; Mr. Engel was able to report the purchase of a dedication copy in Wagner's own writing, a copy differing in a few minor points from that which Specht had reproduced. More recently two further copies of the "Motto" music have come to light, both of them in the handwriting of the distinguished Wag-

nerian interpreter Hermann Levi (1839-1900). As custodian of Wagner's unpublished manuscript, the Library had a natural interest in adding these copies to its collections: one has been acquired in the original, the other in a photostatic reproduction. The two copies differ, not only from Seidl's manuscript, but also from Wagner's. Seidl and Wagner write fully developed vocal scores, Levi writes mere sketches, and in these it appears more than likely that we have the *Urtext* of the "Motto." There is, moreover, a further difference between the rough drafts and the finished products. Levi's manuscripts reveal for the first time the date and occasion of the composition, which, it now appears, was never part of the original *Götterdämmerung* score. Only the lines were deleted; the music, as we have it, is an afterthought. Whether or not Materna ever sang the passage for King Ludwig, we know now that it was set to music solely for his benefit. Levi's manuscripts tell the whole story: "Zum Geburtstage des Königs komponiert, den 27. Aug. 1876."

Russian composers.—Several gaps of long standing were closed this year with the acquisition of a group of letters by Russian composers. Writing on March 29, 1895, to Vasily Ilich Safonov, then director of the Moscow Conservatory, later conductor of the New York Philharmonic Society, Anton Arensky (1861-1906) complains that after 6 to 7 years of service on the conservatory faculty as professor he finds his name unaccountably included in the list of senior teachers. In another letter to Safonov, dated Selishche, August 16, 1897, Serge Taneiev (1850-1915) regrets his inability to take part in a concert of the Russian Musical Society. Tchaikovsky's *Andante* and *Finale* he has agreed to play at one of Belaiev's concerts; in its stead, he urges Safonov to revive on his program another work of Tchaikovsky's, the symphonic poem *Voevoda*. "The failure of this composition at its first performance [in 1891] can be blamed on its not having been sufficiently rehearsed by Peter Ilich", Taneiev continues. "If greater care were taken in preparing the piece it would undoubtedly make an impression and add interest to your program." Other letters acquired with this collection are by Rubinstein, Rimsky-Korsakov, and Glazunov. A bagatelle by Anatol Liadov (1855-1914), dated October 18, 1889, is the first manuscript of this composer's to come to the Library. Incidental music by Alexander Glazunov (1865-) for *Le Roi des Juifs*, a drama by the Grand Duke Constantine, was acquired in the form of engraver's proofs for the orchestral score published by Belaiev in 1915, signed and corrected by the composer.

Manuscript Society of New York.—A special interest attaches to another score of Glazunov's acquired during the year, for it is one presented by the composer to the old Manuscript Society of New

York (1889-1921). Chiefly active in promoting the public and private performance of works by American composers, this organization, as its name implies, was also interested in developing a collection of manuscripts. One article of its constitution required each active member to contribute an original score to the society's library, another provided for the acquisition of scores by foreign composers. By 1895, when an exhibition of these manuscripts marked the formal opening of the society's club rooms on East Twenty-second Street, the collection already included 15 to 20 items donated by eminent European musicians and well over 100 specimens of the work of active members. A published catalog, which lists also the exhibits loaned by music publishers and private collectors, makes one regret that, with the gradual dissolution of the society, the collection of manuscripts was at length forgotten. Its "unfortunate disappearance" was recorded in *The Musical Quarterly* for January 1932 by Mr. Sumner Salter, chairman of the committee in charge of the exhibition. When six of the manuscripts were discovered, some months ago, in the office of a New York patent attorney, the Library acquired them as a matter of course. They are: *The Prayer of Manasses*, a chorus for men's voices by Joseph Mosenthal (1834-96), for 40 years a violinist with the New York Philharmonic Society; *Kinzhal* (*The Dagger*), a song by César Cui (1835-1918), one of the seven in his Opus 49; a *Cortège* by Moritz Moszkowski (1854-1925), part of the orchestral score of his Opus 43, originally for piano duet; a signed quotation from the concerto for the piano by Giuseppe Martucci (1856-1909); *L'Amour Captif*, a song by Cécile Chaminade (1861-); finally, Glazunov's *Cortège Triomphal*, part of the orchestral score of his Opus 50, published as *Cortège Solennel*. What happened to the bulk of the collection remains as great a mystery as ever.

EARLY IMPRINTS

Following a plan made familiar by Mr. Engel's reports, a few of the more noteworthy "early imprints" received this year are summarily listed below:

Kirchengeseng darinnen die heubtarticke des christlichen glaubens kurtz gefasset und ausgelegt sind: jztz vom newen durchsehen/gemehret/und der Rů. Kei. Maiestat/ in unterthenigsten demut zugeschrieben. Anno Domini 1566. Zahn 163. The first edition of this hymn book of the Bohemian Brethren, probably printed in Prague. The Library also has the second edition of 1580.

Septem psalmi poenitentiales, adivnetis ex prophetarvm scriptis orationibvs eivsdem argvmenti qvinqve, ad Dodechordi modos duodecim, hac quidem aetate doctiorum quorundam musicorum opera ab obscuritate vindicatos, nihilominus quamplurimis adhuc incognitos, aptissima tam viuae voci, quam diuersis musicorum instrumentorum generibus harmonia accommodati. Avthore Alexandro Vttendal, serenissimi principis Ferdinandi archiducis

- Austriaci musico . . . Noribergae, In officina Theodorici Gerlatzeni, M. D. LXX. The four parts complete. From the library of Dr. Werner Wolffheim; his catalogue, II, no. 2006.
- . . . Beatissimae deiparae, virginis Mariae canticum Magnificat. Quattuor, quinque & sex vocibus, ad imitationem cantilenarum quarundam, singulari concentus hilaritate excellentium. Authore Orlando de Lasso, serenissimi Bauariae ducis Guilielmi musicorū praefecto. Impressum Monachii apud Adamum Berg, anno sal: M. D. LXXXVII. Choir book. Vol. 7 of the publisher's series Patrocinium musices.
- . . . Joachimi Neandri glaub- und liebes- übung: auffgemuntert durch einfältige bundes-lieder und danck-psalmen: neugesetzt nach bekant- und unbekante sang-weisen: gegründet auff dem/zwischen Gott und dem sündler im blut Jesu befestigtem friedens-schluss: zu lesen und zu singen auf reisen/ zu hauss oder bey Christen-ergetzungen im grünen/ durch ein geheiligtes hertzens-halleluja! . . . Bremen/Gedruckt bey Herman Brauer/ im jahr 1680. Zahn 758.
- Heb-opfer zum bau der huetten Gottes/das ist/Geistliche lieder/welche zur andacht/aufmunterung und erbauung unsers Christenthums in allerhand fällen zu gebrauchen/ und daher in gewisse zehen und classen vertheilet/und mehrentheils mit eigenen und neuen melodeyen versehen seynd: williglich herzugebracht von Heinrich Georg Neussen/diacono und diener am wort bey der Heinrichstaedtischen kirchen in Wolfenbüttel. Lüneburg/Bey Johann Georg Lippern, 1692. Zahn 799.
- Cantates françoises à voix seule et basse-continue, avec et sans symphonies, par Jean-Baptiste Stuck . . . Paris, Chez Christophe Ballard, 1708. Vol. 2. The Library also has a complete set of the second edition, dated 1719 to 1728.
- Florilegium selectissimorum hymnorum, quatuor vocum, qui in gymnasio Portensi, in laudem divini numinis, ut & pro felici in studiis progressu, singulis diebus festis & profestis, nec non sub exordium & finem lectionum publicarum, ab alumnis decantantur, editum olim à M. Erhardo Bodenschaz, nunc cum novis accessionibus varii generis sumtibus bibliothecae pblicae recusum. Nymbvrgi, Typis Balthasaris Bossoegeli, anno 1713. First published in 1606 by Abraham Lamberg, Leipzig.
- Journal hebdomadaire, ou Recueil d'airs choisis dans les opéra comiques, mêlé de vaudevilles, rondeaux, ariettes, duo, romances, &ca., avec accompagnement de violon et basse chiffrée pour le clavecin . . . Paris, Chés M. de La Chevardière. Vols. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 12 (1765-1775). The Library also has vols. 1, 4, 5, and 17.
- Melodien zu herrn professor G. J. Mark Heiligen liedern . . . Hamburg, Gedruckt von Michael Christian Bock, 1766. Friedlaender 126.
- Hymnorum precumque formulae ad Portensium alumnorum usum bibliothecae publicae sumtibus 1777 recusae. Lipsiae, Aere Breitkopfiano. An edition of 1713, with title Florilegium selectissimorum hymnorum, is described above.
- Gesaenge am clavier, von Joh. Abr. Pet. Schulz. Berlin und Leipzig, Bey George Jacob Decker, 1779.
- Sammlung geistlicher lieder aus den schriften der besten deutschen dichter zur beförderung der haus-andacht. Zweyte, vermehrte und verbesserte aufgabe, mit einer neuen vorrede begleitet von Johann Georg Schelhorn . . . Memmingen, In verlag Johann Christoph Diesels, 1780. Without music. First published in 1772. At the end are "Fünfzig und sechs neue melodien, zu der zwoten vermehrten ausgabe Schelhorns geistlicher liedersammlung, in diskant und bass aufs clavier gestellt durch Christoph Rheinek." Zahn 991.
- Gesänge aus dem Neuen guthsherrn, einer oper in drey aufzigen von Dyck und Jünger. Komponirt und in einen klavierauszug gebracht von Neeffe . . .

- Leipzig, Im verlage der Dyckischen buchhandlung, 1783-84. Lieferungen 1 and 2 (acts 1 and 2).
- Motets pour la chapelle du roi, imprimés par ordre de Sa Majesté. [Paris] De l'imprimerie de Pierre-Robert-Christophe Ballard, 1784. Latin texts, without music, the composers indicated.
- Arist, oder Das ende des gerechten; ein singstück bey dem clavier, von Heinrich Siegmund Osswald. Breslau, Bey Wilhelm Gottlieb Korn, 1784.
- Oden von Klopstock, in musik gesezt von Neefe, kurfürstl. kölln. hoforganist. Neue sehr vermehrte und verbesserte ausgabe . . . Speier, In Bosslers notenoffizin gedruckt [1786]. From the Stolberg-Wernigerode library. The Library also has the edition of 1779.
- Religiöse oden und lieder, aus den besten deutschen dichtern, mit melodien zum singen bey dem claviere von J. A. P. Schulz, kapellmeister Sr. Königlichen Hoheit des prinzen Heinrich von Preussen . . . Hamburg, Bey Johann Heinrich Herold, 1786.
- Sammlung deutscher gedichte in musik gesetzt . . . von G. C. Grosheim. Op. 4. Mainz, Bei B. Schott [1791-93]. Parts 1 to 3. Part 3 printed in Cassel, at the Waisenhausbuchdruckerey.
- Novyĭ rossiĭskiiĭ piĕsennĭk, ili Sobranie raznykh piĕsen s priložhennymi notami kotorye mozno piĕt'na golosakh, ĭgrat' na gusliakh, klavikordakh, skripkakh i dukhovnykh ĭnstrumentakh. Grad Svĕtago Petra, T. Polezhaev, 1792.
- Neues gesangbuch für die kirchen und gemeinen der stadt St. Gallen. St. Gallen, Gedruckt in der Zollikoferischen buchdruckerey, 1797. Zahn 1031.
- . . . The naval & military gentleman's complete musical compendium, containing a miscellaneous collection of marches, quick steps & military divertimentos arranged for the piano forte with an accompaniment for a flute or violin, or as duetts for flutes or violins, or as trios for flute, violin & bass. the whole selected & composed by the most esteemed military authors. To be continued monthly. [London] Printed for Wm. Rolfe [180-?]. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, and 7. No. 3 is "The Presidents march, a favorite American composition".

EARLY BOOKS

In view of the impending publication of a supplement to the Gregory-Sonneck Catalogue of Early Books on Music (1913), a determined effort was made during the year to fill some of the remaining gaps in this special collection, believed to contain already more than a third of the entire output to 1800. The current additions, listed below, include eleven not recorded by Eitner or the *Miscellanea musicae bio-bibliographica*.

- Regula musice plane venerabilis fratris Bonaventure de Brixia ordinis minorum. [*Colophon*: Stampato in Venetia per Elisabetta de Rusconi. M.CCCCXXVII] This edition not mentioned by Eitner. The Library also has the editions of 1500, 1514, and 1550.
- Le lodi della mvstica. Tradotte da i versi latini del conte Girolamo Faletti, in ottava rima da Giouan Mario Verdezzotti . . . Di nuouo corretti e ristampati. In Venetia, Appresso Nicolo Beuilacqua, MDLXIII.
- Dialogo della mvstica antica e moderna, di Vincentio Galilei, nobile fiorentino, in sva difesa contro Ioseffo Zerlino [!] In Fiorenze, Per Filippo Givnti, M.D.C.II. The Library also has the edition of 1581.
- Raccolta di varij balli fatti in occorrenze di nozze, e festini da nobili cavalieri, e dame di diuerse nationi. Nuouamente ritrouati negli scritti del sig.

Fabritio Caroso da Sermoneta, eccellente maestro di ballare. Data alle stampe da Gio. Dini, arricchita di bellissime figure in rame. Con aggiunta del basso, e soprano della musica, & intaulatura di liuto a ciascun ballo. In Roma, Appresso Guglielmo Facciotti, 1630. The Library also has the edition of 1600, with title *Nobiltà di dame*.

Hymnologia sacra, das ist: Geistliche vnd liebliche singe kunst/darinnen einfeltiger bericht geschicht vom vrsprung/notwendigkeit/fürtrefflichkeit vnd vielfeltigem nutz der geistlichen lieder/vnd insonderheit/wie derer viel/so in etlichen versen von dem gemeinen volck vnrecht gesungen werden/zu corrigiren sind/etc. In zweyen predigten der christlichen gemeine zu Leipzig vorgetragen.von M. Ieremia Webern . . . Leipzig/In verlegung Gottfried Grossen/1637.

Musica practica, sive Instructio pro symphoniacis, das ist: Eine kurtze anleitung/wie die knaben/vnd andere/so sonderbare lust vnd liebe zum singen tragen/auff jetzige italienische manier/mit geringer müh/vnd kurtzer zeit/doch gründlich können informiret vnd vnterrichtet werden. Dessgleichen denen anfahenden instrumentisten/auff allerhand musicalischen instrumenten sehr nützlich vnd dienstlich zu gebrauchen. Alles auss den fürnehmsten/vnd dieser zeit bewärtesten italienischen authoribus mit besonderm fleiss zusammengetragen/auch mit vielen clausulis vnd variationibus gezieret vnd vermehret/allen liebhabern dieser kunst/zu dienstlichem wolgefallen publiciret, vnd zum druck verfertigt: durch Johann Andream Herbst/capellmeistern in Nürnberg. In verlegung Jeremiae Dümlers, anno Christi MDC.LXXXII. Ms. notes at beginning and end. The Library also has the edition of 1658, with title *Mvsica moderna prattica, ouero Maniera del bvon canto*.

. . . *Musices choralis medulla; sive, Totius cantus gregoriani succincta ac fundamentalis traditio*. Coloniae, Apud Wilhelm Friessen, 1670. Dedication signed F. Hermannus Mott. The Library also has the edition of 1714.

Dictionaire de mus'que, contenant une explication des termes grecs, latins, italiens & françois les plus usitez dans la musique . . . Et un catalogue de plus de 900. auteurs, qui ont écrit sur la musique, en toutes sortes de temps, de pays & de langues. Par M. Sebastien de Brossard, cy-devant prébende, député & maître de chapelle de l'église cathedrale de Strasbourg; maintenant grand chapelain & maître de musique de l'église cathedrale de Meaux. Troisieme edition. Amsterdam, Aux dépens d'Estienne Roger [1709?] The Library also has the first edition of 1703 and the English translation of 1769.

Scolare addottrinato nelle prime regole più necessarie a sapersi del canto fermo, estratte dal Cantore addottrinato del molto rev. sig. Matteo Coferati . . . per più facilità de' principianti. Opera data in luce da Jacopo Antonio Mariottini . . . con nuova aggiunta. 7. impressione. In Firenze, Per Michele Nestenus, e Antonio Borghigiani, 1714. The Library also has Coferati's *Cantore addottrinato* in the editions of 1682, 1691, and 1708.

Compendium musicæ signatoriae & modulatoriae vocalis, oder Kurtzer begriff aller derjenigen dinge/so einem/der die vocal-music lernhen will/zu wissen von nöthen seyn/auff begehren aufgesetzt/und nunmehr zu andern mahl vermehret und verbessert ans licht gegeben von Wolfgang Caspar Printzen/von Waldthurn/ Dressden und Leipzig/Bey Johann Christoph Miethen/ anno 1714. First published in 1668. From the Stolberg-Wernigerode library.

. . . *Dissertatio inauguralis de jure in musicos singularem . . . pro licentia summos in utroque jure honores et privilegia doctoralia rite consequendi solenniter defendet Jo. Fridericus Scheid, Francofurt. ad Moen. D. XIX. maji anno MDCCXIX . . . Argentorati, Literis Johannis Pastorii. Hirsch 545.*

The fiddle new model'd, or A useful introduction for the violin, exemplify'd with familiar dialogues, by Robert Crome . . . London, Printed by J. Tyther [174-?]

Theatro ecclesiastico. Em que se acham muitos documentos de canto chaõ para qualquer pessoa dedicada ao culto divino nos officios de coro, e altar . . . Exposto por seu autor Fr. Domingos do Rosario, indigno filho da provincia de Santa Maria da Arrabida, e primeyro vigario do coro no mesmo convento de Mafra. Dado ao prélo por Jozé Gomes de Oliveira. Lisboa: Na officina Joaquianna da musica de D. Bernardo Fernandez Gayo, 1743. First edition. From the library of Dr. Werner Wolffheim; his catalogue, II, no. 862. The Library also has the edition 1774.

Disquisitione medica inauguralis, de sonorum modulatorum vi in corpora humana: quam . . . pro gradu doctoratus . . . eruditorum examini subjicit Isaacus Brown, anglus. Ad diem 3 maii . . . Edinburgi, Apud Hamilton, Balfour, et Neill, 1751.

Sieben gespräche der weisheit und musik samt zwo beylagen; als die dritte dosis der panacea, mitgetheilet von Mattheson . . . Hamburg, Bey Johann Adolph Martini, 1751. Hirsch 388.

Effets de l'air sur le corps humain, considérés dans le son; ou Discours sur la nature du chant. Par M. * * * A Amsterdam, Chez Lambert, imprimeur-libraire & Duchesne, libraire, 1760. By Eugène Eléonore de Bethizi de Mezières.

Catalogue of music. London, Longman and Broderip [1779?] The Library also has Longman & Broderip's "complete catalogue" for 1789.

Methode raisonnée pour passer du violon à la mandoline et de l'archet à la plume, ou Le moyen seur de jouer sans maître en peu de temps par des signes de convention assortis à des exemples de musique facile. Contenant XXIV. airs dansants à deux mandolines, VI. menuets avec accompagnement, II. duo, I. sonate avec la basse et plusieurs airs counus variés. Par Mr. Leone de Naples, maître de mandoline de S. A. S. monseigneur le duc de Chartres, prince du sang . . . A Paris, Chez Mr. Bailleur [1783?].

Musikalischer almanach auf das jahr 1784. Gedruckt zu Freyburg. Usually ascribed to Carl Ludwig Junker. The Library also has the issues of 1782 and 1783.

Beknopt onderwys in de muzyk, voor de eerstbeginnenden; hoe de zelve, op eene zeer gemaklyke wyze het clavier kunnen leeren spelen; met vier-entwintig handstukjes, en de bygevoegde vingerzetting: uit het hoogduitsch van den heere Georg Caspar Hodermann. Te Amsterdam, By Cesar Noël Guerin, 1788.

Briefe an nicht-musiker, ueber musik als sache der menschheit. Von Johann Konrad Pfenninger. Nach seinem tode herausgegeben. Zürich, Gedruckt bey Joh. Kaspar Nüf, 1792.

Arte de tocar la guitarra española por música, compuesto y ordenado por D. Fernando Ferandiere, profesor de música en esta corte. En Madrid, En la imprenta de Pantaleon Aznar, año de 1799.

EARLY LIBRETTOS

The list that follows accounts for the early opera-librettos received during the year and includes, with a group of Dublin imprints, three extravagantly illustrated Viennese items from the collection of Franz Trau, sold at auction in Vienna, November 7 to 10, 1934.

Die sig-prangende römische monarchey. Zu befrelockung der beglicktisten geburth ihrer erz-herzoglichen durchleucht Josef deren römischen Kayserlichen Mayestätten Leopold und Eleonora Magdalena Theresia, gebohrner herzogin von Neüburg, glicklichst erzeugten prinzen, auf der grossen schaubühne gesungener vorgestellt. In die music gesezt von herrn Antoni Dragi/der verwittibten Kayserlichen Mayestätt Eleonora capellmaister. Mit den arien zu den füsskampf und dancz herrn Johann Heinrich Schmelzer/der römischen Kayserl. Mayestätt angesetzten capellmaisters. Wienn, Gedruckt bey Johann Christoph Cosmerovio, 1678. Dedication signed by the author, Niccolò Minato. With a frontispiece and eight folded plates after designs by Lodovico Burnacini.

Der frolockende Euleus-strohm/in der zuruckkunfft Alexanders dess Grossen. An dem glorwürdigsten geburts-tag der röm. Königl. Mayestät Josephs dess Ersten/Auff allergnädigsten befelch ihro röm. Königl. Majestät Wilhelmina Amalia in einer abend-music wälsch-gesungener vorgestellt im jahr/1699. Zu denen worten/herrn Johann Bononcini/der Philharmonischen genossenschaft mitglied. Zu dem tantz/herrn Johann Joseph Hofer/der röm. Kayserl. Majestät cammer-musicus. Wienn/Bey Susanna Christina Cosmerovin. The author is not mentioned. First performed, as indicated, July 26, 1699. With a folded plate designed by Ludovico Burnacini.

Angelica vincitrice di Alcina; festa teatrale da rappresentarsi sopra la grande peschiera dell' imperiale favorita solennizzandosi la felicissima, e gloriosa nascita di Leopoldo, arciduca d'Austria e real principe de Las Asturias, per comando della Sacra Cesarea, e Real Cattolica Maestà di Carlo VI, imperador de' Romani sempre augusto, l'anno 1716. Vienna, Appresso Gio. van Ghelen. With argument, scenario, names of Pietro Pariati as author, and Johann Joseph Fux as composer, and five folded plates after designs by G. G. and F. G. Bibiena.

La creanza. A comic opera. As it is to be performed on the theatre in Smock-Alley. For the benefit of Signora Anna Lucia de Amicis, on Saturday the 27th day of February. The music composed by Signor Zingoni, excepting the airs mark'd with an asteric[!] . . . Dublin, Printed by Alex. M'Culloh, 1762. With cast. The author is not mentioned. Italian title and text face English.

The fair of Malmantile. A comic opera: as it is to be performed on the theatre in Smock-Alley. Dublin, Printed by A. Reilly, 1762. With cast. Domenico Fischietti mentioned as composer; the author, Carlo Goldoni, is not mentioned. Italian title, *Il mercato di Malmantile*, and text face English.

The guardian trick'd. A comic-opera as it is performed at the theatre in Smock-Alley; the music composed by the celebrated Senr. Galluppi, called Buranello. Dublin, Printed by A. Reilly, 1762. With cast. The author, Carlo Goldoni, is not mentioned. Italian text faces English. A translation of *Il filosofo di campagna*.

The rivals, a comic-opera in three acts, as it is to be performed at the theatre in Smock-Alley. The musick by Signor Nicolo Tommelli. Dublin, Printed by A. Reilly, 1762. With cast. The author is not mentioned. Italian title, *Li due rivali*, and text face English.

Gl'amanti gelosi, dramma comico per musica, da rapresentarsi nel teatro di Smock-Alley. Dublino, Stampato nella stamperia di J. Hunter, 1764. With cast. Baldassare Galuppi and Tommaso Giordani mentioned as composers; the author not mentioned. English title, *The jealous lovers*, and text face Italian.

La Frascatana. A new comic opera, as perform'd at the Theatre-Royal, in Smock-Alley. The music by Signor Paisello. Dublin, 1778. With cast. The author, Filippo Livigni, is not mentioned. English text faces Italian. Songs in Lodoiska; a musical romance, in three acts, performed, for the first time, by His Majesty's servants, at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, on Monday, June 9th, 1794. The music composed and selected from Cherubini, Kreutzer, and Andreozzi by Mr. Storace. London, Printed by C. Lowndes. With cast. The author, John Philipp Kemble, is not mentioned.

FIRST EDITIONS

Current purchases in the field of first and early editions of the great masters include the following:

Haydn: Sette ultime parole, Op. 47 (Artaria, 114, parts); Der tausenden so oft freude gegeben (Breitkopf & Härtel, 506).
 Mozart: Köchel 492 (Breitkopf & Härtel, 3030, vocal score); Köchel 527 (Chemische druckerey, 1400, vocal score); Köchel 613 (André, 522).
 Beethoven: Op. 53 (Bureau des arts et d'industrie, 449); Op. 58 (Kunst und industrie comptoir, 592, parts).
 Weber: Op. 30 (Haas, no publisher's number); Op. 54 (Peters, 1442).

Other composers represented in the year's additions to this class are Berlioz and Johann Strauss, sr.

FULL SCORES OF OPERAS

Operas, ballets, and other works for the stage, full scores of which were acquired during the year through purchase or copyright, are: Anton Dvořák, Rusalka (ms., 1907); Alexander Glazunov, Le Roi des Juifs (incidental dramatic music, 1915); Carl Goldmark, Merlin (1886?); Hans Grimm, Blondin im glück (1934); G. F. Handel, Acis and Galatea (his Works, 28-30, ed. by Samuel Arnold, 1789?); G. F. Malipiero, La favola del figlio cambiato (1934); Erik Meyer-Helmund, Der liebeskampf (1892); Felix Mottl, Fürst und sänger (1893); Modest Musorgsky, Boris Godunow (1928); Emil von Reznicek, Donna Diana (1895?); Richard Strauss, Die schweigsame frau (1935); Ralph Vaughan Williams, Job (masque, 1934).

AMERICANA

Nelly Custis Music-book.—Valued not only for its associations but also for the intrinsic interest of its contents is a bound volume of eighteenth-century songs and piano pieces, printed and manuscript, owned in 1798 by George Washington's adopted daughter, Eleanor Parke Custis, afterward Mrs. Lawrence Lewis. Together with other music books from Mount Vernon, the volume now in the Library's possession is briefly described in the catalog of the Washington-Lewis sale, Philadelphia, December 10 to 12, 1890, an important and hitherto neglected source of information on the place of music in Washington's household. From this catalog we learn for the first time that there actually was at Mount Vernon a copy of James Hewitt's *The Battle of Trenton* (New York, 1797), a composition dedicated to

Washington and recently republished by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; that there actually was at Mount Vernon a copy of Alexander Reinagle's Chorus Sung before General Washington (Philadelphia, 1789), a circumstance bearing out Sonneck's conjecture that Reinagle may have been Nelly Custis's harpsichord teacher. The volume now owned by the Library (part of lot no. 180) contains no single item that can compare with these in interest, but the picture it affords is distinctly a typical one. The composers represented are, of course, predominately English. Among them are Hook, with 8 songs to French and English words; Shield, with 2 songs from Hartford Bridge; Storace, with songs from *The Pirates* and *The Prize*; Arne, with the overture to *Thomas and Sally*; and Dibdin, with a song from *The Christmas Tale*. Haydn contributes a piano arrangement of the symphony *La Reine*, the *Andante* from the symphony *L'Impériale*, and *The Mermaid's Song* (1 of the 12 English canzonets); John Christian Bach contributes 6 piano sonatas (Op. 18) and a set of variations on *The Yellow Hair'd Laddie*; Gluck contributes the overture to *Iphigenia in Aulis*. American compositions included are Benjamin Carr's *When Nights Were Cold*, a song introduced in the Old American Company's performances of Arnold's *The Children in the Wood*; *The Bastile*, a battle piece "composed in the French taste" by Elfort, a musician otherwise unknown to fame; and a previously unrecorded imprint, *The President of the United States March* [and] *Cotillion Minuet*, by one Sicard, a Philadelphia dancing master. A manuscript copy of *Adams and Liberty*—one of several early American parodies of John Stafford Smith's *Anacreontic Song*—leaves room for considerable speculation. Evidently written out in 1798, the year in which the parody was first published, the Nelly Custis copy does not agree musically with any one of the printed editions of *Adams and Liberty*, and appears indeed to be based directly on the *Anacreontic Song* itself. For his kindness in assisting the Library to secure this volume, acknowledgment is due to Mr. Joseph Muller, of Closter, N. J.

Muller collection.—Detailed comment on the year's most important American accession—the Joseph Muller collection of first and early editions of the *Star-Spangled Banner*—is made superfluous by the publication of an exhaustive bibliography compiled by the collector himself.¹ Mr. Muller prints at the head of his foreword a gracious acknowledgment of assistance we have given him. But it is rather for us to renew our acknowledgments of his assistance. Of the 68

¹ *The Star-Spangled Banner*, words and music issued between 1814-64. An annotated bibliographical list with notices of the different versions, texts, variants, musical arrangements, and notes on music publishers in the United States. Illustrated with 108 portraits, facsimiles, etc. Compiled by Joseph Muller. New York, Published by G. A. Baker & Co., Inc., 1935. 223 p. 31 cm. [Printed in an edition of 500 copies.]

editions and issues with which he credits us in his List of Material, 45 are fruits of his own harvesting which come to us as a result of his intelligent and patriotic interest in the higher development of our collections. Chief among these is one of the four recorded copies of the first edition, the very existence of which was quite unknown until a few years ago.

Documents establishing the priority of this first edition and explaining the circumstances of its publication are in the possession of the Knowles family of Yardley, Pa., direct descendants of the original publisher, Thomas Carr, of Baltimore. According to these, it was Carr—not, as earlier writers have alleged, Judge Nicholson or Ferdinand Durang—who adapted Key's lines on the defense of Fort McHenry to the melody of the Anacreontic Song. The adaptation, Carr's daughter assures us, was made in Key's presence, at his request, and with his approval. The Knowles papers give the date of publication as 1814, but it is possible to fix it still more precisely.

Tradition has it that Key's poem, drafted on the back of a letter, was written out at a hotel in Baltimore on the night of September 14, 1814, and printed as a handbill the following morning. By the 20th, when the Baltimore Patriot reprinted it, noting prophetically that it was "destined long to outlast the occasion and outlive the impulse which produced it", Key had already left the city. His interview with Carr must, then, have taken place on or about September 15. To judge from the slovenliness of Carr's edition, no time was lost in engraving the music: "Adapd. & Arrd. by T[homas] C[arr]," it is headed "The Star Spangled Banner—A Pariotic [sic] Song."

If Carr's original edition is something of a rarity, his revised edition is even more so. The copy acquired with the Muller purchase is believed to be unique. Printed from the original plates, this revised edition differs from its predecessor only in its title, which has been altered to read: "A celebrated patriotic song, The Star Spangled Banner, written (during the bombardment of Fort McHenry on the 12th and 13th Septr. 1814) by B. [sic] Key, Esqr." Carr's arrangement of the music, with its curious prelude and postlude for the piano and alternative flute version, was widely copied during the 1820's and 1830's, and his second and third editions are the only ones to mention Key's name until after his death in 1843.

Later editions reflect changing fashions in American sheet-music publishing, the substitution of lithography for engraving, the introduction of the colored title page. Their story is well told by Mr. Muller, whose book is something more than a mere supplement to Sonneck's reports. Concerning himself primarily with the history of a single song and its publication, Mr. Muller goes far beyond

this in his annotations, contributing in an important way to the solution of a broader problem—the history of music publishing in America.

Among related materials acquired with the Muller purchase are a variety of instrumental arrangements, paraphrases, and variations; several parodies, among them Hutton's *Battle of the Wabash* (1812?); three editions of James Hewitt's independent musical setting, first published in 1819 by the composer himself; finally, an autograph letter of Francis Scott Key, addressed to John Sargent and dated November 5, 1819.

Our Flag is There.—During the period of national expansion, while the "Star-Spangled Banner" was steadily gaining popular favor, other songs, similarly suggested or inspired, were fading gradually into the background. A few succeeded in maintaining their place until the outbreak of the Civil War; one is still found occasionally in patriotic anthologies, and, whether or not it was the accident of its inclusion in Francis H. Brown's *Collection of National Songs* that prolonged its life, appears to have been a general favorite during the years covered by Mr. Muller's survey. This song is the anonymous *Our Flag is There*; a recent printing in Rear Admiral S. B. Luce's *Naval Songs* assigns it correctly to its author, Joseph Watson, United States Navy, purser of the U. S. S. *Boston* in 1829, and partially confirms the tradition, recorded by Brown, that the song was written by an American naval officer during the War of 1812. Further light is thrown on this tradition by a manuscript now in the Library's possession. Headed "Our Flag is There! A National glee for three or more voices, dedicated to Lt. James Edward Calhoun [a brother-in-law of J. C. Calhoun] by a messmate of the 'Boston'," this manuscript is written in a hand which agrees perfectly with Watson's writing in official papers kindly placed at our disposal by the superintendent of records at the naval library, Capt. Dudley W. Knox, United States Navy. According to these Watson entered the service during the early part of the War of 1812, received his commission as purser in 1824, was transferred to the *Boston* off the coast of Brazil in 1827, returned to the United States on the *Boston* in 1829, and in that year retired from active duty. By 1830, to judge from its occurrence as "Call to quarters" in the old station book of the U. S. S. *Concord*, the melody of *Our Flag is There* had already attained a certain currency in naval circles.² Watson's record, though it points to 1828 as the year in which the Library's manuscript was written, does not exclude the possibility of earlier composition. A contemporary edition, pub-

²E. H. Pierce, *On Some Old Bugle Calls of the U. S. Navy*, *The Musical Quarterly*, XVIII (1932), 134-139.

lished in 1829 by William Taylor of New York, claims for the unnamed "messmate" the authorship of both words and air, a claim confirmed about 1830 with the appearance of a second song, published by John Cole of Baltimore: "Hark! 'Tis the Signal Gun! A song dedicated with great respect and esteem to Lt. James T. Homans, of the United States Ship Boston, off Pernambuco, June 21, 1829, by his messmate Joseph Watson! words and music original."

Miscellaneous.—Other current additions to the collection of Americana are:

Bataille de Jena; sonate militaire pour piano-forté par Victor Dourlen. New York, Printed & sold at J. Hewitt's musical repository & library, no. 59 Maiden Lane [1806?].

La grande bataille d'Austerlitz, surnommée La bataille des trois empereurs; fait historique, arrangé pour le piano forte par L. Jadin, membre du Conservatoire de musique . . . Philadelphia, Published and sold by G. E. Blake [1806?] With descriptive notes in French and English.

Yankee Doodle, with variations composed by James Hewitt . . . New York, Printed & sold at J. Hewitt's musical repository & library, no. 59 Maiden Lane [181-?] For the pianoforte.

ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

Under the provisions of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation seven concerts were given in the auditorium of the Library:

October 30, at 3:30 p. m. Founder's Day Concert. The Casella-Poltronieri-Bonucci Trio.

December 22, at 4:30 p. m. The New English Singers.

April 7-9. Seventh Festival of Chamber Music.¹

April 7, at 8:45 p. m. A program of vocal and instrumental music commemorating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Bach and Handel. John McCormack, tenor, Carl Weinrich, organ, Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichord, and a chamber orchestra composed of members of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Howard Hanson, conductor.

April 8, at 11:15 a. m. The Kolisch Quartet.²

April 8, at 8:45 p. m. The Paris Instrumental Quintet.

April 9, at 11:15 a. m. The Gordon String Quartet and Frank Sheridan, piano.³

April 9, at 8:45 p. m. A program of music by Igor Stravinsky. Igor Stravinsky, piano, and Samuel Dushkin, violin, assisted by Olga Averino, soprano, Simeon Bellison, clarinet, Frank Sheridan, piano, and the Gordon String Quartet.

On November 24, at 3:30 p. m., an illustrated lecture on The Music of King Henry VI and His Circle was given in the auditorium of the Library by Dom Anselm Hughes, O. S. B., of Nashdom Abbey.

¹ For detailed programs of the festival see appendix IV, pp. 329-330.

² Broadcast in part from station WMAL of the National Broadcasting Co. (Washington).

Outside the auditorium 10 extension concerts were given under Foundation auspices:

April 10, at 8:30 p. m. The Kolisch Quartet, at Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (Mozart—Quartet in D, K. 575; Bartók—Quartet No. 5, in B-flat; Schubert—Quartet in D minor.)

April 11, at 8:15 p. m. The Kolisch Quartet, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (Mozart—Quartet in D, K. 575; Bartók—Quartet No. 5, in B-flat; Beethoven—Quartet in B-flat, Op. 130, with the Grand Fugue, Op. 133.)

June 17, 20, 24, 27, July 1, 4, 8, and 11, at 3:30 p. m. The Kroll-Britt-Sheridan Trio, assisted by David Mankowitz, violin, Leon Barzin and Nathan Firestone, violas, Charles Warwick Evans, violoncello, Paul Perrier, clarinet, and Pierre Lambert, horn, at the University of California, Berkeley, Calif. (A series of eight programs presenting the complete chamber-music works of Brahms.)³

Nine recitals were broadcast from the studios of the Columbia Broadcasting System in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and from those of the National Broadcasting Co., in New York City:

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Radio station WNAC (Boston)

Nov. 24, 4:30–5:30 p. m. The Laurent Woodwind Ensemble and J. M. Sanromà, piano. (Jongen—Rapsodie, Op. 70; Rieti—Sonata; Hüttel—Divertissement grotesque.)

Radio station WABC (New York City)

Dec. 1, 4:30–5:30 p. m. William Primrose, viola, and Nadia Reisenberg, piano. (Nardini—Sonata in F minor; Bach—Sonata No. 1, in G; Bloch—Suite.)

Radio station WCAU (Philadelphia)

Dec. 8, 4:30–5:30 p. m. The Philadelphia String Simfonieta, Fabien Sevitzyk, conductor. (Mozart—Eine kleine nachtmusik, K. 525; Tchaikovsky—Serenade in C, Op. 48; Bloch—Concerto grosso.)

Radio station WABC (New York City)

Dec. 15, 4:30–5:30 p. m. The Roth String Quartet. (Harris—Variations; Bach—Die kunst der fuge, transcribed by M. D. Herter Norton and Roy Harris.)⁴

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY

Radio station WEAJ (New York City)

Apr. 24, 2:00–3:00 p. m. The Kolisch Quartet. (Mozart—Quartet in D minor, K. 421; Bartók—Quartet No. 5, in B-flat.)

Radio station WJZ (New York City)

May 1, 12:30–1:30 p. m. The Barrère Woodwind Ensemble. (Mozart—Divertimento in D, K. 334, transcribed by Georges Barrère; Piston—Three pieces; Hindemith—Kleine kammermusik, Op. 24, No. 2.)

³ Broadcast from station KPO of the National Broadcasting Co. (San Francisco).

⁴ On Dec. 22, from 4:30 to 5, the first half of the program given in the auditorium of the Library by the New English Singers was broadcast from station WJSV of the Columbia Broadcasting System (Washington).

- May 8, 12:30-1:30 p. m. The Kroll-Britt-Sheridan Trio. (Beethoven—Trio in D, Op. 70, No. 1; Pizzetti—Trio in A.)
- May 15, 12:30-1:30 p. m. Ralph Kirkpatrick, clavichord and harpsichord, and Lea Luboschütz, violin. (Bach—Partita No. 1, in B-flat; Handel—Sonata No. 4, in D; Bach—Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue; Bach—Sonata No. 3, in E.)
- May 22, 1:45-2:00 p. m. Boris Goldowsky, piano, and Marcel Hubert, violoncello. (Casella—Sonata No. 2, in C; Beethoven—Sonata in A, Op. 69.)

Outside the foundation's work 12 concerts were given in the auditorium of the Library:

- Dec. 4, at 8:45 p. m. The Laurent Wind Quintet and Jesús María Sanromá. By the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.
- Jan. 15, at 8:45 p. m. The New Chamber Orchestra, Bernard Herrmann, conductor, and Robert Russell Bennett, piano. By the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.
- Jan. 26, Feb. 1, 2, 8, 9, 15, and 16, at 4:15 p. m.; Feb. 22, at 3:00 p. m. The Pro Arte String Quartet in a series of eight programs presenting the complete string-quartets of Beethoven. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.
- Apr. 26, at 10:00 a. m. In honor of the Tri-Chapter Convention of the American Guild of Organists. Charlotte Klein, organ.
- May 3, at 3:30 p. m. The Cleveland String Quartet. A concert donated toward the Nicholas Longworth Foundation.

MRS. MATTHEW JOHN WHITTALL

Late in December, while this report was in press, the Library received from Mrs. Matthew John (Gertrude Clarke) Whittall, of Boston and Washington, a gift of such extraordinary distinction that we must include here an immediate if only brief mention of it. It is of a quartet of stringed instruments made by Antonio Stradivari (1644?-1737), one of the very limited number of existing groups of this kind and, so far as we have been able to discover, the only one now in the possession of a public institution.

The first violin of the quartet is the so-called "Betts" Stradivari (named for Arthur Betts, its earliest recorded owner), a perfectly preserved instrument made in 1704, generally conceded to be the most distinguished early example of Stradivari's mature work and one of the greatest of all his productions. The second violin, assigned by experts to the year 1699, is from the Castelbarco collection in Milan. A particularly charming specimen of the "long" model, it belonged at one time to Richard Wagner. The viola (1727), one of Stradivari's 11 known works in this form, once formed a part of the Wanamaker collection. The violoncello (1697) comes, like the second violin, from the collection of Count Castelbarco. With the quartet the Library received also bows for the two violins, viola, and violoncello by François Tourte (1747-1835), "the Stradivari of the bow", the bow assigned to the "Betts" instrument having belonged, during the first part of the last century, to the violinist François Baillet (1771-1842).

Mrs. Whittall's magnanimous provision insures the permanent preservation of these remarkable instruments and places them in appropriate surroundings where they can be seen and studied by lovers of music and musical instruments. In their administration the Library will have the counsel of Dr. Henry Blakiston Wilkins, who has been intimately associated with the collection from its beginning and is thoroughly conversant with the donor's wishes regarding its maintenance and further development.

ARCHIVE OF AMERICAN FOLK SONG

(From the report of the Honorary Consultant and Curator, Professor LOMAX)

My son, Alan, and I have continued throughout the year, sometimes working alone and sometimes together, our endeavor to discover and to record on aluminum disks the folk songs of the South as well as of other sections of the country. During this time we have placed in the Library of Congress 151 records, making the total number we have sent in 280. In addition, Alan reports some 180 additional records secured recently in Georgia and the islands along its coast, in Florida, and in the Bahama Islands. This number makes an aggregate of about 460 records as the result of our work for the past 2 years.

As our primary purpose was to record tunes, we have from the beginning usually placed more than one song on each face of a record. The number of tunes on each face varies from 2 to 6 (rarely, if ever, is it only 1). Taking the low average of two songs or tunes to one side of a record, the 460 aluminum records cut on both sides contain approximately 2,000 songs. Duplicates, of course, occur, though usually with such musical variations as to make them seem worthy of preservation.

During the latter part of July and through August of last year, we again visited southern Louisiana and with headquarters at New Iberia continued the recordings among the French "Cajuns" of that section. As heretofore reported, these descendants of the French, particularly those who live in remote country districts, still preserve French speech and the custom of group singing, led by semiprofessionals, at weddings or other public festivals. Also drinking parties are always singing parties, where old songs survive and where perhaps the newer ones, through the years, have been originated and passed along. In this Louisiana district, also, we found interesting Negro "shouting" songs which we were glad to record.

During the months of September, October, November, and December, we recorded songs in the States of Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina—principally from Negro convicts in the penitentiaries of those five States. Again was our theory vindicated, namely, that through the black men and women convicts brought together in a State penitentiary one can get a fair cross section of the folk songs current in any district of the South. The ballad-singing and guitar-picking Negro sings when he is happy; he

also sings when he is miserable. Enough of these people get into serious trouble to make any large group of black convicts a repository of folk songs. To go to a penitentiary for this type of material is simply a short cut to covering any section in the shortest period of time and at the least expense.

Moreover, in the penitentiaries of the South men yet work in gangs. Group singing among the workers is encouraged by the guards, not only because the Negroes are happier while singing but also because more work gets done. Such gang songs—laborers working together in happy unison, following a leader as one man—sometimes reveal the longings, aspirations, and tragedies of a race. They constitute the primary object of our search. In them is found the songs and throb of black labor, the heartbeats of a people. Even the railroads of the South were principally built to the accompaniment of music—the road beds were leveled and the hills cut through, the wooden crossties put in position, the heavy iron rails laid on them, the spikes driven to hold them down, the rough trunk lined up, to the rhythm of chanted or sung directions of Negro men following a leader. We have found and recorded such music, though as yet we have hardly touched the outside edge of the great mass of material available.

Curiously enough we got no help from the educated Negro, nor even from the Negro ministry, except, indeed, from the most ignorant type in far-outlying country districts. A moment's reflection will show anyone the reason for this active indifference, and reference is made to it only to point out a very real obstacle to our progress. Surely the Negro himself is not to be censured.

At the time of this writing only the penitentiaries of Virginia, Florida, and Kentucky are left to be visited in the hope of finding groups of unsophisticated ballad-singing Negroes in considerable numbers. Correspondence, through the kind cooperation of the Federal Government, does not indicate that Negro Federal prisoners are folk-song singers. To break Federal laws would seem to require a higher form of intelligence.

In Philadelphia, December 29, 30, and 31, we attended the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association of America and spoke twice before sections of that organization. These talks were illustrated by the playing and singing of an ex-convict Negro from Louisiana. About 75 of his songs we have incorporated in a book, the music being transferred from the records to paper by Dr. George Herzog, of Yale University, a distinguished member of the anthropological faculty of Yale and a specialist in primitive music. To get these songs down in their proper setting, along with the story of this remarkable Negro musician, took up the months of January, February, and March. One hundred and ninety-three records of

all his songs are included in the Library of Congress collection. After some delay, due to the necessity of getting a new and improved recording machine, during May 1935, work was resumed along the coast of southeast Georgia, in Florida, and in the Bahama Islands, under the immediate direction of Alan Lomax, my son. I quote from a letter recently received from him:

The Department's recording machine has had an interesting time this summer. In many ways this has been the most exciting field trip I have made and, really, its story can only be told in a long, rambling novel, but I shall confine myself to a catalog of records which, while exciting enough, is by no means adequate for the whole story.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Barnicle, professor of the ballad at New York University, Miss Zora Hurston, Columbia anthropologist and probably the best informed person today on Western Negro folklore, and I met in Brunswick, Ga., on June the 15th and began our search for folk songs there. Through Miss Hurston's influence we were soon living, in an isolated community on St. Simon's Island, on such friendly terms with the Negroes as I had never experienced before. This community is a settlement of Negroes that has remained practically static since the days of slavery. We rented a little Negro shanty and sent out the call for folk singers. The first evening our front yard was crowded.

In a week's time we had made about 40 records.

1. Children's game songs, both traditional and indigenous.
2. The shrill, strange cries that these children use to signal to each other across the fields.
3. Chanties of the sort that the Negroes sing in loading the ships in Charleston, Savannah, and Brunswick, songs like those that the white sailors heard in the days of clipper ships and turned to their own use—probably the earliest type of Negro work song.
4. Ring shouts, probably the earliest form of the Negro spiritual, widely current in the days of slavery, but now all but forgotten except in a few isolated communities. These songs are for dancing.
5. Records of what is called "jooking" on the guitar. The "jook" is the saloon and dance hall of this part of the South, and "jook" music furnishes the rhythm for the onestep, the slow drag, and the other dances of whisky-filled Saturday nights. At St. Simon's Island we were lucky enough to find still current and popular an early and primitive type of guitar playing, in which the drum rhythm is predominant, that was forerunner of the more highly developed and sophisticated "blues" accompaniments so popular over the South today.
6. A miscellaneous set of spirituals, ragtime songs, ballads, and a few stories completed this group of records.

We felt when we left St. Simon's Island that we had turned back time 40 or 50 years and heard and recorded some genuine Afro-American folk music of the middle of the nineteenth century.

Our next stop was in Eatonville, Fla., where Miss Hurston was born and brought up. Miss Hurston introduced us there to the finest Negro guitarist I have heard so far, better, even, than Lead Belly, although of a slightly different breed. His records, along with a more usual group of spirituals, work songs, and children's games, were made up, and we moved on to Belle Glade, on Lake Okeechobee, in the Everglades.

About 10 or 15 years ago, the Government drained this section of the Everglades and opened it up for farming. The soil is rich, black muck, so acid that it burns a sensitive skin, and out of this soil you can almost see the plants as they grow. In the bean-picking season (for let it be known that this section of the world furnishes most of the beans and cabbages for the northern markets) in the winter, Belle Glade, a town of two or three thousand inhabitants, swarms with from 10 to 15 thousand workers from all over the South. Most of these are Negroes. And folk songs are as thick as marsh mosquitoes. For the first 3 or 4 days we recorded work songs, ballads, spirituals of the usual sort; then Miss Hurston introduced us into a small community of Bahaman Negroes. We then heard our first fire dances and for the first time, although we and other collectors had searched the South, the heavy exciting rhythm of a drum. The dances and the songs were the closest to African I had ever heard in America. These, along with a set of spirituals and chanties new to me, we recorded and then moved on to Miami for a little rest.

Up to this time we had made about 90 records. In Miami we decided that the only thing for us to do was to make a visit, however brief, to the Bahamas, where we could hear the fire dances in their own country. Here we came and here we have remained ever since, bewitched by these fairy islands and busy recording the liveliest and most varied folk culture we have yet run into. Miss Hurston, who had been, so to speak, our guide and interpreter in Georgia and Florida, who had led us into fields we might never have found alone, who had generously helped us to record songs and singers she had herself discovered, could not, for various reasons, come with us to Nassau; but we felt that up until the time she left us, she had been almost entirely responsible for the great success of our trip and for our going into the Bahamas.

Our first week in the Bahamas we stayed on Cat Island where the spirits of the dead and voodoo men walk by day and by night the drum begins to roll for the fire dances. Here we recorded:

1. Rushing songs—a form of the holy shout where the congregation shuffles round and round the church singing, clapping, and stamping on the floor. When the Baptist Church wants to raise money, it has a "rush" and the church is sure to be packed. Instead of a collection being taken, each "rusher" is supposed to drop a penny or a threepence in the plate as he shuffles by. The boys break their shillings and sixpences up into halfpennies and distribute them among the young women. Then they all sail away. The melodies are very fine and some of them quite old.

2. Anthems—a Bahaman adaptation and elaboration of American spiritual singing.

3. Jumping dances. A ring is formed. The goat-skin drum, taut from heating over a fire of coconut leaves, begins its peculiar jerky thump. The girls begin to clap and raise a song that consists of an endless and timeless repetition on a simple tune of such a sentence as "See Uncle Lou when he falls in the well." A boy leaps from the circle out into the moonlit ring. A dramatic, angular, sensual posture and then he flings away in his dance, his own personal move, as much his property as his skin. For a minute he dances, then when the drummer, by muffling his beat, has told him to leave the ring, the dancer stops his "move" short before a girl. She has her dance and then "goes for" a boy. Thus the dance goes on free, lovely, primitive, and, it seems to me, completely African. There are hundreds of jumping dance songs.

4. And then there are the ring plays, hundreds of them, too, calling for a different kind of dancing, a different drum rhythm.

5. Along with this material, which was so largely of Negro origin, we recorded a number of fine English ballad airs.

We left Cat Island on the biweekly mailboat to return to Nassau, not because we had exhausted or even begun to hear all the material, but because our batteries had discharged and something had gone wrong with the recording instrument. A day or so later in Nassau, we were recording again—jumping dances, ring-plays, quadrilles, anthems, and the songs of the streets—a genuine, casual ballad lore that concerns itself with the latest street fight or love affair. Here, you see, there is a live, flowing, vital folk culture, and the collector lives in a continual state of confusion and exhilaration.

A week ago we returned from another trip to the Outer Islands—this time to Andros. There we had spent another week where songs and stories and superstitions were pouring in from morning until night. On Andros, since the native dances have more or less gone out of fashion, we recorded nothing but the folk tales—variants of European fairy stories, shot through, as must have been their originals with songs and dances. Some of these songs are fragments of old English ballads and chanties; some African songs; some from Jamaica, Haiti, and Cuba. Altogether they are the loveliest folk melodies I have recorded and in their dramatic setting are perfect. We have about 20 records of this sort.

Back here again, so exhausted we could scarcely stagger, we found an old lady whose mother had come from Africa. From her we recorded 35 African melodies. Then a group of Haitians strolled our way and gave us 10 fine records of their singing. Songs and people pour in on us all day every day until we have to stop them in our weariness.

Altogether we have made, despite trouble with the machine, lack of charging facilities for our batteries, and shortage of blank records, some 90 double-face records since we have been on the islands. With a month's experience behind us and a fair wind we can make easily 100 more before we leave and get, besides, some fine movies of the native dances. The material here, besides being interesting in itself, will have great importance in the study of the Afro-American music, since it represents a mixture of African and English cultures at a much earlier stage than can now be found anywhere in America. The absorption of the Negro into white civilization has gone on very slowly on these islands and is, I should say, where it was in America about the time of the American revolution.

As a member of the Committee of the Modern Language Association of America, whose function is to determine, direct, and correlate the efforts of folk-song collectors throughout the United States, I am glad to report that a unanimous opinion prevails that the Library of Congress is a suitable repository for all the records, words, and music of American folk songs, real, or borrowed (partially or totally) from other countries. A central office at the Library of Congress could in a very few years bring together the words and music of all the songs heretofore noted by independent collectors, and at the same time, with modest financial aid, through recordings made under the direction and suggestions of a central office, complete in fairly adequate fashion the work of field collection in our comparatively new country.

More and more it becomes apparent that a central office, functioning actively all the year round, is a necessary part of the plan, if the great body of American folk tunes is to be brought together in a reasonable time. By cooperating with individual collectors now

scattered all over the United States, with companies still making commercial records of folk singers, and with individual singers yet in demand over the radio, in due course a noteworthy collection is possible. I therefore, with this addition, repeat my recommendations of a year ago:

1. Means should be provided for more than one recording group to go into the field with proper equipment, under the direction of a single agency and with a unified method of action.

2. Where other agencies do authoritative and effective work, the Library of Congress should cooperate and arrange for the exchange of material.

3. The collecting should go forward now, for folk songs tend to disappear with the changing fabric of the society wherein the songs have their origin. Steamboats have only recently disappeared from the Mississippi River. Gone as definitely are the roustabout songs of the black steamboat laborer. Only the merest scraps of these stirring songs are known by Negro ballad singers along the Mississippi River.

4. The main objective of this project should be held constantly in mind: To put on permanent records the music of American folk songs as sung in their native environment by untrained singers; and to make these musical records available to students of music and folklore.

In conclusion I wish to acknowledge gratefully the continued financial support of the Carnegie Foundation, without which this work could not have gone forward.

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 9,287 (8,680 in 1934) which includes 5,981 different titles. Among these are 2,003 journals received from the Copyright Office. The journals deposited by the Smithsonian Institution and until 1929 included in these figures are now accessioned almost entirely in the Smithsonian Division of the Library and are counted there. Official documentary series and almanacs, annual reports, yearbooks, and other material of the kind, which are received in other divisions of the Library, also are not counted in these statistics.

The whole number of periodicals (separate items) received in the Periodical Division was 168,402 (last year 165,764).

New titles added during the year number 1,224 and include 419 by copyright, 667 by gift, and 138 by subscription.

The material served to readers in the periodical reading room included 21,585 unbound periodicals, 33,045 unbound newspapers, 33,309 bound newspaper volumes, a total of 87,939 items (last year 76,180). The outgoing charges numbered 19,557 (last year 17,841).

The number of newspapers received at the close of the fiscal year was 911, of which 766 are published in the United States and 145 in foreign countries. Of the newspapers published in the United States 556 are dailies and 210 are weeklies. Of the newspapers published in foreign countries 124 are dailies and 21 are weeklies.

The Library now receives by gift second files of 136 American newspapers and 27 come through copyright deposit. This wise generosity of the newspaper publishers is most gratifying, since the original files are in such constant use that they soon become worn and unfit for permanent preservation. The number of newspapers retained for binding is as follows: American, 203; foreign, 130; total, 333.

INFORMATION CIRCULARS

The division now has printed for use in correspondence these six information circulars: The Ulster County Gazette of January 4, 1800; Wall Paper Editions of The Daily Citizen, Vicksburg, Miss.; The New York Herald of April 15, 1865; The Boston Gazette and

Country Journal of March 12, 1770; Public Ledger, Philadelphia, of March 25, 1836; The Boston News-Letter of April 24, 1704. Each circular deals with an old newspaper, interest in which has caused it to be reprinted many times, and the purpose of these studies is to enable the owners of such papers to determine whether they have a valuable original or only a reprint.

CHECK LIST OF AMERICAN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY NEWSPAPERS

The new edition of the Check List of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers in the Library of Congress has been approved for publication the coming year. Since the publication of the first edition in 1912 the number of files in the collection has increased from 369 to 508, and the number of volumes has grown from 908 to 1,482.

REFERENCE LISTS

For use in correspondence the Division has supplied 882 memoranda. These include reference lists of periodicals and contributions to periodicals on accountancy, American clipper ships, American poetry magazines, antique furniture, antislavery, appraisal and valuation work, archaeology, art, astrology, automobile machinists, aviation, baking, Balkan publications, Baptist weeklies, boiler firing and maintenance, bonds, book reviews, building, Canadian publications, canaries, carpentry, ceramics, chain stores, chess, Chinese periodicals in English, contest magazines, country life, crime and penology, current events, department stores, drama, Episcopal weeklies, ethnology, finance and banking, fishing, foreign loans and investments, German economic monthlies, grocery-store management, home and garden, Hungarian publications, hunting and camping, Icelandic publications, interior decorating, juvenile magazines, Languedoc, liquor and beverage trade, literary magazines, machinery and metal trades, manufacturing, marine magazines, mathematics, meat-packing industry, medicine and surgery, Methodist weeklies, military history, newspaper circulation, nursery men, nut trade, nut trees, oil burners, peanuts, personnel and employment problems, petroleum industry, plumbing and heating trade, politics, pottery trade, poultry, Presbyterian weeklies, psychical research, public speaking, radiology, railroading, refrigeration, restaurants, rubber stamps, salesmanship, salvage, scientific and mechanical magazines, Securities Act of 1933, self help, silver proclamation of December 21, 1933, small-house plans, soda fountains and soft drinks, Southern magazines, Stock Market Control Act of 1934, stocking fresh waters with game fish, Sunday schools, temperance, trade, travel, United Brethren weeklies, veterans, wall paper and rug design, women.

USE OF THE COLLECTIONS

Our files are in constant use by those engaged in serious investigation and research. Part of this work is for other Government departments, and the rest is by students and compilers outside the Government service. Both groups anticipate publishing the results of their work.

Among these research students have been representatives from American University, Army War College, Brookings Institute, Catholic University of America, Clark University, Columbia University, Drexel Institute, Duke University, Findlay College, George Washington University, Harvard University, Howard University, Johns Hopkins University, Kansas State College, Louisiana State University, Mt. Holyoke College, Princeton University, Rutgers University, University of Chicago, University of Maryland, University of Michigan, University of North Carolina, University of Pittsburgh, University of South Carolina, University of Southern California, University of Texas, University of Virginia, University of West Virginia, University of Wisconsin, Virginia State Teachers College, Waynesburg College, Western Reserve University, William and Mary College, Yale University.

SUBJECTS INVESTIGATED

The investigations include economic, literary, historical and other subjects. During the past year some of these have been biographies and related works on John Breckinridge of Kentucky, James Buchanan, George William Curtis, Andrew Jackson Davis, Edwin Lawrence Godkin, William Randolph Hearst, Alexander Macdonald, James Madison, General William Mahone of Virginia, John Masefield, William Rockhill Nelson, Edmund Spenser, Zachary Taylor, Governor James Kimble Vardaman of Mississippi, and Senator Thomas Edward Watson; American sentiment toward Japan, 1924-34; Anglo-German press relations, 1890-1914; anti-slavery movement; arterial highways; aspects of humor in the lower South; automobile advertising; automobile manufacturing; banking legislation from 1913; Bradley Martin Party in 1897; British Empire Free Trade Party; British export credit insurance; British Parliamentary election of 1906; C. C. C. camps; campaign reports; Catholicism in early New England; Civil War newspapers in the District of Columbia; commodity prices, 1913; concrete structure; cost data on apartment houses; cotton exchange investigation; criminal syndicalism laws in the United States; cryptography; current event digests; dog medicine advertisements; early aviation; early football; economic interests on the N. R. A. in the press; editorials on education; election returns; Federal housing publicity; Federal

relief work publicity; Federal Securities Act; foreign exchange quotations; genesis of culture in the Ohio Valley, 1800-1820; German Imperial Bank; Glacier National Park; glasses advertisements; governmental administration; Guayaquil-Quito Railroad; Guffey bill on soft coal industry; higher education in Florida; history of Anaconda Copper Co.; history of branch banking in Tennessee; history of children's literature; history of garment sizing; history of Martinsburg, W. Va.; history of Muscle Shoals; history of the public speaking activity of women in the United States, 1827-60; history of the Seventh Day Adventists in the British Isles; hog prices in Corn Belt States; Imperial Valley flood, October, 1904; Japanese-American textile competition; juvenile magazines; labor and long range economic planning; labor statistics; lost heirs; Louisiana banking system of 1842; money and banking; Mormon literature; motion-picture development; Municipal Bankruptcy Act; National Industrial Recovery Act; new capital issues; New York State land utilization survey; Northern editorials, 1860-61; philately; political parties in Congress from 1780; poultry prices; price index; prices; printers' marks; public opinion on the Algeciras Conference; public press of Philadelphia during the Civil War; radio programs; real property and rents; relations of the United States and Argentina; Saar Basin and Danzig; securities quotations; share croppers; Smith family genealogy; social and economic life in Louisiana, 1825-50; social and economic life in Texas, 1820-45; South Carolina newspapers; Southern transportation; stock prices; store advertisements; study course in civics; study of cartoons previous to the Spanish-American War; Sunday comic supplements; supply of gold and prices; syndicate material in newspapers; technical bibliography; technical study of New York stock exchange prices; textile trade journals; Townsend plan; United States Navy and public opinion; voodooism; wage earners in the Western movement; war reminiscences of William H. Crawford; Washington Monument; West Virginia library legislation; workers' education; World War propaganda.

RAG-PAPER EDITIONS

The rag-paper editions of newspapers and periodicals received number 12 titles: The New York Times; The New York Times Index; The Chicago Tribune; The United States News, Washington, D. C.; Forward, New York; Labor, Washington, D. C.; The Detroit News; The American Mercury; The New Republic; The New Age Magazine; The New England Historical and Genealogical Register; The Geographical Journal.

GIFTS OF BOUND VOLUMES

During the year 1,462 form letters were sent to publishers suggesting that they replace the current issues of their publications with bound sets. In reply 561 publishers have signified their acceptance of the suggestion, and 917 volumes have been received (last year 902 volumes), including 405 different titles. A list of these individual donors (to each of whom an acknowledgment has been sent) would be of interest, but space for it is lacking.

BINDING

Record of volumes bound

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Periodicals:			
Full binding.....	3,718	3,004	3,554
Check binding.....	39	336	109
Gaylord binders.....	279	214	552
Total.....	4,036	3,554	4,215
Newspapers:			
Full binding.....	1,850	2,100	1,934
Eighteenth century binding.....	19	23	18
Check binding.....	39	57	14
Gaylord binders.....	21	0	0
Total.....	1,929	2,180	1,966
In all.....	5,965	5,734	6,181

Count of volumes awaiting binding

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Periodicals collated.....	5,152	4,765	5,379
Newspapers collated.....	1,055	1,066	1,220
Uncollated (estimated).....	7,986	8,891	8,185
Total.....	14,193	14,722	14,784

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.

TRANSFERS

One hundred and ninety-six sets of periodicals were transferred to other Government institutions as follows:

Army medical library-----	81
Bureau of Standards library-----	2
Department of Agriculture library-----	80
Department of Labor library-----	5
Geological Survey library-----	3
Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia-----	18
Office of Education library-----	5
Patent Office library-----	2

Total-----	196

SUBSCRIPTIONS

During the year 138 subscriptions to periodicals were placed; 41 subscriptions were canceled and 58 others ceased publication. The new subscriptions to newspapers numbered 2, and 2 subscriptions were canceled.

NOTABLE ACCESSIONS

During the year the division received by purchase, exchange, etc., additions to its older files numbering 322 volumes and 3,388 separate issues. Among these accessions the following are especially worthy of note:

American Gazette & General Advertiser, Norfolk. May 6-June 28, July 5-19, 26-Sept. 6, 13-Oct. 4, 11-Nov. 18, Dec. 6-30, 1796; Jan. 3-13, Feb. 7-17, June 2, 1797. 1 v.

This newspaper, published by William Davis, was a semiweekly in 1796 and 1797. As shown by the notations on the advertisements these copies are from the publisher's file. Although incomplete, this volume contains issues not found elsewhere. The news columns carry many memorials and resolutions on the adoption of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, accounts of the political and military affairs of England, France, and the rest of Europe, and domestic items such as the Charleston fire, proceedings of Congress, election of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, and the impressment of American seamen by English officers.

The Californian, San Francisco. v. 1 no. 1-v. 2 no. 20, May 28, 1864-May 20, 1865. 1 v. fol.

This volume contains the first issues of an important early California periodical. Francis Bret Harte and Charles Henry Webb, while fellow contributors to the Golden Era published in San Francisco, exchanged pleasantries in its columns about the new magazine they planned to establish. On Saturday, May 28, 1864, The Californian made its initial appearance, Webb having raised enough

money to become its proprietor and editor. His pseudonym Inigo appears frequently in its pages.

Bret Harte was a contributor to the new weekly from its beginning. His *Neighborhoods I have Moved From* and *The Ballad of the Emeu* were published on the first page of volume 1, number 1. In Webb's absence Harte was editor of the magazine from September 10 to November 26, 1864. Although his first contributions were anonymous, the signature "Bret" identifies many others such as: *On a Great Public Institution*, *On an Extinct Public Institution*, *On a Vulgar Little Boy*, *On a Pretty Girl at the Opera*, *Waiting for the Ship*, *a Fort Point Idyl*, *The Devil and the Broker*, *a Mediaeval Legend*, *The Adventure of Padre Vincento*, *The Vendue of Jefferson Davis*, *The Petroleum Fiend*, *A Few Operatic Criticisms*, and *Stories for Little Girls*.

Mark Twain was another famous contributor to the *Californian*. His first contribution, *A Notable Conundrum*, is in the issue of October 1, 1864. Later issues contain: *Concerning the Answer to That Conundrum*, *Still Further Concerning That Conundrum*; *Whereas*; *A Touching Story of George Washington's Boyhood*; *Daniel in the Lion's Den—and Out Again All Right*; *The Killing of Julius Caesar—Localized*; *A Full and Reliable Account of the Extraordinary Meteoric Shower of Last Saturday Night*; *An Unbiased Criticism*; *Important Correspondence Between Mr. Mark Twain, of San Francisco, and Rev. Bishop Hawks, D. D., of New York, Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Cummings, of Chicago, Concerning the Occupancy of Grace Cathedral*; and *Further of Mr. Mark Twain's Important Correspondence*.

The issue of April 22, 1865, is in mourning throughout and contains numerous tributes to Lincoln, among them *Our Last Offering*, by Bret.

The Democrat and American, Manchester, N. H. Goodale & Farnsworth, editors and publishers. Jan. 6—Feb. 24, Mar. 10, 24—Sept. 15, 29—Nov. 24, Dec. 1—29, 1859. 1 v. fol.

A weekly paper devoted to politics and containing the latest current news and other matter interesting to the general reader. The gift of Cornwall's Old Book Shop, Washington, D. C.

El Fenix; periodico politico y mercantil, Campeche, Mexico. no. 3—84, Nov. 10, 1848—Dec. 25, 1849. 1 v. fol.

This Mexican newspaper was issued on the 1st, 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, and 25th of each month. Joaquin Castillo Peraza was the publisher through June 10, 1849, and thereafter Gregorio Buenfil. It contains the political and commercial news of the period.

The Maryland Gazette; or, *The Baltimore Advertiser*. Baltimore, John Hayes. May 23, 1786—May 18, 1787; Supplement June 20, Nov. 14, 1786; Postscript Feb. 6, 1787. 1 v. fol.

Although previously published semiweekly, the *Maryland Gazette* was issued weekly from May 23, 1786, to February 27, 1787, thereafter again semiweekly. This volume of the *Gazette* deals with a troubled period in our early history just preceding the assembling of the Constitutional Convention, when the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation were evident. It contains accounts of the Indian attacks along the Ohio and the Supplement of June 20, 1786, has Extracts of Letters from the Western Country. The hard times resulted in Shays' Rebellion in Massachusetts and bore heavily on all debtors. The movement for the issue of paper money by States as a measure of relief was argued by Juvenal, Æquitas, Cato, A Marylander, Suburban, A Constitutionalist, and other pseudonymous scribes. The Postscript of February 6, 1787, contains An Address of the House of Delegates of Maryland to Their Constituents, proposing such an issue.

Massachusetts Cataract and Worcester County Waterfall, Worcester, Mass. Jesse W. Goodrich, editor. Mar. 20, 1844-Mar. 10, 1846. 1 v. fol.

The continuation of the *Cataract and Waterfall*, or *Massachusetts Washingtonian*. A weekly temperance paper devoted to teetotalism, morals, education, literature, useful arts, domestic economy, and general intelligence. Published with the sanction and cooperation of a large "Association of Tee-totalers."

The *St. James's Chronicle*; or, *The British Evening-Post*, London. Henry Baldwin, editor and publisher. June 19, 1762-July 18, 1765; Nov. 26, 1767-Jan. 3, 1769, with 68 nos. missing. 3 v. fol.

This triweekly newspaper has an editorial in its issue of December 29, 1768, in which the publisher expresses "his most grateful thanks to the public, by whose favor the sale of the *St. James's Chronicle* is now, and has long been, very far superior to that of any other newspaper whatever, whether morning, evening or weekly; and at the same time to assure them, that the utmost attention will be given to continue it the most entertaining, as well as the most useful paper extant, which is circulated in great numbers not only over this kingdom, but throughout all Europe and America."

These volumes cover a period of struggle between Great Britain and the Colonies over the questions of taxation without representation and the quartering of troops. They contain more than 570 American items dealing with these political developments, attempts to promote American manufacturing, pledges to abstain from using tea or importing English goods, accounts of the hard times and regulator disturbances, Indian conferences, and boundary settlements. The length of many of these articles helps to make this file the

richest in early Americana of any recently acquired English newspaper.

Te Ve'a no Tahiti (The Messenger of Tahiti). Papeete, Tahiti. Numera 3, 20, 46, Tenuara 21, Me 20, Novema 18, 1858.

These are three single-sheet issues of a rare little weekly published at Papeete, Tahiti, from 1850 to 1883. They are printed in the Polynesian dialect of the native Tahitians. The French protectorate of the islands resulted in annexation in 1880, and in 1884 *Te Ve'a* became the *Journal Officiel des Etablissements Français de l'Océanie*.

The Watchman, Bristol, London. no. 1-10, Mar. 1-May 13, 1796. Published by the author, S. T. Coleridge. 324 p. 21 cm.

In the first issue of this rare file the author says: "It is usual, at the commencement of works resembling the present, to make some preliminary professions, which may serve as promissory notes to the public. In compliance with this custom, I declare my intention of relating facts simply and nakedly, without epithets or comments; and if at any time the opposition and ministerial prints differ from each other in their details of events, faithfully to state such difference. It would be absurd to promise an equal neutrality in the political Essays. My bias, however, is in favor of principles, not men: and though I may be classed with a party, I scorn to be of a faction. I trust, however, that I shall write what I believe to be the Truth in the spirit of meekness. It remains for me to speak concerning my proposed attempt to analyze important and interesting publications. . . . I shall never review more than one work in each number, and none but works of apparent merit. . . This, then, is my plan—to contribute my small but assiduous labors to the cause of Piety and Justice."

Coleridge continued his efforts through 10 issues and printed this valedictory on the last page of the tenth:

"This is the last number of the *Watchman*.—Henceforth I shall cease to cry the State of the political Atmosphere. . . . The reason is short and satisfactory—the Work does not pay its expences. Part of my Subscribers have relinquished it because it did not contain sufficient original composition, and a still larger number, because it contained too much. . . . I have endeavored to do well. And it must be attributed to defect of ability, not of inclination or effort, if the words of the Prophet be altogether applicable to me, 'O *Watchman!* thou hast watched in vain!'"

DIVISION OF FINE ARTS

(From the report of the Chief, Dr. HOLLAND)

The exceptional activity that, during the past 2 years, has brought to the Library not only the wealth of original drawings forming our Cabinet of American Illustration but also the incomparable records of our early architecture in the Historic American Buildings Survey has, fortunately for the Division of Fine Arts, lessened to more normal proportions during the current year. For without an appreciable increase in its staff the division would soon have found itself with more new material than could be properly assimilated, and would have had to abandon altogether plans long under consideration for the better arrangement and better indexing of the old material.

CABINET OF AMERICAN ILLUSTRATION

Thus, while the Cabinet has continued to receive new drawings, the total has been but 409 this year. This has made it possible to complete index cards for 2,798 out of the present total of 2,895 drawings in the collection, and to bring the number of those mounted and filed to 1,691. The outstanding illustrators of the turn of the century, represented in this year's acquisitions, are E. A. Abbey (1852-1911), André Castaigne (d. 1929), W. A. Clark (1876-1906), A. B. Frost (1851-1928), C. D. Gibson (1867-), Elizabeth Shippen Green Elliott, Charlotte Harding (1873-), Thomas Nast (1840-1902), C. S. Reinhart (1844-96), and F. C. Yohn (1875-1933). The donors this year were Mrs. H. W. Sibley, Mrs. John Sargent, C. D. Gibson, Mrs. George W. Hewitt, Mrs. Charlotte H. Brown, Cyril Nast, Miss M. M. Butler, Mrs. F. C. Yohn, and Walter L. Pforzheimer. The largest personal representation is that of F. C. Yohn, 120 examples of whose work were received from Mrs. Yohn, and second in number, though second to none in interest, was a gift of 24 beautiful drawings representing all periods, by C. D. Gibson, a name probably better known to the older generation of readers than that of any other illustrator. Few artists in this country have better demonstrated the true illustrator's ability to seize the dramatic quality of an incident, and present it with a vividness transcending the power of words, than André Castaigne. Though French by birth, most of his drawings were published in this coun-

try, and no consideration of American illustration could neglect his power of story telling, his profound historical documentation, and faultless draftsmanship. Yet it has seemed almost impossible to secure a proper representation of his work. For Castaigne has no family in this country, no friends who have collected his drawings, so far as we could learn, and what of his originals might still remain, seemed hopelessly scattered. Fortunately we can now say that the gap has been measurably filled, for as part of a collection of 231 drawings by various artists, purchased some years ago when the Century Company was clearing its store rooms, and now presented to us by Mr. Walter L. Pforzheimer, there are 37 by Castaigne. The gift of 12 drawings by Thomas Nast, from his son Cyril Nast, is also of particular moment, for Nast ranks as one of the most notable, if not actually the earliest, in the list of our great political cartoonists. As the Cabinet stands today, it may be said that there are few serious lacunae. But among those inadequately represented are unfortunately some of the greatest, and of these the prospect of securing many drawings seems, for one reason or another, far from bright. E. A. Abbey, for example, was a resident of England for some years before his death, and his widow bequeathed all his drawings to the Royal Academy, of which he was a member. Howard Pyle's drawings have been largely collected for the Library of Wilmington, Del., and Mrs. Pyle now has nothing that she considers sufficiently important for the Library of Congress. Winslow Homer's drawings likewise, were given, some years ago, to the Cooper Union. It is only by the generosity of friends who have treasured individual examples of the work of these men that they are now represented in our Cabinet at all, and from such sources we must hope that our individual gifts will come, to complete the otherwise magnificent picture of American illustration that Mr. William Patten's vision has created.

PICTORIAL ARCHIVES OF EARLY AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

A gratifying flow of photographic negatives of early American architecture continues, and at the same time we have now been able to complete the classification of those already received. The number of enlarged prints for consultation has reached a total of 4,369 out of the more than 5,000 negatives in the collection. The material, thereby, has been made available for study and exhibition, and the increasing number of visitors who consult it shows that appreciation of the value of this institution, established by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York in 1930, is steadily growing. In this connection it may be mentioned that an exhibition of 59 prints by

William H. van Benschoten was shown at Yale University during the winter, and that the American Federation of Arts has asked for a selection of 56 prints to form one of its traveling exhibitions for the coming year.

SURVEY OF OLD VIRGINIA HOUSES

The photographic survey of old Virginia houses being conducted for the University of Virginia by Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston, under a fund granted by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and administered by the Library of Congress, is now in its third season, a third grant having been authorized in December 1934. The campaigns of the 2 previous years have resulted in approximately 1,000 negatives, the property of the Library of Congress, though control of them rests with Miss Johnston during her lifetime, and 750 prints made from these for the University of Virginia. This year's campaign is expected to produce 400 or more new negatives, with 350 more prints for the University of Virginia, and a selection of 450 prints for the Library of Congress.

The exhibition of photographs of Old Fredericksburg, Falmouth, and vicinity, also by Miss Johnston, which has been attracting much attention in our gallery for several years, forms part of a collection of 119 prints made as a survey for Mrs. Daniel B. Devore in 1929. Recently Mrs. Devore has given the whole collection to the Library. We have thus become her debtors not only for the vision that prompted this first survey, the precursor of the present extensive campaigns in Virginia, but for the generosity that dedicates these very beautiful records to the permanent enjoyment of the visitors to the Library.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

This survey, instituted in 1933 as a Civil Works Administration relief project, has now become a permanent institution by virtue of an agreement between the National Park Service, the American Institute of Architects, and the Library of Congress. Consequently though the Civil Works activities terminated on April 30, 1934, it has been possible to continue operations in several States on Emergency Relief funds. As a result, 568 more buildings have been measured in the last year, with 2,900 sheets of drawings; and 305 have been photographed, with 2,603 negatives. These will all be added to the 4,960 drawings and 3,957 negatives, resulting from the first campaign, now in the Division of Fine Arts. The first group of negatives has already been completely classified according to the system of our Pictorial Archives. The drawings, bound in 45 folios, are filed in bookcases specially built for them, immediately adjacent

to the reference prints from the negatives. The whole collection is now available to the public for consultation as well as for supplying photographic prints at cost.

DORIS ULMANN MEMORIAL COLLECTION

In the spring of 1934 an exhibition was held of photographs by Doris Ulmann, intimate portraits and studies of local activities in the southern Appalachian Mountains, the result of long and sympathetic acquaintance with the people of that region. Mrs. Ulmann, born 1882, studied at the Clarence White school of photography, and since 1918 was actively engaged in her art. She exhibited in various galleries in and out of New York City. She published three volumes of portraits of eminent physicians and editors, and in 1933, a volume of superb studies of southern Negroes, with text by Julia Peterkin. Artistically, her work is marked with great sensitiveness and charm as well as by a mastery of varied composition. After the exhibition the Library was able to purchase 44 of the prints shown. In September of the same year, on completion of a long and hard summer's campaign in the South, Mrs. Ulmann returned to New York in a state of collapse, and after a very short illness, died. In order to perpetuate her work, and to administer the collection of negatives she left—including the results of the last summer's activities—her relatives, friends, and coworkers established the Doris Ulmann Foundation. One of the first acts of the foundation was to give 110 photographs to the Library of Congress—with the prospect that others may be added later—as a memorial to the devoted artist. The collection is of the greatest interest as a record of sectional American life, as well as for its expressive beauty.

E. K. K. WETHERILL MEMORIAL COLLECTION

In 1929 the Library received, as a gift from the estate of Elisha Kent Kane Wetherill, a collection of 88 etched plates, to form part of the Bureau of Chalcography founded by Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell. This year a set of 72 prints was received from the same source, and from Mrs. Samuel Wetherill, the artist's mother, the medals awarded to him at art exhibitions, and mementos of his army service. With these a memorial exhibition of 110 etchings was held. E. K. K. Wetherill was a native of Philadelphia; born in 1874. After graduating from the University of Pennsylvania he studied painting under Thomas Anschutz at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and later under Whistler in Paris. He was awarded a gold medal for painting at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, and a silver medal at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in 1926. A

group of his etchings was purchased by the French Government for the Luxembourg Gallery. In 1927 he was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design. He died in March 1929 in North Carolina, from injuries received in the World War. His artistic production was not large but of a very high and markedly personal quality. Something of the spirit of Whistler showed in the quietness and delicacy of his values, and the seriousness with which all his work was studied. In the best of his prints there are a richness of tone and a sensitive charm that mark him as among the foremost etchers this country has produced.

The print collection has also been enriched by the gift of 10 etchings by Mrs. Elizabeth O'Neill Verner, presented by the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution, through Mrs. Fred M. Burnett. Mrs. Verner's subjects are all chosen from Charleston and its vicinity, and combine the picturesqueness of that southern city with her own artistic skill.

In connection with the print material, a very interesting gift has come to us from the firm of Illman Bros., established in Philadelphia since 1835. During the century of its existence this well-known house played an active role in the artistic development of the country, as engravers and publishers of many portraits and large historical and religious subjects, such as Queen Elizabeth Consenting to the Death of Mary Stuart, Trial of John Bunyan, Penn's Treaty with the Indians, Signing of the Declaration of Independence, and so forth. As the popular demand for large engravings has entirely disappeared, and the technical skill required to execute the plates is scarcely any longer to be found, it occurred to Mr. Henry A. Illman, dean of the firm, that it would be fitting to present 30 of the steel and copper plates to the Library. This collection forms an unusual record of an art that is now past, but which once was in the van of American culture.

BOOKPLATES

The American Society of Bookplate Collectors and Designers has continued its generous practice of contributing to the Library through its secretary, Mr. Carlyle S. Baer. This year we have received from him issues of a number of periodicals and books dealing with European bookplates. The titles are:

Archives héraldiques suisses.

Boekeier. Mededeelingen van den Nederlandschen Exlibris-Kring.

Špalfčiek Českých knižních značek exlibris a Novoročenek.

Schellart: Oude en nieuwe exlibris (Aangeboden door den Nederlandschen Exlibris-Kring)

Schweneke: Gelegenheidsgrafiek (Aangeboden door den Nederlandschen Exlibris-Kring)

Gáborjáni Szabó Kálmán könyvjegyei. Budapest.
Nemzetközi exlibris és alkalmi grafikai kiállítás.
Letopis' leningradskogo obshchestva ékslibristov. Leningrad.
Roman Károly könyvjegyei. Budapest.

The Ruthven Deane collection of portraits of ornithologists, announced in last year's annual report, has been supplemented by the memorial gift from Mrs. Deane of her husband's remarkable collection of bookplates. This collection, numbering 13,493 examples, including duplicates, is primarily notable for the work of the leading American bookplate designers and engravers which it contains. Thus W. P. Barrett, Elisha B. Bird, Edwin D. French, William F. Hopson, Graham Johnson, Arthur N. Macdonald, Charles W. Sherborn, Sidney L. Smith, and J. Winfred Spenceley are represented by an average of over 150 examples each, many of these being signed proofs. At the same time, the Ruthven Deane collection of portraits of ornithologists has received 56 portraits of ornithologists from Dr. Herbert Friedmann of the National Museum, and has been further increased through the enterprise of Dr. T. S. Palmer, by 168 others. The whole collection of 2,121 portraits, cataloged with the guidance of Dr. Palmer and Mr. Bond, has now been placed in individual envelopes for ready consultation. These two gentlemen have also prepared a unique card index, listing nearly 500 bird artists, from the earliest times to the present day, with dates, biographical and bibliographical references.

WHISTLERIANA

A notable addition to the Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell collection of Whistleriana has been made by Mrs. Joseph Pennell in the form of 12 letters from Whistler's mother to her friend Margaret Hill. These letters cover a period from 1830 to 1871 and give intimate glimpses of James McNeill Whistler as a boy at West Point, and later as an artist in London. Of particular interest are the accounts of Whistler's work for Leland, and that of the painting of the famous portrait of his mother. Both the events leading up to the sitting for the latter, and the account of the work itself are given with considerable detail and vividness. Through all the letters runs a personal quality so strongly marked as to throw curious light upon the personality of the artist himself.

As a supplement to these letters, two others, written by Mrs. Whistler to Mary Emma Eastwick in 1874 and 1876, were presented by Miss Sarah Shaw, a former pupil of Whistler.

OTHER GIFTS

In addition to those mentioned above, the division has received a variety of gifts of value from various sources. Among these

should be mentioned: From Dr. Otto Vollbehre, a manuscript list to accompany the collection of 20,000 wood engravings from early illustrated books originally assembled by William Ludwig Schreiber of Potsdam, Germany, and presented to the Library in 1925 by Dr. and Mrs. Vollbehre; from the estate of Miss Helen Wright, a collection of books, prints, and World War posters, comprising 284 items; from the Italian Government, through the Italian Ambassador, a collection of 111 photographs of Italian activities in the World War; from Underwood & Underwood a collection of 242 news photographs; and from Dr. R. E. Henning a collection of 372 photographs of Alaska. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, through Dean William Emerson, has deposited, with the Library, a very interesting group of original architectural drawings and sketches, of which 30 are by Charles Bulfinch (1763-1844), 45 are of uncertain authorship, and 22 by Benjamin Henry Latrobe (1762-1820). Of the Latrobe drawings 17 are concerned with the Capitol of the United States, and the rest with a proposed marine hospital in Washington, D. C. The institute's deposit is to form a permanent part of the Library's collection of drawings by architects of the Capitol, though the title is to remain with the depositor.

DIVISIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

The outstanding change in the internal economy of the Division of Fine Arts has been the separation of the stack for fine arts books from the general book stack of the Library. In consequence, far more adequate protection to the many valuable folios in our collection is provided, and at the same time the use of these books in the reading room of the Division is encouraged. Especially large tables and print easels facilitate the use of large folios there, and a staff familiar with the field can give particular help in matters of fine arts. The result of the change is most marked on Sundays and holidays, the only times when those normally employed can visit our reading room. The number of readers on these days has increased by 18 percent within the last year, while the number of fine arts books consulted by them has increased 30 percent, and the number of periodicals 50 percent. This gain is partly due to the regular increase in the use of the Library, and partly to transfer of readers from the main reading room to that of the Fine Arts Division, but partly also to an increased appreciation of the facilities of the Division.

The use of the collection of fine engravings, etchings, lithographs, etc., has always been much restricted by the fact that these have been indexed only by the name of the artist print maker. Such a system is perfectly adequate for filing purposes and provides ready location

of a known print, but it gives no help at all in research based on school or date or subject. For this reason an extensive study was undertaken in 1931 of the methods of classification, indexing, and filing used in important collections in this country and abroad, and a new index card was devised to show at once the title and subject of the print as well as the artist of the original painting, if any, from which the print was made, together with the critical references and commentary. With this new system of indexing and a classification and filing of the actual prints by national schools and dates, before individual artists are considered, the possibilities for varied use of the collection should be greatly extended. The task of reindexing and reclassifying the whole collection will of necessity be slow, but steady progress has been made this year, and over 2,000 prints are now completely transferred to the new system.

Simultaneously a card index of 8,600 items has been prepared of sales of engravings, etchings, lithographs, and paintings during the last 15 years in New York and London, making it possible to determine readily the sales value of much material not otherwise listed.

EXHIBITIONS

In the course of the year three exhibitions of a memorial nature have been held. The first consisted of 179 drawings for illustration by W. A. Rogers (1854-1931) given to the Cabinet of American Illustration by the artist's daughter, Mrs. W. W. Buckley, and Mr. William Patten. These drawings date from 1880 to 1924; they were made for *Life*, the *New York Graphic*, *Harper's Young People*, *Harper's Weekly*, and *Harper's Magazine*, the *New York Herald*, and the *Washington Post*. More than half of them were for the *Herald*, on the staff of which Rogers served as cartoonist for 19 years. Of Rogers' illustration Booth Tarkington has said, "The illustrations of W. A. Rogers seemed to tell a great deal about the man that made them: they had that quality. They seemed to understand the people they exhibited, and to understand these people in the friendliest and most humorous way. They were clear pictures, too, and there was no affectation about them, no pretense; the drawing was as honest as George Washington." The second memorial exhibition was of 40 etchings by Otto Henry Bacher (1856-1909) given by Mrs. Bacher. Though born in this country, Bacher studied art abroad with Duveneck, Carolus-Duran, Boulanger, Lefebvre, and finally with Whistler and Blum, and most of his etching was done abroad. In 1904 he was awarded a silver medal at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and in 1906 was made an associate member of the National Academy of Design. In Europe, Bacher has been considered one of our ablest etchers, and Seymour Haden said of his Venetian scenes, "The whole

of it, accessories and all, evidences a strong artistic feeling. Bold and painterlike treatment characterizes it throughout." The third exhibition was that of 70 etchings by E. K. K. Wetherill, mentioned above. Besides these there have been shown a group of English colored aquatints, dating from the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and two groups of prints acquired by the Library in the last 3 years. Of these latter groups, one consisted of 171 examples of contemporary American work and the other of 90 examples of British, French, German, Italian, Mexican, and Swedish work.

PRINTS

The purchases of prints for the year, including 121 etchings, engravings, lithographs and wood-block prints, have been almost wholly financed by the Gardiner Greene Hubbard endowment fund, and in continuation of established policy the field has been largely limited to contemporary American work. The names represented are: Albrecht Altdorfer, John Taylor Arms, J. Baillie, Charles E. Banks, Albert Barker, Ernst Barlach, Max Beckmann, Walter Bicknall, Carl Oscar Borg, Ralph L. Boyer, Thomas Shotter Boys, Maurice Brocas, Eugène Carrière, Charles W. Dahlgreen, Thomas and William Daniell, Alexandre Decamps, Albrecht Dürer, Henri Fantin-Latour, Démétrius Galanis, August Gaul, Georges Gobo, Anne Goldthwaite, Gordon Grant, Louis Haghe, Thomas Handforth, J. Hill, Berwin A. Johnson, Troy Kinney, Jean Laboureur, Julius J. Lankes, Marie Laurencin, Martin Lewis, Colund von Loecke, James Malton, Achille Martinet, Hans Meid, F. Townsend Morgan, Louis Nagel and Weingartner, Nargeot, Thomas Nason, Paul Paeschke, Max Pechstein, Joseph Pennell, Paul Rajon, Rembrandt van Rijn, A. H. Ritchie, Louis Rosenberg, Guy Rowe and Corinne Finsterwald, Alfred Rudolph, Jan Saenredam, Wells M. Sawyer, William Sharp, Yngve Edward Soderberg, Thomas Sutherland, Ruth Doris Swett, de Turgis, Lesser Ury, E. Valois, Elizabeth O'Neill Verner, Cornelis Visscher, Maurice de Vlaminck.

The collection of lithographs by Currier and Ives has been further increased during the year by 315 prints, making a total of 2,123, exclusive of 1,161 duplicates.

A continuation of the series of photographic reproductions of early prints in the British Museum and other European collections compiled by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has been secured. This new installment consists of 467 early Italian prints and 481 of the early German school. In connection with the previous issue of reproductions of 549 prints of the early Italian, German, and French schools the series forms an invaluable corpus of rare material

for the student and research worker in the field of early print making.

SUMMARY

PRINTS

By gift, purchase, and copyright deposit, a total of 3,513 prints of all categories, photographic as well as hand-made, has been added, bringing the present total of the collection in the Division of Fine Arts to 531,769. Original drawings and paintings to the number of 407 have been added to the Cabinet of American Illustration, which now comprises 2,870 such items. The collection of artistic photographs has been increased by 273. The Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture have been given 348 negatives by 8 donors, bringing the number in that collection to 5,238 negatives, exclusive of 3,957 received from the Historic American Buildings Survey.

BOOKS

During the year the division has acquired by copyright, purchase, and gift, 1,881 books and pamphlets, so that the total number now classified as dealing with fine arts is approximately 65,720.¹ Among the more important of the new items may be cited:

Archaeologische mitteilungen aus russischen sammlungen. 4 vols. Berlin and Leipzig, 1928-34.

Aubert, Marcel. . . . L'art français à l'époque romane. 3 vols. Paris, 1929-32.

Behn, Friedrich. Die karolingische klosterkirche von Lorsch . . . Text and plates. Berlin and Leipzig, 1934.

Boys, Thomas Shotter. Picturesque architecture in Paris, Ghent, etc., drawn from nature on stone . . . London, 1839.

Bruegel, Pieter (the elder). Full color facsimiles of drawings and watercolors. Munich, 1922.

Clouzot, Henri. Les plus belles toiles imprimées de la manufacture de Jouy, 1760-1820 . . . Paris, 1934.

David, Sir Percival Victor. A catalogue of Chinese pottery and porcelain in the collection of Sir Percival David . . . London, 1934.

Dodgson, Campbell. Venice . . . Full color facsimiles of early drawings and water-color. Munich-Dresden, 1920.

Dupont-Auberville, A. La décoration polychrome d'après les étoffes anciennes . . . Paris, 187-?

Du Ranquet, Henri. Les vitraux de la cathédrale de Clermont-Ferrand. Clermont-Ferrand, 1932.

Examples of Scottish architecture from the 12th to the 17th century . . . reproductions from the National Art Survey of Scotland. Vol. 4 of a continuing series. Edinburgh, 1921-

Fishbach, Friedrich. Die wichtigsten webe-ornamente bis zum 19. Jahrhundert . . . 5 vols. Mainz, 1902?-11?

Gabriel, Albert. . . . Monuments turcs d'Anatolie. 2 vols. Paris, 1931-34.

¹ Correcting the total reported for the previous year to agree with the records of the Classification Division.

- Gardiner, Alan Henderson, ed. *The temple of King Sethos I at Abydos.* London and Chicago, 1933.
- Gogh, Vincent van. *Full color facsimiles of drawings and water-colors.* Munich, 1928.
- Guys, Constantin. *Reminiscences of Paris life. Full color facsimiles of water-colors.* Munich-Dresden, 1920.
- Henriot, Gabriel. *Encyclopedie de luminaire . . . depuis l'antiquité jusqu'à 1870.* 2 vols. Paris, Guerinot, 1934.
- Johnson, Thomas. *One hundred fifty new designs.* London, 1761.
- Lindberg, Henrik. *To the problem of Masolino and Masaccio . . .* 2 vols. Stockholm, 1931.
- López Jiménez, José. *Sorolla . . .* Madrid, 1933.
- Moser, Henri. *Collection Henri Moser . . . oriental arms and armour.* Leipzig, 1912.
- Nettleford, Frederick John. *The collection of bronzes and castings in brass and ormolu formed by Mr. F. J. Nettleford.* London, Privately printed, 1934.
- Peirce, Hayford. . . . *L'art byzantin . . .* 2 vols. Paris, 1932-34.
- Terret, Victor. . . . *La sculpture bourguignonne aux XII^e et XIII^e siècles.* 2 vols. Autun, 1925.
- Umehara, Sueji. *Shina-kodo seikwa; selected relics of ancient Chinese bronzes from collections in Europe and America.* 5 vols. Osaka, 1933-
- Whistler, James Abbott McNeill. *Nocturnes-marines-chevalet pieces.* London, 1893.

DIVISION OF ORIENTALIA

CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND OTHER EAST ASIATIC BOOKS ADDED TO THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1934-35

(From the report of the Chief, Dr. HUMMEL)

Items in the Japanese language received during the year number 2,492 in 4,270 volumes, making a total of 19,293 volumes in that collection. Significant individual works are described by Dr. Sakanishi on page 206.

Accessions in the Chinese language number 263 titles in 2,747 volumes, bringing the total number of volumes (or *pên*) in that collection to 164,174. Local histories were augmented by 24, making a total of 2,232. Additions to collective works or *ts'ung-shu* were 5 in number, bringing the total of such works to 581.

RECOGNITION FROM THE PEIPING NATIONAL LIBRARY

In December 1934 the Library received from the National Library of Peiping a gift of a massive wooden plaque or tablet (*pien*) on which are carved four beautifully written Chinese characters reading: *Yü Hai Chu Yüan* (Jade Sea Pearl Ocean), that is to say, "A sea of jade, an ocean of pearls"; or, as we might paraphrase it, "A vast repository of precious things." This metaphor, borrowed from the storehouse of Chinese literary allusions, is sometimes taken by men of letters to refer to a great library filled with rare items—in this instance the Library of Congress. The characters were written by the noted calligrapher, ex-President Hsü Shih-ch'ang (now 82 years old) at the request of Mr. T. L. Yüan, director of the Peiping National Library. The plaque (7 feet 8 inches long, 35 inches wide, 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches thick) has been hung in the main reading room of the Library where it is visible to all readers. Embossed with gold on a background of dark blue, and deeply carved into the solid wood, the inscription makes a vivid impression. It is the gift of one great national library to another, presented as a token of the growing cultural understanding between the two countries and a recognition of the place which the Division of Orientalia has achieved through the foresight of the Librarian of Congress and the generosity of a few donors. It is a gracious acknowledgment, moreover, of the impress which our national library has made over

many years on the rapidly expanding library system of China. The extent of this influence is manifest when it is recalled that the Library of Congress sells annually more of its printed catalog cards to China than to any other foreign country. Not a few Chinese students who have taken positions of responsibility in the library movement of China have worked or studied in the Library of Congress and therefore look to it as a virtual second alma mater.

NIEN P'U

An outstanding chronological biography, or *nien-p'u*, of recent years is the *Ch'ung-tê lao-jên pa-shih tzü-t'ing nien-p'u*, published in 1933 with portraits and illustrations. This is the autobiography of Tsêng Chi-fên (1852-) daughter of the soldier and statesman Tsêng Kuo-fan (1811-72) and wife of Nieh Ch'i-kuei (d. 1911) who held governorships in the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Chekiang. Written by the author at the age of 80 (Chinese calculation), this autobiography throws valuable light on the education of a Chinese girl in a household dominated by the strict ethics of the old regime, describing in detail the daily household tasks, the routine of study under the benevolent but unrelaxed supervision of her eminent father, and her appraisal of men and events in a swiftly changing period.

HISTORIES OF THE MING DYNASTY

Three years ago the Library of Congress had transcripts made of two manuscript histories of the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) of which the originals are preserved in the National Library, Peiping. One of these entitled *Ming-shih chi-chuan* is in 316 *chüan* and for convenience will be referred to below as manuscript A. The other entitled *Ming-shih* (not the official history of the same title published in 1739) is in 416 *chüan* and will be referred to as manuscript B. The provenance of these manuscripts is not definitely known, but Mr. T. L. Yüan, director of the National Library, attributes them both to the well-known historian, Wan Ssü-t'ung (1638-1702), who is reported to have compiled 460 *chüan* of imperial annals (*pên-chi*) and biographies (*lieh-chuan*) covering the Ming period. Wan Ssü-t'ung declined to serve on the commission appointed in 1679 to write the official *Ming-shih*, which was completed in 322 *chüan* in 1736 and was printed in 1739. But a friend who visited him in 1691-92 reported that he saw Wan's incomplete draft of a Ming history comprising *lieh-chuan* and *pên-chi*. Whatever Wan's connection with these newly recovered drafts may be it is reasonably clear that they are earlier than the well-known printed sources: The *Ming-shih kao* of 1723, referred to hereafter as C, and the *Ming-shih* of 1739

referred to as D. In connection with his work on our biographical project, Mr. George A. Kennedy has had occasion to make a comparative study of these four works with the following results:

	A	B	C	D
Total number of <i>chüan</i>	313	416	310	332
Number of chapters devoted to <i>pên-chi</i> and <i>lieh-chuan</i>	313	293	224	244
Approximate number of biographies.....	2,800	3,100	1,900	1,900

The *pên-chi*, or biographical account of the last Ming emperor who ruled under the reign title, Ch'ung-chen, while absent from manuscript A, comprises some 44,000 characters in B, 18,000 in C, and 10,000 in D.

The manuscripts are usually more generous with detail than the official history, but certain unfortunate mutilations, while suggestive in themselves, impair the value of manuscript A at some points. The annals of the last three Ming emperors, covering the period 1620-44, were either lacking in the original manuscript or have since been removed. Their place is now supplied by reproductions of the official *Ming-shih* text. The same is true of *chüan* 292-300 whose place is filled by a copy of *chüan* 301-305 and 308-319 of the official text. In the section dealing with foreign nations the chapters on Korea, Annam, Japan, and the Mongols are reproductions of the official *Ming-shih*. The most valuable parts of these manuscripts are probably the biographical sections. Under careful study they may yield many new facts of Ming history.

A T'ANG ENCYCLOPEDIA

A little-known encyclopedia of the T'ang dynasty, belonging to the class of works known to the Chinese as *lei-shu*, has recently come to the attention of scholars. It is a compilation in six volumes or 30 *chüan*, attributed to the great T'ang poet, Po Chü-i (whose dates are commonly given as 772-846) and is entitled *Po-shih liu-tieh shih-lei chi*. All the material is classed under 30 main heads with further subdivisions under each head. During the Sung dynasty annotations, which indicate wherever possible the source of citations, were added by Ch'ao Chung-yen (T.¹ Tzŭ-ch'ang) 1012-53, and his edition is the only one now extant. The title *Po-shih liu-tieh shih-lei chi* appears rarely in catalogs since the Sung period and usually in abbreviated form lacking in descriptive

¹ T. stands for *tzŭ*, his "style" or literary name; H. for *hao*, the fancy name or sobriquet.

annotations which render it difficult to show conclusively that this is the work referred to. Although apparently unknown to the compilers of the eighteenth century Imperial Catalog, it had already been clearly listed in the catalogs of the private libraries of the well-known seventeenth century bibliophiles, Chi Chên-i (b. 1630) and Hsü Ch'ien-hsüeh (1631-94), whose seals appear among others in the reprint of a Sung edition which was obtained by the Library of Congress in 1934. This reprint was issued in 1933 by a descendant of Chang Chün-hêng (T. Shih-ming, a *chü-jên* of 1894 and a bibliophile, whose family resides in Wu-hsing, Chekiang. The Sung edition from which this reprint was made is now in the possession of the contemporary bibliographer, Fu Tsêng-hsiang. It was printed in Ningpo, according to Mr. Fu's studies, in the Shao-hsing reign-period, 1131-63. It was found shortly after 1900 in Shensi Province by Fan Tsêng-hsiang (d. 1931) when the latter was stationed in Sian as lieutenant governor. Fan presented it soon thereafter to the well-known statesman, Chang Chih-tung (1837-1909) after whose death it fell into the hands of dealers. Fu Tsêng-hsiang purchased it in 1923 and has had it since that time. This Sung edition has 13 columns to the page with 26 and 27 characters to the column. In his postface to the last volume, written in 1933, Fu Tsêng-hsiang asserts that it was printed from the identical blocks that were used to print another edition known to be in the library of Baron Iwasaki Koyata—the Seikadō Bunko, situated in a suburb of Tokyo. Prior to 1907 this Tokyo copy was in the Po Sung Lou, the library of Sung and Yüan editions once owned by Lu Hsin-yüan (1834-94). While these two editions appear to be identical, they are not entirely so, for certain of the folios in Fu Tsêng-hsiang's edition have on their margins the names of carvers who are known to have worked in the Chia-ting period, 1208-25, thus showing that it was at least partially reprinted at that time. There were, of course, still other editions of the *Po-shih liu-t'ieh shih-lei chi* which are no longer extant. The earliest one reported by Fu Tsêng-hsiang is one of the Yüan-yu period, 1086-94, with a preface by Wang An-shih—not the statesman who lived in the years 1021-86, but his younger brother.

A NEW TS'UNG-SHU

The long and imposing list of collective works, which are known in China as *ts'ung-shu*, is steadily growing. Owners of great private libraries still possess many unpublished and uncollated manuscripts, or printed items no longer obtainable, which they are willing and able to make available to others. One collector of this type is Chang Shou-yung (T. Yung-ni, H. Yüeh-yüan), a 1903 *chü-jên*,

who has held important posts in the Salt Administration, and in the Ministry of Finance, and recently has been president of Kuang-hua University, Shanghai. He published in 1932 the first series, and in 1934 the second series of the *Ssü-ming ts'ung-shu* which is devoted wholly to writings by authors who lived in Ningpo, or wrote about Ningpo, his native place. *Ssü-ming* is the name of a range of hills 50 miles southwest of Yin-hsien, the district in which the city of Ningpo stands—hence the title of the work. The first series has 24 items comprising 137 *chüan*; the second, 22 items comprising 171 *chüan*. The table of contents of a third and fourth series has been published, and these continuations are now in preparation. When the *ts'ung-shu* is completed it will be one of the most useful for scholarly purposes to appear in recent years. It is chiefly devoted to the collected writings (prose and verse) of Sung, Yüan, and late Ming authors. Several of the items, such as the works of Ch'ien Su-lo (T. Hsi-shêng) 1607-48; Ch'ên Liang-mu (T. Shih-liang) 1589-1644, and Fêng Ching-ti (d. 1650; see Annual Report for 1929-30, pp. 351-353) have never before been printed, the works of Ch'ien Su-lo having been placed on the list of banned books in the eighteenth century. Works which have previously appeared in print have had the advantage of careful collation with other editions. Especially pertinent to our biographical project have been certain unpublished writings of Wan Ssü-t'ung (1638-1702), Wan Yen (1637-1705), Wan Ch'êng-hsün (b. 1670), and Ch'üan Tsu-wang (1705-55). They contain prefaces, letters, memorials, epitaphs, congratulatory essays, etc., which yield biographical information nowhere else available and when closely studied will considerably enlarge our knowledge of the periods to which they refer.

RARE ITEMS

The works listed in the following paragraphs would be classed by Chinese bibliographers under the head of *shan pên* or "rare items." The list is by no means exhaustive, only a few being selected for special mention this year. Others will be described in succeeding reports.

POEMS OF YUNG-HSÜAN

Ku-hsün tang shih is a manuscript copy of the collected poems of Yung-hsüan (1746-1832), eighth son of the emperor who ruled under the reign title Ch'ien-lung. This work in 16 volumes (*ts'ê*) was never printed, and is not listed in any catalogs so far consulted. It was presented to the Library of Congress by the Hon. William Woodville Rockhill (1854-1914) in 1901. Being without prefaces or postfaces, the identity of the poet was not known until a study of

the work was recently made by Mr. Fang Chao-ying, collaborator in our biographical project. One of the poems is signed by Yung-hsüan and most of the others can be definitely authenticated by numerous references to his father (the Emperor), to his tutor, Ch'ên Chao-lun (1700-71) and to his brothers. Many of the topics were set for him by his teacher. The poems as a whole were written between the years 1759 and 1820, but four-fifths of them were composed before 1773. One entitled "The Self Sounding Clock" (*Tzū-ming chung*) was written in 1765. The subject of another on "The Thermometer" was proposed to him in the autumn of 1781 by his brother, Yung-hsing (1752-1823) who was then at Jehol. The author of these poems was raised to the rank of Prince I (I Ch'in Wang) in 1799 and for a time was in charge of the Board of Civil Office. His mother was the daughter of a Chinese bannerman; she gave birth also to Emperor Kao-tsung's fourth son, Yung-ch'êng (1739-77) as well as to the above-mentioned Yung-hsing, the noted calligrapher and poet, better known as Ch'êng Ch'in Wang.

POEMS AND ESSAYS OF TUNG CH'I

Tung Chung-fêng hsien-shêng wên-hsüan, in 12 *chüan*, represents a selection of the poems and essays of a Ming official, Tung Ch'i (1483-1546), who received his *chin-shih* (or doctorate) in 1505. The selection was made by a younger contemporary, T'ang Shun-chih (1507-60). The edition in the Library of Congress is a carefully written manuscript transcribed by two descendants, Tung Hsiang and Tung Ta-wu, of whom no other information is available. Although the work seems to have had three printings, of which the last two were done in the third quarter of the sixteenth century, copies of it seem to be rather rare. One printed edition is listed among the rare books in the Peiping National Library. Tung Ch'i compiled the chronicles or "veritable records" of two Ming emperors who ruled under the reign-titles Hung-chih (1488-1506) and Chêng-tê (1506-22).

MING ENCYCLOPEDIA

T'u-shu pien, a Ming encyclopedia, was compiled by Chang Huang (T. Pên-ch'ing) who lived in the years 1527-1608. This work, in 127 *chüan*, was completed in 1577 after 15 years of unremitting labor, but it was not published during the lifetime of the compiler. According to a preface by his pupil, Wan Shang-lieh (T. Ssü-wên), a *chü-jên* of 1591, it was printed in 1613. Another preface written by Yüeh Yüan-shêng (T. Chih-ch'ü), a *chin-shih* of 1583, was prefixed to the work in 1623. The *T'u-shu pien* was placed in the list of banned books in the eighteenth century, possibly because of the account of border defenses in *chüan* 43 and 44. Hence copies are now

very rare. It is copiously illustrated with maps and diagrams of no small interest. After the table of contents is a list of 214 works which the compiler claims to have consulted in making his compilation. Of these not a few are now lost. The work attempts to cover, in addition to the classics and philosophy, such subjects as history, government, jurisprudence, geography, military science, medicine, agriculture, communications, taxation, etc., etc.

THE STORY OF THE THREE KINGDOMS

San-kuo chih tung-su yen-i, an early recension of the famous novel, the Story of the Three Kingdoms, is another rare item. The Library of Congress has this work in an edition of 1522—complete except for *chüan* 12, which has been copied in manuscript. A complete impression is in the Peiping National Library. Several others are listed in catalogs, but usually with considerable portions missing. The work has 9 columns to the page and 17 characters to the column. The text differs considerably from the present-day recension, which is commonly but erroneously attributed to Chin Shêng-t'an (ca. 1610-61), and the arrangement of the material follows that of an orthodox history. In 1929 the Commercial Press reproduced this text in facsimile from a copy in the recently destroyed Han Fên Lou Library. This text is said to go back to 1494 because it has a preface of that date written by one Chiang Ta-ch'i of Chin-hua, Chekiang. The edition in the Library of Congress also has this preface and one by Chang Hsüeh dated 1522. Authorship is attributed to Lo Pên, better known by his "style" name, Lo Kuan-chung. Another text with only slight variations and with annotations attributed to the great Ming critic, Li Chih (T. Cho-wu, 1527-1602; see Annual Report for 1932, p. 190) is also in the Library of Congress under the title *Li Cho-wu hsien-shêng p'i-p'ing san-kuo chih*. It has an undated preface attributed to Li Chih, and judging from other editions of the same work whose prefaces are dated, it was printed in the last half of the seventeenth century. The first two volumes are occupied by 120 folio pages of fine engravings, the text has 10 columns to a page and 22 characters to a column. The imprint on the title page reads "Li-kuang-lou, Nan-huai-t'ang"—a firm located in Soochow (Wu-chün).

The earliest current text of the Story of the Three Kingdoms in the Library of Congress is a Korean edition in 19 *chüan* and 120 *hui*, with 40 illustrations. It goes under the alternative title *Kuan hua t'ang Ti i ts'ai-tzũ shu*, and has a preface by the above-mentioned Chin Shêng-t'an. According to the latter's preface, the text was edited and annotated by Mao Tsung-kang (T. Hsü-shih, H. Shêngshan) a native of Ch'ang-chou, which is part of Soochow. How

much Chin Shêng-t'an actually had to do with it, more than to lend his approval, is not clear.

Attention may be called, in this connection, to a Yüan version of the Story of the Three Kingdoms of which no copy is known in China, but of which an exemplar has been preserved in the Cabinet Library (Naikaku Bunko), Tokyo. This work in 3 *chüan*, entitled *Chih-chih hsün-k'an ch'üan-hsiang ping-hua San-kuo chih*, was reproduced by the Commercial Press, Shanghai, in facsimile in 1929. As stated in the title, it was printed in the period 1321-24 and bound in the so-called "butterfly format" (*hu-tieh chuang*) in which the leaves are folded and stitched at the center of the page, thus giving the appearance of a modern book, except that alternate pages are, by this method, left blank. The upper third of the printed page is taken up by a band of illustrations, giving somewhat the effect of a hand scroll (*shou-chüan*) or film-strip moving before the eye as the pages are turned.

A TREATISE ON DIVINATION

T'ien-yüan fa-wei is a treatise on divination based on the author's interpretations of the *Classic of Changes* and the diagrams of the Sung philosophers. This work, in 5 *chüan*, was written by an inpecunious Yüan scholar, Pao Yün-lung (T. Ching-hsiang), a native of Hsi-hsien, Anhui, who lived in the years 1226-96. He had the same clan name and lived in the same district as Pao T'ing-po (1728-1814), sponsor of the famous collective work *Chih-pu-tsu chai ts'ung-shu* of 1776. The *T'ien-yüan fa-wei* has a preface by the author dated 1290, but the printing was not completed until 1299. *Chüan* 3 and 4 of the Yüan edition may be seen in the National Library of Peiping, but *chüan* 1, 2, and 5 are missing. The Library of Congress has two Ming editions, one printed in 1461, the other somewhat later—both with corrections and emendations by a descendant, Pao Ning, who lived in the first half of the fifteenth century. The edition of 1461 was secured by the late Dr. Berthold Laufer for the John Crerar Library, Chicago, but the fourth volume, comprising *chüan* 5, is missing and is so reported in Dr. Laufer's manuscript catalog compiled before the Crerar Chinese collection came to Washington. Our second Ming edition is probably of the Chia-ching period (1522-67). It has two prefaces by Fang Hui (T. Wan-li), 1227-1311, dated 1291 and 1296, and a postface by Tai Piao-yüan (T. Shuai-ch'ü), 1244-1310, written in 1299, the year in which the *T'ien-yüan fa-wei* was first printed.

ENGRAVINGS BY HSIAO YÜN-TS'UNG

Li-sao t'u, in 4 volumes, consists of a series of 64 engravings, by Hsiao Yün-ts'ung (T. Ch'ih-mu), 1596-1673, illustrating the Elegies

of Ch'ü (*Ch'ü-tz'ü*) of which the *Li-sao* (On Encountering Sorrows) by Ch'ü Yüan (ca. 343-277 B. C.) is the most famous. Hsiao Yün-ts'ung's preface is dated 1645; another long preface by Li K'ai (a *chü-jên* of 1624) is undated. Actually there is only one illustration of the *Li-sao*; 54 of them relate to the poem called *T'ien-wên* (Celestial Problems), and 9 to the *Chiu-ko* or Nine Songs. According to the table of contents there should be 5 additional engravings on the poem *Yüan-yü* (Travelling Afar), but these do not appear. The texts of all the poems are given with annotations. This illustrated copy the Library of Congress has in the original edition, rebound and with the title inscribed on each volume by the statesman Wêng T'ung-ho (1830-1904) with his own hand. The same engravings were reproduced in 1930 in the third series of the *Hsi-yung hsüan ts'ung-shu*.

THE TACTICS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Ch'ang-kuo hsüung-lüeh, The Tactics of National Defense, was compiled by Chêng Ta-yü (T. Mêng-chou) of whom nothing else seems to be known. The compiler's preface is dated 1645, third month of the lunar calendar. The work, in 32 volumes comprising 48 *chüan*, is exceedingly rare, being listed in none of the older catalogs. Only the section on border defense, entitled *Pien-sai h'ao*, in 5 *chüan*, appears in the list of banned books of the eighteenth century. One copy is reported as being in the private library of Chu Hsi-tsu, professor of Ch'ing history in the Peiping National University, another in the library of the late Naito Torajirô of Tokyo. It has a long undated preface by Chêng Chih-lung (1604-61), the father of Chêng Ch'êng-kung (1624-62), who for a time held Formosa, resisted to the end the Manchu occupation of southeast China, and became known in European accounts by the Dutch rendering of his title, Koxinga. The names of four members of the Chêng family appear on the title page as the sponsors, and the work was probably written for them as a sort of encyclopedic handbook of national defense against the invading Manchus. The book was quickly suppressed, and Chêng Chih-lung himself surrendered to the Manchus the year after the above-mentioned preface was written. The work is in excellent condition, copiously supplied with maps of China and outlying regions, and filled with statistical data of great political and economic interest.

HISTORY OF THE MING DYNASTY

Ming-chi pien-nien, A Chronological History of the Ming Dynasty, is in 12 *chüan*, of which the first 8 were compiled by Chung Hsing (T. Po-ching), a *chin-shih* of 1610, and the last 4 by Wang Ju-nan (T. Chi-yung) whose preface is dated 1660. The former brought the account down to 1628, the latter continued it to 1646. It was

banned in the eighteenth century, doubtless because it refers to the Manchus in terms that were by them regarded as objectionable and because it records dates in terms of Southern-Ming reign titles (e. g., Hung-kuang and Lung-wu instead of the reigning Manchu emperor, Shun-chih, 1644-62). This, of course, was tantamount to not recognizing the sovereignty of the new dynasty. All such features are partially effaced from the Library of Congress edition, but in no case sufficiently so as to be illegible.

CHRONICLE OF THE MING PERIOD

San-ch'ao yao-tien, a chronicle of the late Ming period dealing with factional disputes in the palace during the years 1615-21, was compiled and printed by imperial order in the summer of 1626, the emperor's preface being dated July 12 of that year. This work of 24 *chüan* purports to be an unbiased official account of three very controversial episodes relating to the imperial succession. It was patterned after an older chronicle, the *Ming-lun ta-tien* (completed in 1528), which was also in 24 *chüan*, and dealt with a perplexing problem of rites. The *San-ch'ao yao-tien* was in fact compiled to discredit the Tung-lin faction and to confirm the policies of the powerful eunuch, Wei Chung-hsien. The latter was dismissed in 1627 and in the following year, at the suggestion of Ni Yüan-lu (1594-1644), the blocks for the *San-ch'ao yao-tien* were ordered to be destroyed. Placed on the list of banned books in the eighteenth century, printed exemplars of the original edition are exceedingly rare. One is preserved in the Peiping National Library and two others are known to be in private collections. The Library of Congress has a manuscript copy. The chief compilers of this work were Ku Ping-ch'ien, a *chin-shih* of 1595, who was 79 years old in 1629; Huang Li-chi, a *chin-shih* of 1604; and Fêng Ch'üan, a *chin-shih* of 1613, who died in 1672.

BANDIT SUPPRESSION

P'ing-k'ou chih, Record of Bandit Suppression, by P'êng Sun-i (1615-73) is a work in 12 *chüan* dealing with the history of various rebellions that took place in China during the years 1628-61. This work, which sometimes appears under an alternative title, *Liu k'ou chih*, Records of Roving Brigands, was banned in the eighteenth century, and until recently has circulated only in manuscript. A good transcript of considerable age is in the Library of Congress.

EASTERN BARBARIANS

Tung i k'ao lüeh, A Study of Eastern Barbarians, is by Mao Jui-chêng (T. Po-fu), a *chin-shih* of 1601 and a native of Kuei-an,

Chekiang. The Library of Congress possesses a manuscript copy which has seven well-executed maps and a postface by the author dated 1621. The Cabinet Library, Tokyo (Naikaku-bunko), is said to have a printed edition of the Ming period. This work was reprinted by the Peiping National Library in 1933.

BIOGRAPHICAL PROJECT

Announcement was made in the report for last year that the Division of *Orientalia* would undertake for a limited period the compilation of selected biographies of eminent Chinese of the past 3 centuries. This project, sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, and known to this Library as "Project G", began as planned on September 1, 1934. The staff using for this work the resources of the Division of *Orientalia* and directed by the chief of the division includes the following members: Mr. Fang Chao-ying, Miss Tu Lien-chê, Mr. Tomoo Numata, Mr. Earl Swisher, and Mr. George B. Kennedy. The sketches completed in the course of the year number 270 and range in length from 300 to 1,500 words. Those written this year deal wholly with the seventeenth century. Some were contributed by scholars in other parts of the world who have made special studies of certain individuals. Next year will be devoted wholly to figures of the eighteenth century. It is hoped soon to print 20 or 30 specimen sketches which will give to those interested some idea of what is being done and afford an opportunity for criticism and suggestions. It is gratifying to know that on the basis of the work so far done sufficient financial support has been provided to continue the work on the present basis for 3 more years.

NOTEWORTHY CHINESE WORKS ON WILD AND CULTIVATED FOOD PLANTS

(By Dr. WALTER T. SWINGLE, Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture)

CHIU-HUANG PÊN-TS'AO

The outstanding acquisition of the last year in the field of Chinese botany is a copy of the very rare first edition of the *Chiu-huang pên-ts'ao*, often called the Famine Herbal, written by Chou Wang Hsiao, an imperial prince, the fifth son of the first Ming emperor, Hung-wu, who reigned from 1368 to 1398. He had a checkered career, serving part of the time in high official posts and part of the time being in disgrace or banishment. He was distrusted by his father but honored by his brother, the forceful Emperor Yung-lo. From 1382 to 1400 he is said to have lived on his estates near Kai-fêng-fu

in Honan Province, where he secured from farmers and hermits 400 or more kinds of plants supposed to be suitable for food in time of famine. These he set out in a garden where he personally observed them, drew up descriptions, and had artists make drawings of them. He then arranged these plants in groups according to the edibility of their leaves, fruits, blossoms, roots, etc., and published the work under the title *Chiu-huang pên-ts'ao* or "Relieve Famine Herbal" with a preface by his friend and helper, Pien T'ung, dated 1406, in which year it probably was printed.

Prince Chou Hsiao died in 1425 and was given by the Emperor the posthumous title Chou Ting Wang by which he is generally known in Chinese literature. His clan name was Chu.

In this remarkable book Prince Chou describes briefly and figures no fewer than 414 species of plants, of which only 138 had been discussed in previously published herbals, and 276 were here described and figured for the first time.

As the *Chiu-huang pên-ts'ao* is primarily concerned with wild growing plants that can be used for food in time of famine, it is not limited to plants known to have medicinal virtues. It is, in fact, a valuable early treatise on Chinese botany, and because of its excellent illustrations is an outstanding work in its class. Further, it is the oldest printed book in the Library of Congress that gives good illustrations of plants. The first European wood cuts of plants were published by Cunrat von Meigenberg in his *Buch der Natur*, printed at Augsburg in 1475, nearly 70 years later than the *Chiu-huang pên-ts'ao* (see E. Meyer, *Geschichte der Botanik*, 4: 278). It is true that there were many illustrated herbals printed in China before 1406, some of them more than three centuries before this date, but unfortunately no examples of these have as yet been secured for the Library of Congress except in recent facsimile reprints.

The illustrations in the Famine Herbal are large, occupying always the full height of the page, about 18 centimeters, and often the full width of the page, 12 centimeters, but sometimes only from one-half to three-fourths of the width. In spite of their primitive technique, these wood cuts are of high artistic quality. They are simple line drawings which show a freedom, force, and vitality entirely free from self-consciousness, and they appeal to us as do some of the naive medieval frescoes or the wood cuts found in some of the great European herbals of the sixteenth century. It is probable that these excellent wood cuts were modeled after those of the famous plant illustrations of the *T'u ching pên ts'ao* of Su Sung, published by imperial command in the second half of the 11th century. Pien T'ung, in his preface to the Famine Herbal, speaks of his patron's desire to transmit his work to future generations "together

with the *T'u-ching pên-ts'ao*." Doubtless this work, with its large and well-executed cuts, was still extant at the beginning of the 15th century and was seen by Prince Chou Hsiao. Unfortunately, it now seems to be lost, although a few manuscript copies of some of its illustrations of plants still survive (see Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1927, p. 256).

This copy of the first edition of the *Chiu-huang pên-ts'ao* lacks part of the prefatory matter and 5 folios of text but except for a few worm holes is otherwise complete and in good condition. It is an excellent example of early Ming printing. It is bound in eight volumes that are contained in a case covered with beautiful silk brocade with ivory slip clasps to hold it shut. The volumes measure $15\frac{1}{4}$ by $24\frac{1}{2}$ centimeters and are about 1 centimeter thick.

The work is in two books marked "upper" (*shang*) and "lower" (*hsia*); each book is divided into two parts marked "leading" (*chien*) and "following" (*hou*) that are paged separately. Each of these four parts has on the recto face of the first folio at the lower right-hand corner, below the characters giving the title, book, and part, a character inclosed in a circle. The four characters so used, *yi*, *er*, *san*, and *si* are the first four characters of the *I Ching* or Book of Changes, used here in a purely numerical sense, to mean 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th. The fact that the original edition of the Famine Herbal, although published in two books, has four distinct parts, each with separate pagination, makes it easy to explain the fact that the middle Ming edition (published about 1555) that Bretschneider saw (*Bot. Sin.* I, p. 49) was divided into four books.

The first part of the first book has 18 folios of prefaces, tables of contents, etc., followed by 74 folios of text. The second half of the first book covers 81 folios, a total of 173 folios for the first book. The table of contents of the second book covers 5 folios; the first half of this second book contains 56 folios of text; the second half 57 folios, a total of 118 folios for the second book and a grand total for the entire work of 291 folios.

Four hundred and fourteen plants are illustrated and described in this work. These are classed as follows in the general outline: Herbs, 245; trees, 80; cereals, 20; fruits, 23; vegetables, 46. The first book contains concise descriptions and figures of 173 species of herbs, of which 40 only had been mentioned in previous works of materia medica, current at that time, about 1400 A. D., and 133 were new items—plants that were illustrated and described for the first time in China. Book 2 contains descriptions of 241 plants classified under trees, grains, fruits, and vegetables. Of these 98 had been mentioned in the herbals current at that time and 143 plants were described and figured for the first time in China. The two books

therefore contain a total of 414 plants of which 138 had been mentioned in previously published works of materia medica, and 276 were here described and figured for the first time.

Each description begins with the name of the plant, shown in white characters on a black background, the width of a regular column of characters. The lower end of this black cartouche containing the name of the plant is curved and the rest of the column of characters has a brief description of the plant in ordinary Chinese characters printed black on white paper. At the end of the description occurs another cartouche, placed two characters below the top of the column, which again has two white characters cut in a black background. These two characters are *chiu chi*, meaning to alleviate famine. Below this cartouche follows usually from one-half to three-fourths of a column of characters telling how the plant is used for food in time of famine. Some of the descriptions have another cartouche (likewise placed two characters below the top of the column); it has white characters on a black background reading *chih ping*, meaning to cure disease, followed by a very brief notice on the medical properties of the plant—usually less than half a column. Both of these cartouches have curved tops and bases and usually a narrow black line running parallel to the curved end of the cartouche at a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ millimeters.

Each half folio measures about 126 by 188 millimeters to the margin as marked by two parallel lines, occupying together from 3 to 4 millimeters, around all four sides. The inner of the two marginal lines is only from one-half to one-third the width of the outer line. At the fold of the folio, an unusually narrow margin is left, varying from 2 to 3 millimeters. This column has a wide black border extending over the fold, about 40 millimeters long at the bottom of the folio and about 45 millimeters at the top. The total width of this black band is about 5 millimeters, of which from 2 to 3 millimeters show on each side of the fold, depending on how accurately the fold was made by the binder. This folded column is so narrow that it is difficult to read the characters and page numbers printed on the central portion of it that is not black.

The regular text used in the body of the work shows 14 columns each of 24 characters. The preface is written in larger characters in 7 columns with space for 13 characters in each column (only 12 are printed on the first page of the preface, the top character of each column being placed one space below the top of the column). Large characters of about this size are used in the table of contents to indicate the principal classificatory groups and are repeated in the text of the work when these groups are treated.

The paper is grayish white, rough and of somewhat unusual texture but of good quality, as is shown by its excellent preservation

and by the clearness of the impressions, both of the text and illustrations. The copy secured by the Library of Congress has had all the folios pasted to heavier paper, so that the bulk of the work is considerably increased because of the increased thickness of the folios due to this lining.

The original edition of the *Chiu-huang pên-ts'ao* was printed in Pien (Kai-fêng-fu) in Honan Province where Prince Chou Hsiao's estates were located and where he created a special garden for the experimental culture of wild plants suitable for food in time of famine.

The Famine Herbal must have become a very popular work in China and was worn out by frequent use as is evidenced by its extreme rarity. In 1526 it was reprinted by Li Lien in Chin (in Shansi Province). In 1555 it was again reprinted, this time in Wei (a region including northern Honan and southern Shansi). The recently published *Yeh-ts'ai p'u*, a treatise on wild vegetables suitable for food in time of famine, was incorporated with this edition. This is doubtless the reprint in four books mentioned by Bretschneider (Bot. Sin. I. p. 50). In 1562 Hu Ch'êng reprinted the *Chiu-huang pên-ts'ao* in Shu (the old name of Szechwan Province), but he excluded nearly half the items. In 1566 Chu K'un, of Yung-Ch'ang (in Yunnan Province), contributed money to pay for reprinting it in the prefectural office, apparently restoring the work to its original extent. He was moved to reprint the *Chiu-huang pên-ts'ao* because of the bitter sufferings of the people during a famine in 1565. The data about previous editions given above are taken from his preface dated 1566.

The Famine Herbal was also reprinted in 14 books at the end of the *Nung-chêng ch'üan-shu* of Hsü Kuang-ch'i printed after his death in 1639. Both the original edition and several reprints of the *Nung-chêng ch'üan-shu* are in the Library of Congress Chinese collection.

The Library of Congress has had for some years a good copy of the first Japanese edition of the *Chiu-huang pên-ts'ao*, compiled and punctuated by Matsuoka Gentatsu (literary name, Joan), a famous Japanese herbalist, who collected both Chinese and Japanese books and wrote many works on medical, botanical, and horticultural subjects. This edition was printed at Kyoto by Yoshinoya Gonbei as stated in a colophon pasted on the inside face of the back cover of the eighth and last volume. It was published in 1716.

An almost identical reprint of this first Japanese edition was secured last year. It has the text in so close an imitation of the first Japanese edition as to require very careful inspection to detect that it was printed from newly engraved blocks. The title pages of volumes 1 and 2 carry on the left-hand side the statement that

the work is on sale in Kyoto, Japan, and that it was printed by a firm named Chōshō-dō. The printed half-folios of this reprint measure about 144 by 190-200 millimeters to the outer edge of the single boundary line, while the half-folios of the original edition are slightly larger, usually about 146 by 198-206 millimeters.

This Japanese reprint of the Famine Herbal secured last year is bound like the first Japanese edition in eight Japanese-style volumes with stiff blue paper covers and with a catch title *Chiu-huang pên-ts'ao*, printed on white paper, pasted on the upper left-hand corner of the front cover of each volume. This white paper slip also carries the annotation "compared and corrected second printing." No date of printing is given, and as this reprint has apparently been overlooked in most, if not all, Japanese bibliographical works and library catalogs, it is not possible as yet to tell exactly when it was printed. It is, however, a typical, old-style Japanese work, probably printed about the middle of the eighteenth century.

The first volume of this reprint, as well as of the original Japanese edition, contains two Chinese works, supplementary to the Famine Herbal, the *Yeh-ts'ai p'u* (here called *Chiu-huang yeh-p'u*) and its supplement, *pu-i*. The three general prefaces to the Japanese edition and two reprints of Chinese prefaces to the *Yeh-ts'ai p'u* also occur in this first volume, but the reprints of the Chinese prefaces of earlier editions of the Famine Herbal occur in the second volume and the full text follows in volumes 2-8. The Famine Herbal will be discussed here and the *Yeh-ts'ai p'u* and its supplement in a subsequent paragraph.

The learned Japanese compiler of this reprint of the *Chiu-huang pên-ts'ao* has followed Li Shih-chên in considering it to be the work of Prince Chou Hsien, a son of Prince Chou Hsiao. This mistake of Li Shih-chên, usually very accurate in such matters, was corrected in the Imperial catalog, *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu tsung-mu*, compiled by Imperial order during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The biographical sketch of Prince Chou Ting Hsiao included in the official Ming dynastic history leaves no doubt as to the authorship of the Famine Herbal.

In his preface Matsuoka Gentatsu gives a scholarly discussion of Chinese views about famine relief. He quotes:

Yang Kuei-shan (Yang Shih, 1053-1135 A. D., who was one of the enemies of the radical reformer Wang An-shih), discussing Liang Hui-wang's removal of the starving people and transporting of grain to them said:

"* * * There are two essential government activities: to teach and to nourish, nothing more * * *. In actual practice, nourishing life becomes primary and education secondary." It is just as Mencius said: "Only those who have permanent property can have a stable mind and those without permanent property are without a stable mind [Legge's Chinese Classics 2: 147]" Kuan Tzu had this in mind when he said that, "If granaries are full the

people will know the ceremonies and rules of etiquette; if clothing and food are sufficient they will know the difference between honor and shame."

He quotes the *Ta Hsüeh*, or Greater Learning to show the importance of wealth as well as virtue and the nature of wealth:

The production of wealth involves a great principle, but wealth is not limited to gold, silk, beans, and grains but includes all that can be used by the people for clothing, food, and medicines. Even such small things as grass roots, tree barks, and trifles like scales, hair, sprouts, and shells, may all be called useful wealth.

Finally, Matsuoka Gentatsu says of Prince Chou's *Chiu-huang pên-ts'ao*:

This work is also fit to use in resolving a thousand doubts and confusions of long standing. The sick may use it to enlarge the source of medicinal and food materials, scholars may use it to increase their knowledge, farmers may utilize it to select new kinds of plants in husbandry.

Matsuoka Gentatsu in editing the Chinese text for his reprint added explanations of names in Japanese *katakana* and punctuated the Chinese text in Japanese style. The Chinese text is given in full and corresponds very closely with that found in the reprint of the Famine Herbal appended to the *Nung-chêng ch'üan-shu* but with slight differences in the order of the illustrations and descriptions. The illustrations have all been redrawn but although they are graceful and spirited and doubtless an improvement on many of those in the *Nung-chêng ch'üan-shu* reprint, they lack the force and vitality of the naive drawings reproduced in the original edition of 1406.

The Japanese reprint follows the one appended to Hsü Kuang-ch'i's *Nung-chêng ch'üan-shu* in giving, at the end of many of the descriptions of plants, brief comments always inaugurated by the phrase "Hsüan-hu says." Now Hsüan-hu is the literary name (*tzü*) of Hsü Kuang-ch'i, and in China a writer almost never uses in speaking of himself any other than his *ming* or legal name; the use of his literary name, therefore, in his own work was possible only because he died in 1633, 6 years before the work was put into final form by Ch'en Tzu-lung, a friend of the author.

These comments of Hsü Kuang-ch'i are, Mr. Hagerty finds—sensible suggestions, such as the use of additional parts of the plant for food, additional methods of preparing it for food, etc. In his note on the very last item, the *shan yao* (*Dioscorea japonica*), he calls attention to the fact that it makes good food, not merely something to be eaten in time of famine.

An interesting bibliographic complication occurs in connection with the writing of Hsüan-hu, the literary name of Hsü Kuang-ch'i; the character *hsüan* (the ninety-fifth radical in Chinese dictionaries), meaning sombre or obscure, became taboo with the accession of the Manchu emperor K'ang-hsi to the throne in 1662. As a result the correct form of Hsü Kuang-ch'i's literary name does not

appear in Chinese books published between 1622 and 1911 A. D., and modern reprints of the *Nung-chêng ch'üan-shu* have substituted an entirely different character, *yüan* (meaning original or primary) for *hsüan*.

The *Chiu-huang pên-ts'ao*, the earliest known and still today the best of the works of this class, was written by Prince Chou Hsiao after many years of painstaking research in an effort to alleviate the sufferings and death that too frequently occur in China as a result of famine.

It is believed by experts who have studied the food plants of China that these recurring famines have operated to bring to the attention of the Chinese people every plant that could possibly serve for human food. As a result of this enforced use of wild plants for food the best of them came to be cultivated and in the hands of the skillful Chinese farmers and gardeners were rapidly improved until they became standard crop plants. The extreme richness of the Chinese flora has placed at the disposal of the Chinese gardeners and farmers vast numbers of plants with which to experiment, and as a result, the Chinese people today have a very large number of cultivated crop plants, probably 10 times as many as those grown in Europe and 20 times as many as those grown in the United States.

It is probable also that the experiments forced by famine conditions have resulted in discovery of potent drug plants that otherwise would have remained unnoticed. To a considerable extent the Chinese make no sharp distinction between the food and drug plants; practically all of the food plants are used in their household medicine, or in the prescriptions of physicians in preventing, curing, or alleviating human diseases.

The compound word *pên-ts'ao*, which is translated "herbal" in English, was originally applied by the Chinese to treatises on materia medica in which plant drugs largely predominated. This is still the technical use of the term in Chinese, but in the course of centuries two other classes of treatises came to be called herbals, or *pên-ts'ao*, by the Chinese.

The *Chiu-huang pên-ts'ao*, which has been discussed above, represented a kind of *pên-ts'ao* that is concerned not with drugs, but with plants, especially wild plants that, on a pinch, can be used for food in time of famine. As such emergency food plants often contain acrid or even poisonous substances, the use of them for food is accompanied by some risk, so that the study of how to use such plants for food with safety is closely allied to the study of drugs used to cure diseases. Prince Chou Hsiao's example of using the name *pên-ts'ao* for works of this character has not been followed

in China; the *Yeh-ts'ai p'ü*, noticed below, is such a work and is not called a *pên-ts'ao*.

However, treatises on dietetics and household medicine are often considered to be *pên-ts'ao*, being usually called Food Herbals, or *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao* in Chinese. One of the many treatises with such a title is discussed below.

YEH-TS'AI P'Ü

The *Yeh-ts'ai p'ü* by Wang P'an (*tzü* Hung-chien, *hao* Hsi-lou) is said to have been published under this title during the reign of the Ming Emperor Chêng-tê (1506-1522). It was reprinted under the same title toward the end of the sixteenth century by Wang Shih-hsien in his collection of reprints entitled *Shan-chü tsa-chih* (see Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1929, pp. 321-323). It was also reprinted as *Yeh-ts'ai p'ü* in the *Nung-chêng ch'üan-shu* published in 1639 (see Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1925, p. 265).

This work is of unusual botanical interest as it relates to wild species of plants that can be used for food, especially in time of famine. Sixty plants are illustrated with crude woodcuts and each is briefly characterized in a rhymed stanza—so written to facilitate memorization. Each account occupies one face of the folio, with a woodcut below the printed text occupying about one-quarter of the page.

During the past year the Library of Congress secured two additional reprints of this work, one of which is appended to the *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao* compiled by Ch'ien Yün-chih in the first quarter of the sixteenth century (his preface is dated 1621 and the work was probably published 5 or 10 years later). The *Yeh-ts'ai p'ü* is here reprinted verbatim with the illustrations redrawn in the same general style as those in Wang Shih-hsien's reprint made a few decades earlier. In the reprint included in the *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao* the rhymed stanza describing the plant under consideration is often followed by a brief commentary apparently written by Ch'ien Yün-chih—a commentary not found in the earlier reprint made by Wang Shih-hsien nor in the reprint included in the *Nung-chêng ch'üan-shu* which was printed in 1639. The title of the work was changed in the *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao* to read *Chiu-huang yeh-p'ü*, "Relieve Famine Wild (vegetable) Treatise", to call attention to the fact that the work is concerned primarily with wild plants that can be used for food in time of famine.

The second reprint of the *Yeh-ts'ai p'ü* secured last year is an appendix to the Japanese edition of the *Chiu-huang pên-ts'ao* by Prince Chou Hsiao published in 1716 that has already been noticed

above. It carries here the changed title *Chiu-huang yeh-p'ü* and was undoubtedly reprinted from the *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao* since it carries Ch'ien Yün-chih's comments at the end of some of the items.

The Library of Congress now has four reprints of this work, two of them under the original title *Yeh-ts'ai p'ü* with the text as written by Wang P'an in the first quarter of the sixteenth century, and two editions under the changed title *Chiu-huang yeh-p'ü* with Ch'ien Yün-chih's notes added about 1620. All four reprints were put in a single book with 30 folios and all are illustrated in the same style but the figures have been redrawn and slightly changed in each reprint and the order of the items is also slightly changed. These illustrations are small outline sketches of little artistic merit, not to be compared for a moment with the fine cuts that are given in the first edition of the *Famine Herbal* noted above.

CHIU-HUANG YEH-P'Ü PU-I

The Library of Congress also secured last year two reprints of a rare supplement to the *Yeh-ts'ai p'ü* (or *Chiu-huang yeh-p'ü*) called *Chiu-huang yeh-p'ü pu-i*, written by Yao K'o-chêng during the reign of Ch'ung-chêng (1628-44).

This supplement to the *Treatise on Wild Vegetables* is reprinted in the *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao*, probably printed about 1630, and another reprint of it is found in the Japanese edition of the *Famine Herbal* printed in 1715. In both cases the supplement follows directly after the reprint of the original work by Wang P'an. Probably the supplement was originally entitled *Yeh-ts'ai p'ü pu-i*, but when Ch'ien Yün-chih reprinted the original work of Wang P'an he changed its title to read *Chiu-huang yeh-p'ü*, as was noted above. In reprinting the supplement he doubtless changed its title to make it correspond with the original work. This supplement is very similar to the original work, giving on each face of each folio a rhymed verse about the plant above a crude woodcut. Sixty plants are briefly characterized and illustrated. The work is in one book of 30 folios with a table of contents, but no prefaces are found in either of the reprints.

The *Chiu-huang yeh-p'ü pu-i* is not noticed in any available Chinese bibliographic work and is undoubtedly a very rare book. The Library of Congress is fortunate to have secured two reprints of it, both in good condition.

The plants discussed in the *Chiu-huang yeh-p'ü pu-i* are not all herbs, as seems to be the case with the original work (the *Yeh-ts'ai p'ü*); some of them are trees or shrubs. The illustrations are very like those of the original treatise in style and are crude outline cuts which suggest but do not adequately express the character of the plant figured.

SHIH-WU PÊN-TS'AO

The Library of Congress secured last year a copy of a mysterious work entitled *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao*, or food herbal, said to be written by Li Kao and corrected by Li Shih-chên. In the Annual Report for 1928, page 295, in noticing a food herbal by Shên-Li Lung, mention is made of the fact that a *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao* by Li Shih-chên is discussed by Shên-Li Lung. At that time it was considered to be a lost work that had apparently been overlooked by Chinese bibliographers. Another reference to it has been found in the preface written by the famous Japanese herbalist, Matsuoka Gentatsu, to his reprint in 1716 of the Famine Herbal of Ming Imperial Prince Chou Ting (see *supra*). In both places the work is credited to Li Shih-chên, with no reference to any original text dating from the Yüan dynasty written by the famous physician, Li Kao. Aside from these two incidental references to this work, both of them inaccurate in crediting it exclusively to Li Shih-chên, there seem to be no references to it in oriental bibliographies.

This "lost work" has finally been secured and proves to be a late Ming work well printed on good paper. It is in 23 books bound in 12 volumes. It is credited to Li Kao (*tzü* Ming-chih *hao* Tung-yüan) a famous physician and writer on medical subjects of the Yüan dynasty who lived in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and it is said to be revised and edited by Li Shih-chên and edited, annotated, and published by Ch'ien Yün-chih. These names of the reputed author and reviser appear on the first page of each of the 21 numbered books as follows: The title and book number occupy the first column, the second column reads: "Yüan [dynasty], Tung-yüan [*hao*], Li Kao, *pien-chi* [compiled and assembled]", the third column reads "Ming [dynasty], Pin-hu [*tzü*], Li Shih-chên, *tsan-t'ing* [compared and edited]."

From a careful study of this work it appears that in spite of its being a well-written, well-printed work in good late Ming style it is almost certainly a compilation made almost entirely from the well-known *Pên-ts'ao kang-mu* of Li Shih-chên first published in 1590 (see Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1932, pp. 199-202). There seems to be no warrant for attributing any such work to the Yüan dynasty physician Li Kao whose writings are well known. Almost no original matter has been found by Mr. Hagerty in the work, the text consisting of a condensed quotation somewhat rearranged of the material found in the *Pên-ts'ao kang-mu*, omitting the more strictly medical paragraphs.

There are three prefaces, the first by Ch'ien Yün-chih (*tzü* Kung-fu), the second attributed to Li Shih-chên, the third by Ku Chung-hsu; the first preface is dated 1621, the last two are undated.

There is also a special title page apparently made by the printer Wêng Pao-lou of Nan-ch'êng (probably in Kiangsu Province) reading *Ch'ien pei-k'ao Shih-wu pên-ts'ao kang-mu*. In the statement of the printer is the claim that "This collection * * * is what Li Shih-chên assembled to supplement Tung-yüan's old compilation." The false title added by the printer is only too true, reading "*Shih-wu pên-ts'ao kang-mu* engraved, and prepared for examination." The prefaces claim that this is a work independent of the *Pên-ts'ao kang-mu* and in particular that the original work revised by Li Shih-chên was written by Li Kao. As a matter of fact the work was, as the printer tacitly admitted, compiled from the *Pên-ts'ao kang-mu*.

The preface attributed to Li Shih-chên is almost certainly spurious and was probably written by Ch'ien Yün-chih, who also compiled the work by condensing the material found in the *Pên-ts'ao kang-mu*. Ch'ien Yün-chih, in his preface, admits that he was actively concerned in revising the work. He states that he "searched extensively and added some personal notes and comments concerning each class and each kind, carefully corrected it, supplied missing parts, and published this mass of material."

This preface was written by Ch'ien Yün-chih (*tzü Kung-fu*) when 81 years old. He was sufficiently prominent to have his biography included in the Chinese Biographical Dictionary, *Chung-kuo jên-ming ta tzü-tien* (see Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1921, p. 169) where it is said that "He was poor but fond of learning. When over 80 years old in the depth of winter and while ill, he would warm himself by the sun as he copied books and would not stop even when dusk came on." It is even probable that this poignant note refers to his feverish activity in the final completion of the compilation of the *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao* in the winter of 1620-21. By September 1621 he was 81 years old and had written the preface to the work, presumably having finished compiling it.

That Ch'ien Yün-chih compiled the *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao* is rendered highly probable by additions and deletions that occur in the matter taken from Li Shih-chên's great work. For example, in Book 21, folio 49 recto, there are 3 columns of characters added to Li Shih-chên's account of *shih chien* (apparently a kind of rock soda) beginning with the words "Yao K'o-ch'êng says." Now, Ch'ien Yün-chih added to the *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao* a short work by Yao K'o-ch'êng, the *pu-i* or supplement to Wang P'an's Treatise on Wild Vegetables noted above. We know, therefore, that Ch'ien Yün-chih was familiar with the work of Yao K'o-ch'êng who was a contemporary.

A very interesting change was made in Li Shih-chên's text about maize quoted from the *Pên-ts'ao kang-mu* (see Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1932, p. 200). Li Shih-chên is said to have com-

pleted the text of the *Pên-ts'ao kang-mu* in 1578 after revising it three times. In the account of maize, he makes the statement that "It is still seldom cultivated." Ch'ien Yün-chih quotes the maize paragraph almost verbatim in the *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao* except that the four characters "*chung ché i han*", translated above, are omitted. Doubtless by 1620 maize had become a well-known and widely grown crop as 40 years had elapsed since Li Shih-chên wrote about this strange new cereal that entered China from the West not very long before he began compiling the *Pên-ts'ao kang-mu*.

The *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao* (Food Herbal) is one of a group of works on dietetics and household medicine, a field to which the Chinese have given close attention for many centuries. The various kinds of foods are divided into 16 classes which are in turn divided into 58 subclasses.

The work is not strictly limited to edible foods but discusses poisons also. It notes the foods which harmonize when mixed together, the diets which best regulate the system during the four seasons, as well as those diets that will cure illnesses. It should be stated that in many parts of China even today, household medicine managed by the housewife, based on a change of food or amendment of diet, is almost, if not quite, as important in every day life as the medicines and treatments administered by professional doctors. Some important substances used in household medicine and in dietary amendments are not discussed in the herbals which enumerate only the drugs used by physicians. The scope of the work is expressed by Ch'ien Yün-chih in his preface as follows:

Within this work are the kinds of products, their constituents and natures, those that sustain life and those that destroy life, those to avoid and those which are suitable, substances having the fine tastes which will harmonize when mixed together, what will regulate the system during the four seasons, and explanations concerning what will cure the hundred illnesses are also gone into thoroughly and presented in a condensed form. Great is this work! Is it not really concerned with what the people use to sustain life?

Ku Chung-hsü, who arranged to have the *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao* well printed at the Chekiang Provincial Printing Office says in his preface:

We see in various works such as the *Chêng-wei* [*pên-ts'ao*] of the Ta Kuan period [i. e. of the period 1107-1111 A. D.; the work was for several centuries thereafter the standard treatise on Chinese materia medica] detailed explanations of medicinal substances, but these were for the use of people who were already ill, but this work [the *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao*] contains substances which cannot be neglected in daily life and tells people how to select foods carefully to protect themselves effectually before they need medicines. Thus people who obtain this work can economize and control their desires for eating and drinking and carefully nourish their basic vitality. By so doing cannot the calamity of untimely death be prevented?

The *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao* is in 23 books, one "head" book and 22 numbered books; it is well printed in good style on white paper. It is bound in 12 volumes, 17 by 26 centimeters, in 2 portfolios. The "head" book comprises 3 prefaces, the tables of contents and reprints of two works on wild plants used for food in time of famine, the *Chiu-huang yeh-p'u* (correct title *Yeh-ts'ai p'u*) by Wang P'an (to which Ch'ien Yün-chih has apparently added occasional short notes) and a supplement, *pu-i*, to this work by Yao K'o-ch'eng. Then follow 22 numbered books containing the *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao* proper in books 1-21, with 4 books on waters, 9 books on plant foods, 5 books on animal foods, 2 books on relishes, wines, vinegar, etc., and one book on mineral foods, metals, jade stone, earths, etc. The twenty-second book is concerned with the "Essentials of Preserving Health."

The *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao* discussed above and the *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao hui-tsuan* of Shên-Li Lung mentioned in the reports of the Librarian of Congress for 1928, page 295, and for 1930, page 375, are two outstanding treatises on an important type of Chinese achievement which we can perhaps call preventive household medicine, which is practiced by modifying the diet and by preparing special foods to prevent the onset and development of disease. This household medicine merges imperceptibly into the normal activities of the kitchen on the one hand and into standard medical practice by professional doctors on the other. Very probably the wide-spread use by the Chinese of foods rich in vitamins, even in low-cost dietaries, is due to such accumulated dietetic experience.

There is every reason to believe that an intensive study of the so-called "food herbals" will bring to light important methods that have been acquired through thousands of years of experience by the Chinese people in preventing and alleviating diseases.

In the preparation of the above report I have availed myself freely of the notes and translation made by Michael J. Hagerty with the assistance of Tsing Yüan. All actual translations are to be credited to them. I have also had the advantage of advice and help from Dr. Shio Sakanishi, especially in the study of the Japanese reprints discussed above.

NOTES ON JAPANESE ACCESSIONS

(By DR. SHIO SAKANISHI)

The Library of Congress announces the acquisition, through the generosity of Mr. Shojiro Nomura of Kyoto, of the following five important publications on ladies' robes and printed fabric:

LADIES' ROBES IN THE FEUDAL PERIOD

Ko-sode to furi-sode (ladies' robes with long and short sleeves) 100 colored plates, boxed. Kyoto, 1927. Mr. Nomura's unique collection comprising several thousand robes is internationally known, but few have seen it. In order that some of these rare specimens might be made accessible to students of textiles and design, Mr. Nomura requested Keigetsu Kikuchi, a member of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, to choose 100 representative robes, and had them reproduced in color. They are arranged in chronological order, and cover the period from the early seventeenth to the middle of the nineteenth century.

With peace and order at home the Tokugawa period (1615-1867) saw unprecedented prosperity among the upper and middle classes, and even the successive edicts against luxury issued by the Shogunate failed to check them from enjoying the pleasures which their money could procure. The world of fugitive pleasures, of theaters and tea houses with their coterie of courtesans, actors, and dancers, is well depicted in the gorgeous costumes of women. Damask cloth, heavy silk crepe, and brocade, as well as fine linen were used, and the popular artists of the time spared no pains in working out superb designs to suit the occasion or the individual tastes of their rich patrons. Embroidery, complicated methods of printing fabrics, the tie and dye technique, painting of the material directly with lacquer and gold powder, or more often a subtle combination of all these methods, were tried by the skilled artisans of Kyoto. Indeed the artistic impulse in the early Tokugawa period was widely diffused, and when spurred by well-to-do and sophisticated patrons, style and design in women's dress reached a high degree of splendor. It is said that a skilled workman once spent three years on a complex design for a famous courtesan's garment.

One notes that almost all the designs, following the artistic tradition of the classical period, carefully avoid symmetry and repetition, i. e., a design on the right sleeve is not usually repeated on the left, and the one on the right front of a robe differs from the one on the left. Viewed as a whole, however, they give a satisfactory sense of completeness and harmony.

LADIES' ROBES (SECOND SERIES)

Zoku ko-sode to furi-sode (ladies' robes with long and short sleeves). Second series; 100 colored plates, boxed. Kyoto, 1933. Following the publication of the above-mentioned work, Mr. Nomura was urged to compile the second series as an aid to students of art and history. In addition to other significant specimens, it includes three robes from the early sixteenth century.

SLEEVE DESIGNS

Zoku taga sode hyaku-shu (a collection of 100 sleeve designs). Second series; 100 colored plates, boxed. Kyoto, 1930. Unlike the two preceding publications, which reproduce the entire robes, this work by Mr. Nomura illustrates sleeves only. The first series was exhausted soon after its publication, and the second series was issued to meet the urgent requests of those interested in the designs of the Edo period. The Japanese *kimono*, unlike woman's dress in the West, changes little in its general cut or style, and fashions vary only in the length of sleeves and in the color scheme. These plates illustrate the temperament and mood of the period in the same way that Japanese color prints and decorated porcelains do.

ROBES AND SASHES OF THE COURT LADIES

Gosho-doki: Edo-doki (robes and sashes of the ladies of Kyoto and Edo in the nineteenth century); 50 colored plates, boxed. Kyoto, 1931. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the Tokugawa Shogunate took control of the country, they initiated special measures to guard themselves against insubordination on the part of their vassals. One of the most important was a system of hostages known as *sankin kôtai*, or "alternate attendance" at the Shogun's court, under which the important feudal lords were compelled to spend almost half of the year at Edo, and when they returned to their fiefs, had to leave their wives and families behind. With the decline of feudal authority, however, and through the good offices of a liberal leader, Yoshinaga Matsudaira (1828-90), lord of Ichizen Province, all the ladies were permitted in 1862, for the first time in 200 years, to return to their native provinces.

The effect of such a change in long-established custom was felt in many unexpected quarters, and to the merchants of Edo who dealt in ladies' garments and accessories, it was a hard blow, which threw them into a panic. With the gay and luxurious court life ruined, these crafts had little hope of survival. Moreover, thousands of ladies in waiting in the service of the feudal estates were thrown out of work and in due time were forced to part with rich gifts which they had received from their mistresses. Consequently the market was flooded with ladies' robes and brocade sashes, with no one to purchase them. In desperation, the merchants ripped the garments to pieces so that people with little money could purchase the material piece by piece and enjoy a taste of beauty and luxury. In fact, all the beautifully embroidered purses, hangings, and other fineries brought back by early travelers from the West to Japan were made of these garments. Mr. Nomura regretted the disappear-

ance of such beautiful relics of the Edo period and began to collect them. The *kimonos* represented in the present collection are from both Kyoto and Edo and belonged to the ladies who served in the imperial court or those who attended the court of the Shogunate.

YŪZEN FABRIC PRINTS

Mr. Nomura is not only a collector of *kimonos*, but is also a student of Japanese textiles. *Yūzen no kenkyū* (study of the *Yūzen* fabric prints) grew out of his many years of patient study and his experience in collecting ladies' garments of the feudal regime. His research centered around the life and work of an obscure artist, *Yūzen*, of the *Ukiyoye* school, who lived in Kyoto in the last quarter of the seventeenth century. It is said that he was a painter of fans which were popular among the fashionable men and women of his day. The famous novelist, Saikaku Ehara (1642-93), mentions *Yūzen* fans as a part of the equipment of his dandies. Through his assiduous search in literature and in the records kept in various archives, Mr. Nomura identifies this fan painter with Kiyochika Hioki, a native of Kaga Province. He further identifies him with the originator of the brilliant fabric prints produced in Kyoto which came to be known as "Yūzen prints." Recently a tombstone has been found in Kanazawa, Kaga Province, which bears the name of one *Yūzen* and gives the date of his death as "seventeenth day of the sixth month of the eighth year of Hōreki (1758)." Mr. Nomura believes this to be Kiyochika's tomb.

Although Mr. Nomura's study is well documented and critical in the use of source materials, the identification, first of one Hioki with the fan painter, secondly, of the fan painter with the originator of a new method of fabric printing, and thirdly, of the newly discovered tomb of one *Yūzen* in Kaga Province with that of Hioki is still based on inconclusive evidence. Moreover, Saikaku in his novel mentions *Yūzen* fans as early as 1680, and the date inscribed on the tombstone is 78 years later. Artists of even modest fame are usually over 30, and Mr. Nomura's identification is doubtful even on this count alone. However, his is perhaps the most thorough study yet made of this problem, and until more records and further evidence come to light, it will serve as a useful handbook for students of Japanese fabric prints.

BUDDHIST RITES AND CEREMONIES

In the Annual Reports of the Librarian of Congress, 1933 and 1934, accounts were given of the manuscript scrolls of the *Ruijū kokushi* (Classified National History, nos. 165 and 171). This year again through the generosity of the Ikutoku Foundation, the Library

of Congress received a photolithographic edition of nos. 177 and 179. *Butsu-dô bu* (Buddhism). Scroll no. 177 originally belonged to the Kwanmu family, but was purchased in 1704 by Tsunatoshi Maeda, fifth lord of the Kaga clan, while no. 179 came into his possession in the third month of the year 1695 from a source not disclosed. The former lists all the important Buddhist rites and ceremonies performed in the imperial court from 660 to 843, and the latter deals with the changes in the ranks of temples and the ordination of important priests of various sects.

The originals of the present manuscripts date back to the twelfth century; the calligraphy in the two scrolls is identical. The manuscripts bear a few corrections in vermilion ink.

JAPANESE-SIAMESE RELATIONS

The Library has received from Mr. Kiichi Gunji, Japanese consul general in Singapore, his recent work on Japanese-Siamese relations in the seventeenth century (*Jûshichi seiki ni okeru Ni-sshin kankei*), published as Foreign Office Research Publication No. 11. The work is the result of gleanings from the author's stay in Bangkok during the years 1926-30 when he had access to the royal library and national archives of Siam.

The first half of the study is concerned with the early trade and diplomatic as well as cultural relations between Siam and Japan leading up to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries when, through peaceful economic penetration, the Japanese established several settlements in important seaports and trading centers in the interior. It is said that in the early part of the Kanei era (1623-43) more than 6,000 Japanese were engaged in trade and other peaceful occupations. Japan exported metal wares and various types of weapons, and imported deerskins and redwood timber. With the decline of the central government and the war of succession in Siam in the beginning of the seventeenth century, these militant Japanese were drawn into the conflict, which eventually led to their expulsion from Siam.

The second half of the book is devoted to the life and adventure of Nagamasa Yamada, a Japanese soldier of fortune, who came to Siam through Formosa about 1610 and settled in the capital, where he married a Siamese who bore him a son. During the civil war Nagamasa was ordered to put down a rebellion in Nakon. In 1629, with the aid of 600 Japanese, he succeeded in this task and was promptly made governor of Nakon and a member of the imperial council. But in the fall of 1630, or early the following year, Nagamasa was poisoned, while attending a banquet, by Opra Marit, brother of the former governor of Nakon. With his death, the Jap-

anese inhabitants of the district fled to Cambodia. There they gathered a new force and returned to Nakon only to meet with massacres and persecution, whereupon they fled northward into China.

In succeeding centuries Nagamasa's adventure and his tragic death took on added glamour; he became more of a romantic hero than an historical personage. Mr. Gunji has through painstaking research corrected many errors relating to Nagamasa. It is interesting to note that for a long time historians believed that the Shogunate's edict of 1636 prohibiting foreign intercourse was the immediate cause of the severance of Japanese-Siamese relations, but the author proves conclusively that relations actually ceased 4 years previously.

CHINESE CULTURE IN FRANCE

The westward migration of Chinese culture and its influence on the artistic and intellectual life of Europe early attracted the attention of Japanese historians. Professor Sueo Gotô's *Shina shisô no France seisen* (Introduction of Chinese Ideas into France) is the result of years of research, first in Japan and then abroad. It was originally his doctor's thesis presented to the Tokyo Imperial University in 1928 under the title, *Introduction des idées chinoises en France au XVII^e et au XVIII^e siècle*. In the succeeding 6 years before its publication, the scope of the dissertation was greatly extended.

Professor Gotô devotes the first part of the work to early western references to China culled from travel journals and diaries of sea-faring men. Most of these were fictitious, for real contact with China did not begin till the close of the fifteenth century. During the second period such eminent writers and thinkers as Descartes, Pascal, and Fontenelle mentioned China and vaguely felt her influence. Real understanding of Chinese culture, however, came through Jesuit priests who went to propagate Christianity, and during their stay became deeply engrossed in native culture. They were not only missionaries but scholars and scientists of a high order. Such men as P. J. B. Du Halde and P. Jean François Gerbillon expounded western science in the Ch'ing court and at the same time embraced eastern culture. Upon their return to Europe they opened a new world of ideas to the West. By the close of the seventeenth century they had translated several important Chinese classics; these translations were by no means faultless, but provided sufficient material and impetus to French thinkers to produce works on the philosophy of the East in general and Confucian doctrine in particular. *Lettre sur la morale de Confucius, philosophe des Chinois* (Paris, 1688), by an anonymous author, and *Nouveaux mémoires sur l'état présent de la Chine*, by P. Louis Le Comte (Paris, 1696), are typical examples.

The major part of the present study is devoted to the interpretation of the political and social theories of China by such eighteenth century writers as Malebranche, Montesquieu, Rousseau, and others. An extended bibliography is appended.

ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDIES

Through the International Exchange of the Smithsonian Institution the Library has received three important archeological studies published by the Tōa kōkōgaku-kwai, or Far Eastern Archaeological Society:

EXCAVATION OF P'İ-TZU-WO

P'İ-tzu-wo, prehistoric sites by the river Pi-liu-ho, South Manchuria (*Archæologia orientalis*, volume 1, Tokyo & Kyoto, 1929) contains a full account of the results of the excavation carried on in the spring of 1927 by the Bureau of Cultural Service in the Foreign Office, and the Kwantō District Government. The sites excavated are on the northeastern boundary of Kwantō, about 8 miles from the town of P'İ-tzu-wo, one on a level plateau, the other on an islet near the shore. As the places had no names, the expedition styled them Kao-li-chai and Tan-t'ō-tzū, respectively. In Kao-li-chai the excavators encountered irregular stonework, either the foundation of a dwelling or the wall of a fort. Then followed layers of shell and burnt earth, knife money (*ming-tao*), large quantities of broken pottery, glass, and a bronze daggerhead. Evidently this was a dwelling site of the neolithic or aneolithic periods, for in the upper layers were various metal objects, and in the lower nothing but stone implements. The Tan-t'ō-tzū site yielded a shell deposit, a layer of charcoal, plain and painted pottery, and some stone implements, which were scattered without trace of intentional deposit. The most significant find comprised painted pottery of which 2 entire vases and 30 fragments were recovered. Dr. Kōsaku Hamada found that the pottery differed both in decorative motifs and pigment from the polychrome potteries described by Dr. J. G. Andersson. The pottery of Manchuria is more primitive in technique, and cruder in artistic motifs than that found in Honan and Kansu. On the north side of the islet, there were accidentally unearthed 2 graves with 2 human skeletal remains. They had no provision for enclosing the corpse, and all the burial objects, such as pottery, axes, and beads, were primitive, suggesting the pre-Han period.

Dr. Hamada regards these as good examples of prehistoric sites of South Manchuria. But they cannot be regarded as recent finds, for 10 years ago, Mr. S. Yagi reported on the polychrome potteries of this vicinity. The significance of the present excavation lies in

the scientific manner in which the work was carried on. The chronology of the sites can be roughly fixed by the discovery of ancient Chinese coins. The cultural phases of the two sites are not the same, but certain correspondences in stone objects and pottery lead one to believe that the people who occupied the sites were of the same race. Although the two skeletons show certain affinities with those of Yang-shao in Honan and Sha-kuo-t'un in Fêngtien, the study is not sufficiently complete to determine their racial origin. It has been suggested that this section of Manchuria was inhabited by a Tungus tribe. Although Tungus influence is not denied, scholars are inclined to believe that the general cultural and racial data point more to Chinese than to Tungus origin. Judging from cultural deposits, the inhabitants of these sites engaged in fishing and hunting, and led a simple existence, devoid of artistic accomplishment. But they are not without importance in the history of civilization, for this forlorn locality was at one time one of the stations in a series of Chinese colonies along the seacoast of the Liao-tung Peninsula which served as stepping stones on the route from Shantung to Korea and Japan.

MU-YANG CASTLE

After the excavation of Tung-lao-t'an, it was thought best for chronological reasons to continue at Mu-yang ch'êng and the ancient tombs at the base of Mount Lao-t'ieh in Kwantô. In the autumn of 1928 a joint expedition of the Far Eastern Archaeological Society and the Kwantô Government Museum excavated the site of an ancient castle surrounded by mud walls. In connection with this work, it was soon found necessary to investigate shell-covered tombs, other tombs that were covered with stone debris, and graves with jar coffins found at Tiao-chia-t'uan and vicinity. The *Archæologia orientalis*, volume II, Mu-yang-ch'êng; Han and pre-Han sites at the foot of Mount Lao-t'ieh in South Manchuria (Tokyo & Kyoto, 1931), by Yoshito Harada and others, gives the report of this successful expedition.

Clues obtained from the excavation indicate that the plateau on which the Mu-yang castle stood and the surrounding country had been a gathering place for inhabitants of this region from the stone age to the end of the Chou dynasty (1122-255 B. C.). In the light of the objects discovered it is agreed that the castle was built in the early Han dynasty. It is interesting to note that the site yielded many Han (206 B. C.-220 A. D.) and pre-Han coins, but not a single specimen belonging to the Six Dynasties (265-581 A. D.) or the subsequent periods which include the T'ang and Sung; yet curiously enough, a few cast in the Ch'ing dynasty were unearthed. The same phenomenon was observed in the case of pottery and bronze wares.

This led scholars to conclude that the castle was deserted after the Wei (221-264) or the Chin (265-316) dynasties and remained intact till the present excavation.

The castle was small in scale, not larger than that of the administrative office of a district in the Han dynasty. But a large number of Han tombs in close proximity and two official Han clay seals, *Ho Yang Ling Yin* and *Yu K'u Chang Ch'êng*, were unearthed—indicating that this region was in close touch with the central government during the Han dynasty.

The bronze daggers and other weapons discovered in the tombs call for special attention, for they are like those found in southern Japan and Korea and yield still more evidence showing the intimate relations between the bronze culture of these regions. In brief the present expedition furnishes additional proof that South Manchuria at the end of the Chou and the beginning of the Han dynasty was the starting point of the westward march of metal culture from China through Korea to Japan proper.

BRICK TOMBS OF THE HAN DYNASTY

Nan-shan-li: Report upon the excavation of the brick tombs of the Han dynasty at the foot of Mount Lao-t'ieh near Port Arthur, South Manchuria, by Sadahiko Shimada and Kôzaku Hamada is the third volume in the series *Archaeologia orientalis*. The excavation was carried out in the fall of 1929 under the joint auspices of the Kwantô Government Museum and the Far Eastern Archaeological Society. Seven of the brick tombs were examined, giving us much more exact knowledge than formerly of the construction of Han graves and tomb furniture in South Manchuria. Less than half a mile to the northwest of Nan-shan-li, is the site of Mu-yang castle, suggesting that perhaps this was the necropolis of the people who were connected with the castle—the brick tombs being the last resting places of the adventurous Chinese settlers of that age.

The Han tombs in South Manchuria are significant in comparison with those of Lo-lang, Korea, in that they reveal a highly developed art of ornamental brick manufacture. The patterns used are almost all geometrical, similar to those found in other parts of Manchuria and China. No inscribed bricks have yet been discovered in Manchuria, although such are not at all rare in Korea.

The most positive materials for dating these tombs are wuchu coins, which yield the vague information that they belong to the third or fourth century of our era. Other remains, such as lacquer, pottery, and ornamental brick point to the later Han period (25-220 A. D.). The predominance of brick tombs in this locality as compared with the wood-chambered tombs of Korea, is due primar-

ily to a difference in time. In China proper wooden tombs prevailed in the Former Han dynasty (206 B. C.—9 A. D.) and brick tombs in the Later Han. Since wood-chambered tombs usually contain richer and more plentiful bronze and lacquered objects, and less pottery, it may, perhaps, be concluded that families of means and higher officials preferred them, for wood was scarce and therefore more desirable. In Nan-shan-li, therefore, the number of such tombs would be smaller, as it is more likely that higher officials and important personages who died there had their remains sent home; while Lo-lang was too far away from China proper for coffins to be transported, hence even wealthy inhabitants of the latter place were obliged to be buried there, far from their native land.

The Han tombs of South Manchuria show close affinity with those of Indochina. Although in the present excavations these tombs yielded no important relics, they are significant to archaeologists because of their resemblance to sepulchers in Korea and Indochina. They are especially significant since similar sites in China proper have as yet been to only a small extent scientifically investigated.

PURCHASES

The following is a list of some recently published works of importance in the cultural study of Japan, which the Library obtained during the year through the Lyman Fund. The list is by no means exhaustive, merely pointing out some titles likely to be of interest to students of Japanese culture.

ART AND LITERATURE

Chikamatsu ningyōjōruri no kenkyū (Puppet plays of Chikamatsu) by Yasuji Wakatsuki. Tokyo, 1934.

Cha-dō (Ways of Tea) by Tatsuo Takahashi, Tokyo, 1935.

Edo bungaku kenkyū (Studies in literature of the Edo period) by Tsuyoshi Yamaguchi. Tokyo, 1933.

Edo shōsetsu kenkyū (Novels in the Edo period) by Kyūya Ozaki. Tokyo, 1935.

Kagura kenkyū (Study of Japanese dance music) by Masayoshi Nishitsuoi. Tokyo, 1934.

Kakinomoto Hitomaro (Life and works of Kakinomoto Hitomaro) by Mokichi Saitō. Tokyo, 1935.

Kinsei bungai shi kenkyū (Studies in the history of modern art and literature) by Senzō Mori. Tokyo, 1934.

Kōhitsu gyosen no kenkyū (Study of anthologies compiled by imperial edict) by Hidematsu Wada. Tokyo, 1933. 2 v.

Kyō-kō minka fu (Furnhouses in the suburbs of Kyoto) compiled by the Kyoto Branch of the Ōsaka Mainichi newspapers. 2d ed. Kyoto, 1934. Text with 110 plates.

— Second series. Kyoto, 1934. Text with 200 plates.

- Meiji Taishō shisho sōran* (Bibliography of poetry of the Meiji, 1867-1911, and Taishō, 1912-1925, periods) by Makoto Sangū. Tokyo, 1934.
- Nihon mingeiin zuroku* (Illustrated catalog of Japanese folk-art) compiled by the Folk Art Museum. Kyoto, 1929. 44 plates.
- Shin kokin waka-shū chūshaku* (Annotated definitive edition of the *Shin kokin* anthology) by Yoshisada Ishida. Tokyo, 1934. 2 v.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

- Ishin seiji shūkyō shi kenkyū* (Studies in the politico-religious history of the Restoration period) by Asakichi Tokushige. Kyoto, 1935.
- Jukyō dōtoku ni okeru kun-shin shisō* (Concept of ruler and ruled in Confucian ethics) by Yoshimichi Tezuka. Tokyo, 1935.
- Kōkushi dai-nēnyō* (Chronology of Japan) by Masakazu Hioki. Tokyo, 1935. 6 v.
- Manshū rekishi chiri* (Manchurian history and geography) edited by Kurakichi Shiratori and others. Tokyo, 1913. 2 v.
- Meiji zaisei no kisoteki kenkyū* (Basic study of Japanese finance during the Meiji period) by Akira Sawada. Tokyo, 1934.
- Nihon seishin no kenkyū* (Study of the Japanese national spirit) by Shōzō Kōno. Tokyo, 1934.
- Ō Yomei no tetsugaku* (Philosophy of Wang Yang-ming) by Kaeru Mishima. Tokyo, 1934.
- Sorai kenkyū* (Study of Sorai Ogyū) by Takanari Iwabashi. Tokyo, 1934.

DIVISION OF SEMITIC LITERATURE

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

No substantial accessions through purchase of Semitic material can be recorded for the past fiscal year, such purchases having been limited to works of a strictly reference character. The chief media of accessions to the division were still copyright, gift, and exchange. However, it is gratifying to note the continued growth of material acquired via these channels. Some 150 Yiddish items were received from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics through the Division of Documents, chiefly representative of the writings of the younger group of Yiddish belletrists in Russia, but also including more substantial contributions reflecting political and social conditions of interest to the student of Soviet affairs. Of Judaica (i. e., books of Jewish content or interest written in other languages than Hebrew or Yiddish) there has been, for many reasons, quite an influx.

GIFTS

Of the gifts received, one that deserves more than passing mention is the donation by Nehemiah Samuel Libowitz, of Brooklyn, N. Y., noted Hebrew scholar and bibliophile, of a collection of 82 valuable Hebrew books selected from his private library. Mr. Libowitz has long been familiar with the Hebrew collection of the Library and its needs, and the selection of the material was accordingly made with a rare discrimination which is highly appreciated. Included were such works as *Ayeleth Ahavim* (commentary on the Song of Songs), by Solomon Alkabiz. Venice, D. Adelkind, 1552; *He-Arukh* (earliest work of Hebrew lexicography), by Nathan ben Jehiel of Rome. Basle, 1599; *Torath ha-Hatath*, by Moses Isserles. Hanau, 1628; the Pentateuch and the Five Rolls with Rashi's commentary, edited by David Nuñez Torres. Amsterdam, 1700; a 3-volume edition of *En Jacob*, printed in Meseritz, 1806; some halakhic works, among them *Atereth Zebi*, by Zebi ben Azriel. Polnoi, 1816; *Sha'ar Mishpat*, by Israel Isser ben Zeeb. Mohilev, 1810; some Responsa; exempla of poetical and philosophical writings of the early Haskalah period now almost unobtainable; liturgical works; periodicals, including *Ha-Emeth*, the first socialist periodical in the Hebrew language, edited by Aaron Liebermann (Vienna, 1877), now extremely rare.

A fine copy of *Sefer Tehillim im perush ha-ReDaK* (Psalms with David Kimchi's commentary), Isny, 1541, was received from Mr. Israel Joseph, of Aurora, Ill.

HALAKHA

The work of reclassifying the Hebraica has been continued. Having assembled the codes of law, work was begun on the Rabbinic commentaries on the codes and general treatises with the same subject matter. The generic term for all this legalistic literature is "Halakha", whose connotation carries with it the twin concepts of "conduct" and "tradition." Representing, as it does, the legal part of Jewish tradition, comprising the whole civil and ritual law, it also extends to the usages, customs, ordinances, and decrees for which there is no specific authority in the Scriptures. The halakhic literature is enormously cumbrous and complex. Its productivity grew out of the centuries-long persecution and isolation of the Jew. As the oppression became more burdensome and the suffering more acute, the isolation became more pronounced. The Jews being compelled to withdraw into their own shell, created out of its confines their own spiritual home. It was of prime concern to them whether they really fulfilled all the prescribed duties or inadvertently missed one of them. To these Jews intoxicated with religion, the many precepts and the constantly growing mass of ceremonies and customs were no burden. They experienced no hardship in their performance, but joy and exaltation. To know the right way of conduct and the exact manner of performance of a precept was of paramount importance to them. Rabbis and scholars therefore delved into the Talmud and the earlier codes, interpreting their meanings in various ways, harmonizing contradictions and smoothing out difficulties in order to ascertain the exact meaning and arrive at a definite conclusion. Hence the feverish attempts at code-making which proceeded for centuries. Indeed it seems that almost every talmudic scholar found it necessary to compile his own code, if only to offer some special interpretation of the sources or make some new annotation or gloss. A study of the codes became almost the chief mental occupation of European Jewry for long periods. This literary activity, ramified and intensified by the introduction of the Hebrew printing press, reached vast proportions. There was hardly a code, even a minor one, which was not ornamented by commentaries. Certain of these were selected by the printers for inclusion in the editions of the codes, thus becoming part of the code literature. Many of the commentaries were important Rabbinic works in their own right, and very often served either as a basis for new codes or as authority for later scholars to arrive at decisions differing from those of the codes.

The Halakha, constituting one of the largest branches of Hebrew literature, is well represented in the Hebrew collection of the Library. Shelved alongside of the codes are hundreds of folio volumes, either commentaries on the codes or legal discussions arising therefrom. These books are products of many lands and centuries. A glance at the halakhic literature, however, reveals that a major part of it revolves around the codes of Moses ben Maimon, Jacob ben Asher, and Joseph ben Ephraim Caro, the three great codifiers of the Middle Ages. Maimonides fulfilled the task of systematizing the law, Jacob ben Asher of sifting it critically, while Caro succeeded in unifying it. The influence and authoritativeness of these codes have made them the subject of study and research from the time of their appearance until the present. It may be appropriate, therefore, to indicate the more important works on each of them as far as they are represented in our Hebrew collection.

LITERATURE ON CODE MISHNEH TORAH

The literature on Maimonides' twelfth century code, *Mishneh Torah*, was contemporaneous with its appearance. Its first and most severe critic being Rabbi Abraham ben David of Posquières, known as RABaD (1125?-1189), French talmudist. His strictures (*Hasagot*) marked the beginning of an embittered controversy which split scholars into opposing camps, and lasted many years after the death of the codifier and his critic. The first real commentary, *Migdal Oz*, was written by Shem Tob ben Abraham ibn Gaon (1283-1330?), Spanish talmudist and kabbalist, who, at the same time, refuted the objections of RABaD. Part of his commentary on the first volume of the code was printed with the text at Constantinople, 1509, and some of the remaining parts with accompanying text at Venice, 1524. This commentary of Shem Tob is of particular value since it revised many textual errors of the code, the commentator having owned a copy corrected by Maimonides himself. Another commentary, *Hagahoth Maimoniyoth* (Maimonidean glosses), written by Meir ha-Kohen, French scholar of the thirteenth century, was held in great esteem by later legalists, who incorporated some of his views in their own compilations. Another, frequently cited by later codifiers was the *Maggid Mishneh*, written in a terse and concise style by Don Vidal of Tolosa (fourteenth century), who did not, however, cover the entire code, parts of his work having been either lost or never completed. A more extensive work than its predecessors was the *Kesef Mishneh*, by Joseph Caro, who later wrote a commentary on Jacob ben Asher's code and finally compiled his own. Caro, an admirer of Maimonides' code, which he desired to make accessible to everyone, strove with all his skill to defend the

views expressed therein, to supply the sources which it lacked, and to explain difficult or obscure passages. The above commentaries, the first to be printed together with editions of the text, soon were followed by others. A work which Joseph Caro had before him when he was writing his own commentary was that of Joseph Corcos, fifteenth century Spanish talmudist, only a small part of which, that on Seder Zeraim, has ever appeared in print (Smyrna, 1757). Among other early Rabbinic commentaries and treatises on Maimonides in the possession of the Library are: *Lehem Mishneh*, by Abraham ben Moses de Boton (1560-1606), edited by Joseph ben Judah de Nubes (a work in which De Boton endeavored to harmonize seeming discrepancies in the code which apparently contradicted the Talmud, and which was incorporated in most editions of the Mishneh Torah of the last two centuries). 2 vols. Venice, 1604 (colophon dated 1606); Amsterdam, 1703; *Mishneh la-Melekh*, by Judah Rozanes (d. 1727), edited by J. Culi in four parts. Constantinople, 1731; another edition in five parts. Hamburg, 1790; *Merkebeth ha-Mishneh* (a treatise on the first part of the code), by Aaron ben Moses Alfandari (1700?-1774). Smyrna, 1755; another work with the same title (a defense of Maimonides against the strictures of RABAD), by Solomon ben Moses Chelm (d. 1778). 3 vols. Frankfort on the Oder-Salonica, 1750-82; *Halakha le-Moshel* (a collection of novellae on legal questions), by Moses ben Solomon Amarillo. 2 vols. Salonica, 1752-56; *Bene David*, by David Falkon. Constantinople, 1738; *Sha'ar ha-Melekh* (one of the most important productions of Oriental casuistry), by Isaac Nuñez Belmonte. 2 vols. Salonica, 1771; second edition with notes by Baruch ben Jonah Jeiteles. 3 vols. Brünn, 1801-3; third edition with notes by Joseph Saul Nathanson. Lemberg, 1872; *Yeshuah be-Israel* (a commentary on Maimonides' laws on the neomenia), by Jonathan ben Joseph. Frankfort on the Main, 1720; *Ma'aseh Rokeah*, by Masud Hay Rakah, volume 1, Venice, 1742; volumes 2-3, Leghorn, 1862-63; *Derekh ha-Melekh*, by Raphael Joseph Ben Rabbi. Leghorn, 1786; *Zeror ha-Hayyim*, by Moses Hagiz (1671-1750). Amsterdam, 1738; *Kiryath Melekh Rav*, by Judah Nabon (d. 1762). 2 vols. Constantinople, 1751-65; *Din Emeth*, by Isaac Nabon (1733-1787). Salonica, 1803; *Perushim we-Hidushim al ha-Rambam*, by Manoah ben Simeon Bedarshi. Constantinople, 1718; another edition under the title *Sefer ha-Menuhah*. Pressburg, 1880; *Peri ha-Adamah*, by Raphael Meyuhās. 4 vols. Salonica, 1752-63; *Tevuath Shemesh*, by Meir ben Aaron. Berlin, 1787; *Zor Te'udah*, by Manzur Marzuk. Salonica, 1783; *Sha'ar Jehudah*, by Judah Algazi. Salonica, 1805; *Parashath ha-Kesef*, by Samuel ben Meir Sornaga. Salonica, 1758; *Yizhak Yeranen*, by Eliakim Gatigno. Salonica, 1785.

Of other outstanding works on Maimonides' code written in the last century mention may be made of *Yad ha-Melekh*, by Eleazar Landau. Lemberg, 1826; *Naḥal Etan*, by Abraham Maskileison. Wilna, 1855; *Meshareth Mosheh*, by Simchah Samuel of Suchowolly. Königsberg, 1859; *Yeme Shlomoh*, by Solomon Kamchi. Smyrna, 1874; *Zofnath Pa'aneah*, by Joseph Rosin. Warsaw, 1902.

Adolf Jellinek, in his *Kuntres ha-Rambam* (a bibliography of Rabbinic commentaries and novellae on Maimonides' *Mishneh Torah*), published in Vienna, 1878, lists 186 items. It may be stated that with the exception of a few all of these are found on our shelves, as well as a considerable number of others which appeared subsequent to the publication of that bibliography.

LITERATURE ON CODE ARBA'AH TURIM

Among the foremost commentaries and novellae on Jacob ben Asher's code *Arba'ah Turim* which have themselves given rise to a number of halakhic works, and some of which have been printed with the text, there are in the Hebrew collection: *Beth Yosef*, by Joseph Caro, surpassing in wealth of material any other Rabbinic work and a forerunner of his own code; *Darkhe Mosheh*, by Moses Isserles (separate edition on *Tur Oraḥ Hayyim*, Fürth, 1760 and on *Tur Yoreh Deah*, Sulzbach, 1692), which was the basis of his later work *Mappah*, a criticism of and supplement to Caro's *Shulḥan Arukh*; *Beth Israel*, by Joshua Falk (d. 1614), in two parts: *Perishah* (Commentation) and *Derishah* (Investigation), both on *Tur Oraḥ Hayyim* (separate edition, Berlin, 1767); *Bayyith Hadash*, by Joel ben Samuel Sirkes (1561-1640), generally referred to as the *BaḤ* (the title's initial letters). To these may be added *Rosh Yosef*, a detailed and extensive commentary with novellae on *Tur Oraḥ Hayyim* and *Hoshen Mishpat*, by Joseph ben Saul Escapa (Smyrna, 1658-59). Joseph Escapa, who flourished in the first half of the seventeenth century is especially known for having been the teacher of *Shabbethai Zebi*, and for having afterwards excommunicated him.

LITERATURE ON CODE SHULḤAN ARUKH

The literature on the *Shulḥan Arukh*, the code of Joseph ben Ephraim Caro (1488-1575) is very large indeed. Immediately upon its appearance Caro's code met with intense hostility, its opponents being determined to prevent its acceptance as the final authority on Jewish religion and ritual. Hence the earlier works on it were of an adverse and critical character. Solomon Luria, Moses Isserles, Mordecai Jaffe, Joel Sirkes, the famous Rabbinical scholars of the time, in finding fault with the code thought it best to try their hands

at codification themselves. The battle around the Shulhan Arukh lasted nearly a hundred years, its supremacy not being firmly established until the middle of the seventeenth century, which period also marks the beginning of a huge literature devoted to it. As the years went on and its use became more prevalent, the number of commentaries, supercommentaries and general works on the Shulhan Arukh multiplied, so that it became the most studied source in Rabbinical Judaism. Even those scholars who preserved a spirit of independence towards the code indirectly confirmed its authority by making it the basis of their own halakhic studies. Joshua Falk, David ben Samuel ha-Levi, Moses ben Isaac Judah Lima, Shabbethai ben Meir ha-Kohen, Abraham Abele Gombiner, Samuel ben Uri Phoebus and Moses ben Naphtali Ribkas, all of the seventeenth century, are the classical commentators of the Shulhan Arukh. The writings of these authors were not only printed with the text but also appeared in separate editions, often reprinted, and later became themselves the text of commentaries and supercommentaries. Many of these works are not devoted to the entire code, however, but only to one or more of the four sections in which it is divided, viz, Orah Hayyim, Yoreh Deah, Eben ha-Ezer and Hoshen Mishpat. In the following may be cited some of the outstanding works which have appeared in separate editions and are found in the Hebrew collection of the Library.

ORAH HAYYIM

On Orah Hayyim, which deals with the laws of the Synagogue, the daily prayers, the Sabbath, and holy days: *Magine Erez*, of which there are in the Hebrew collection eight editions, beginning with that of Dyhernfurth, 1692, down to that of Nürnberg, 1924; *Peri Hadash*, by Hezekiah Silva (1659-1698). Amsterdam, 1706; *ibid.*, 1730 (ed. by David de Silva, whose freedom in discussing halakhic problems brought the ban of the rabbis of Cairo upon this work, but it was afterwards removed); Prag, 1785; *Peri Megadim* (a twofold commentary, one part entitled "Mishbezoth Zahab", containing a supercommentary on David ben Samuel ha-Levi's *Ture Zahab* and the other "Eshel Abraham" on Gombiner's *Magen Abraham*), by Joseph Theomim (1727-1793). Zolkiew, 1798; Lemberg, 1810; *ibid.*, 1838; *Nethib Hayyim*, by Nathaneel Weil (1687-1769). Fürth, 1779; 10 editions of *Mahazith ha-Shekel* (Wien, 1817; Hrubieszow, 1818; Poryck, 1819; Zolkiew, 1838, etc), by Samuel Kolin (1720-1806); *Maamar Mordecai*, by Mordecai Karmi (d. 1825). 2 vols. Livorno, 1784; *Eliyahu Rabbah*, by Elijah Spira (d. 1712). Sulzbach, 1757; *Halakha Berurah*, by Phinehas Auerbach. Wilhermsdorf, 1717; *'Aze Almugim* (a commentary on those precepts in the Shulhan Arukh which are not of Biblical origin), by Noah Hayyim

Zebi Berlin (1737-1802). Sulzbach, 1779; Pethah ha-Devir, by Hayyim Benjamin Pontremoli. 3 vols. Smyrna, 1855-73.

YOREH DEAH

On Yoreh Deah, containing the laws relating to prohibited and permitted things, as dietary laws, laws of purity of women, etc.: Peri Ḥadash, by Hezekiah Silva. Amsterdam, 1692; Fürth, 1769; Peri Megadim, by Joseph Theomin. Zolkiew, 1796; Frankfort on the Oder, 1801; Lemberg, 1824; Hawwoth Da'ath, by Jacob of Lissa (d. 1832), in six editions beginning with that of Dyhernfurth, 1810; Kereti u-Peleti, by Jonathan Eybeschuetz (1690?-1764). Altona, 1763; Wien, 1819; Lemberg, 1897; the works of Shabbethai ben Meir ha-Kohen (1621-1662): Sefer ha-Arukh. Berlin, 1767; Wien, 1809; Sudzilkow, 1820, and Nekudoth ha-Kesef. Frankfort on the Oder, 1677; Hanau, 1715; Prag, 1777 (in addition to his Sifthe Kohen, included in the text of many code editions); Eshel Ravreve (containing Ture Zahab, by David ben Samuel ha-Levi, Sifthe Kohen and Nekudoth ha-Kesef, Peri Ḥadash and Beer ha-Golah). Amsterdam, 1743; *ibid.*, 1756; with Beer ha-Golah and a commentary by Elijah ben Solomon of Wilna. Grodno, 1806.

EBEN HA-EZER

On Eben ha-Ezer, dealing with laws concerning the family, marriage, and divorce: Ture Zahab, by David ben Samuel ha-Levi. Zolkiew, 1754; Wien, 1809; Helkath Mehokek, by Moses ben Isaac Judah Lima, which his son Raphael published with explanatory notes. Cracow, 1670; Beth Shemuel, by Samuel ben Uri Phoebus of Woydyslaw. Dyhernfurth, 1689 (the first Hebrew book printed there); a second edition with emendations and additions. Fürth, 1694; Appe Ravreve. Fürth, 1782; Wilna and Grodno, 1819; 'Aze Arazim, by Noah Hayyim Zebi Berlin. Fürth, 1790; Hen Tob-Zebed Tob, by Joab ben Jeremiah and Isaac Fraenkel. Zolkiew, 1806.

HOSHEN MISHPAT

On Hoshen Mishpat, dealing with civil law: Peri Megadim, by Samuel ben Alexander of Halberstadt (d. 1707). Frankfort on the Oder, 1691; Misgereth ha-Shulhan, by Benjamin Zeeb Wolf ben Shabbethai (a digest of seventeenth century Rabbinical authorities to which are added the compiler's own notes and those of his contemporaries. In an appendix are printed Takanoth ha-Borehim, the laws of bankruptcy enacted by the Council of the Four Lands, a central Rabbinical body in Poland with autonomous powers from the middle of the sixteenth to that of the eighteenth century)

Berlin, 1713; *Atereth Zebi*, by Zebi ben Azriel. Polnoi, 1816; *Maamar Kadishin*, by Kayam Kadish. Prag, 1764; *Urim we-Tummim*, by Jonathan Eybeschuetz. Carlsruhe, 1775; *Dubno*, 1806; *Wien*, 1819; *Stettin*, 1860; *Warsaw*, 1881; *Kezoth ha-Hoshen*, by Aryeh Loeb ha-Kohen (d. 1813). 2 vols. Lemberg, 1788-96; *Dyhernfurth*, 1819; *Petrokow*, 1913; *Nethiboth ha-Mishpat*, by Jacob of Lissa. 2 vols. Zolkiew, 1816; *Sudzilkow*, 1830; *Sha'ar Mishpat*, by Israel Isser ben Zeeb. Mohilow, 1810; *Königsberg*, 1860; *Geon Zebi*, by Moses Zebi Heller. Lemberg, 1838; *Divre Mishpat*, by Hayyim Auerbach. Krotoschin, 1835; *Moznayyim la-Mishpat*, by Zebi Hirsch Kalischer (1795-1874). 2 vols. Krotoschin-Königsberg, 1855; *Nahal Yizhak*, by Isaac Elhanan Spektor (1817-1896). 2 vols. Wilna, 1872-84.

OTHER HALAKHIC WORKS *

Other standard halakhic works in our Hebrew collection worthy of note are those written by Mordecai Jaffe (1530?-1612), known as the *Lebushim* (garments). 5 vols. Lublin, 1590-Cracow, 1594-99; Venice, 1619-20; Prag, 1623. The title of each volume is derived from Esther VIII, 15, with the allusion to the author's name Mordecai. Thus one is entitled "*Lebush Malkhuth*" (royal garment), another "*Lebush Tekheleth*" (blue garment), still another "*Lebush ha-Buz we-Argaman*" (fine linen and purple garment), etc., from the qualifying adjectives in the Biblical verse. The *Lebushim* were a valuable contribution to the halakhic literature and considered authoritative by contemporary scholars. The treatment of ritual-legal matters from a kabbalistic standpoint was an unparalleled innovation. Joseph Caro, who lived in Safed, the seat of Kabbalah and himself a staunch kabbalist, refrained from injecting these teachings in the *Halakha*. Jaffe, however, frequently drew upon the mystic lore for explanations of practices and customs invested with the sanctity of law, probably with the intention of reconciling talmudists and kabbalists, who were otherwise in danger of an open breach. Noteworthy also are the works of Hayyim Benveniste (1603-1673) entitled "*Kneseth ha-Gedolah*", 13 volumes, printed during the lifetime of the author and posthumously in Leghorn, Constantinople, Smyrna, Salonica, and Fürth. *Erekh ha-Shulhan*, by Isaac ben Benjamin Tayyib (d. 1830) we have in three volumes printed at Leghorn, 1791-1844; also volumes 2-3 on *Hoshen ha-Mishpat*, Tunis, 1891. *Yeshuoth Ya'akob*, by Jacob Meshullam Ornstein (d. 1839) is represented by several editions printed in Zolkiew and Lemberg. Special mention should be made of *Hayye Adam* and *Hokhmah Adam*, both by Abraham Danzig (1747?-1820), probably the most

widely recognized halakhist since Joseph Caro and Mordecai Jaffe. An enormous mass of material is presented in an exceptionally concise and lucid manner, with special emphasis on the ethical bearings of religious precepts. Intended primarily for the cultured layman, not for the scholar or rabbi, the *Ḥayye Adam* in particular met with unusual success. Numerous editions of these works were published. On our shelves are 9 editions of the *Ḥayye Adam* beginning with that of Wilna, 1829, and 8 of the *Hokhmah Adam*, including those of Wilna, 1815; Wilna and Grodno, 1828; Jozefow, 1833, etc.

MAIMONIDES EXHIBIT

In commemoration of the octocentenary of the birth of Moses ben Maimon (Maimonides), one of the celebrated sages of the Jewish people, an exhibit was set up in the exhibition hall of the Library of material relating to his life and work. Similar exhibits were held in many of the great libraries and learned institutions throughout the world, particularly in Spain, where Maimonides was born, and in Egypt, where he spent most of his active life and attained his fame as philosopher, theologian, jurist, and physician.

Born in Cordova in 1135, Maimonides left his native city when it was taken by the victorious Almohades. After 10 years of wandering he settled in Fez (Morocco), where he spent 5 years before proceeding to Fostat (Cairo), in which city he remained until his death in 1204. During this time he became the compiler of the most comprehensive and logically arranged code of Jewish law, one of the earliest and most lucid commentators of the *Mishnah*, the author of one of the seminal books on philosophy, a renowned practicing physician at the court of Saladin, and an author of medical and other scientific treatises of historic importance. His works became widely known, not only among Mohammedans, but also among Christians and Jews. All three paid him homage. To the Arabs he was known as "Abu 'Inran Musa ben Maimun ibn 'Abd Allah"; to the medieval scholastics as "Rabbi Moyses" or "Moyses Aegyptus", and to the Jews as the "RaMBaM", a name composed of the initial Hebrew letters of Rabbi Moses ben Maimon. His religious and philosophical ideas have had an incalculable influence upon the development of Judaism, and his attempt to reconcile Aristotelian philosophy with revealed religion gave his works a unique value for medieval Christian scholars, who frequently made reference to him and to his writings.

The exhibit comprised early and rare editions of Maimonides' works, written in Judaeo-Arabic (i. e., Arabic in Hebrew characters) and Hebrew, translations of these works in many languages, exempla

of commentaries on them from the early Hebrew presses of many countries, and a collection of Latin incunabula illustrating the relation which Maimonides bore to the scholastics of the Middle Ages, Thomas Aquinas, Albertus Magnus, Duns Scotus, and others.

In order to facilitate a true understanding of the material by the casual visitor, who could not be presumed to have a knowledge of the languages concerned, descriptive cards, photographs, diagrams, and illustrations were also shown.

Of Maimonides' numerous writings on philosophy, jurisprudence, theology, medicine, etc., the outstanding are his three masterworks: *Kitab al-Siraj* (commentary on the Mishnah), still considered the best and most original interpretation; *Mishneh Torah*, the greatest and the only complete code of Biblical and Talmudic law and *Dalalath al-Ha'irin* (guide for the perplexed), the most important Jewish contribution to medieval philosophy.

A section of the exhibit was devoted to Maimonides' correspondence and *Responsa*, which included the famous letter to the Jews of Yemen, who appealed to him in a time of political distress. Facsimiles of Maimonides' autograph correspondence, found in the Genizah of the old synagogue at Cairo were also displayed.

In addition to early Maimonideana another section was devoted to biographies and modern works on Maimonides in various languages.

Other sections showed editions of Maimonides' *Shemonah Pera-kim* (Eight Chapters on Ethics), *Milloth ha-Higgayon* (Terminology of Logic) and *Sefer ha-Mizwoth* (Book of the Precepts), with translations and commentaries in several languages. Among the medical works was a copy of his *Essay on Hygiene* addressed to Malik al-Fadl, son of the Sultan. Miscellaneous items included Maimonides' essays on astronomy and a number of commentaries on the Maimonidean views of God, prophecy, eschatology, etc.

The exhibit attracted a number of visitors and received favorable notice from the press in this country and abroad. An editorial in the *Washington Evening Star* of March 27, 1935, commented as follows:

The name of Maimonides, it safely may be presumed, is familiar to thousands of students of history, literature and philosophy. He was the greatest Jewish thinker of the Middle Ages, and the influence of his life and work still is operative in the minds of men. But it is good that the Library of Congress is to share in the octocentennial celebration of his birth. The books and manuscripts which Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian, and Dr. Israel Schapiro, head of the Semitic Division, have selected for exhibition are fascinating in themselves and doubtless will attract a large public.

Maimonides, as it happens, transcended the ordinary boundaries of his profession, place and time. He was, indeed, a universal character. A native of Cordova, Spain, he spent his better years at Cairo serving as physician to Saladin and as leader of the Jewry of Egypt, pursuing researches in the sacred

writings of his race, in mathematics and astronomy, and corresponding with scholars and common folk throughout the world as it then was known.

But his inquiring genius reached out to embrace Aristotle, and it was one of his objectives to reconcile Talmudic doctrines with Greek ideals. In the end he constituted in himself a focal point for the richest and most vigorous thought of three different civilizations—Hebraic, Arabic, and Hellenic.

Naturally enough, the scholars of the next succeeding era found him useful in their search for philosophic truth. St. Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus and Albertus Magnus quoted from him. And their spiritual descendants, likewise reproduced the golden values of his teachings, gradually refining them in the light of their increasing knowledge until all the inevitable dross of the twelfth century had been cleared away. Even Spinoza, the so-called "heretic", preserved his reverence for Maimonides when conscience led him to reject the primitive doctrines of less liberal Hebrew sages.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HEBREW TRANSLATIONS OF GERMAN WORKS

A bibliography of Hebrew translations of German works, compiled by the Chief of this Division, was issued by the Bloch Publishing Co., New York, 1934. It is a companion volume to the author's *Bibliography of Hebrew translations of English works*, which was published several years ago and favorably received by librarians and bibliographers.

The scope of the new work is indicated in the preface, which reads:

In presenting the following Bibliography of Hebrew translations of German works it may be not amiss to point out that from no other literature has so much been translated as from the German.

The translating activity which began with the Haskalah movement at the beginning of the nineteenth century has been a continuous one. The last decades, however, have witnessed a considerable acceleration of this impulse, and today numerous foreign works on every conceivable subject are being rendered into Hebrew. The debt of modern Hebrew to English literature is shown in my *Bibliography of Hebrew translations of English works* (New York, 1929). The present contribution is an attempt to do the same for the German.

The chief stimulus for the ever-increasing demand for Hebrew translations of foreign works probably comes from the growing Jewish settlement in Palestine, where Hebrew is now a living tongue, serving as the medium of instruction in all educational institutions, from the public school to the university, and is one of the official languages of the Palestinian Government.

That the translators turned first to the German literature can be attributed to the fact that Germany was the cradle of the Haskalah movement, its sponsors being themselves a product of German and Hebraic culture. In Germany, too, the movement to study the Jewish culture of the past along modern lines originated. The so-called "Wissenschaft des Judentums" was founded and fostered by Jewish scholars who lived and were educated in Germany. In the German language a whole corpus of Jewish literature and learning came to fruition. The works of such scholars as Zunz, Geiger, Steinschneider, Graetz, Bacher, etc., were all composed in German. Jewish life was also first portrayed in German literature. Its interpreters were novelists like Ludwig Philippson, Marcus Lehmann, Leopold Kompert, and Karl Emil Franzos, while Heinrich Heine and Ludwig August Frankl made use of Jewish motives in their poems. With the revival of the Hebrew language and literature, it was natural that

this material, in which the Jewish spirit was already embodied, should be rendered in a Hebraic garb.

This bibliography thus contains not only literary productions of general content, but also many specifically Jewish works.

It should be noted, however, that this bibliography is restricted to such items as have appeared in book form and the longer contributions found in periodicals and collectanea. Translations of works whose authorship could not be ascertained have not been listed. Fugitive pieces, individual essays, or sketches and single poems were also omitted. Many poems of Schiller, Goethe, and Heine, for example, have been put into Hebrew a number of times by different translators. A compilation of this type of material which is abundantly distributed throughout the Hebrew periodical literature would require a special volume.

DIVISION OF SLAVIC LITERATURE

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. N. R. RODIONOFF)

ACCESSIONS

During the fiscal year 1934-35 the collections of the Division were increased through exchange and purchase by 1,924 monographs of book size, 877 of pamphlet size, and 3,745 issues of periodicals, a total of 6,546 pieces of printed Slavic material. The international exchange was especially effective in supplying the Division with many important Russian periodicals and serials published in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The collection now comprises about 143,000 pieces in which number are about 26,000 separate issues of periodicals and serials bound in approximately 6,000 volumes.

The most interesting publications among the Division's new acquisitions are as follows:

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Akademiã Nauk S. S. S. R. Īnstitut Vostokovedeniã (The Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R. The Oriental Institute), Leningrad. Bibliografiã Vostoka (Bibliography of the Orient). Nos. 1-7. Leningrad, 1932-35.

This publication gives valuable references on the Orient, in both European and Oriental languages.

Ī. PUBLIČNAÛ BIBLIOTEKA (The Imperial Public Library), St. Petersburg. Otchet . . . za 1904-1909 gody (Reports . . . for 1904-1909). 6 vols. St. Petersburg, 1911-15.

These volumes were lacking in the Division's set of the annual reports of the said library, one of the greatest central reference libraries in the world. Russkii Muzei Īmperatora Aleksandra III. ĒtnograficheskiĪ Otdiĕl (The Russian Museum of Emperor Alexander III. The Ethnographic Division), St. Petersburg. Katalog Biblioteki Ētnograficheskago Otdiĕla: 1 dekabriã 1909 goda—30 noiãbrã 1914 goda (Catalog of the Library of the Ethnographic Division: publications received from December 1, 1909, to November 30, 1914). 5 issues. St. Petersburg, 1911-15.

Balukhatyi, S. Kritika o M. Gor'kom (Criticism on M. Gorky). Moscow, 1934.

This is an annotated bibliography of the Russian critical literature (comprising the books and articles published in 1893-1932) on the works of Maxim Gorky.

Bitovt, ŪriĪ. Katalog Biblioteki Konstantina Makaroviĕha Solov'eva (Catalog of K. M. Solov'ev's Library). Moscow, 1914.

Savel'ev, M. A., ed. Lenin na ĩostrannykh ĩazykakh. BibliograficheskiĪ ukazatel' (Lenin in the foreign languages. A bibliographical index). Moscow, 1931.

Startsev, I. I. *Detskaia literatura. Bibliografiia 1918-1931* (Literature for children. A bibliography of Russian literature published 1918-31). Moscow, 1933.

Vladimir, arkhimandrit. *Sistematicheskoe opisaniie rukopisei Moskovskoi Sinodal'noi Biblioteki. Chast' pervaiia: rukopisi grecheskiiia* (A systematic description of the Greek manuscripts of the Moscow Synodical Library). Moscow, 1894.

COLLECTED WORKS

Geršen, A. I. *Polnoe sobranie sochinenii i pisem* (Complete collection of works and letters). Vols. 1-22. Petersburg—Leningrad, 1919-25.

Aleksandr Ivanovich Geršen (or Hertenzen, Herzen), a famous Russian liberal publicist, agitator, novelist, memoirist and political emigrant, was born in 1812, left Russia in 1847 and, until his death in 1870, lived abroad, where he published and edited two periodicals and many books and pamphlets in Russian. All this literature was illegally smuggled into Russia, where it gained a wide circulation in the highest official circles and considerable influence in expediting the liberal reforms of Emperor Alexander II.

This is the first complete collection of Geršen's works and letters and is edited by M. K. Lemke, who spent 18 years in preparing it for publication. Well annotated and indexed, the collection represents thorough research in the field of European social movements of the nineteenth century.

Shishkov, A. S., Admiral. *Sobranie sochinenii i perevodov . . .* (Collection of works and translations). Vols. 1-16. St. Petersburg, 1818-34.

Admiral Aleksandr Semenovich Shishkov (1754-1841) was a well known Russian writer, translator, and statesman. This set of his works, in a very rare edition and a perfect state of preservation, bears the stamps of the Emperor's library at Tsarskoe Selo.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

Blonskii, P. P. *Filosofiia Plotina* (The philosophy of Plotinus). Moscow, 1918.

Zhebelev, S. A. *Apostol Pavel i ego poslaniia* (Apostle Paul and his Epistles). Petrograd, 1923.

HISTORY

Cardonne, C. de. *L'Empereur Alexandre II. Vingt-six ans de règne (1855-1881)*. Paris, 1883.

This history of the reign of the Russian Emperor Alexander II, the Liberator, is quite rare. The copy acquired by the Division is printed on thick rag paper and bound in three quarters morocco; the top edges are trimmed and gilded, while the side and bottom edges are untrimmed. This is a presentation copy to Grand Duke Nicholas (brother of Alexander II) and bears his bookplate.

Krug, Philipp. *Forschungen in der älteren Geschichte Russlands*. Vols. 1-2. St. Petersburg, 1848.

This is a posthumous edition of essays on the history of Russia by a German historian and numismatist, who had long lived and worked in Russia. He was a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg. The copy acquired by the Division, handsomely bound in contemporary green morocco, bears the bookplates of Emperor Alexander II.

Ljubavskii, M. K. *Istoriia zapadnykh slavian* (A history of the Western Slavs). Moscow, 1917.

Rostovtsev, M. Ī. Skifiā i Bospor (Scythia and the Bosporian Kingdom). Leningrad, 1925.

A critical review of literary and archeological monuments pertaining to the ancient peoples of Southern Russia is presented in this publication by a well known Russian historian and archeologist, now a professor at Yale and Columbia universities.

Russia. Sobstvennaĭ Ego Īmperatorskago Velichestva Kantselĭariĭa (His Imperial Majesty's own Chancery). Sbornik istoricheskiĭh materialov izvlechennykh iz Arkhiva . . . (Collection of historical material taken from the Archives of. . .). Volumes 7-13 and 15-16. St. Petersburg, 1895-1917.

These volumes make the Division's set of the publication almost complete. It contains important primary sources on Russia's history.

Uspenskii, F. Ī. Īstorĭa Vizantiĭskoi Īmperii (A history of the Byzantine Empire). Vol. 1 and the published part of vol. 2. St. Petersburg, 1913-27.

The late Professor Uspenskii was one of the outstanding authorities on the history of the Byzantine Empire. This monumental work is the result of his many years of research in that subject.

Vasil'evskii, V. G. Trudy (Works). Vols. 1-3. St. Petersburg-Petrograd, 1908-15.

These works of one of the profound Russian historians of early Russo-Byzantine cultural relations were published by the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg.

GEOGRAPHY

Hübner, Johann (1668-1731). Zemnovodnago kruga kratkoe opisanie. Īz staryĭa i novyĭa geografii po voprosam i otvĕtam chrez Īagana Gibnera sobranoe. I na nemetskom dialektiĕ v Leiptsikĕ napechatano, a nynĕ povelhĕniem Velikago Gosudarĭa Tsarĭa i Velikago Knĕzĭa Petra Pervago Vserossiĭskago Īmperatora . . . na Rossiĭskom napechatano v Moskvĕ. Liĕta Gospodnĭa, 1719. v Apriĕlĕ Mĕsĭatsĕ (A brief description of the terraqueous globe. Collected by Johann Hübner from ancient and modern geography in questions and answers. Printed in the German language at Leipzig, and now printed in the Russian in Moscow, by order of the great Sovereign Czar and Grand Prince Peter the First . . . In the year of the Lord, 1719, in the month of April).

About 100,000 copies, in 36 editions, of the German original of this early Russian text-book on geography were sold before the author's death. Its several translations and editions in the Western European languages also gained a wide circulation in Europe. The Library has a copy of the second edition in English, published in London in 1742.

The Russian edition, listed above, is of especial interest, being the first Russian text-book on geography, which describes America. It has five full page copper engravings, four of them depicting emblems of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, with appropriate inscriptions. The emblem of America represents an Indian chieftain on the shore of a river, with two slaves, two snakes, and six ingots of gold near him; on the other shore are a chain of mountains and two beavers. The inscription on this plate, translated into English, reads: "Of what avail is great wealth to these, when they do not have the excellence of wisdom."

Golovnin, V. M. Puteshestvie Rossiĭskago Īmperatorskago shliĭpa "Diany" iz Kronshata v Kamchatku . . . v 1807-09 godakh (The voyage of the sloop "Diana" from Kronstadt to Kamchatka . . . in the years 1807-09). Vols. 1-2. St. Petersburg, 1819.

Kotsebu (or Kotzebue), O. E. Puteshestvie vokrug sviĕta . . . na voennom shĭlŭpĕ "Predpriiĭtĭi" v 1823-26 godakh . . . (The voyage around the World . . . on the war-sloop "Predpriiĭtĭe" in the years 1823-26). St. Petersburg, 1828.

These two publications are official accounts of the two voyages, undertaken by the orders of Emperor Alexander I, under the command of the authors, well known Russian navigators, explorers, and officers of the Imperial Russian Navy. Two maps are attached to Golovnin's work, and 4 maps to Kotsebu's. Among the latter a map of the harbor of Sitka, Alaska, is especially interesting.

Zhivaĭa Starĭna (The Living Past). Vols. 1-25. St. Petersburg—Petrograd, 1890-1916.

A complete set of the leading Russian pre-revolutionary quarterly magazine in ethnography, published by the Ethnographic Division of the Imperial Russian Geographic Society.

ECONOMICS

Atlas promyshlennosti Soŭŭza S. S. R. (Atlas of the industries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). Parts 1-5, containing 179 folio maps. Moscow, 1929-31.

This monumental work by many Russian specialists was published by the Supreme Council of National Economy of the Union and is, of course, indispensable to students of the recent industrial development in that country. Bliokh, Ī. S. Finansy Rossiĭ XIX stolĕtiĭa. Īstoriĭa—Statistika (Russia's finances of the 19th century. History—Statistics). St. Petersburg, 1882. Vols. 1-4 in quarto, with 7 diagrams in colors.

The author was a financier, the president of several Russian railway companies. He also distinguished himself by some important researches in economics, and his financial history of Russia, listed above, is unique in this field by reason of the copiousness of the data compiled from the official sources and the expert analysis of the public revenues and expenditures of the Russian Empire during the first three quarters of the nineteenth century. The author himself published this work in 760 copies only.

Kulisher, Ī. M. Īstoriĭa ĕkonomĭcheskogo byta Zapadnoiĭ Evropy (An economic history of Western Europe). The 8th ed., rev. and augm. Vols. 1-2. Moscow, 1931.

Though the author did not adhere to the Bolshevistic concept of economic history, being a follower of the historical school in political economy, the State Publishing Office of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic found this work worthy of a new edition. The author was well known long before the Russian revolutions as a very profound specialist in his field. The abundance of historical data and references make this publication one of the outstanding works on the subject.

Trudy Komĭssĭi po ĭzuchenĭiŭ sovremennoiĭ dorogovizny (The works of the Commission on the study of the contemporary high cost of living). Vols. 1-3. Moscow, 1915.

The Commission was organized in Moscow during the World War by the Society in the name of Professor A. Ī. Chuprov (a famous Russian economist), and this publication, which is now quite rare, contains many valuable researches by Russian economists and statisticians. The full name of the society was: Society in the name of A. Ī. Chuprov, at the Imperial University of Moscow, for the treatment of social sciences.

BELLES-LETTRES AND HISTORY OF LITERATURE

In this group the Division acquired out of print editions of the collected works of the following Russian writers: E. A. Boratynskii (the edition of 1914-15 of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, in 2 volumes), V. Brūsov ("Puti i pereput'ia", in 3 volumes, published in Moscow, 1908-09), V. Ī. Dal' (the edition in 10 volumes, published in St. Petersburg, 1897-98), F. M. Dostoevskii (the sixth, jubilee edition of 1904-06, in 14 volumes), A. Ī. Ėrtel (the edition of 1909, in 7 volumes), A. S. Grīboĕdov (the edition in 3 volumes, published, 1911-17, by the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg), and M. Ī. Lermontov (the illustrated edition of 1914-15, in 6 volumes).

Besides these sets, separate works of 168 Russian novelists, poets, and historians of literature were received by the Division during the year from Moscow through international exchange. The majority of these authors are newcomers in the realm of Russian belles-lettres, whose names are hardly known outside of their own country, where many of them became popular during the last decade.

Among the works of the old Russian writers received in new editions should be noted a copy of the excellent, illustrated, and annotated edition (published in Moscow in 1934) of the "Zhitie Protopya Avvakuma im samim napisannoe i drugie ego sochineniia" (the Life of the Protopope Avvakum, by himself, and his other works). This unique classic of seventeenth century Russian literature became accessible to English and American readers in 1924 through the publication of a good English translation in London.

ACTIVITIES

The Division continued its usual routine work in the elementary cataloging and classification of its material and also in bookplating, labeling, adding call numbers, and preparing unbound material for binding.

A steady stream of about 4,000 numbers of the new periodicals and serials, received during the year, required a considerable time for their proper registration and distribution.

Primary consideration was given by the Division to its readers and correspondents seeking for references. This demand for the Division's reference service, growing during the year, required from the staff a more than superficial acquaintance not only with the Slavic sources of information in several fields, but quite often with the literature in other languages.

The Saturday afternoon and Sunday afternoon and evening services were maintained to accommodate those readers who are unable to visit the Division during the regular hours.

A few topics illustrative of those on which the Division rendered reference service during the year are as follows: Early migrations and history of the Alani; latest condition of the sugar industry in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Dostoevskii's influence on French literature; Paul Pestel and the Decembrist revolution of 1825; general history of Russia; history of the Byzantine rites; general concept of the Soviet law and state; documents of the Russian revolution; political influence of the Communist International in Mongolia and China; state farms in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

DIVISION OF AERONAUTICS

(From the report of the Chief, Dr. ZAHM)

During the past year no large unbroken aeronautical collection has been found available for acquisition by this Division. Current publications were added promptly. The number of volumes and pamphlets purchased with the Daniel Guggenheim fund is 536, leaving a balance in the fund of \$9,041.21. The number of volumes and pamphlets added from all sources during the year approximates 1,000, bringing the total estimated count of the collection to 22,000.

GIFTS

Through Maggs Bros., booksellers, of London, Mr. G. Royde Smith presented a small collection of aeronautical books which had belonged to his father, the late Michael Holroyd Smith. As the donor wished these books to be preserved in memory of his father, a suitable inscription was placed on the bookplates. The most important item in this collection is the original manuscript of a lecture by Mr. Holroyd Smith, entitled "The Royal Road—The Flight of Birds and Aerial Navigation", delivered at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1879.

Through Mr. V. Valta Parma, Mrs. Bella C. Landauer contributed a series of photographs from prints in her collection, most of them representing ascensions by the balloon section of the Japanese Navy. These prints were published by Mrs. Landauer in a book entitled "Some Japanese Balloon Prints."

M. J. Kampé de Fériet, of the University of Lille, presented a number of pamphlets and the two-volume proceedings of the "Journées scientifiques et techniques de mécanique de fluides", held at Lille on the occasion of the inauguration of the Institute of Fluid Mechanics, of which M. Kampé de Fériet is director.

Sig. Guido Mattioli, Rome, has kindly donated to the Library 7 volumes, 5 of which are from his own pen and 1 edited by him. They are all autographed.

Mr. Richard K. Morris, of Centerbrook, Conn., sent to the Division three long manuscripts about flying machines, by J. P. Holland, the submarine inventor.

Maj. C. J. H. Mackenzie-Kennedy presented, for the confidential files of this Division, a sealed package of documents relating to his proposed "lone wing aeroplane no. 9A", designed in 1931.

Mr. P. E. Cleator, president of the British Interplanetary Society, sent the bulletin of that organization and a number of clippings. Mr. Willy Ley, of the E. V. Fortschrittliche Verkehrstechnik, contributed the bulletin *Das Neue Fahrzeug*, and some pamphlets.

For the benefit of prospective students of aeronautics the Division endeavors to maintain a comprehensive and up-to-date file of material relating to facilities for aeronautical education. As in previous years, a large number of bulletins and programs have been collected from schools and universities offering courses in aeronautical engineering and from flying schools.

The Curtiss-Wright Technical Institute of Aeronautics, Glendale, Calif., contributed, in addition to its prospectus, a set of lectures and outlines of courses of study. The Aviation Institute of U. S. A., Washington, D. C., presented its Complete Course of Aviation in 34 parts. From Lt. Comdr. P. V. H. Weems was received a copy of his Home Study Course Based on the Weems System of Navigation, published in 20 parts. The Aviation Press, San Francisco, gave this Division a volume of A Text Book on Aviation to complete the Library set.

Aircraft and engine manufacturers, air transport companies, and others connected with the aeronautical industry have sent catalogs, photographs, reports, and other material relating to their products and activities. The Division receives numerous house organs currently, and endeavors to secure complete files. Bound copies of volumes 1-3 of *Chronique des avions Louis Breguet*, volumes 3-6 of *Revue & bulletin technique de la Société française Hispano-Suiza*, and volumes 1-2 of *Volandum est*, published by *Societa Aeronautica Mediterranea*, were received as gifts from the publishers.

Among the aeronautical publications obtained by international exchange, the Russian material may be specially mentioned. The following periodicals have come currently from the Soviet Union during the past year: *Aviãpromyshlennost'*, Moscow; *Aviãstroitel'*, Leningrad; *Grazhdanskaia aviãtsiã*, Moscow; *Osoaviãkhim*, Moscow; *Samolet*, Moscow; *Tekhnika vozdušnogo flota*, Moscow; *Vestnik vozdušnogo flota*, Moscow; Reports of the Central Aero-hydrodynamical Laboratory in Moscow.

Mr. G. Novossiltzeff, of the Division of Documents, has made good progress in completing the files of these periodicals, early numbers of which are now extremely difficult to obtain.

The Smithsonian Institution added to the Langley Aeronautical Deposit 10 volumes, 40 pamphlets, and 535 numbers of current periodicals.

The National Aeronautic Association sent to the Division numerous packages of literature received from aero clubs in all parts of the world.

PURCHASES

A collection of 190 Russian books, most of them published before the World War, was acquired. These comprise historical works, early books on balloons and airships, treatises on aerodynamics, etc.

All are original Russian works. Among the authors represented are many well-known scientists prominently associated with the development of aerodynamics.

A number of rare aeronautical works purchased at an auction sale in Switzerland were described in last year's report. These books were, however, received after July 1, 1934, and thus form part of this year's accessions.

Several other rare works were bought during the current year. One item is from the first year of ballooning: *L'art de faire soi-même les ballons aérostatiques, conformes à ceux de M. de Montgolfier; par M. Pingeron, Amsterdam [1783]*. Another, of interest for the history of aeronautics in Great Britain, is *Balloon, the Only True and Authentic Account of the Voyage from Bristol, September 24, 1810, by James Sadler, the first English aeronaut*. The first and second editions of this pamphlet, both published in Bristol in 1810, are in one volume with added illustrations. Interesting, too, is an early book concerning helicopters, entitled "*Raccolta delli diversi certificati, pareri, e voti, in varie epoche rilasciati a Vittorio Sarti . . . sulla macchina aerostatica . . .*", Bologna, 1823.

Besides the above a considerable number of books now out of print and difficult to obtain, though not especially rare, have been procured. Of lacking periodicals the most important acquisitions, completing our sets, are several volumes of *Aerotecnica*, published in Rome since 1920 and volumes 1-2 of *Le document aéronautique*, Paris, 1926-27.

Notable among the historical works acquired is a profusely illustrated memorial volume of Polish aeronautical history, entitled "*Ku czci poległych lotników księga pamiątkowa*", edited by Marjan Romeyko. Outstanding, also, are R. Dallas Brett's *History of British Aviation 1908-1914* and *Histoire de la locomotion aérienne*, by L. Hirschauer.

Other historical books are entitled "*On the Wing*", by David Masters; "*The Royal Air Force*", by Capt. A. O. Pollard; "*The First War in the Air*", by Reginald H. Kiernan; "*Das Buch der deutschen Fluggeschichte*", by Peter Supf.

Four volumes written by participants in the MacRobertson race to Australia are *Scott's Book*, by C. W. A. Scott; *In drie dagen naar Australië*, by Koene Dirk Parmentier; *Aviation Memoirs*, by Owen Cathcart-Jones, and *43000 Km gennem Luften*, by Michael Hansen.

A beautifully prepared volume, a memorial to Graf Ferdinand von Zeppelin, is entitled, "*Zeppelin-Denkmal für das deutsche Volk*." Another interesting work, prepared by H. Luschnath, is *Zeppelin-Weltfahrten* (2 volumes), in which the story of the Zeppelin ships from 1899 to 1933 is told, illustrated by more than 400 photographs. A third significant book on airships, written by Capt. James Alexander Sinclair, is *Airships in Peace and War*.

Valuable technical books include a second and enlarged edition in two volumes of the Handbook of Aeronautics, published under the authority of the Council of the Royal Aeronautical Society; Structural Design of Metal Airplanes, by Prof. John E. Younger; Aircraft of the British Empire, prepared by Leonard Bridgman, using illustrations from *The Aeroplane* and *All the World's Aircraft*; Seaplane Design, by Lt. Comdr. William Nelson.

Orders for two extensive scientific works on aerodynamics have been placed. The first, to be published in three volumes, is a second and enlarged edition of *Aerodynamik*, by Profs. Richard Fuchs, Ludwig Hopf, and Friedrich Seewald. The second, to consist of six volumes, is entitled "Aerodynamic Theory; a General Review of Progress, under a Grant of the Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics" edited by Dr. William Frederick Durand. Two volumes of each set have been received.

Four interesting books on World War aviation are *King of Air Fighters*, the story of Maj. Edward Mannock, Britain's premier ace, by Ira Jones; *Das Heldenbuch vom deutschen Kampfflieger*, Bertholds Vermächtnis in Briefen und Tagebüchern; *Immelmann, "der Adler von Lille"*; *eines Fliegers Werdegang und Erfüllung*, edited by Franz Immelmann; *Richthofen, the Red Knight of the Air*, by "Vigilant."

Among biographical works acquired may be mentioned *Roald Amundsen's siste ferd*, by Gunnar Hovdenak; *Wings*, by Henri Charles Biard; *A Million Miles in the Air*, by Capt. Gordon Percy Olley; and *Grover Cleveland Loening's Our Wings Grow Faster*.

Miscellaneous books of interest among recent accessions are *Segelflug und Segelflieger*, by Georg Brütting; *The Scarlet Angel*, by Alban Ali; *Südatlantikflug*, by Friedrich Andreas Fischer von Poturzyn; and *Wij vliegen om de wereld, groote vliegtochten over werelddelen, bergen en zeeën*, by H. P. Geerke.

STAFF SERVICE

The number of requests for aeronautic information received by mail and telephone and the number of persons undertaking research in this Division have increased during the year. The following examples are illustrative of the kind and variety of reference questions submitted to the Division: Details of the World War airplane *DH9*; identity of an old ticket for a balloon ascension; documentary material about the cross-licensing agreement between aircraft manufacturers; list of the world's five largest airplanes; the flights of Lieutenant Selfridge; evaluation of a rare print of an airplane published in 1843; data about the flight of Glenn H. Curtiss from Albany to New York in 1910.

Typical subjects on which readers have conducted researches and on which they have received bibliographical aid from the staff are airline management, trans-Atlantic flights, air-mail development, history of air racing, airport design and construction, aircraft instruments, history of seaplane development, Federal control of aviation, aircraft radio, sky writing, and rocket propulsion. For investigators unable to visit the Division the staff prepared reference lists and cited sources of information on such subjects as ground looping, air flow in wind tunnels, tailless airplanes, aeronautic insignia, superchargers, air-flow measurement, Savonius wing rotor, steam propulsion of aircraft, and stratospheric flight. The facilities of the Division have been used in the preparation of a brief early history of aeronautics appearing in monthly installments in an aviation magazine. The use of study tables adjacent to the aeronautical collection has facilitated the work of numerous writers of articles and books.

An exhaustive bibliography on gliding and soaring flight was compiled for the Soaring Society of America. Mimeographed copies, comprising 13 pages, may be obtained from the society at a nominal charge.

For congressional use a compilation of data was prepared showing the performance of airplanes and engines of the United States and of leading foreign countries.

From authoritative sources in its files the Division has prepared a critical account of Ader's short flights in a steam monoplane near Paris in 1890 and later; also a description of the week's formal ceremonies and festivities at Muret, birthplace of Ader, when, in September 1930, French patriots under auspices of their Government unveiled a statue and dedicated a public square to their famous countryman, Clement Ader, père de l'aviation.

For the use of aircraft engineers and Government officials the division prepared an abridged text on the dynamic longitudinal stability of passive airplanes in steady flight. By its charts and formulas one may readily determine the character of pitch equilibrium; also the damping coefficient and oscillation period of such machines in pitching motion.

The paper entitled "Superaerodynamics", published last year, has led to the design of a high-vacuum wind tunnel, to be installed in a graduate university, for the use of research students in fluid mechanics.

The paper, Pioneer Wind Tunnels, mentioned in last year's report, has been published by the Smithsonian Institution. A limited number of copies are still available for aeronautical libraries.

BINDING

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

The following report for the year ending June 30, 1935, is respectfully submitted:

	1933-34	1934-35
Volumes bound ¹	39,438	38,188
Volumes repaired without rebinding.....	6,737	4,837
Miscellaneous lettering (apart from that incidental to binding).....	8,280	8,718
New dummies made (does not include dummies repaired).....	109	162
Pamphlets stitched in covers.....	20,284	61,171
Newspapers bound (L. of C. style).....	2,244	1,961

¹ Includes newspapers bound (L. of C. style).

Number of books bound, by style of binding

	1933-34	1934-35		1933-34	1934-35
Book cloths:			Leathers--Continued.		
Full buckram.....	25,497	23,910	Three-quarter morocco.....		56
Half buckram.....	2,263	2,044	Half morocco.....	258	192
Quarter buckram.....	4,894	9,733	Quarter morocco.....		1
Full cloth.....	50		Full cowhide.....	37	1
Quarter cloth.....	6,297	2,207	Half cowhide.....	1	1
Full linen.....	66	15	Half calfskin.....	2	2
Total cloth binding.....	39,067	37,909	Total leather binding.....	371	279
Leathers:			Grand total.....	39,438	38,188
Full sheep.....		6			
Full morocco.....	73	20			

In comparing 1933-34 with 1934-35, it is to be noted that the report of the former fiscal year is based on a 44-hour work week in the bindery for 9 months and a 40-hour week for 3 months, whereas the 1934-35 report has its basis in the 40-hour week for the entire 12-month period.

CATALOG DIVISION

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

Productive activities during the year, insofar as they may be expressed in statistical form, involved the cataloging of 138,121¹ volumes and pamphlets, resulting in 60,143 standard² main entries, of which 36,478 were sent to the printer and 2,078 were processed by mimeograph. The remainder (comprising over 20,000 titles, non-current and individually perhaps less important from the standpoint of card distribution, but in the aggregate of no little significance to research and to the orderly development of knowledge) were held over pending the solution of the printing problem. New authority cards to the number of 22,796 were drawn up for writers not hitherto "established" in our catalogs, and 857 authority cards were drawn up for new subjects. In all, 581,517 cards were filed in the several catalogs, including 180,806 in the Public Catalog, which at present contains about 5,700,000 cards.

In addition to the above items, 11,014 tentative entries were prepared for titles in religion under the general direction of Dr. Richardson, who terminated his interesting experiment in "short method" cataloging on December 31, 1934. The method involved (1) copying of the author's name, as found on the title page, and enough of the title to fill about two typewritten lines on standard cards, adding edition note, place and date of publication, and indicating collation by last page number only; (2) comparing the slips so made with corresponding entries in the Union Catalog and adopting author and subject headings as found there without further investigation. The resulting cards will be available in the Union Catalog, where they will be useful for "location" purposes.

¹ Current accessions 121,461 (including 17,465 extra copies and 26,821 volumes added to serial record and shelf list only); recataloged, 16,660.

² The following interpretation of "standard" cataloging may be quoted from a response to a recent inquiry from abroad regarding our cataloging system: "By the word 'cataloging' we mean the preparation of printed or other duplicated entries according to standard rules whereby these entries are rendered usable for all library and bibliographic purposes. This involves the authoritative investigation of author headings by research or correspondence; transcription of title, collation, contents, etc., according to standard rules; duplicate entry under joint authors, editors, translators, subjects, title, catchword title, etc., etc.; and the integration of all these entries by a network of cross references ('see' and 'see also'), tracers, authority cards, guide cards, etc., which converts the catalog from a mere assemblage of cards into an organic unit designed to meet all needs of all classes of searchers—in other words, a universal apparatus as distinguished from mere check lists, want lists, 'location' lists, inventories, and similar partial or temporary lists designed to meet only occasional or limited needs."

Beyond this, the section on religion, under the direction of Mr. Mueller, coped with the considerably augmented accessions of new books and made headway with recataloging to the extent of completing classes BT 303-4 and BT 365 to 410 in Christology (Dr. Allison rendering substantial aid at this point by determining subject headings in advance).

The Toner collection, as indicated in the last annual report, is well on the way toward completion, there remaining at this date only from 11,000 to 12,000 pieces (perhaps 7,000 titles), most of which will probably be cleared by mimeographed cards or by collective subject entry.

Pressure upon the Law Section, due to the recent great increases in foreign law purchases, may be relieved only by increasing the staff of law catalogers and by providing additional stack or shelf space near the Catalog Division to facilitate the grouping of related material and other necessary precataloging processes.

Accessions to the pamphlet collection during the year numbered 19,090, bringing the estimated total as of July 1, 1935, to 153,383. By agreement with the Chief of the Classification Division, the biographical pamphlets in the collection are assigned a special number (CT 99), and all the processes connected with their treatment (including cataloging, classification, shelf listing, and stencil cutting) are now performed in the Pamphlet Section of the Catalog Division under the capable direction of Miss Nella J. Martin.

Publications of the year included *A List of American Doctoral Dissertations Printed in 1933*, a volume of 407 pages; lists 27, 28, 29 of *Additions and Changes to the third edition of the List of Subject Headings*; and *Third Cumulative Supplement thereto*, including all additions from January 1928 to March 1935, a volume of 111 pages. In press at this time are the fifth edition of *Subject Headings with Local Subdivision*, and the *1934 List of Dissertations*.

For some years there has been a decided demand on the part of libraries throughout the country which use our printed cards that our *List of Subject Headings* include henceforth the "refer from" tracers that are at present available only at the Library of Congress in manuscript or typewritten form (aggregating at this time perhaps 40,000 items). Last year this demand found expression in the organization of a special committee of the catalog section of the American Library Association, which is pressing for a solution of the problem in the next (4th) edition of the *List of Subject Headings*. The desirability of publishing these tracers, which for practical purposes are not less vital a part of the scheme of subject headings than are the "see" and "see also" references, has long been recognized; but the feasibility of the proposal (apart from the problem of expense, which would be considerable) is, under present conditions, open to question. This problem brings to a head the ne-

cessity, of which we have long been cognizant, for the organization of a separate section in the Catalog Division to consider new subject headings, to revise incorrect headings, and to modernize those becoming obsolete; to coordinate the scheme of subject headings with the classification schedules; to deal with the correspondence that frequently arises in connection with the application of specific subjects; to edit lists; and in general to devise ways of rendering the system of headings even more flexible than it is at present. This, in part, is also recommended by Miss MacNair, who during the years has patiently borne the burden of subject headings in addition to her regular duties as head of the Periodicals Section and as compiler of the annual List of Dissertations.

Activities not directly related to productive cataloging, yet essential and apparently irreducible at this time, involved (1) the handling of 28,286 reprints, all but 3,700 of which, though adequate for Library of Congress purposes, required a reworking (in many cases more troublesome than original cataloging) for the purpose of replenishing exhausted stock; (2) treatment of some 150 special assignments for other divisions of the Library, including translations, from the less common languages, for the Legislative Reference Service, and bibliographical searches for the Reading Rooms, Division of Accessions, and other divisions; (3) the preparation of 441 memoranda or communications (many involving complex and costly searches) in connection with inquiries from libraries and investigators regarding bibliographical and cataloging problems; (4) disposal of a number of queries and reports on errors (many of which proved, upon investigation, to be not well founded); (5) numerous searches in connection with questions incidental to the work of the Cooperative Cataloging Service, such as the allocation, as between the Library of Congress and cooperating libraries, of series to be analyzed; the consideration of cataloging questions pressing for decision in the cooperative work but not directly related to our own work, nor to books in hand, hence in effect hypothetical in character and therefore difficult, if not impossible, to settle; and the resolving of many cases of apparent discrepancies and inconsistencies.

It is estimated that these and related activities, clearly important for general library purposes, but negligible as to yield of new entries, absorb from one-fourth to one-third of the working time of the staff of the Catalog Division.

The resignation of Miss José M. Meyer, in order to assume charge of subject heading work for "Biblio" (Paris), was a definite loss to the Catalog Division, partly compensated by the increasing usefulness of the periodical, and by the gain to the Library in connection with her prospective services abroad.

CLASSIFICATION DIVISION

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

The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves during the fiscal year 1934-35 was 124,813, of which 120,387 were new accessions and 4,426 were reclassified, including 1,882 transfers. The number of volumes shelf listed was 121,778, of which 117,352 were new accessions. The year preceding the number of volumes classified and shelved was 124,933, of which 119,249 were new accessions and 5,684 were reclassified, including 3,186 transfers.

The statistics by classes follow:

New classification—Summary

	Volumes and pamphlets			Cards
	Accessions	Reclassified	Total	
A. Polygraphy.....	3,467		3,467	Stack lists: Printed, 39,592; preliminary 79,981. ¹
B-BJ. Philosophy.....	1,492	38	1,530	
BL-BX. Religion.....	5,861	2,476	8,337	Shelf list: Printed, 50,862.
C. History—Auxiliary sciences.....	1,466		1,466	
CS71. American genealogy.....	416		416	
D. History (except American).....	5,795	1	5,796	
E-F. American history.....	5,149	21	5,170	
G. Geography—Anthropology.....	1,671		1,671	
H. Social and economic sciences.....	24,741		24,741	
J. Political sciences.....	9,787		9,787	
L. Education.....	4,477		4,477	
M. Music literature.....	2,017		2,017	
N. Fine Arts.....	1,881		1,881	
P. Language and literature.....	11,260	1	11,261	
PZ. Fiction in English.....	4,904		4,904	
Q. Science.....	6,824		6,824	
R. Medicine.....	7,385	7	7,392	
S. Agriculture.....	4,261		4,261	
T. Technology.....	8,230		8,230	
U. Military science.....	1,094		1,094	
V. Naval science.....	728		728	
Z. Bibliography.....	4,446		4,446	
	117,352	2,544	119,896	
Transfers.....		1,882	1,882	
Intermediate.....	64		64	
Old classification.....	2,971		2,971	
	120,387	4,426	124,813	

¹ Estimated.

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains in round numbers, 3,261,600 volumes, distributed as follows: Class A (polygraphy), 141,100; B-BJ (philosophy), 41,500; BL-BX (religion), 153,500; C-D (history, exclusive of American), 266,900; E-F (American history), 220,400; G (geography), 53,900; H-J (social and political sciences), 797,700; L (education), 134,900; M (music), 60,700; N (fine arts), 65,700; P (language and literature), 306,600; (in the previous year 295,280 erroneously reported as 294,280); PZ (fiction in English), 125,900; Q (science), 244,700; R (medicine), 99,900; S (agriculture), 113,100; T (technology), 215,200; U (military science), 45,100; V (naval science), 32,400; Z (bibliography), 140,900; Incunabula, etc., 1,500.

During the past fiscal year the last section of the classification schemes for philology (PJ-PM) was printed. This includes the languages and literature of Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, the native languages of America, mixed languages, and artificial languages.

In continuation of the revision of the typewritten schemes for Romance and Germanic literature, PQ and PT in our system, the scheme for German literature has now been revised and brought up to date.

In addition to the 167 libraries already mentioned in these reports as using our system of classification we have been notified that the following institutions have also recently adopted the system:

- Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.
- Colby College, Waterville, Maine.
- Florida State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Fla.
- The Library Association, London, England.
- Villanova College, Villanova, Pa.

In regard to the Boston Public Library a recent communication informs us that our system is already in use in the business branch and the teachers reference collection (about 1,800 volumes). The fine arts and technology departments use a modified Library of Congress scheme. It is now understood that the general collections of the central library are also to be reclassified by this system.

The Classification Division has been saddened in the past year by the death of two valued members. On March 22, 1935, occurred the death of Miss Sara Manypenny, an honored associate of many years, who retired in March 1932. Hardly more than a month later, on April 26, 1935, Miss Barbara Hull died from the administration of an anesthetic from which she never recovered consciousness. She had been employed in the Division since February 1933.

COOPERATIVE CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION SERVICE

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

The Cooperative Cataloging and Classification Service came into being on July 1, 1935. The activities comprised in it in its present stage of development, however, have been carried on for some years elsewhere. They were brought together under this Division because they fall within the same category of library work and involve contact with outside libraries and consequently present a special problem in administration.

One of the tasks of this Division is the classification of books acquired by the Library according to the Dewey Decimal Classification System used by most American libraries. This work was begun under the auspices of the American Library Association on April 1, 1930. Of necessity, it had to be carried on in the Library of Congress. On July 1, 1932, it was taken over by the Card Division, where it remained until July 1, 1934. It should be noted, perhaps, that the work was begun, in 1930, by the present Chief of this Division.

The other major activity consists in the revision and seeing through the press of catalog entries supplied by a group of libraries under the auspices of the Committee on Cooperative Cataloging of the American Library Association. This group of nearly 40 libraries includes the largest and most important research and public libraries. The catalog entries prepared by them represent recent books in foreign languages for which no Library of Congress catalog cards are available and monographs in series of foreign scholarly publications not analyzed by the Catalog Division of the Library. The revision of these entries insures uniformly high quality and conformity to the cataloging practice of the Library of Congress. The catalog cards printed from the copy supplied by the cooperating libraries goes to complete and increase the bibliographic apparatus of the Library and makes available to all American libraries at a very low cost catalog cards desired by them which would not be normally available in the catalog card stock of the Library of Congress.

Other activities of the Division include technical assistance rendered to other divisions of the Library on a basis of reciprocity and the analysis of certain series begun in the Card Division by the present staff of this Division.

The following figures will give a quantitative measure of what has been achieved in the work of cooperative cataloging and of applying the Decimal Classification to books in the Library of Congress.

Catalog cards printed:

Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1932.....	350 titles in AC series.
1933.....	4,600 titles in AC series.
1934.....	4,900 titles in AC series.
	29 titles in CS series.
Jan. 1-June 30, 1935.....	1,429 titles in AC series.
Total.....	11,308

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, the number of cards printed in the AC series was 3,730.

In addition a number of cards in the CD series have been printed for entries prepared in this Division.

Books classified according to the Decimal Classification:

Apr. 1-Dec. 31, 1930.....	17,844
1931.....	35,284
1932.....	30,822
1933.....	39,930
1934.....	37,864
Jan. 1-June 30, 1935.....	17,561
Total.....	179,305

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, the number classified was 34,709.

The work of this Division brings it into close contact with other divisions of the Library, particularly the Catalog, Card, and Classification Divisions, as well as with the outside libraries whose work it sees through the press. This Division has to rely on the three divisions of the Library mentioned for technical assistance as well as for works of reference and bibliography needed in its work. The goodwill and cooperation of these divisions have helped secure the measure of effectiveness achieved by it. It is obvious that there would be honest differences of opinion on technical matters between the cooperating libraries and this Division. Be it recorded here that the almost complete absence of friction is due in large part to the forbearance and cooperativeness of these libraries.

CARD DIVISION

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

Although there were 293 new subscribers during the year, 249 failed to order for the third successive year and were dropped from the list, leaving the total number as 5,738.

The value of the cards sent out, exclusive of those supplied to libraries of the United States Government, was \$213,125.06, an increase of over 3 percent as compared with the sales of 1934. The cash sales representing cards sold and paid for during the year amounted to \$209,540.13.

The sales to libraries of departments and offices of the United States Government amounted to \$3,871.71.

The total sales to libraries in foreign countries, not including Canada, were \$3,626.95. Most of these went to China, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

The number of new cards printed during 1934 was 56,645. This exceeds by over 3,500 the number printed in 1933 and is the largest number ever printed in a single year. The total number in stock at the end of 1934 was 1,370,723.

As the problem of the printing and reprinting of catalog cards with the limited space and equipment now available at the Library Branch of the Government Printing Office has assumed serious proportions, it seems worth while to give below a list of the various classes of cards printed or reprinted in 1934 and the number of cards in each.

Regular (main) series (L. C. Catalog Division).....		42,880
Provisional entries (L. C. Catalog Division).....	Ca-	2,422
American libraries (mostly English).....	A-	3,226
American libraries (A. L. A. cooperative, mostly foreign).....	AC-	4,900
Department of Agriculture.....	Agr-	921
Card Division, Library of Congress.....	CD-	188
Cooperative Cataloging and Classification Service.....	CS-	29
Office of Education.....	E-	636
Bureau of Fisheries.....	F-	214
Geological Survey.....	GS-	418
Department of Labor.....	L-	116
Map Division, Library of Congress.....	Map-	69
Naval Observatory.....	NO-	1
Pan American Union.....	PA-	1
Patent Office.....	PO-	45
Photostat series (Modern Language Association).....	PhoM-	18
Smithsonian Institution.....	S-	204
Department of State.....	SD-	229
Surgeon General's Library.....	SG-	34
Washington Public Library.....	W-	4

Owing chiefly to the withdrawal of depository sets in recent years, seven within the last 5 years, the reprinting of cards has increased even faster than the printing. From about 40,000 in 1929-30 the reprints have increased to 59,184 in 1934-35. The classes of reprints and the number in each during 1934 were as follows:

Regular (main) series (L. C. Catalog Division) :	
“ Daily reprints ” (forms of 40) [no change or slight]-----	21, 840
“ Special reprints ” (forms of 5) [no change or slight]-----	7, 966
“ Weekly reprints ” (forms of 40) [serious changes]-----	2, 683
“ Revised reprints ” (forms of 40) [very serious changes]-----	3, 763
“ Rev. reprints ” (forms of 5) [very serious changes, hasten]-----	419
“ Offset reprints ” (forms of 40) [no change]-----	16, 240
Outside series (District of Columbia and other cooperating libraries) :	
“ Weekly reprints ” (forms vary) [no change or slight]-----	3, 109
“ Special reprints ” (forms of 5) [no change or slight]-----	874
“ Revised reprints ” (forms vary) [serious changes]-----	1, 042
“ Offset reprints ” (forms of 40) [no change]-----	1, 248

Of the 59,184 reprints sent to the Printing Office in 1934 perhaps 2,000 originated in the Catalog Division because of errors discovered or changes found necessary in the work of that Division. These go to the Printing Office in the classes “ Weekly reprints ” or “ Revised reprints ”, according to the character of the change. All other reprints result from orders for cards or errors and omissions reported by subscribers, and all are first researched in the official catalog by assistants in the Card Division so that all changes to date may be incorporated. Reprints in the regular main series that require important changes and so fall in the classes “ Weekly ” or “ Revised ” reprints are sent to the Printing Office from the Catalog Division and are proofread and handled by the Reprint Section of the Catalog Division except the small class of “ rev. ” reprints, which result from errors reported to the assistant in the Catalog Division who handles these reports and most of the reprints directly occasioned by them. Of approximately 52,000 reprints handled by the Card Division in 1934 close to 30,000 fall in the classes “ Daily reprints ” and “ Special reprints. ” The proofreading of these is attended to by proofreaders in the Library Branch Printing Office. Over 17,000 of the remainder go directly to the main Government Printing Office to be reproduced without change by the offset process. The reprints of outside cards, except those that go into the forms of “ Special reprints ” and “ Offset reprints ”, are handled and proofread by the Card Division.

With the number of cards to be printed and reprinted exceeding all previous figures and the employees of the Government Printing Office committed by law to a 5-day week, it was plain early in the fiscal year that congestion in the Library Branch Printing Office was

a mathematical certainty unless a deficiency appropriation and more printing help could be arranged for. Owing to circumstances, a deficiency appropriation was found impracticable. The arrears accumulated till they amounted to 12,000, and it was then decided to limit closely the copy sent to the Printing Office to new books in English. Whether the entries to be printed or reprinted were held in the Printing Office, the Catalog Division, or the Card Division made no difference to the subscribers who were justly aggrieved and made their grievance known in divers ways to the discomfort of the undersigned and some of his associates. In a separate report I am recommending changes that should go far to prevent another such congestion in card printing and reprinting.

During the past year the Library of Congress class marks have been supplied on nearly all the entries printed for libraries in the District of Columbia and our experience has fully justified my belief that it is entirely practicable and very desirable to add the Library of Congress class marks to all entries printed cooperatively.

The new Cooperative Cataloging and Classification Service took care of about 40 percent of the more difficult outside entries printed during the past fiscal year. It performed all the work for which it was established except assigning class marks to entries for books in libraries outside the District of Columbia. To insure that the Service shall have time to attend to this item during the current year and other extra items of cooperative work with libraries outside the District of Columbia, it seems best for the Card Division to continue for another year at least to handle the entries from the District of Columbia libraries.

Depository sets were supplied to Tulane University and British Columbia University, bringing the whole number of depositories to 70, 59 of these being full card depositories, 11 proofsheets depositories. Lists of the full depositories and of the partial depositories are appended. The geographical location of the 70 depositories is as follows:

United States.....	53
Belgium.....	1
Canada.....	3
China.....	1
France.....	1
Italy.....	2
Japan (proof sheet).....	3
Mexico.....	1
Palestine.....	1
Philippine Islands (proof sheet).....	1
Russia.....	2
Sweden.....	1

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
 Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico, D. F.
 Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome, Italy.
 Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, France.
 Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Maine.
 British Columbia University, Vancouver, British Columbia.
 Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.
 Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
 California State Library, Sacramento, Calif.
 California University Library, Berkeley, Calif.
 California University at Los Angeles Library.¹
 Chicago University Library, Chicago, Ill.
 Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Columbia University Library, New York City.
 Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
 Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.¹
 Emory University Library, Emory University, Ga.
 Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
 Illinois University Library, Urbana, Ill.
 Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, Belgium.
 Iowa State College Library, Ames, Iowa.
 Iowa State University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.
 Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem, Palestine.
 John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
 Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.
 Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka, Kans.
 Kyoto University Library, Kyoto, Japan.¹
 Lenin Public Library, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
 Leningrad State Public Library, Leningrad, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
 Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Calif.¹
 McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada.
 Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.
 Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Missouri University Library, Columbia, Mo.¹
 Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, Nebr.
 New York Public Library, New York City.
 New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
 North Carolina University Library, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.
 Ohio State University Library, Columbus, Ohio.
 Oklahoma University Library, Norman, Okla.
 Peiping University Library, Peiping, China.
 Pennsylvania University Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philadelphia Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philippine Library and Museum, Manila, P. I.¹
 Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

¹ Set consists mainly of entries cut from proof sheets.

Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
 St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
 Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash.
 Southern California University Library, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Stanford University Library, Stanford University, Calif.¹
 Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Taihoku Imperial University Library, Taiwan, Japan.¹
 K. Tekniska Hogskolans Bibliotek, Stockholm, Sweden.
 Tennessee University Library, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Texas University Library, Austin, Tex.
 Tokyo Imperial University Library, Tokyo, Japan.¹
 Toronto University Library, Toronto, Canada.
 Tulane University Library, New Orleans, La.
 Vatican Library, Rome, Italy.
 Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
 Virginia University Library, University, Va.¹
 Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.¹
 Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
 Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

PARTIAL DEPOSITORY SETS (U. S. GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES)

Army War College.
 Bureau of Animal Industry.
 Bureau of Education.
 Bureau of Entomology.
 Bureau of Fisheries.
 Bureau of Mines.
 Bureau of Plant Industry.
 Bureau of Science (Manila, P. I.)
 Bureau of War Risk Insurance.
 Civil Service Commission.
 Coast and Geodetic Survey.
 Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.
 Department of Agriculture.
 Department of Commerce.
 Department of Labor.
 Department of State.
 District Forester's Office, Logan, Utah.
 Engineer School.
 Federal Communications Commission.
 Federal Housing Administration.
 Federal Power Survey.
 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.

¹ Set consists mainly of entries cut from proof sheets.

Naval Academy, Annapolis.
Naval Observatory.
Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.
Panama Canal Office, Washington, D. C.
Patent Office.
Public Health Service.
Securities and Exchange Commission.
Shipping Board.
Surgeon General's Office.
Treasury Department.
Weather Bureau.

PARTIAL DEPOSITORY SETS (FOREIGN LIBRARIES)

American Library in Paris: Cards required for a dictionary catalog of the library.
International Institute of Agriculture, Rome: Cards relating to agriculture.
League of Nations, Geneva: Cards relating to international law and other groups in political and social science.
University of London, Institute of Historical Research: Cards relating to American history and British history.

PUBLICATIONS

(From the report of the Chief of the Division of Accessions, including the
Publication Section, Mr. BLANCHARD)

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

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
New publications printed.....	136	137	136
Reprints.....	2	1	4
Total number of new publications and reprints.....	38	38	40
Publications correspondence (letters and memoranda written in the Publication Section).....	1,416	1,627	1,649
DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS			
Free distribution (pieces):			
Through the Publication Section.....	10,635	10,958	9,821
Through the Card Division.....	2,782	2,308	2,634
Through the office of International Exchanges.....	1,499	2,526	1,817
Through the office of the Superintendent of Documents.....	12,108	12,210	10,980
Total free distribution.....	27,024	28,002	25,252
Sales (pieces):			
Sold by the Card Division.....	1,917	1,928	1,974
Sold by the Superintendent of Documents.....	7,792	10,528	(?)
Total sales.....	9,709	12,456	1,974
Total distribution of publications (pieces):			
Free distribution.....	27,024	28,002	25,252
Sales.....	9,709	12,456	1,974
Total.....	36,733	40,458	27,226
Receipts from sales:			
Received by the Card Division.....	\$1,325.55	\$1,072.15	\$1,405.85
Received by the Superintendent of Documents.....	\$3,615.35	\$4,375.09	(?)
Total.....	\$4,940.90	\$5,447.24	\$1,405.85

¹ Includes separate numbers of the Monthly Check-list of State Publications.
² Figures not yet available for sales made by the Superintendent of Documents.

The publications of the Library during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, have been as follows:

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Administrative:

The Library of Congress trust fund board. Present organization, April 1934 . . . Endowments held by the board, April 1934 . . . [Washington] Govt. print. off., 1934. Broadside. 23 cm. Furnished on request.

Location of classes. Reading room. [Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934.] Cover-title, 3-6 p. diags. 16½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. vi, 283 p. front., plates, plans. 23½ cm. Cloth, 75 cents.

Some facts about the Library of Congress. [Washington] Govt. print. off., 1934. 2 p. 20 cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of Aeronautics:

Report of the Division of Aeronautics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, by Albert F. Zahm . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1935. Cover-title, 5 p. 23½ cm. (Its Publication, no. 5) [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, p. 180-184.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Card Division:

List of series of publications for which cards are in stock. 4th ed. First supplement, 1932-1934. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1935. 1 p. l., 30 p. 23 cm. (Its Bulletin, no. 16-19, 4th ed., Supplement) Paper, 10 cents. Free to subscribers to cards.

Catalog Division:

A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1932, received in the Catalog Division from January 1932 to October 1933, with supplement to earlier lists. Prepared by Mary Wilson MacNair . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. vii, 353 p. 23½ cm. Paper, 50 cents.

A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1933, received in the Catalog Division from January 1933 to September 1934, with supplement to earlier lists. Prepared by Mary Wilson MacNair . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1935. vii, 407 p. 23 cm. Paper, 60 cents.

Classification Division:

Classification. Class P: PJ-PM. Languages and literature of Asia, Africa, Oceania, America. Mixed languages. Artificial languages. Printed as manuscript. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1935. x, 246 p. 26 cm. Paper, 60 cents.

Copyright Office:

Thirty-seventh annual report of the register of copyrights for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. iii, 40 p. 23 cm. Paper, 10 cents.

Division of Documents:

Annual report of the chief. A survey of the activities and the more important accessions of the Division of Documents during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, by David Judson Haykin . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1935. Cover-title, 9 p. 23½ cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, p. 53-61.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Monthly check-list of State publications. [Comp. by Dena M. Kingsley.] March 1934-February 1935. Vol. 25, no. 3-Vol. 26, no. 2. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934-35. 23 cm. Paper. Domestic, \$1.50 a year; Foreign, \$2.25 a year; Single copy, 15 cents.

— Title page and index. Vol. 24, 1933. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. 1 p. l., xlv p. 23 cm. Paper. Included in subscription.

Law Library:

The Law Library of Congress. An account of its activities and the more important accessions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. By John T. Vance . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1935. Cover-title, 34 p. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, p. 62-95.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Legislative Reference Service:

State law index. An index and digest to the legislation of the states of the United States enacted during the biennium 1931-1932. Number 4. [Comp. under the immediate direction of Miss Margaret W. Stewart.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. viii, 1095 p. 23½ cm. Cloth, \$2.25.

Division of Manuscripts:

Division of Manuscripts, 1933-34. [Reports of Dr. J. Franklin Jameson and Dr. William J. Wilson.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1935. Cover-title, 15 p. 23½ cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, p. 32-46.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of Music:

Division of Music, 1933-34 [by Carl Engel.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1935. Cover-title, 22 p. 23½ cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, p. 107-128.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of Orientalia:

Orientalia added, 1933-34. [Reports of Dr. Arthur W. Hummel, Dr. Walter T. Swingle, and Dr. Shio Sakanishi.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1935. Cover-title, 21 p. 23½ cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, p. 144-164.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of Periodicals:

The Boston Gazette and Country Journal of March 12, 1770. Information circular. [Washington] Govt. print. off., 1934. Broadside. 26½ cm. Furnished on request.

The Boston News-Letter of April 24, 1704. Information circular. [Washington] Govt. print. off., 1935. Broadside. 26½ cm. Furnished on request.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, of March 25, 1836. Information circular. [Washington] Govt. print. off., 1935. Broadside. 26½ cm. Furnished on request.

Project, Books for the Blind:

Braille titles of 1933-34 . . . List of books selected by librarians and others interested in furnishing reading matter for the adult blind, and provided by the United States Government through the Library of Congress under the provisions of the Pratt-Smoot bill, during the fiscal year 1933-34 . . . June 30, 1934. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. 1 folder (6 columns). 21½ cm. Furnished on request.

Talking book titles of 1934-35. [Washington] Govt. print. off., 1935. Broadside. 26½ cm. Furnished on request.

Service for the Blind:

Annual report. Service for the Blind, 1933-34. [Reports of Mrs. Maude G. Nichols, Miss Adelia M. Hoyt, and Dr. H. H. B. Meyer.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1935. Cover-title, 13 p. 25 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, p. 218-230.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Union Catalog:

¹ United States headings established by the Library of Congress, with additional headings of other libraries as found in the Union Catalog of the Library of Congress, compiled by George A. Schwegmann, Jr. [Revised to April 1935.] Washington, D. C., 1935. 2 p. l., 93 (i. e. 95), 77 numb. l., 3 l. 28 x 22 cm. Numbered leaves 61a and 73a inserted. "Corrections": 3 leaves at end. Mimeographed. Cloth, \$3.50; paper (loose sheets) \$2.00.

REPRINTS

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.

Classification. Class J. Political science. 2d ed. Printed as manuscript. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1924. 434 p. 26 cm. Paper, 75 cents.

Outline scheme of classes. Reprint of revision of 1920. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. 25 p. 26 cm. Paper, 10 cents.

Division of Manuscripts:

Notes on the care, cataloguing, calendaring and arranging of manuscripts. (3d ed.) 2d printing. By J. C. Fitzpatrick . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1934. iv, 43 p. 19½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

NEW PUBLICATIONS STILL IN PRESS, JUNE 30, 1935

Census of medieval and renaissance manuscripts in the United States and Canada, by Seymour de Ricci, with the assistance of W. J. Wilson. [Being prepared and to be published under a grant made by the General Education Board.]

A check-list of American eighteenth century newspapers in the Library of Congress. 2d ed.

A guide to the diplomatic history of the United States, by Samuel Flagg Bemis and Grace Gardner Griffin.

The Harkness collection in the Library of Congress. [Vol. 2.] Documents from early Peru. The Pizarros and the Almagros, 1531-1578.

Journals of the Continental Congress. Vols. 32, 33 and 34.

Publications issued by the Library since 1897.

Records of the Virginia Company of London. Vol. 4.

State law index. An index and digest to the legislation of the states of the United States enacted during the biennium 1933-1934. Number 5.

Subject headings with local subdivision. 5th ed.

Supplement to the Catalogue of early books on music (before 1800).

Third cumulative supplement to the third edition of subject headings . . .

Of the new publications, libraries using the Library of Congress classification system will welcome a new scheme, which was completed and published this year under the general editorship of Mr. Clarence W. Perley, Chief of the Classification Division. This is another section of class P (i.e. PJ to PM) covering languages and literature of Asia, Africa, Oceania, America; mixed languages and artificial languages. The following quotation is from the "Prefatory note", signed by Mr. Perley:

¹ Sold only by the Card Division, Library of Congress.

The present volume is a continuation of the philological schemes P to PH, and, like them, represents the work of Dr. W. F. Koenig during the 20 years prior to 1930, with additions and some modifications since that date.

The preparation of the schemes for the press was begun, although not completed, by Dr. Koenig, whose work includes considerable revision and the addition of numerous scholarly foot-notes to Oriental philology. The final revision of the work, the Synopsis and the schemes for African languages and Arabic literature have been supplied by the editor.

It is hoped that an index to the languages included in the volumes P-PA, PB-PH, and PJ-PM can be published during the present fiscal year.

The "State Law Index, an index and digest to the legislation of the States of the United States enacted during the biennium 1931-1932, no. 4", was another important publication of the year. The "Prefatory note", signed by Dr. Herman H. B. Meyer, Director of the Legislative Reference Service, reads in part as follows:

Number IV of the Index and Digest to State Legislation, covering the enactments of 107 sessions, involved the examination of 21,991 acts and resolutions. Of these 10,430 were classed as permanent general legislation. Because of the special interest attaching to the emergency provisions of the biennium, temporary and local laws enacted to meet emergency conditions have been included in the index under the title "Rehabilitation", and these and other local or temporary laws of special interest have been considered in the Digest of Statutory Changes.

When the special congressional appropriation of \$35,000 was provided for the printing of the fourth and last volume of the Records of the Virginia Company of London and for volumes 30-33 of the Journals of the Continental Congress we had expected that volume 33 would be the final volume of the Journals. We found this year, however, that another volume (vol. 34) must be printed in order to complete the work. It was therefore sent to press and the cost of printing will be met from the Library of Congress appropriation.

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

(From the report of the Acting Chief Bibliographer, Miss HELLMAN)

As has been stated in earlier reports of the Division of Bibliography, it is difficult to give any adequate account of the work carried on during the past year. Anyone familiar with reference work knows how perplexing are its problems, and how little value statistics have in estimating the amount of energy or time consumed in answering the inquiries submitted.

The memoranda prepared during the fiscal year 1934-35 numbered 2,529, covering 3,082 typewritten pages (1934—2,599 memoranda of 3,371 pages).

The work, as usual, has been interesting, covering as it does all phases of human knowledge, including biographical, historical, literary, and religious questions relating to all ages and peoples, as well as industrial, technical, economic, and scientific queries. The depression and the "new deal" continued of interest, and we supplied information regarding the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, various members of the Cabinet, and many of the newer organizations.

Through some misapprehension the idea is current that the Library of Congress is the center for information concerning lost estates, and in consequence we have had hundreds of letters requesting help in locating them. The Library of Congress has no information of the kind other than the usual printed sources found in all large libraries, and our staff is not sufficiently large to enable us to make these necessarily minute investigations.

So many inquiries were received for information on various phases of crime and criminal justice that in spite of the two excellent bibliographies in print (Kuhlman's and Culver's) we found it advisable to compile mimeographed lists of the material supplementing these bibliographies, and the following, prepared by Miss Helen F. Conover, were issued:

Select list of recent references on crime and criminal justice, 1932-1934. (27 p.)
Crime in foreign countries: A select list of recent references. (12 p.)

In all, 27 mimeographed lists were issued with a total of 713 pages (1934—23 mimeographed lists of 636 pages). Of these seven were compiled by the acting chief bibliographer, namely:

Disarmament, with special reference to naval limitation. (42 p.)
Government ownership of public utilities. (25 p.)
Permanent court of international justice, Supplement. (14 p.)

- Public utilities, Supplement. (47 p.)
 Unemployment situation in the United States, with special reference to relief measures. (41 p.)
 Unemployment and unemployment relief in foreign countries, Supplement. (23 p.)
 Unemployment insurance and reserves, Supplement. (22 p.)

The remaining lists, compiled by the other members of the division, were:

- Miss Anne L. Baden, chief assistant:
- County government and its reorganization in the United States. (31 p.)
 - Federal aid to specific activities in the United States. (44 p.)
 - Federal and State control of banking, with special reference to guaranty of deposits, Supplement. (29 p.)
 - Federal income tax in the United States, Supplement. (20 p.)
 - Medical care in the United States and foreign countries, with special reference to socialization. (45 p.)
 - Sales tax in the United States and foreign countries. (29 p.)
 - State income taxes, Supplement. (21 p.)
- Mrs. Ann D. Brown:
- Housing, with special reference to housing projects and slum clearance. (35 p.); Supplement. (19 p.)
 - Inheritance taxation in the United States and foreign countries. (47 p.)
 - Jury system, Supplement. (13 p.)
 - Philippine Islands, Supplement. (43 p.)
- Miss Helen F. Conover:
- Foreign relations of the United States, Supplement. (23 p.)
 - Recent references on leisure. (8 p.)
- Mrs. Grace H. Fuller:
- Cost of government in the United States: Federal, State, county and municipal. (38 p.)

The typewritten lists numbered 40, covering 770 pages (1934—53 lists of 561 pages). Of these, among the more important were the following, compiled by the acting chief bibliographer:

In response to a request of the Honorable Norman S. Case, of the Federal Communications Commission, for a comprehensive bibliography on the telephone, we furnished six earlier lists which were available and prepared "A selected list of recent references on the telephone in the United States (with special reference to its economic and social conditions)", 36 pages. A supplement to this list, containing the more recent material, has been requested by the librarian of the Commission, and work on this is now in progress.

For Miss Elsie M. Hill, Washington, in behalf of the Librarian of the Mark Twain Library of Redding, Conn., in connection with the Joel Barlow Commemoration Committee of Redding, for the Connecticut tricentennial celebration, we prepared a comprehensive bibliography of Joel Barlow, 1754—1812. This was acknowledged in the Danbury News-Times of May 18, 1935, as follows:

Most useful to students of Joel Barlow is the bibliographical list compiled by Florence S. Hellman, acting chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress. Twenty-six typewritten pages of the most important bibliographical data on all printed material by or about Joel Barlow make a sure beginning for the Barlow collection the committee aims to assemble for the Mark Twain Library. "Such a service only the Library of Congress could give", Miss Elsie Hill, chairman of the committee, said today.

For Mr. Oscar Rosenzweig, of the N. R. A., a typewritten list of recent references on industrial home work (21 pp.) has just been completed.

Some of the longer and more important typewritten compilations were: Administration and Care of Public Archives in the United States (18 pp.); Alien Contract Labor Law (7 pp.); Communication, with Special Reference to the Federal Communications Commission (8 pp.); Historical Development of Charity and Social Work, Supplement (20 pp.); Initiative, Referendum, and Recall, Supplement (6 pp.); Manchuria, with Special Reference to Economic, Financial, Industrial, and Agricultural Conditions (12 pp.); Procurement Practices of the Federal Government (12 pp.); Radio and Radio Broadcasting, Supplement (16 pp.); Retirement System for Federal Employees of the United States (10 pp.); Securities Act of 1933 (12 pp.); Sewing Machines: Trade and Manufacture (8 pp.); Social Life in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, 1789 to 1812 (10 pp.); Spain, Economic, Financial, Industrial, and Agricultural Conditions (14 pp.); Sugar and the Sugar Industry, recent documentary publications (11 pp.); Traffic in Arms, Munitions, and Implements of War, and Control of Their Manufacture (10 pp.); Women in the Congress of the United States (11 pp.).

During the year all of the mimeographed lists and 31 typewritten lists were sent to the Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service for the usual notice in the Bulletin. In response to the requests for the mimeographed lists we have sent out 1,130 pieces of mail (1934—1,238) which are not included in our other statistics.

From among the more important inquiries answered for members of the foreign embassies and legations in Washington the following may be noted:

Argentine Embassy—Argentine constitutional law; Books by Alexander, freiherr von Humboldt; Bibliographies on Panama Canal and Interoceanic canals.

Cuban Embassy—Bibliographies on Sugar.

Egyptian Legation—Post-war changes in Mohammedan countries; Mohammedanism.

Italian Embassy—Alaska; Mines of Great Britain in eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Japanese Embassy—Naval shipbuilding in United States for last 5 years.

Polish Embassy—Information on N. R. A.; Propaganda.

Spanish Embassy—Bibliographies on Manchuria and on Spain.

In response to numerous requests from consular officers of the United States for information regarding the cause and effects of governmental control of foreign exchange, a selected list of recent writings on foreign exchange was prepared by Miss Anne L. Baden (20 pp.).

The manuscript bibliography on the N. R. A. has been kept up throughout the year; it has been of great help in answering many inquiries, and has been consulted frequently.

Help has been given in perfecting bibliographies on Bridges in literature (six pages of additions), and on the Apache Indians, and certain items have been verified for the excellent bibliography on Stephen Leacock, compiled by the class of 1935 of the McGill University Library School, Montreal.

Of the valuable reference tools which have appeared during the fiscal year we wish to direct especial attention to the Virginia Historical Index in two volumes, by E. G. Swem, librarian of the College of William and Mary. Volume I, A-K, appeared early in 1935 and the second volume will be off the press in October. We quote the following from a review by Charles M. Andrews in the *American Historical Review*, April 1935, volume 40, pages 519-521:

Nothing quite comparable with this publication has ever been produced in the field of American historiography. As a tool of trade, serving alike the historian, local investigator, genealogist, biographer, journalist, novelist, and essayist, this index to one hundred and twenty volumes of literary and textual material relating to every phase of life in Virginia for more than three hundred years is beyond price. Time cannot abate its usefulness or bring a rival into existence, for what it has accomplished could not be better done nor will it ever need to be done again.

From the preface to volume I, we quote the following expressing Dr. Swem's appreciation of the services of the Library of Congress:

The characteristic encouragement offered by Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, to every literary undertaking, was extended to the Virginia Historical Index. A full set of the books selected for indexing was provided in special rooms for the members of the index staff. In these rooms on "Deck A" where a choice collection of reference books has also been available all the time, the work of editing and revision has been carried on. Without such accommodations the work could not have been completed.

Under the friendly supervision of Mr. Martin A. Roberts, Superintendent of the Reading Room, and his courteous staff, the resources of this great library have been made available, exemplifying the high ideal of the institution not only to store books, but to provide every facility for their proper use.

The appearance in June 1935 of volume XV of the *Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences*, with its comprehensive index, brings to completion another work invaluable for reference use; and with volume XVI (Robert-Seward) of the *Dictionary of American Biography*, which is recently off the press, this excellent publication is rapidly

nearing completion. From a review of this latest volume in the *New York Times Book Review* for July 7, 1935, page 4, we cite the following appreciation:

The high standard of critical analysis and judicial temper that has made notable the previous volumes of the *Dictionary of American Biography* is still in evidence. No matter what admiration the authors may feel for their subjects, they write of them with balanced judgment, with cool and discriminating estimate of foibles and limitations, achievements and qualities.

The first volume of a comprehensive *Bibliography of Economic Science* has just been received by the Library. This is an undertaking of the Institute for Economic Research of the Osaka University of Commerce, which has been afforded financial assistance by the *Nippon Gakuzyutu Sinko Kwai* (the Nippon Foundation for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences). Volume I, a publication of 830 pages, is devoted to Public Finance (1919-1933) and is published by Maruzen Co., Ltd., of Tokyo, Japan. Carl C. Plehn in a review in the June 1935 issue of the *American Economic Review* (vol. 25, p. 371) says:

This is an ambitious undertaking and, in this the first and yet the only volume published, is well carried out. The volume contains some 15,000 titles in Japanese, English, German, French and Italian. The works included are books, articles in leading periodicals, items appearing in authoritative dictionaries of economics, essays in commemorative publications, etc. . . . The titles are minutely classified; and for books of special importance the entire tables of contents are given.

The work is of distinct usefulness for all large libraries with well organized reference departments as well as for scholars in public finance.

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

(From the reports of the Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, Professor CORBIN, and the Chief of the Smithsonian Division in the Library of Congress, Mr. BRASCH)

FROM THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The publications that make up the Smithsonian Deposit are distributed throughout the Library of Congress according to classification. They are to be found for the most part, however, in the Smithsonian and Periodical Divisions, as the Deposit is largely scientific and technical in character and contains extensive collections of learned monographs and serials, being especially distinguished for its files of the reports, proceedings, and transactions of research institutions and societies, both American and foreign. It is the chief unit of the Smithsonian library system, the great central reservoir of material gathered by the Institution over a long period of years, mainly by exchange of publications, for the use not only of its own scientists but of others connected with the Government, as well as of scholars outside. It has grown from 40,000 to 540,000 since 1866, the date it was established by the transfer, under special act of Congress, of the main library of the Institution to the Library of Congress. This increase has been due to the regular additions made to it by the Smithsonian library.

During the fiscal year just closed these additions numbered 2,639 volumes (including 605 completed volumes), 9,148 parts of volumes, 3,128 pamphlets, and 1,585 maps and charts—a total of 16,500 publications. Noteworthy among them were many items received from the Arctic Institute, Leningrad, the Geografsko Društvo na Univerzi v Ljubljani, and the Slovenska Matica v Ljubljani. There were also 3,229 dissertations from the Academy of Freiberg, the universities of Basel, Berlin, Bern, Bonn, Breslau, Budapest, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Helsingfors, Jena, Johns Hopkins, Kiel, Königsberg, Köln, Lund, Marburg, Pennsylvania, Rostock, Tübingen, Utrecht, and Zürich, and technical schools at Berlin, Braunschweig, Delft, Dresden, Karlsruhe, and Zürich. The falling off from the previous year in the number of dissertations is accounted for partly by the failure of several large consignments from institutions that regularly send these publications to the Smithsonian to reach the library by the end of the fiscal year and partly by the return of many more than usual from the Library of Congress because they were either duplicates or not of interest to it. Several

thousand documents of foreign governments that came to the Smithsonian library were forwarded, as usual, to the Division of Documents in the Library of Congress.

It will be observed that the number of maps and charts sent to the Deposit was unusually large—larger by 500 even than the number sent in 1931, to which special attention was called in the custodian's report for that year. The reason for this second unprecedented sending was that in the course of reorganizing the various Smithsonian libraries, the staff had brought together another collection of maps not immediately concerned with the work of the Institution or its bureaus, but in most cases of sufficient worth to justify their preservation. They were, accordingly, placed in the Library of Congress, where they could be used in filling out sets in the Division of Maps, and could be consulted, if occasion arose, by the scientists of the Institution or by others who might be interested.

In response to 261 special request cards received from the Smithsonian, Periodical, and Accessions Divisions, on behalf of the Deposit, the Smithsonian library arranged for 108 new exchanges and obtained 2,209 publications—somewhat fewer than in 1934. Many of these were found, as in that year, in the west stacks of the Institution, where the sorting and arranging of a large collection of miscellaneous scientific and technological material has been in progress for some time. As this important work nears completion, more and more publications of value to the Deposit will doubtless come to light. It is hoped, therefore, that the rechecking of shelves and reporting of desiderata, so well begun by the Smithsonian Division in recent months, can be advanced rapidly, to the end that the collection in question may be made to contribute its utmost to the needs of the Deposit, as well as to those of the other libraries of the Smithsonian system.

LANGLEY AERONAUTICAL LIBRARY

The Smithsonian Institution in 1930 transferred most of the Langley Aeronautical Library to the Library of Congress, where, as a special deposit under its own name and bookplate, it might supplement for research purposes the collection of a like nature already there. Consisting originally of publications assembled by Samuel Pierpont Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution from 1887 to 1906, in connection with his widely known researches in aeronautics, and later increased by gifts from other investigators, especially Alexander Graham Bell, James Means, and Octave Chanute, the library has since received small annual additions from the Institution, mainly through its exchange of publications, until now the collection numbers 2,009 volumes, 1,179 pamphlets, and 29 charts. It has files of the early aeronautical magazines and other rare items, as well as many letters, photographs, and newspaper clippings.

The accessions in 1935 were 620, comprising 31 volumes (including 17 completed volumes), 538 parts of volumes, and 51 pamphlets. Among them were 78 publications obtained by the Smithsonian library in response to special requests from the Division of Aeronautics. The number of new exchanges established was four.

AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Continuing the primary function of this Division as instituted in the beginning by Mr. Francis H. Parsons, the first active head from 1900 to 1924, we are pleased to report that each succeeding year notable increases have been made both in the collection and in the service. This fact, together with foresight, made it possible to classify and administer in one division printed material relating to proceedings and transactions of learned societies and institutions, with a certain portion of pure scientific journals, and thus an outstanding collection of original source material has been developed. As a consequence the work of maintaining this collection is constantly growing, including the varied correspondence in bibliography and scientific research, and direct aid to visiting scholars in the Division. The long hours for which the Division remains open are of great importance to visiting scientists and scholars, since no other library of similar character under Government jurisdiction is open 13 hours continuously, as well as 8 hours on Sundays and holidays.

The increased prestige of this collection is being felt constantly, due to its value, which lies not alone in the completeness of the material and the rare and unusual sets of scientific literature, both foreign and domestic, which it contains, but in the unity of the collection and the careful and judicious selection in ordering new material. The three great classes of scientific publications which are being sought constantly, in addition to the transactions and proceedings of scientific societies, are the proceedings of international congresses, the reports of scientific expeditions and exploration parties, and the collected writings of individual scholars. It is this sort of material in which scholars generally seek original discussion of their problems. We are pleased to report that the Library of Congress has now a fairly complete collection of the above classes.

In addition, this Division cares for an equally large and constantly increasing number of the proceedings and transactions of technical, engineering, social, economic, archaeological, etc., societies, foreign and domestic. These are held here in the unbound state, being sent forward to the various divisions after binding. The demand for this class of literature has also increased, due to the decrease in the appropriations of many college and university libraries.

This Division has also continued to recommend purchase of foreign scientific treatises and monographs which ordinarily do not come through by copyright. Nearly 500 cards or titles have been sent to the Division of Accessions. In the past year we have checked second-hand catalogs of the better-known scientific book dealers for classics in science, inadvertently overlooked in the early days of Library development.

Because of the constant increase in printed material and in the number of readers, as shown in the above paragraphs, the present quarters are now overcrowded and there is a lack of proper reading and working room. For these reasons we are welcoming the prospect of larger quarters in the annex, and anticipate that the resulting expansion will solve our problem for many years to come.

Close connection has been maintained throughout the year with the Smithsonian Institution, Carnegie Institution of Washington, National Academy of Sciences (National Research Council), United States Department of Agriculture, National Museum, National Institute of Public Health, and National Bureau of Standards, as well as a number of lesser Government bureaus. This relation has involved during the last 3 years an increase of possibly 50 percent in correspondence and reference work, as well as the interchange of duplicate publications and material for research. Unfortunately much of our reference work is handicapped by the fact that the continuation of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature is still in abeyance. The discontinuation of the catalog necessarily makes research and bibliographical work much more difficult.

Dr. Lee Boone of New York City, has continued through the year with her biological research. She has expressed her appreciation as follows: "I thank you for the facilities furnished me for prosecution of the extensive research involving several thousand microscopic specimens, necessary in connection with the preparation of volume VI, Bulletin of the Vanderbilt Marine Museum: Scientific Results of the World Cruise of the Yacht "Alva", 1931, William K. Vanderbilt, commanding: Crustacea, part II. Echinodermata, part I. I have been able to complete two years' work in fifteen months. This has been achieved because your Library contains so priceless and comprehensive a collection of scientific records, of especially the early marine biology of this vast Indo-Pacific region, which, in point of human relations, is oldest of all the oceans and consequently most exacting to research workers. For your kindness in permitting the introduction of my microscope and minute specimens for comparison directly with valuable illustrations, I especially thank you. as this has given my artist a real assistance in preparing plates of new and little-known species."

Dr. Z. P. Metcalf, of the North Carolina State College, spent a considerable portion of last summer making photographs of material relating to various phases of zoology. The modern photographic camera of the smaller type lends itself exceptionally well to portable work.

Dr. Raymond J. Seeger, of George Washington University, is at present studying and preparing a volume of the History and Methods of Teaching Physics.

Many other scholars have spent a short time in pursuing bibliographical and scientific work. No statistics are available, as it would be impracticable, due to the smallness of our staff, to keep a record.

Some of the more important items which we have been successful in obtaining through orders from the Smithsonian Division are as follows:

- Benares Mathematical Society. Proceedings. Complete from the beginning in 1919 to 1931. Benares.
- The Mathematical Gazette, edited by William John Greenstreet, F. R. A. S., with the co-operation of F. S. Macaulay and Prof. H. W. Lloyd Tanner and E. T. Whitaker, F. R. S. Complete from 1904-1933. Vol. III-XVII, with index to vols. 1-15.
- Société Mathématique de Grèce. Bulletin. tome 1-13. 1919-32. Athens. 1919-1932. This is a very important publication for modern Greek mathematics.
- American Mathematical Society, N. Y. Colloquium publication. vol. 1-19. This is a second set which will be treated as a collected set, due to the increasing importance of mathematical studies. The first set was separated and treated as monographs.
- American Physics Teacher, published by the American Association of Physics Teachers. vol. 1, 1933 and continuation. This is an entirely new publication which stresses the importance of the methods of teaching physics for the purpose of training and emphasizing teaching over research.
- International Congress of Applied Mechanics. Proceedings of the 4th congress, Cambridge, England.
- International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences. Proceedings of the 1st congress, London, England.
- International Congress of Surveyors, 4th, Zürich, 1930. Comptes rendus and report. Zürich, Switzerland.
- International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archaeology, 15th, Paris. 1931. Session de l'Institut international d'anthropologie, Paris, 20-27 Septembre, 1931. Paris, 1933.
- Congresso Nazionale di Microbiology. II. Atti. Milano, 1930.
- Indian Science Congress. Proceedings. Sessions 1-14, 1914-27. Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.

We have also been successful in securing collected writings in the classics by the following famous scientists of the past: Berzelius, Boyle, Cauchy, Descartes, Forsyth, Gauss, Kepler, Kirchhoff, Lagrange, Leibniz, Linnaeus, Picard, Poisson, Stevin, Todhunter, Watson.

Statistics of publications sent to the Smithsonian Deposit through this Division are given in Professor Corbin's report.

THE READING ROOMS

(From the report of the Superintendent, Mr. MARTIN A. ROBERTS)

This has been a banner year for the reading room in its service of books. The records of all previous years have been surpassed; 146,564 more books were issued, and we had 32,616 more readers in our reading room than during the previous year. This large increase in the use of our collections appears also in the departments of our service dealing with the serious investigators who are not in the reading room itself. The number of books issued in the rare-book room increased by 48 percent. The activities of the United States governmental units under a program of planned economy have been reflected in their greatly increased use of our source material and reference service. During the year 129 specialists connected with the recovery agencies, chiefly in groups, utilized our special facilities for research. Loans of books directly to the governmental units were made this year through 186 departmental and bureau libraries as against less than 100 last year, and the number of books so lent increased by 45 percent this year, a gain of almost half of the total of last year's loans. To a greater extent than ever before the work of the executive departments and independent establishments is becoming dependent upon a use of books which the specialized departmental library cannot supply and which consequently creates an increasingly great dependence upon our facilities and resources.

STUDY ROOMS AND STUDY TABLES

The unusual increase in the volume of our service is also very much in evidence here. During the year 1,154 serious investigators used our study room and study table research facilities (an increase of 134 over the previous year). Of this number, 463 represented 124 of the more important universities and colleges of the United States—Duke University leading with 19, followed by Johns Hopkins University, 17; Columbia University, 17; Harvard, 13; University of Chicago, 11; etc. Fifty-nine foundations, associations, learned societies, and similar institutions sent 130 investigators. Every State and Territory of the United States was represented and 72 investigators came from 24 foreign countries—China 29, Japan 6, England 6, Germany 5, while others were from far-off Belgian Congo, Ethiopia, Java, and Korea. Among the foreign universities a few may be mentioned—Berlin, Munich, Cambridge, Birmingham, Kyoto, London, McGill,

Chile, Hawaii, Prague, Toronto; also Peiping, Shansi, and Tsing Hua, China. For use at the study tables and study rooms 250,128 volumes were issued (an increase over last year of 28,617 volumes). Intensive studies were made of 1,202 subjects, chiefly in the fields of history, economics, sociology, philosophy, religion, literature, pure science, political science, education, and law. The staff of consultants has rendered invaluable aid to the many investigators pursuing advanced research.

The rapid expansion of the activities of the Library as a whole and the increase of its collections have compelled us to relinquish large areas of space previously available for the assignment of study tables. This has made it extremely difficult to meet the needs of the investigators who come to the National Library each year in increasing numbers. Only when the annex shall have been provided will there be any hope of meeting this situation that has already become acute.

CONGESTION IN READING ROOM

The congestion in the bookstacks reported in previous years is now becoming a very serious problem incident to the accession each year of about 170,000 volumes (equivalent to the capacity of one whole deck room). Only recently we have been compelled again to pack in boxes and store in the cellar many additional thousands of volumes (chiefly folios) in an endeavor to relieve the situation. Congestion in still another form is in evidence in the main reading room where during the past winter months the seating capacity, even when augmented by several hundred chairs, has proved inadequate to care for the crowds of readers. One of the chief factors contributing to this congestion was the presence of great numbers of high-school and junior-college students. The responsibility for meeting their needs rests primarily with the District of Columbia Public Library and the libraries of the local educational institutions, and their use of our facilities deprived many adult readers of the use of the reading room.

To meet this situation we now restrict the use of the reading room by the high-school and junior-college students to a segment of 55 desk spaces. When these desk spaces have been occupied, others of this class of readers are admitted only as vacancies occur in this segment. In addition, whenever all of the chairs of the reading room are occupied we now close the doors and admit readers only as desks are vacated, giving adult readers the preference.

JUSTICE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES BEQUEST

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes died at 2:15 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, March 6, 1935. Under the terms of his will a nephew,

Mr. Edward Jackson Holmes, of Boston, Mass., inherited "all the editions that I own of any or all the works of my two grandfathers [Charles Jackson and Abiel Holmes], my father [Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes], and myself, and the right to select one hundred (100) books from my library. . . . I give my library, except as hereinbefore provided, and my engravings, etchings, and lithographs to the Library of Congress, at Washington, D. C., including any prints belonging to me that may be on deposit at the Library at my death."

In furtherance of the administration of the estate, and at the invitation of the executor, John Gorham Palfrey, Esq., the reading room undertook to prepare a list of the books comprising Justice Holmes' collection. The work commenced on Tuesday, March 12. Necessarily the staff available for this enterprise was a small one, but by dint of long hours, extending to Sundays, the list was completed in a surprisingly short time. Those taking part in the work were David C. Mearns, Verner W. Clapp, Robert C. Gooch, Donald G. Patterson, Alvin W. Kremer, and Richard Dresser.

The collection is made up of between 12,000 and 13,000 items which reflect the fortunes, tastes, and attainments of a distinguished American family. Included are books dealing with philosophy and religion, history, geography and travel, economics, sociology, political science, international law, constitutional law, statutes, reports and legal treatises (with a preponderance of books on jurisprudence), education, the fine arts (more particularly oriental art), language and literature, science, technology, and bibliography. There are solid works which bear the modest bookplate of Justice Holmes' maternal great-grandfather, Jonathan Jackson, Revolutionary patriot and statesman of the early Republic. Important contributions to the literature of jurisprudence are found among the volumes which descended from his grandfather, Charles Jackson, a judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, whose learning earned for him the soubriquet of "The American Blackstone." On his father's side there are books which once were prized by Judge Oliver Wendell, whose only daughter, Sarah, became the second wife of the Rev. Abiel Holmes, the Justice's grandfather. The first wife of Abiel Holmes was Mary, daughter of Ezra Stiles, president of Yale College. He became Stiles's biographer, and inherited a considerable portion of his library, including some interesting examples of sixteenth and seventeenth century printing, which were one day to come into the possession of Justice Holmes. Abiel Holmes's library, however, was especially noteworthy for the items of Americana which he acquired in the preparation of his *American Annals*. From his father, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes (best known, perhaps, as the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table) the Justice received a magnificent collection which constitutes a cross section of the literary history

of the nineteenth century. Rich in their associations, most of these books bear their authors' autograph notes of presentation.

Justice Holmes died 2 days before his ninety-fourth birthday. For 89 years he had been collecting books. There is a copy of Peter Parley's (i. e. Samuel Griswold Goodrich's) *Short Stories for Long Nights*, which is inscribed "O. W. Holmes, Jr., from His Mother, March 8, 1846." There is also a *Little Picture Bible* presented to him on that occasion. In the *Child's Own Book*, published at Boston in 1845, he wrote in December 1903, "My dearest book when I was a boy." Here and there were found the textbooks he used at preparatory school and Harvard, their margins neatly annotated. His love for the classics is attested by the presence of nearly every one of the literary treasures of the Greek and Roman world. Of incunabula there are several examples. The Civil War, through regimental histories and personal memoirs, occupies a prominent place. There are a number of family Bibles which contain important genealogical data. His wide contacts and catholic tastes brought to him a number of books published in Europe, and these he had bound according to his own specifications. But despite the interesting miscellaneity of subjects, works on jurisprudence (in all its related phases and manifestations) clearly predominate. As, perhaps, of special interest, mention may be made of *Valerius Maximus, Factorum et dictorum memorabilium lib. IX, 1474*; *Lyndewoode, Provinciale seu Constitutiones Anglie, 1501*; *Azzo, Summa, locuples iuris civilis thesaurus, 1563*; *Statham, Abridgement of cases to the end of the reign of Henry VI, ca. 1490*; *Rolevinck, Fasciculus temporum, 1479*; *Calvin, Institutiones, 1583*; *Innocentius IV, Apparatus super libros Decretalium, 1491*; *Perottus, Cornucopie, 1507(?)*; *Plato, Opera, 1590*; *Quintilianus, Institutiones, 1494*; *Vocabularius utriusque iuris, 1490*. There are five editions of *Corpus Iuris Civilis*, of which the earliest was printed in 1574-75.

Justice Holmes' treatise on the common law, published in 1881, displayed a most extraordinary knowledge of legal origins, social concepts, and economic philosophies. Many of the source books used in its preparation were already in his possession, and for the next half century he constantly augmented and enriched his collection. He took all law for his province—with the result that his reputation is as assured abroad as it is at home. As an index to his faculties a review of the English edition of "The Common Law", which appeared in the *London Spectator* for June 3, 1882, may be cited:

"His edition of Kent's Commentaries has . . . been a standard work, and of itself proves, . . . that he has acquired a knowledge and a command of 'case law' which . . . is hardly to be found among English lawyers of the present generation . . . Mr. Holmes is both a profound 'case' lawyer, a student in history, and (what is no mean qualification for a jurist) a man versed in the

practice of the courts . . . and knows not only the theories of Bentham, and of Austin, but also the views of Kant, Savigny, and a host of other German writers . . . Few, at any rate, are the lawyers who can, like Mr. Holmes, discuss with equal fervour and with equal knowledge the effect of Kantian philosophy on German jurisprudence, the development of the action of 'assumpsit' on the case, or the effect of a plea of 'not guilty' in an action of trespass under a now obsolete system of pleading."

This English recognition came to him in the same year that he was appointed professor of law at Harvard and, like his grandfather Jackson, an associate justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. It was 7 years before his appointment as chief justice of that court and 20 years before he went to the Supreme Court of the United States.

His scholarship won for him the warm admiration of many of the leaders at the British bar. Thus it is by no means surprising to find that he owned 53 of the works of his good friend Sir Frederick Pollock. Other notable English contemporaries—for example, Albert Venn Dicey, Edward Jenks, Frederick William Maitland—held him in high regard and sent him copies of their writings. Diplomats such as Viscount Bryce, Kentaro Kaneko, Joaquim Nabuco, and Jules Jean Jusserand also added to the resources of his collection.

The writings of Charles Jackson, Abiel Holmes, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Justice Holmes, together with a tentative selection of 100 books (all of which were bequeathed to Mr. Edward Jackson Holmes), have been assembled, packed, and shipped to Boston. The rest have been brought to the Library and stored in the rare book room vaults pending final disposition. The collection has been increased by the receipt of 2,300 volumes from Beverley Farms, Mass., where the Justice maintained a summer residence. A list of them has been compiled. In due time these books, which contributed so much to the making of a great career, will be available to the student.

Justice Holmes' interest in the graphic arts was lifelong and inclusive; in his young manhood he had himself used the etcher's needle with results of extreme interest, and throughout his career he was a print collector of catholic but discriminating taste. It will be remembered that the "Autocrat of the breakfast table" numbered among his choicest possessions certain prints hanging on his walls; these may be considered as the basis of the collection of his son, which now, numbering upwards of 600 prints, is added by his special bequest to our collections. The collection is representative of certain of the most interesting of the masters, both ancient and modern—a few may be mentioned—Dürer, Holbein, Hollar, Mantegna, Rembrandt, Nanteuil, Ostade, Hogarth, Cruikshank, Haden, Millet, Whistler, and Pennell.

Justice Holmes' collection of prints is the assemblage not of a professional collector, but of a very rich and varied personality

whose enthusiasms, and even whose friendships, are reflected in the artist, the subject and the quality of each print. It is a pleasure to know that these works of art, which the justice was wont to discuss and enjoy with his friends, should now be shared with a still larger but equally appreciative public.

If, as Justice Holmes was fond of saying, "we live by symbols", we may discover in his library the key to an inspiring and useful life.

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL INDEX

The departure of Dr. Earl G. Swem and his staff (at times nine in number) from the study rooms which they have occupied on deck A since October 1931, marks the completion of a monument in historiography and indexing—the Virginia Historical Index comprising in excess of 1,200,000 entries. Upon the completion of the preliminary draft of the index cards, the editing of this tremendous mass of material and the preparation of copy for the press were transferred here. Perhaps no reference work of equal size, having such compass, requiring such exactitude, and single supervision, was ever produced with such celerity. By October 1933 the 1,200,000 references, analyzing with utmost exhaustiveness the chief repositories of Virginia history and doing, in addition, what perhaps no index has ever systematically undertaken before, synthesizing this information into new categories and to new purposes, had been reduced to order and was ready for the Printer. The first volume of 1,118 pages in quarto, as notable for its typographical as for its textual excellencies, was published in 1934. The second and last volume will appear within a few months.

It is a work that does honor to Dr. Swem, its editor, to its originator, Fairfax Harrison, Esq., and to his fellow founders, to the State to which it refers, and to all who have contributed to its production.

Dr. Swem has made every student of history and every librarian his debtor and, having placed Virginia in the first rank among the States in respect to the accessibility of her published records, now resumes his post as librarian of the College of William and Mary.

GENEALOGICAL REFERENCE ROOM

To meet the special need of the many investigators who come from all parts of our country to consult our collection of family histories and State and local histories we are bringing together on deck 47 our entire collection of books in both these classes. Space for about 60 readers is being prepared and provision is also being made to have at hand the necessary dictionary and class catalogs and a collection of fundamental reference works.

Direct access to the bookshelves will not be provided, but experienced assistants will be on duty to interpret the collection by promptly furnishing the desired material if it be available.

This arrangement is experimental and is simply an endeavor to be of more aid to those using this material with a serious purpose. Passes will not be required for admission to this reference room. All that will be necessary will be an informal registration as to permanent and local address and purpose of study.

EXHIBITS

Several exhibits of interest and importance were prepared and installed during the year. They were, (a) In commemoration of the octocentenary of the birth in 1135 of Moses Ben Maimon (Maimonides); (b) in commemoration of the centenary of the death in 1834 of Charles Lamb; (c) in commemoration of the centenary of the birth in 1835 of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain); (d) a selection of books from the library of Thomas Jefferson with certain manuscripts, documents, and prints informative as to its purchase; and (e) an exhibit for the California Pacific International Exposition at San Diego, Calif. An important item in this exhibit is a large map in colors prepared under the direction of Colonel Lawrence Martin, Chief of the Division of Maps, showing "the debt of the United States of America to Spain in connection with the exploration, colonization, and the introduction of Spanish culture from 1492-1800." The journeys by land and sea of Ponce de Leon, Cabeza de Vaca, Hernando de Soto, Cabrillo, Coronado, Oñate, and Vizcaino as well as Columbus are recorded on the main map. As illustrative of our activities in behalf of the blind we have displayed a Talking Book for the blind, kindly lent for the purpose by the American Foundation for the Blind. Its use is demonstrated several times each day through the courtesy of Miss Lyndall E. Duvall, administrative assistant to the Federal Commissioner. Included also in this exhibit is a selection of several hundred volumes of Library of Congress publications, specimens of reproductions (photostat and film) of historical source material in foreign archives, acquired under the Rockefeller fund, photographic facsimiles of fundamental American historical documents in our collections such as the Declaration of Independence (both the engrossed copy and Jefferson's original draft), the Constitution of the United States, Lincoln's Gettysburg address, the Monroe Doctrine, and others. As illustrative of our catalog card index activity there is a specimen dictionary catalog comprising about 18,000 cards representing books in our collections which relate to California.

SERVICE CHANGES

Miss Alice Reed Johnston, after 30 years of loyal and very efficient service in the Reading Room, retired from duty September 1, 1934. Over a long period of years our collection of the romance literatures was in her care, and for this post she was peculiarly fitted both by taste, training, and experience. Miss Johnston well merits the high esteem and devotion of her associates in the Reading Room which she possesses to a remarkable degree.

ORGANIZED RESEARCH

The following report of activities carried on in the Library of Congress during the fiscal year of 1935 by the research staff of the National Park Service, prepared by Mr. Malcolm Gardner, historical technician and research coordinator, is submitted here as interesting evidence of one kind of assistance rendered by the Library of Congress to organized research.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, the Historical Division of the National Park Service, a bureau in the Interior Department, has continued its program of historical research. The purpose of this work is the compilation and interpretation of information to be used in the physical developments and in educational programs connected with those historic sites and buildings administered by the Park Service. With these objectives in mind the Park Service research staff, with offices in study room 4 and the conference room of the Library, and working under the direction of Mr. Verne E. Chate-lain, Chief of the Historical Division, has been engaged largely on detailed problems relating to national parks and monuments. The Library of Congress has been the center for work on Jamestown, Wakefield, Fort Jefferson, the Natchez Trace, the Santa Fe Trail, and other exhaustive studies. A large number of less detailed investigations have been made for the purpose of ascertaining the historical significance of various sites proposed for inclusion within the National Park Service.

The members of the staff engaged in this type of research were Mr. Malcolm Gardner, Dr. J. Walter Coleman, Mr. H. L. Garrett, Dr. T. R. Schellenberg, Mr. Charles F. Cochran, Mrs. Edna M. Colman, Miss Ruth Butler, and Miss Regina M. Schmidt.

One group of the Park Service research staff has centered its activities around the Division of Maps in the preparation of carefully checked studies of several Civil War operations. This contingent of military specialists includes Col. Thomas L. Heffernan, Maj. Joseph Mills Hanson, Mr. Edward Steere, and Miss Ruth Graham. Working with maps, official records, and contemporary accounts, supple-

mented by visits to the actual sites under study, they prepare detailed narratives, marker texts, and explanatory maps in order that the educational presentation of the story of the military parks may be both accurate and interesting.

In studying various sites and events the research staff has made especial use of the published sources and secondary accounts contained in the section of history and related subjects located on deck E. The collections of material in the Manuscript Division and in the Rare Book Room have been of the first importance in studying Jamestown and Wakefield. The Fine Arts Division has proved very helpful in studies relating to the design and plans of certain historic houses, gardens, and memorials. The Division of Maps has been of valuable service in the study of roadways, such as the Natchez Trace, the Santa Fe Trail, and the Oregon Trail, and military sites, as Fredericksburg Battlefield, the Wilderness, Second Manassas, Spotsylvania, and Chancellorsville. In thus providing facilities for the research work of the National Park Service the Library has continued its policy of cooperation with the work of various governmental agencies with which it comes into contact.

SERVICE FOR THE BLIND

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Mrs. MAUDE G. NICHOLS)

The year brought no abatement of our usual activities. We continued to cooperate with institutions, organizations, and individuals by contributing information and suggestions, as well as to render direct library service to the blind by lending books in raised types and talking book records.

USE

The annual circulation was 45,379 volumes. This includes 892 volumes of Talking Books (a container is considered as one volume). There were 4,113 blind readers during the year; 309 of these were new borrowers.

COLLECTION

The Library has accumulated a wide selection of books in all the main branches of knowledge, and this has come about for the most part through the untiring service over a period of years of the volunteer transcribers in copying books into Braille by hand, and through the operation of the Project, Books for the Adult Blind, which furnished this year about 60 percent of our accessions. The total collection now numbers 30,864 items.

ACCESSIONS

The number of accessions by types and the sources of acquisition were as follows: Braille Grade 1½, 624 volumes; Standard English Braille Grade 2, 731 volumes; Grade 2 (purchased from England), 85 volumes; Moon type, 312 volumes; Talking Books, 154; total, 1,906 volumes. We received through the Project, Books for the Adult Blind (exclusive of Talking Book records) 117 new titles, 122 replacements, and additional items in both Braille and Moon type needed in our collection. We were fortunate in securing some Moon type books through the generosity of the Youngstown (Ohio) Public Library. We were offered any material we desired from a collection they contemplated discontinuing. Lists were submitted to us from which we made selections of the titles we wanted, and in this way 102 volumes (44 titles) were presented to the Library. Some of the titles were out of Moon print and therefore could not be secured by purchase from abroad.

TRANSCRIPTIONS

There seems to be an urge on the part of many transcribers to begin copying books in the universal type known as "Standard English Braille Grade 2." We hope transcriptions will not be made in this type just at present, because it has been our experience in handling requests for reading matter that there are many Braille readers who have not mastered this more highly contracted form of raised print, and who are becoming discouraged at the prospect of not having the kind of books they can read. The output of the presses is almost entirely in Grade 2, the result of its adoption as the standard type in 1932. This leaves a scarcity of current literature in the simpler form. In time it may be that the Talking Book will banish the dependence of these readers upon Braille, but for the present there is need for the continuance of copying selected material in American Braille, especially for those who read for pleasure. We look forward also to the continuance of the invaluable service of these volunteer transcribers in providing students with material for special and advanced study.

TALKING BOOK SERVICE

Our talking book service was inaugurated with the receipt of the first records distributed by the Project, Books for the Blind last October. Since then 27 titles have been made available to the blind, covering recordings of parts of the Bible, Shakespearean plays and sonnets, historical documents, and fiction. There are 130 borrowers registered for this unique form of reading matter. As book recordings are quickly reproduced, the difficulty has been in obtaining enough new records to meet the demand from an enthusiastic clientele. The Federal Government has granted an appropriation for the coming year of \$75,000 for the specific purpose of providing talking books for the blind, and we anticipate rapid advancement in this branch of service. It may be said that the enactment of this provision marks another turning point in library work for the blind. The Talking Books appeal to both the user and the librarian. By their use the thought is obtained without effort rapidly, clearly, and mental images are not blurred, for the reading is expertly done; moreover, these books are compact and therefore handling of them is facilitated. Even for the younger group of blind, reading with the fingers is slow and fatiguing, except possibly in the case of those who have lost their sight in childhood or at birth and have had continual instruction and practice in school. It seems obvious, therefore, that there will be an extensive popular demand for service from this new equipment in libraries for the blind.

UNION CATALOG

A union catalog of all hand-copied material has been compiled by the Braille Transcribing Section and is to be embossed shortly by the Project, Books for the Blind. An ink-print edition would be a valuable tool in the hands of librarians and others, and it is hoped that such an edition will be provided during the year. This catalog will render its greatest service by eliminating the necessity of ever-increasing research and correspondence in response to inquiries as to material available, and will also be invaluable to the student who is planning a course of study and by its use is able to locate all material in Braille on a certain subject. Approximately 6,000 entries are included in this catalog.

STUDENTS' LIBRARY .

The American Association of Workers for the Blind held its sixteenth biennial convention at Louisville, Ky., June 24-28. Miss Adelia M. Hoyt, acting director of Braille transcribing, read a paper on "The value of a students' library." In the paper a proposal was made to establish in some strategic location a collection of all hand-copied books of value to students, independent of libraries having general collections for circulation to blind readers. As yet no definite location has been decided upon, although it is understood that the American Printing House for the Blind expressed a desire to take charge of and administer this specialized collection.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

We have aided in the work of different economic and research projects undertaken in various States to advance the welfare of the blind. Among these was the project of the Mississippi State Commission for the Blind at Jackson, Miss. With the approval of the F. E. R. A. blind persons were engaged upon copying books into Braille, proofreading, and preparing manuscript for binding. Since many of these copyists could read New York Point, it was suggested that some of the valuable books in that type be transcribed into Braille. We gladly sent installments of books in New York Point to them to be used as copy; the manuscript thus prepared was to be given to any library desiring it. We also assisted the California Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Education, when it undertook an economic survey and census of the blind of California in the spring of 1935. Lists of readers who are residents of California were furnished and other helpful information. The supervisor of the project extended the appreciation of the Bureau

and Council for the Blind in a letter in which he says: "I well realize that the courtesy shown this Bureau . . . by you in sending in these lists entailed much work on your part. Both the Council and this Bureau appreciate the splendid cooperation which they have received from you. . . . Again assuring you of our appreciation of the help which you have given us, etc."

We continue to receive letters from those individuals who reap satisfaction from our service and frequently these expressions are lavish of gratitude. For instance, a Braille reader who had just received her Talking Book machine and first records writes: "The Talking Book is a godsend to the blind and I thank Him and all who have made this wonderful thing possible. God bless you everyone; I thank you with all my heart."

The statistical records for the year follow :

Statistical report for year ending June 30, 1935

COLLECTION	Volumes	
American Braille-----	445	
Braille, Grade 1½-----	17,783	
Standard English Braille-----	2,176	
Braille, Grade 2 (English Braille)-----	4,167	
French Braille-----	523	
German Braille-----	15	
Italian Braille-----	6	
Norwegian Braille-----	11	
Spanish Braille-----	34	
Swedish Braille-----	17	
Miscellaneous foreign types-----	13	
Moon type-----	2,855	
New York Point-----	1,760	
	<hr/>	29,805
Talking Books-----		154
Periodicals (subscriptions) :		
Braille, Grade 1½-----	21	
Standard English Braille-----	8	
Braille, Grade 2 (English Braille)-----	13	
Foreign Braille (French, 1; Spanish, 2)-----	3	
Moon type-----	4	
New York Point-----	4	
Ink print-----	9	
	<hr/>	62
Music scores and musical instruction :		
Braille-----	701	
New York Point-----	140	
Ink print-----	2	
	<hr/>	843
Total collection-----		<hr/> <hr/> 30,864

CIRCULATION

	TB	SB	B	E	M	N	FOR	Total
General Works.....			10					10
Periodicals.....		55	322	288	15			680
Philosophy.....			298	3	9	2	8	320
Religion.....			300	5	21			326
Bible.....	58		143	10	166		3	382
Biography.....		225	1,048		27			2,200
History.....	50	145	1,803	70	15	9	2	2,094
Geography and travel.....		17	408	12	21			458
Sports and games.....		9	27		3			39
Social science.....		51	312		6			369
Political science.....		9	205	4				218
Law.....		76	22					98
Education.....			28					28
Music.....		28	235	2				265
Fine arts.....			26			2		28
Readers.....		3	157		10	7		177
English language.....			179					179
Foreign language.....			493	14				507
Literature.....		6	127	11				144
Essays.....		60	264	13				337
Poetry and drama.....	114	28	591	42	4	6		785
Fiction.....	670	1,023	30,861	311	1,453	103	13	34,434
Juvenile fiction.....			443	5				448
Science.....		19	580	5	4	2		610
Medicine.....		43	22					65
Agriculture.....		7	2					9
Technology.....			116	7				123
Military science.....			13	2	2			17
Library science.....			27	2				29
Total.....	892	1,804	39,962	806	1,756	133	26	45,379
Number of registered borrowers.....								4,113

Key:

- TB Talking Book.
 SB Standard English Braille.
 B Braille, Grade 1½.
 E Braille, Grade 2 (English).
 M Moon type.
 N New York Point.
 FOR Foreign Braille.

BRAILLE TRANSCRIBING SECTION

(From the report of the acting director of Braille transcription, Miss **ADELIA M. HOYT**)

As the years have passed Braille transcribing, as conducted by the American Red Cross in cooperation with the Library of Congress, has found its rightful place among agencies helpful to the blind. In the Red Cross this work has assumed sufficient importance to be removed from the production department, under which it has functioned, and made a separate unit in the volunteer service with its own uniform and distinctive Braille pin. Long ago its sponsors ceased to find it necessary to push the work or to any extent solicit

volunteer workers. It has grown naturally because of the record it has made, its appeal to many people, and the fascination of the work itself. The output has increased from year to year. (For production and distribution see statistical report.)

The Federal Government has made liberal appropriation to provide books both in embossed type and on long-playing phonograph records, the latter known as the "talking book." Nevertheless, the demand for hand-copied Braille continues to increase, and it has become a specialized service. The type of literature hand-copied for libraries is popular with general readers. Transcribers are free to cater to the special needs of students, small groups, and individuals.

RED CROSS PRESS

While in no way competing with other printing houses for the blind, the Red Cross presses have been more than busy with special orders, and already many have been received for the coming year. In cooperation with the Junior Red Cross, thousands of short stories for children were printed and turned over to the sighted Juniors, by whom they were bound and given to children in schools for the blind. In addition, many pamphlets, calendars, and attractive greeting cards were also printed and distributed. (For details see statistical report.)

BOOKBINDING

A number of chapters of the Red Cross have organized bookbinding units and are doing excellent work. More than half the hand-copied volumes presented to libraries during the year were bound through volunteer service. Chapters having bookbinding units are willing to bind for other chapters and individuals at the cost of materials only, which is much below the charge made by commercial binderies. Some manuscripts are put in temporary bindings at a still lower cost. Volunteer bookbinding puts the books into circulation more promptly and the service is greatly appreciated by libraries with limited funds.

UNION CATALOG

In last year's annual report mention was made of the preparation of a union catalog of all hand-copied books now in circulation from various libraries. It is a pleasure to report this work completed and the manuscript in the hands of the Braille stereotypers. Its appearance in Braille and its free distribution through Federal funds is eagerly awaited, and the Library of Congress will also supply copies in ink-print.

This catalog will be a companion work to the catalog of press-made books prepared by Miss Lucille Goldthwaite, Librarian for the Blind.

New York Public Library, which was published a few years ago and has been kept up to date with occasional supplements. In preparing the present catalog of hand-copied books the Braille transcribing section has had the full cooperation of all the libraries for the blind, each of which has supplied complete lists of its hand-copied books. Such lists had to be carefully checked, obscure titles located, their classification determined, and complete card files made before the manuscript for the catalog could be typed. This was a long and laborious process and could not have been accomplished without additional expert help. Such assistance was supplied in part by the Red Cross, but mostly through the generosity of the Junior League and other interested friends. It is confidently believed that the catalog, when published, will fully justify the time, effort, and money spent thereon, and be a fitting monument to the patient, loving service of the volunteer transcribers.

STUDENTS' LIBRARY

For many years the efforts of certain transcribers have been directed to the copying of textbooks for students and special material needed by those who would enter upon business or a profession. The limited demand for such books prevents their being printed in the usual way. The Red Cross volunteers seem to meet the need in a very satisfactory manner. As the service has become known, the calls have increased. Each year thousands of pages are transcribed for use by students of the French, Latin, German, Spanish, Italian, and English languages, history, philosophy, economics, literature, and many other subjects. Some of these books have gone to schools and been used by many individuals. Thus it is impossible to determine the actual number of students helped, but it is safe to say that each year scores of young men and women have received invaluable aid in high schools and colleges throughout the country, and that without such help it would have been impossible for them to graduate with honors, as many have done. The first student provides the ink-print copy and uses the transcription in loose-leaf form. Later it is assembled and prepared for binding. In order to have these books bound and made available to others they have been distributed among many libraries, a large percentage going into the Library of Congress. The Union Catalog will inform teachers, librarians, and students just what is available and where.

The idea of a special students' library, independent of all other collections, is gaining favor among thoughtful workers for the blind. Already some libraries have indicated their willingness to transfer many of their student books to such a collection, believing that a special library could offer a Nation-wide service far better than the regional libraries with their overcrowded shelves and inadequate

help. Such a collection would contain existing textbooks and reference material; it would also encourage the production of others; it would minister to the needs of students in all parts of the country, stimulate private study, and provide means for preparation for special careers. The class served would be comparatively small, but it is bound to grow as sightless people take their places more and more in the field of intellectual activity. Blindness is a physical, not a mental, handicap. "The mind hath a thousand eyes" and through these the blind can work best. To all such, a students' library would offer hope and opportunity. When or where such a library may be established time will tell. Meanwhile the Red Cross volunteers will continue to meet the individual needs as best they can.

ALLIED ORGANIZATIONS

While the Red Cross and the Library of Congress sponsor Braille transcribing, there are many other organizations which assist. Among these may be mentioned the Junior League, Council of Jewish Women, Temple Sisterhood, League for the Hard of Hearing, and many women's clubs and church groups. In various localities members of these organizations do transcribing, shellacking, plate-making, printing and binding as a group activity, but always in close cooperation with a local chapter of the Red Cross through which they receive their training. Often these groups help financially by purchasing their own supplies, paying for proofreading, binding, and so forth. They have the privilege, with the approval of the director of Braille, of selecting books they wish to transcribe and designating the library to which they shall be presented, but report of all such work must always be made to the local chapter. In this way the national office is kept informed, and the individual, the group, and the local chapter receive due credit.

TALKING BOOK MACHINES

As soon as the Library of Congress began receiving Talking Books for circulation the people of Washington set about providing reproducing machines for those blind people who could not afford to buy for themselves. Mrs. George Dern graciously consented to act as general chairman, and various units from the Junior League, Army, Navy, Jewish societies, Catholic and Protestant churches, and civic groups began raising money to purchase these machines. The acting director of Braille at the Library of Congress was asked to act as chairman of a depository committee, all gift machines coming to her at the Library. It has been her responsibility to keep a record of all such machines, making reports from time to time to

the various units, and to see that the machines were distributed in accordance with the recommendations of another committee or the expressed desire of the donors. Already 58 machines have been received and distributed. The recipient is asked to sign a simple statement by which he agrees that when no longer able to use the machine it reverts to the committee to be placed elsewhere.

The chairman of the depository committee wishes to acknowledge the courtesy of Mr. Samuel Croft, Chief of the Mail Division, in allowing the machines to be received at the Library and temporarily stored in the Mail Division; also the help given by Mr. Irvin L. Bast, who has unpacked, assembled, and tested all of them; and by Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Frisbie, who have delivered most of the machines. Mr. Frisbie and Mr. Bast have also demonstrated the machines and instructed the recipients how to use them. These machines have greatly increased the circulation of the Talking Book in Washington and brought much happiness to many blind readers, especially to those who are not able to read embossed type.

OUTSIDE INTERESTS

During the year the acting director of Braille at the Library was called upon by the Red Cross to give two lectures on Braille at the District Chapter House to new recruits in volunteer service. By request a talk was given before the Cathedral Heights-Cleveland Park Citizens' Association, and a radio address was given under the auspices of the Vocational Rehabilitation Service. In response to an invitation, a paper was prepared and presented at the eastern conference of Home Teachers held in Philadelphia in September 1934, and another before the American Association of Workers for the Blind at Louisville, Ky., in June 1935.

STATISTICAL REPORT

Hand-copied pages produced.....	320,406
Hand-copied pages proofread.....	285,144
Hand-copied pages produced for students and individuals (included in above total production).....	54,157
"Single copy" books completed: ¹	
Titles.....	781
Volumes.....	2,670
Pages.....	258,665
"Duplicated books" completed:	
New titles announced.....	33
Books printed from new titles and others previously announced (approximately).....	300
Volumes.....	1,255

¹ These books were presented to 67 libraries, institutions, individuals, etc.

"Duplicated books" completed—Continued.

Pages	115,316
Pamphlets	926
Junior Red Cross project:	
Stories printed	6,082
Pages printed	229,495
Total pages duplicated	344,811
Number of books ordered ²	319
Volumes permanently bound by volunteers	1,485

²These figures do not include orders for children's stories received through the Junior Red Cross.

BOOKS FOR THE ADULT BLIND

(From the report of the Director, Dr. MEYER)

The most important feature of the year's work for the blind has been the rapid development of the Talking Book. By the end of the year the American Foundation for the Blind, under whose auspices the reproducing machines are manufactured, reported over 1,600 of them in the hands of the blind. A list of the records purchased by the Library of Congress and sent to the distributing libraries all over the country is appended to this report.

The Talking Book is the latest and most important development in the means for conveying the contents of a book to a person who has lost his sight. It resembles a Victrola and other sound-reproducing machines and, like them, consists of two parts—circular disks or records on which are recorded the voice of a reader and a machine for reproducing the voice for the benefit of the blind listeners.

The machines and records are made under the auspices of the American Foundation for the Blind. Each blind person must have one of the machines in his possession in order to use the records. This is secured by purchase direct, or is given to the blind person who cannot afford to purchase it, with the assistance of some church organization or a local club, like the Lions Club, the Kiwanis Club, or the Rotary Club. The records are provided by the Library of Congress under a Government appropriation. They are sent to distributing libraries scattered all over the country, and from these distributing libraries may be borrowed by a blind person in exactly the same way as a book in Braille finger print or in ink print is borrowed. The Talking Books go through the mail free, just as do the books in Braille, and may be returned by the blind user in exactly the same way without any expense to him.

It is generally admitted that not more than one blind person out of four ever learns to read Braille with any satisfaction to himself. The Talking Book for the first time has supplied reading matter for the 75 percent of the blind who cannot read with their fingers. To show the enthusiasm which the blind feel for the Talking Book, a few extracts from letters received from blind persons follow.

Mr. Arthur James Davis writes from New York:

DEAR SIR: These words that you read can hardly express the gratitude and happiness that I felt, and will always feel, for God's and man's wonderful Talking Book machine that was given to me by the American Foundation.

My wife and I were amazed at the wonderful quality of tone and ease when I tried the record that came with the machine. With all my blindness, I made a connection between the radio and the Talking Book, and the result was wonderful. My wife read the instructions which came with the book to me. I could cry like a child to think that in my life of darkness my hands were still active to give me some pleasure in life. Please thank everyone who was and is in any way responsible for my receiving the wonderful Talking Book, a God's blessing to the blind.

Expressing my greatest and heartfelt thanks, I am,
Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ARTHUR JAMES DAVIS.

Mrs. Norman Reeve, who received her machine through the efforts of the Navy Unit Gift Committee, writes:

DEAR FRIENDS: I am writing these few lines to tell you how much I appreciate the wonderful Talking Book machine sent to my home last Saturday. Mr. Frisbie and his kind friend brought it to me. You will never know how happy you have made me. Your kindness will bring much joy and sunshine into my dark life.

The Talking Book is a God-send to the blind and I thank Him for kind folk like you and all who have made this wonderful thing possible. God bless you everyone. I thank you with all my heart. May you always be happy. From a grateful friend,

MRS. NORMAN REEVER.

At a meeting of librarians for the blind in Denver, Colo., June 26, a blind woman who was present, Miss Atwood, said, "The Lord has made this machine for me alone."

In her report of the Round Table for the Blind, held at Denver, Colo., Mrs. Stark, who is the chairman of the committee on work with the blind of the American Library Association, made the statement that "The concensus of opinion of the librarians at the conference seemed to be that the project was doing in all three fields of Braille and Moon type as well as the Talking Books, a large task exceedingly well."

The advent of the Talking Book necessarily cut into the funds available for books in Braille and Moon type, yet the actual output of new titles did not show much falling off in numbers. This was doubtless due to the selection of shorter books and an actual decrease in the cost of manufacture.

The adoption of the new Standard English Braille Grade II for the British Empire and the United States has at last brought about the interchange of embossed plates between England and the United States, and this year will doubtless see books printed in England from plates made in the United States and books printed in the United States from plates made in England.

The usual lists and tables of Braille and Moon titles and Talking Book records follow:

TITLES IN BRAILLE AND MOON TYPE PURCHASED FOR THE ADULT BLIND,
1934-35

BRAILLE

Philosophy and psychology:

Plato—The dialogues of Plato, 4 v.

Religion and ethics:

Gayley, Charles Mills—The classic myths in English literature and in art,
7 v.

Howe, George—A handbook of classical mythology, 4 v.

Description and travel:

Bowman, Isaiah—South America; a geography reader, 3 v.

Carmer, Carl—Stars fell on Alabama, 3 v.

Faunce, Hilda—Desert wife, 2 v.

Fleming, Peter—Brazilian adventure, 3 v.

Gibbs, Philip—European journey, 3 v.

Grenfell, Sir Wilfred—The romance of Labrador, 3 v.

Lattimore, Eleanor H.—Turkestan reunion, 2 v. •

Lee, Frank H.—A Tokyo calendar, 1 v.

Miller, Janet—Camel-bells of Baghdad, 3 v.

Sutton, George M.—Eskimo year; a naturalist's adventures in the Far
North, 3 v.

Twain, Mark (pseud.)—The innocents abroad, 6 v.

Worden, Helen—Round Manhattan's rim, 2 v.

Biography:

Ashford, Bailey K.—A soldier in science, 4 v.

Brown, Eleanor G.—Milton's blindness, 2 v.

Hoover, Irwin Hood—Forty-two years in the White House, 3 v.

Marie, Queen of Roumania—The story of my life, 6 v.

Marie, Queen of Roumania—Ordeal; the story of my life, 5 v.

Morshead, O. F. (editor)—Everybody's Pepys, 6 v.

Muzzey, David S.—James G. Blaine, a political idol of other days, 6 v.

Phillips, Charles—Paderewski, the story of a modern immortal, 5 v.

Reid, Edith Gittings—Woodrow Wilson, the caricature, the myth and the
man, 2 v.

Richards, Laura E.—Samuel Gridley Howe, 2 v.

Swiggett, Howard—The Rebel raider; a life of John Hunt Morgan, 3 v.

Tan Shih-hua and Tretjakov, S.—A Chinese testament, 3 v.

History:

Adams, James T.—America's tragedy, 4 v.

Chamberlin, William H.—Russia's iron age, 3 v.

Ferrero, Guglielmo—The greatness and decline of Rome:

3. The fall of an aristocracy, 3 v.

4. Rome and Egypt, 3 v.

5. The Republic of Augustus, 3 v.

Tchernavin, Tatiana—Escape from the Soviets, 3 v.

Economics, sociology, and political science:

Aristotle—Aristotle's Politics, 4 v.

Corsi, Edward—In the shadow of Liberty; the chronicle of Ellis Island, 3 v.

Haskin, Frederic J.—The American Government today, 6 v.

Martin, Everett D.—Farewell to revolution, 4 v.

Ross, Edward A.—Civic sociology, 4 v.

Wallace, Henry A.—New frontiers, 2 v.

Law:

White, Edward J.—Legal traditions and other papers, 4 v.

Education:

Merry, Ralph V.—Problems in the education of visually handicapped children, 3 v.

Music:

Finck, Henry T.—Wagner and his works, 8 v.

Rockstro, William S.—Mendelssohn, 1 v.

Fine arts:

Craven, Thomas—Modern art; the men, the movements, the meaning. 4 v.

Language:

Brande, Dorothea—Becoming a writer, 1 v.

International Correspondence School—Business series, 9 v.

Books for teaching Braille to adult beginners (2 titles):

Markowitz, Alfred and Starr, Samuel—Everyday language lessons, 3 v.,
One Side, Grade 1½.

Pearson, Henry C. and Hunt, Charles W.—Everyday reading series:

Book One, 4 v., One Side, Grade 1.

Book Two, 4 v., One Side, Grades 1 and 1½.

Book Three, 3 v., Interpointed, Grade 1½.

Walker, Stanley—City editor, 3 v.

Woolley Edwin C.—High school handbook of composition, 4 v.

Literature and poetry:

Anderson, Maxwell—Mary of Scotland, 1 v.

Coffin, Robert P. T.—Lost paradise, 2 v.

Ibsen, Henrik—Hedda Gabler, 1 v.

Ibsen, Henrik—The master builder, 1 v.

Mantle, Robert B. (editor)—The best plays of 1933–1934, 4 v.

Nichols, Beverley—A village in a valley, 3 v.

Science:

Hornaday, William T.—Tales from nature's wonderlands, 2 v.

Jeans, Sir James—The stars in their courses, 1 v.

Jeans, Sir James—Through space and time, 2 v.

Thomson, Sir J. Arthur—Riddles of science, 4 v.

Medicine:

Podolsky, Edward—Medicine marches on, 4 v.

Children's Bureau publications (4 titles):

West, Mary M.—Prenatal care, 1 v.

West, Mary M.—Infant care, 2 v.

Murray, M. F. and others—The child from one to six. 2 v.

Thom, D. A.—Child management, 1 v.

Agriculture:

Atkins, E. and Hawkins, K.—How to succeed with bees, 1 v.

International Correspondence School—Poultry husbandry booklets, 2 v.

Tabor, Grace—The loose-leaf gardener, 2 v.

Magazines:

The All Story Braille magazine.

The Braille book review.

Braille mirror.

The Hampstead.

Hora Jucunda.

March of events.

Progress.

The Reader's digest.

Miscellaneous:

Hill, Edwin C.—The human side of the news, 1 v.

Fiction :

- Adams, Henry—Democracy, 2 v.
 Adams, Samuel H.—The gorgeous hussy, 5 v.
 Baldwin, Faith—American family, 4 v.
 Bellamy, Edward—Looking backward, 3 v.
 Boyd, James—Roll river, 6 v.
 Bridge, Ann—The ginger griffin, 3 v.
 Buchan, John—The free fishers, 3 v.
 Buck, Pearl S.—A house divided, 3 v.
 Cabell, James B.—The cream of the jest, 2 v.
 Delafield, E. M. (pseud.)—The provincial lady in America, 1 v.
 Douglas, Lloyd—Green light, 3 v.
 Fallada, Hans (pseud.)—Little man, what now? 3 v.
 Ferber, Edna—Come and get it, 4 v.
 Garland, Hamlin—Main-travelled roads, 3 v.
 Glasgow, Ellen—Barren ground, 4 v.
 Golding, Louis—Five Silver daughters, 5 v.
 Hay, Ian (pseud.)—David and destiny, 3 v.
 Herrick, Robert—The common lot, 3 v.
 Hilton, James—Good-bye, Mr. Chips, 1 v.
 Hobart, Alice T.—River supreme, 2 v.
 Howells, William D.—A modern instance, 4 v.
 James, Will—Smoky, 2 v.
 Kaye-Smith, Sheila—Gipsy waggon, 3 v.
 Lane, Rose Wilder—Let the hurricane roar, 1 v.
 Larrimore, Lida—Jonathan's daughter, 2 v.
 Lindsay, Philip—London Bridge is falling, 4 v.
 Macaulay, Rose—Going abroad, 2 v.
 Masefield, John—The bird of dawning, 3 v.
 Masefield, John—The taking of the Gry, 1 v.
 McKee, Ruth E.—The Lord's anointed, 4 v.
 Miller, Caroline—Lamb in his bosom, 3 v.
 Nathan, Robert—Road of ages, 1 v.
 Nordhoff, Charles and Hall, James Norman—Pitcairn's Island, 3 v.
 Ozaki, Yei Theodora—Romances of Old Japan, 2 v.
 Pirandello, Luigi—The naked truth and eleven other stories, 2 v.
 Rawlings, Marjorie K.—South moon under, 3 v.
 Roberts, Kenneth—Captain Caution; a chronicle of Arundel, 3 v.
 Sabatini, Rafael—Venetian masque, 3 v.
 Simms, William G.—The Yemassee, 4 v.
 Tarkington, Booth—Little Orvie, 3 v.
 Taylor, Phoebe A.—The mystery of the Cape Cod Tavern, 2 v.
 Twain, Mark (pseud.)—The gilded age, 5 v.
 Undset, Sigrid—Kristin Lavransdatter, 12 v.
 Walpole, Hugh—Vanessa, 6 v.
 Walsh, Maurice—The road to nowhere, 2 v.
 Waugh, Alec—The Balliols, 6 v.
 White, Stewart E.—Folded hills, 4 v.
 Wilder, Thornton—Heaven's my destination, 2 v.
 Wilson, Margaret—The valiant wife, 2 v.
 Wodehouse, P. G.—Brinkley Manor, 3 v.
 Young, Francis B.—The Redlakes, 5 v.
 Young, Stark—So red the rose, 4 v.

MOON

Biography:

- Keller, Helen—The story of my life, Part III, 2 v.
- Mackenzie, Compton—Prince Charlie, 2 v.

Language:

- Books in Moon type, 1931-1935, 1 v.

Literature and poetry:

- Garland, Hamlin—A son of the Middle Border, 9 v.
- Methuen, A. (comp.)—An anthology of modern verse, 4 v.

Science:

- Maeterlinck, Maurice—The magic of the stars, 2 v.

Magazines:

- Moon magazine.
- New Moon magazine.

Fiction:

- Blake, George—Sea tangle, 5 v.
- Buchan, John—Greenmantle, 7 v.
- Buckrose, J. E. (pseud.)—Down our street, 6 v.
- Conrad, Joseph—Typhoon, 2 v.
- Conrad, Joseph—Youth, 1 v.
- Deeping, Warwick—The road, 7 v.
- Diver, Maud—Captain Desmond, v. c., 8 v.
- Haggard, H. Rider—King Solomon's mines, 6 v.
- Harker, L. Allen—Miss Esperance and Mr. Wycherly, 4 v.
- Jacobs, W. W.—The lady of the barge, 3 v.
- Johnston, Mary—To have and to hold, 7 v.
- Kaye-Smith, Sheila—Superstition Corner, 4 v.
- Masefield, John—The bird of dawning, 5 v.
- Mason, A. E. W.—The house of the arrow, 7 v.
- Montgomery, L. M.—Anne of the Island, 5 v.
- Quiller-Couch, A. T.—Hetty Wesley, 6 v.
- Rice, Alice Hegan—Lovey Mary, 2 v.
- Scott, Sir Walter—Quentin Durward, 12 v.
- Swan, Annie S.—The Ayres of Studleigh, 7 v.
- Thackeray, William M.—Henry Esmond, 12 v.
- Trollope, Anthony—The warden, 5 v.
- Wallace, Edgar—The dark eyes of London, 5 v.

TITLES IN TALKING BOOKS

Religion and ethics:

- The Bible—The Gospels:
 - Matthew, Mark, 8 r.
 - Luke, John, 9 r.
- The Bible—Psalms, 9 r.

Description and travel:

- Luhan, Mabel D.—Winter in Taos, 10 r.

History:

Selected patriotic documents:

- Declaration of Independence, and Constitution of the United States, 2 r.
- Washington's Farewell address, and Washington's Valley Forge letter to the Continental Congress, 2 r.
- Lincoln's Gettysburg address, Lincoln's First and Second inaugural addresses, 1 r.

Literature and poetry :

- Evangeline and other poems, 13 r.
 Coleridge, Samuel T.—The rime of the ancient mariner, 1 r.
 Shakespeare, William—As you like it and Sonnets, 5 r.
 Shakespeare, William—Hamlet, 7 r.
 Shakespeare, William—Macbeth and Sonnets, 5 r.
 Shakespeare, William—The Merchant of Venice and Sonnets, 5 r.
 Shakespeare, William—Romeo and Juliet, 5 r.

Fiction :

- Monsieur Beaucaire and other stories, 11 r.
 Seed of McCoy and other stories, 15 r.
 Collection of detective stories, 14 r.
 Henry, O. and Harte, Bret—Collection of short stories, 11 r.
 Bagnold, Enid—National Velvet, 11 r.
 Byrne, Donn—Messer Marco Polo, 4 r.
 Carroll, Gladys H.—As the earth turns, 15 r.
 Carroll, Lewis (pseud.)—Alice's adventures in Wonderland, 5 r.
 Carroll, Lewis (pseud.)—Alice through the Looking-glass, 5 r.
 Christie, Agatha—Murder in the Calais coach, 10 r.
 Davis, Elmer—Friends of Mr. Sweeney, 12 r.
 Delafield, E. M. (pseud.)—Diary of a provincial lady, 9 r.
 Dickens, Charles—A Christmas carol, 6 r.
 Hilton, James—Lost horizon, 11 r.
 Jarrett, Cora—Night over Fitch's Pond, 12 r.
 Kelland, Clarence B.—The cat's-paw, 10 r.
 Kipling, Rudyard—The brushwood boy, 2 r.
 Maschfield, John—The bird of dawning, 11 r.
 Murray, W. H. H.—How John Norton kept his Christmas, 3 r.
 Tarkington, Booth—Presenting Lily Mars, 15 r.
 Wilder, Thornton—The bridge of San Luis Rey, 6 r.
 Wodehouse, P. G.—Very good, Jeeves, 16 r.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

(From the report of the Director, Dr. MEYER)

The work of the Legislative Reference Service was this year characterized by the most intense activity on questions of the highest importance. The work of no other year since the establishment of the Service is a match for this year's research activities and output. The number of inquiries answered was 2,364 as compared with 2,302 for 1934, the next highest year.

It will not be amiss to mention a few of the more important research studies completed by the Legislative Reference Service. They are arranged below in the alphabetical order of the names of the members of the staff who compiled them.

Bahr, Henry G.:

Tolls at the Panama and Suez Canals.

Members of the President's Cabinet simultaneously serving on the Democratic or Republican National Committees.

Customs and internal revenue collections in Texas, 1900-1933.

Comparison of income tax on earned income under the Revenue Acts of 1928, 1932, and 1934.

Party distribution of Federal, State and county officers, 1933-1934.

Banks, Elizabeth A.:

Central criminal identification bureaus. Citations to State laws.

Contribution by supervised activities to State administrative expense.

Unfair trade practices. State laws: Citations and descriptive notes.

Pensions for the blind. Tabular analysis of State laws. (Printed in the Congressional Record, February 25, 1935.)

Universal fingerprinting.

Municipal liability for lynching. State laws.

Bernard, André:

Income tax in Canada and other Dominion and provincial taxes. Prepared for the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, and printed for the use of the Committee pursuant to section 1203 (b) (6), Revenue Act of 1926. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1934. XVII, 126 p.

Revised edition of the study, published in 1928, entitled *Income tax in Great Britain*. The revision includes the taxes not comprised in the 1928 study, so that the study now constitutes a complete survey of British taxation; like the preceding one, it is for the use of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Blachly, Margaret G. B.:

Armaments expenditures in selected countries for the years 1910-1914 and 1919-1934.

France: Appropriations in recent years for specified forms of public relief and social insurance.

Blachly, Margaret G. B.—Continued.

Germany: Expenditure in recent years for unemployment relief and social insurance.

Investigations by Congressional committees authorized from March 4, 1921 to June 18, 1934. (Printed in the Congressional Record, April 12, 1935.)

National debt figures for Great Britain and the United States by years, 1919 to 1934.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation: Aggregate authorizations, disbursements, repayments and amounts outstanding by classes for the periods ending February 28, 1933 and June 30, 1934.

Selected statements of Calvin Coolidge relative to government in business. Statements relative to a proposed National University.

Total revenue and expenditures for Great Britain and the United States by years, 1919 to 1934.

Brown, Agnes M.:

State laws relating to Federal aid passed in the last five years.

Censorship of moving pictures. Citations to State laws through 1933.

Comparative analysis of old age pension laws in the United States.

U. S. Supreme Court cases declaring State laws, municipal ordinances and commission orders unconstitutional—with number of judges dissenting. (Report covers U. S. reports 290, 291, 292 and U. S. Supreme Court, Law ed. Advance Opinions through vol. 79, no. 6 and is supplemental to prior legislative reference reports.)

Constitutionality of a Federal bill providing for women on juries in Federal courts.

State laws relative to the procurement and use of seals by notaries.

State laws authorizing women to serve as jurors.

State laws relating to the use of the title "doctor" especially in connection with the practice of optometry.

Dielmann, Rita:

Federal aid to States 1929-1933.

Powers of Congress over State banks.

The displacement of labor by machinery (including a study of the effect of replacing obsolescent machinery upon employment).

The power of judicial review (in European constitutions).

The question of judicial review of legislation in the Constitutional Convention.

Fennell, Margaret:

Important legislation of the Seventy-third Congress.

Gilbert, Wilfred C.:

Constitutional basis for Federal legislation relating to unemployment insurance.

Some legal aspects of old-age pensions.

Provisions of Federal law held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court (revision of manuscript).

Cases and precedents relating to eligibility for office (three memoranda).

A list of Supreme Court cases decided by a majority of 1 (from the beginning through October term 1934).

Lockwood, Harold G.:

Results of primary elections, Congressional and gubernatorial, since January 1934.

Brief bibliography on the "Uses and abuses of strikes."

Legislative histories of acts of Congress restricting the use of terms "National", "Federal" and "American."

McClenon, Walter H. :

During the winter and spring of the fiscal year 1935, at the request of the chairman of the House Committee on Revision of Laws, Mr. McClenon examined the galley and page proof of the new edition of the United States Code, including the parallel reference tables and table of statutes repealed. A considerable number of suggestions which Mr. McClenon made in connection with this examination were accepted by the editors and by the chairman, and the proofsheets were changed accordingly.

Mr. McClenon also did some work for the N. R. A. and was assigned to that office for two months.

McCown, Ada C. :

Origin of fixation of gold standard at \$20.67 an ounce, with Note on the mint price of gold.

Table showing countries on and off the gold standard, dates of resumption or adoption after the World War, and dates of leaving it thereafter.

Table showing countries that devalued their monetary units after the World War and the percentage of devaluation.

Historical precedents for the devaluation of the currency in the interest of the debtor classes.

Changes in foreign currencies after 1930.

The central bank.

Opinions as to the gold reserve requirements for a sound currency.

Liberty loans, war debts to the United States, and amount needed to pay the soldiers' bonus.

Ratio of German paper money to gold before the war and at the time of the breakdown of the currency in 1923.

How a member bank receives Federal reserve notes or Federal reserve bank notes.

Manning, Raymond E. :

State legislation affecting :

Municipal bond defaults.

Gross income and general sales taxes.

Manross, Lottie M. :

Analysis of the various governmental expenditures of France, Great Britain and Germany compared to the U. S. for the past five years.

Chronological summary of Japanese utterances on the naval situation since the present ratio was agreed to.

Agricultural credit systems of various European countries (Supplements to previous reports).

Meyer, Carl :

Judgments, Orders of Court, and Advisory opinions rendered by the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague (Second supplement to Report of November 28, 1931), a summary of the cases submitted to the Court up to and including the "Oscar Chinn" decision of December 12, 1934.

Land tenure in Ireland and in Soviet Russia, with special reference to amount of land allotted to tenants in those countries.

Official gazettes in certain foreign countries (Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Netherlands, Poland, Canada, South Africa, Australia, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Turkey, and Japan), their origin, scope, frequency of issue, subscription price, indices, etc.

Intercession by the United States in behalf of oppressed racial and religious minorities—Precedents available in the case of Mexico. This report was

Meyer, Carl—Continued.

published in U. S. Congressional Record, 74th Congress, 1st session, Vol. 79, No. 24 (February 5, 1935), p. 1541-1547. It was reprinted in the Congressional Record of February 8, 1935, No. 27, p. 1797-1802.

Pendleton, May H.:

State Laws regulating the sale and importation of intoxicating liquors.
Offenses which are subject to penalty under the state narcotic laws.

Radigan, James P., jr.:

State statutes on investment trusts.

Short resumé and comments on citations on constitutionality of Federal deposit insurance.

Sadd, Frances M.:

Mrs. Sadd has kept up to date her list of Representatives and Senators showing their occupations or professions. This list has always been in demand.

Schulz, George J.:

Cotton—production, distribution, price, and uses.

The cost of medical care.

Senior, Mildred R.:

While Miss Senior is grouped with the section on the social sciences her unusual equipment and wide knowledge of reference books and library technique have resulted in her being given most of the questions which call for these qualifications. They do not as a rule however result in any extensive reports.

Shepherd, Virginia Fox:

A survey of social insurance systems and proposals.

Adjustment or cancellation of debts in ancient times.

Change in value of United States bonds and greenbacks between 1860 and 1890.

Figures on demand deposits and money in general circulation.

Figures on the number of banks and on the amount of savings, of demand deposits subject to check, and of cash on hand in banks, as of June 1914, 1924, 1934.

Index numbers of wholesale prices following return to the gold standard and until departure from the gold standard.

United States interest-bearing issues 1777-1934.

Volume of, and interest paid on, interest-bearing public debt 1789-1934.

Welland, Jennie:

Time of election of Senators and Representatives in Congress from North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia [since first years of statehood].

State laws on grounds for absolute divorce.

State laws relating to pensions for members of legislatures.

State laws and regulations governing legislative counsel or agents.

Williams, Clarence R.:

What became of Franklin's legacy to Boston and to Philadelphia?

Select bibliography of publications by or about leaders of the Wilson Administration.

Addresses by Presidents to Congress in person.

Creation of peers to secure legislation in Great Britain.

Origin and purpose of the House Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers.

Controversy in 1912-1914 over judicial review.

Representatives from Pennsylvania since 1856 with parties.

Backgrounds of the Constitution have been investigated in the correspondence and press publications of the day as well as in histories, and from

Williams, Clarence R.—Continued.

the reservoir of material thus obtained requests have been more promptly and more fully answered by reports on such topics as :

How the six-year term for Senators was determined in the Convention.

Presidential participation in legislation as debated in the Convention.

Negatives on legislation in the Philadelphia Convention.

How delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were paid.

Opinions of the Constitution by leaders at the time.

Light on the first ten amendments from the correspondence of Madison.

For the Joint Committee on Printing at the request of the Chief Clerk,

Mr. Ansel Wold, investigations were made to complete or perfect biog-

raphies in the Biographical Directory of Congress, including those of

James Pindall (1783-1825), John Stanley (1774-1834), Benjamin West

(1722-1793), and others.

Respectfully submitted.

HERBERT PUTNAM.

Librarian of Congress.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, LIBRARY BUILD- ING, AND DISBURSING OFFICER

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1935.

SIR: We have the honor to submit the following report as to the office of the superintendent, Library Building, and the office of the disbursing officer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935.

Under the Librarian, the duties of the office of the superintendent, Library Building, included the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building; the duties of the disbursing office included the accounting and disbursement of the appropriations for the Library of Congress, of the Library of Congress gift and trust funds, and the disbursement of the appropriations for the Botanic Garden.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS

Fiscal Year 1935

ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE ENDOWMENT

The table below shows receipts of moneys under this endowment:

Income:

Four quarterly installments on portion of endowment held by Northern Trust Co., Chicago.....	\$16,769.18
From portion of endowment held by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.....	6,916.05
Proceeds from distribution of concert tickets.....	226.50
Royalties from Charles M. Loeffler's Canticle of the Sun (one-half to composer).....	13.73
Additional gift from Mrs. Coolidge.....	2,000.00
Total.....	25,925.46
Balance from fiscal year 1934.....	4,791.83
Disbursements.....	\$25,536.84
Balance available June 30, 1935.....	5,180.45
	30,717.29

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.....	\$247. 20
As income from Beethoven Association endowment.....	507. 37
As income from William Evarts Benjamin endowment.....	1, 352. 00
As income from R. R. Bowker endowment.....	667. 00
As income from Carnegie Corporation endowment.....	3, 484. 90
As income from Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge endowment (already shown in above table).....	6, 916. 05
As income from Daniel Guggenheim Fund endowment.....	3, 813. 86
As income from Archer M. Huntington endowment (books)....	4, 200. 00
As income from Archer M. Huntington endowment (chair)....	36. 26
As income from Nicholas Longworth Foundation endowment..	188. 28
As income from James B. Wilbur endowment (reproductions)..	10, 060. 74
As income from bequest of James B. Wilbur endowment (chair).....	2, 731. 10
As income from bequest of James B. Wilbur endowment (treat- ment of source material for American history).....	1, 043. 16

Refunded under terms of the R. R. Bowker endowment:

To Alice M. Bowker (six-sevenths of gross income)...	\$571. 70
Net amount deposited in the Treasury of the United States to "Library of Congress trust fund, income from investment account", for expenditure for pur- poses specified in the endowments.....	34, 676. 22
	35, 247. 92

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND, INCOME FROM INVESTMENT ACCOUNT

Balance from fiscal year 1934.....	\$22, 351. 48
Received as income from endowments (as per above table).....	34, 676. 22

Disbursed:

Bequest of Alexis V. Babine endowment.....	\$348. 89
Beethoven Association endowment.....	. 05
William Evarts Benjamin endowment.....	1, 352. 00
R. R. Bowker endowment.....	. 09
Carnegie Corporation endowment.....	2, 900. 06
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge endowment (included in above table).....	6, 598. 26
Daniel Guggenheim Fund endowment.....	3, 750. 14
Archer M. Huntington endowment (books).....	4, 360. 46
Archer M. Huntington endowment (chair).....	. 11
Nicholas Longworth Foundation endowment.....	228. 25
James B. Wilbur endowment (reproductions).....	15, 366. 41
Bequest of James B. Wilbur endowment (chair)....	2, 731. 10
Bequest of James B. Wilbur endowment (treatment of source material for American history).....	710. 60
Total.....	38, 346. 42
Balance available June 30, 1935.....	18, 681. 28
	57, 027. 70

ADDITIONAL GIFTS

(For immediate disbursement)

Acquisition of material for Semitic Division (contributions received through Hon. Emanuel Celler)	
Balance from fiscal year 1934.....	\$350. 00
Balance June 30, 1935.....	350. 00

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

(Projects C and E)

Balance from fiscal year 1934	-----	\$642.80
Received	-----	2,000.00
Disbursed	-----	\$2,626.02
Balance June 30, 1935	-----	16.78
	-----	<u>2,642.80</u>

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

(For Rockefeller Foundation)

(Project G)

Balance from fiscal year 1934	-----	\$1,660.14
Received	-----	6,474.80
Disbursed	-----	\$7,483.19
Balance June 30, 1935	-----	651.75
	-----	<u>8,134.94</u>

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

(Project H)

Received	-----	\$2,000.00
Disbursed	-----	2,000.00

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Balance from fiscal year 1934	-----	\$750.00
Balance June 30, 1935	-----	750.00

BEETHOVEN ASSOCIATION

Balance from fiscal year 1934	-----	\$1,000.00
Balance June 30, 1935	-----	1,000.00

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

(For collection of photographs of early American architecture)

Balance from fiscal year 1934	-----	\$5,546.61
Received	-----	8,500.00
Disbursed	-----	\$6,403.00
Balance June 30, 1935	-----	7,643.61
	-----	<u>14,046.61</u>

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

(Project D)

Received	-----	\$12,500.00
Disbursed	-----	\$921.11
Balance June 30, 1935	-----	11,578.89
	-----	<u>12,500.00</u>

FOLK SONG PROJECT

Balance from fiscal year 1934	-----	\$1,629.43
Received (from Carnegie Corporation)	-----	4,500.00
Disbursed	-----	\$3,000.25
Balance June 30, 1935	-----	3,129.18
	-----	<u>6,129.43</u>

FRIENDS OF MUSIC

Balance from fiscal year 1934.....	\$1,642.65
Received.....	1,000.00
Disbursed.....	\$1,161.05
Balance June 30, 1935.....	1,481.60
	2,642.65

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

(\$35,000 for project C, years 1929-35; \$75,000 for project D, years 1929-36)

Project C: Balance from fiscal year 1934.....	\$8,613.76
Project D:	
Balance from fiscal year 1934.....	70.92
Received during fiscal year 1935.....	6,000.00
Disbursed:	
Project C.....	\$8,613.76
Project D.....	6,070.92
	14,684.68

DANIEL GUGGENHEIM FUND

Balance from fiscal year 1934.....	\$12,020.76
Disbursed.....	\$2,607.52
Balance June 30, 1935.....	9,413.24
	12,020.76

BEQUEST OF HELEN CARTER LEIDY

Balance from fiscal year 1934.....	\$1,013.00
Disbursed.....	1,013.00

LONGWORTH MEMORIAL CONCERT

Received:	
From Mrs. Marie Beale.....	\$25.00
From Mrs. Alice Dows.....	25.00
From Dr. Leland Harrison.....	113.21
	163.21
Disbursed.....	163.21

ADA SMALL MOORE

Balance from fiscal year 1934.....	\$1,000.00
Disbursed.....	\$998.81
Balance June 30, 1935.....	1.19
	1,000.00

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

(Year 1934-35)

Received.....	\$20,000.00
Disbursed.....	20,000.00

SUMMARY—GIFT FUND

Balance from fiscal year 1934.....	\$39,355.87
Total received.....	82,147.42
Total disbursed.....	\$82,000.42
Balance June 30, 1935.....	39,502.87
	121,503.29

EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD, 1935

Appropriated	\$500.00
Balance June 30, 1935.....	500.00

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT

In connection with the care and maintenance of the building during the fiscal year 1935, the congested conditions throughout the building increased to a great extent the efforts to keep it clean and orderly. The storing of portions of our acquisitions in the cellar in order to make room for new material has continued, as reported last year.

During the year the following activities were accomplished in relation to housekeeping:

Side walls and ceiling of the east north curtain, first floor, were cleaned.

All marble side walls of west main, first floor, were dusted off and washed.

Due to the rearranging of books on different decks, the assignment of laborers in moving many thousands of books to new locations was necessitated.

The labor force assisting in the moving of books, from the Law Library in the Capitol Building and the Law Division in the Library, to the new Supreme Court Building.

The grounds at the east, south, and north of the addition to the Library were treated with top soil and seeded in grass.

New shrubbery was planted in two beds on the east side of the building, and all dead shrubbery was replaced.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE, 1935

DETAIL OF OPERATIONS

Custody, care and maintenance, miscellaneous supplies, equipment, and service, housekeeping department:

Supplies, including dry goods, soap powders, soaps, toilet supplies, towels, painting materials, and other miscellaneous supplies.....	\$1,509.32
Gas	12.76
General telephone service of Library.....	3,733.36
Mail and delivery service, operation and repair of motor vehicles....	609.58
Miscellaneous items, including stationery, car fare, drayage, and postage stamps.....	387.49
Uniforms for laborers.....	178.80
Uniforms for guards.....	1,751.35
Delivery truck.....	499.44
Delivery tricycle.....	59.28
<hr/>	
Total expended.....	8,741.38
Unexpended.....	158.62
<hr/>	
Grand total.....	8,900.00

PERSONNEL

The organization, under the direction of the superintendent, Library Building, and the disbursing officer, was as follows:

Chief Clerk.	Foreman of laborers:
Assistant superintendent and purchasing agent:	1 assistant foreman of laborers.
1 property clerk.	2 skilled laborers.
9 clerks.	23 laborers.
3 telephone operators.	2 laundresses.
Captain of the guard:	2 head charwomen.
2 lieutenants.	58 charwomen.
32 guards.	3 book cleaners.
4 check boys.	Total number of employees, 160.
2 attendants, ladies' room.	Total number of separations, 23.
8 elevator conductors.	
2 skilled laborers.	

ENGINEER AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS

Under the act of June 29, 1922, the Architect of the Capitol was placed in charge of all structural work at the Library Building and on the grounds, including all necessary repairs, the operation, maintenance, and repair of the mechanical plant and elevators, the care and upkeep of the grounds, and the purchasing and supplying of all furniture and equipment for the building.

The following appropriations of the Architect of the Capitol for the Library Building were expended under his direction:

EXPENDITURES, LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS, 1935

July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935

For repairs and miscellaneous supplies and equipment:	
Repairs to building and equipment.....	\$5,996.28
Engineering supplies.....	2,730.27
Electric supplies.....	668.73
Electric lamps.....	3,668.82
Electric fixtures.....	197.26
Replacing copper roof and installing skylight guards.....	7,150.29
Equipment for air-conditioning system.....	1,560.46
Ventilators.....	170.00
Pointing exterior of building.....	4,999.38
Recovering awning frame.....	226.50
Signs.....	56.25
Oil air filters.....	6,480.35
Ventilating fans.....	364.20
Blueprints.....	22.30
Gages.....	30.60

For repairs and miscellaneous supplies and equipment—Continued.

Tubes for photostat machine.....	\$24. 00
Centrifugal pump.....	878. 75
Air compressor.....	911. 00
Total expended.....	36, 135. 44
Unexpended.....	3, 504. 56
	<u>39, 640. 00</u>

For trees, shrubs, etc.:

Shrubbery.....	319. 91
Fertilizer.....	157. 16
Top soil.....	230. 75
Spraying trees.....	11. 95
Laborers' wages.....	274. 40
Total expended.....	994. 17
Unexpended.....	5. 83
	<u>1, 000. 00</u>

For furniture:

Miscellaneous furniture.....	1, 634. 06
Repairing furniture.....	706. 86
Typewriters, repairs and parts.....	3, 128. 98
Adding machine, repairs and parts.....	261. 50
Parts and repairs on addressograph machine.....	66. 74
Desk fans.....	837. 54
Steel desks.....	1, 235. 86
Card cases and filing cabinets.....	1, 222. 00
Steel shelving.....	1, 369. 50
Planfiles.....	709. 53
Linoleum.....	558. 29
Tables.....	228. 89
Duplicating machine.....	346. 50
Camera.....	400. 00
Chairs.....	476. 69
Steel lockers.....	499. 80
Book supports.....	225. 52
Total expended.....	13, 908. 26
Unexpended.....	56. 74

Grand total..... 13, 965. 00

The more important items in connection with the repair and equipment of the building were as follows:

A new air compressor for the pneumatic-tube service was installed.

A circulating water pump was installed to boost the city water pressure, which was not sufficient at times to reach the top floors of the building.

Air filters were installed in the southeast and northeast stacks.

A 50,000 cubic foot per minute exhaust fan was installed for ventilating the motor-generator room.

The sewer from the fountain on the west side of the building connecting to the main sewer in B Street was replaced.

The walls and ceiling of the west corridor were painted and decorated.

The office of the superintendent of the reading room was painted, equipped with new shelving, and a modern heating unit installed.

All masonry joints on the west and south sides of the building were pointed up.

PERSONNEL

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

Chief engineer:	Chief engineer—Continued.
4 assistant engineers.	1 general mechanic.
2 machinists.	2 laborers.
1 plumber.	Chief electrician:
2 carpenters.	3 assistant electricians.
1 decorator.	2 skilled laborers.
2 painters.	Total number of employees, 27.
5 skilled laborers.	Total number of separations, 2.

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

FISCAL YEAR 1935

(The building was closed on July 4 and Dec. 25, 1934)

Total number of visitors during the year.....	1,078,221
Average for the 363 days on which the building was open.....	2,970
Smallest daily average (for December 1934).....	2,035
Largest daily average (for April 1935).....	5,219
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays.....	205,662
Average for 60 Sundays and holidays.....	3,428
Total number of visitors on week days.....	872,559
Average for 303 week days.....	2,880

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Waste paper, weighing in the aggregate 271,430 pounds, was collected in the daily cleaning operations. This was sold, under a contract made by the Procurement Division, Branch of Supply of the Government, at a rate of \$0.18 per 100 pounds, and yielded \$488.56.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

Unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal year 1933, after payment of all claims presented, were carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, as follows:

Library:	
Salaries.....	\$7,867.95
Contingent expenses.....	115.77
Index to Federal statutes.....	201.04
Books for adult blind.....	135.66
Union Catalogs.....	33.60
Total.....	<u>8,354.02</u>

Care and maintenance:

Salaries	\$5, 115. 93
Sunday opening	870. 74
Special and temporary service	262. 75
Maintenance and miscellaneous supplies	667. 45
Total	<u>6, 916. 87</u>

Building and grounds (Architect of the Capitol):

Salaries	510. 36
Miscellaneous repairs, etc.	386. 11
Furniture	5. 17
Trees, shrubs, etc.	36. 04
Total	<u>937. 68</u>

Botanic Garden:

Salaries	9, 443. 49
Maintenance, Botanic Garden	253. 51
Total	<u>9, 697. 00</u>

Respectfully submitted.

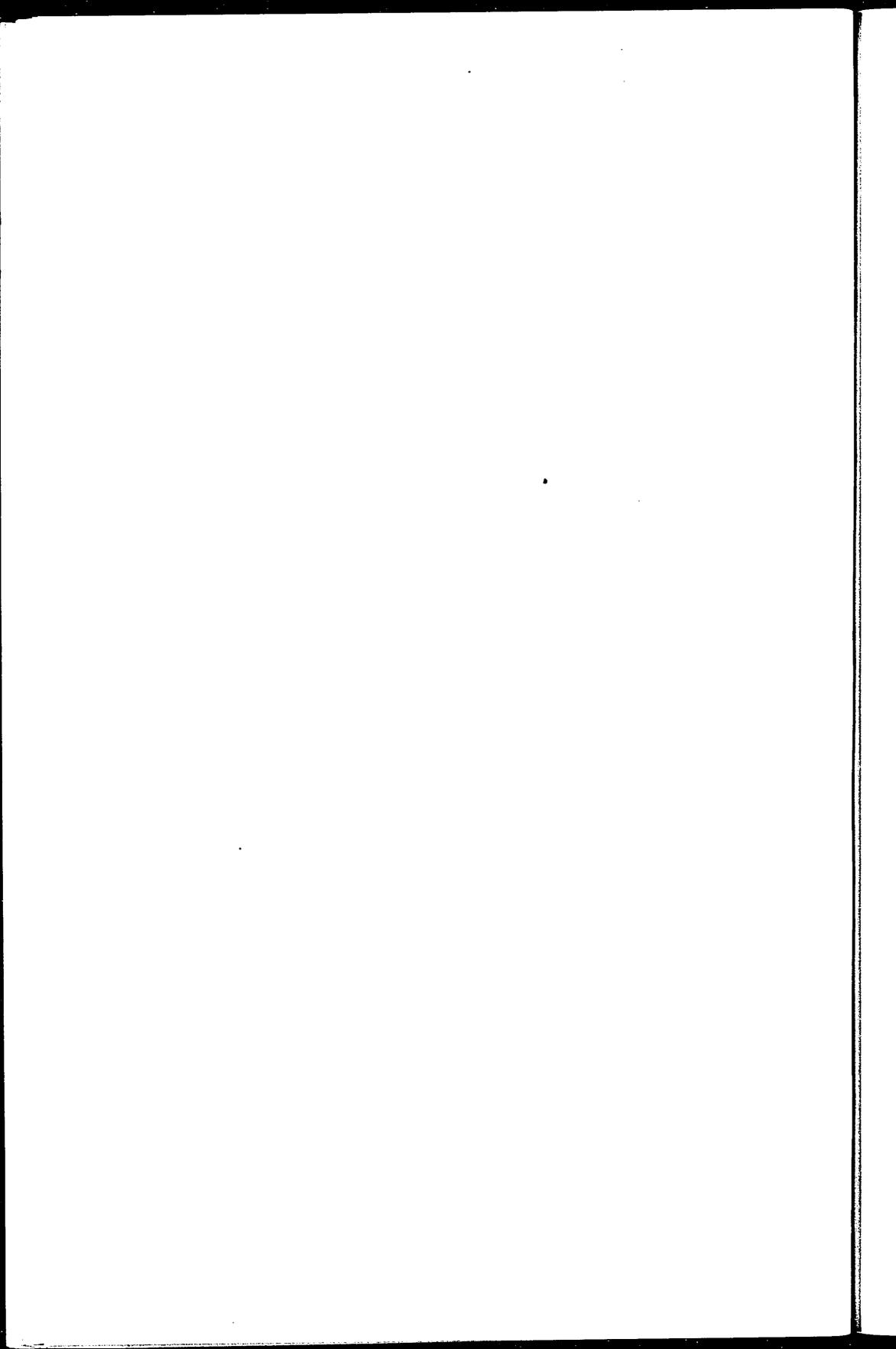
W. C. BOND,
Superintendent, Library Building.

WADE H. RABBITT,
Disbursing Officer.

The LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

APPENDIXES

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APPENDIX I A

Appropriations and expenditures, 1934-35

Object of appropriations	Appropriations	Additional sums to cover restoration of Economy Act reductions ¹	Total appropriations available for expenditure	Expended	Withdrawn for retirement fund	Balance
Library and Copyright Office:						
Salaries:						
General service ²	\$774,341.00	\$53,725.91	\$828,066.91	\$797,737.85	\$29,660.46	\$668.60
Special service.....	2,700.00	187.50	2,887.50	2,843.99	7.49	36.02
Sunday service.....	16,200.00	1,125.00	17,325.00	17,300.57	-----	24.43
Distribution of card indexes ³	164,970.20	11,120.28	176,090.48	168,125.81	5,899.96	2,064.71
Legislative Reference Service.....	66,662.00	4,580.00	71,242.00	68,227.04	2,568.23	446.73
Copyright Office ⁴	224,442.00	15,285.25	239,727.25	226,113.11	8,540.36	5,073.78
Index to State Legislation ⁵	36,420.00	1,970.30	38,390.30	37,320.89	1,069.41	-----
Union catalogs.....	18,100.00	1,187.50	19,287.50	18,535.13	701.05	51.32
Books for the adult blind ⁶	99,620.00	189.04	99,809.04	99,714.57	94.47	-----
Increase of Library ⁷	150,000.00	-----	150,000.00	150,000.00	-----	-----
Contingent expenses:						
Miscellaneous.....	9,000.00	-----	9,000.00	8,875.48	-----	124.52
Photostat supplies ⁸	5,327.55	-----	5,327.55	5,234.74	-----	92.81
Printing and binding ⁹	366,161.51	-----	366,161.51	366,161.51	-----	-----
Total Library and Copyright Office¹⁰.....	1,933,944.26	80,370.78	2,023,315.04	1,966,190.69	48,541.43	8,582.92
Library Building:						
Care and maintenance (salaries).....	145,640.00	10,027.20	155,667.20	147,907.82	5,596.24	2,163.14
Sunday service.....	3,600.00	244.41	3,844.41	3,623.13	-----	221.28

¹ Appropriated under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935, title II, sec. 21 (e); and act approved Feb. 13, 1935, Public Resolution No. 3—74th Cong., sec. 2 (d).

² Appropriation and expenditures do not include \$1,306.19 transferred to the Library under sec. 5, of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act approved May 30, 1934, to meet the losses in exchange incurred by the European representative of the Library of Congress in Paris, France.

³ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions, \$1,915.61 credited and \$794.59 yet to be credited. Expenditures (\$174,025.77) offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury (\$209,540.13).

⁴ Expenditures (\$234,653.47) offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$259,881.70).

⁵ Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

⁶ Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

⁷ 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.

⁸ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of photoduplications to governmental institutions—\$304.35 credited and \$23.20 yet to be credited. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

⁹ Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions—\$820.97 credited and \$340.54 yet to be credited. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

¹⁰ Appropriations and expenditures do not include the sum of \$400 transferred to the Library of Congress under the act of Mar. 21, 1935 in connection with the California Pacific International Exposition.

Appropriations and expenditures, 1934-35—Continued

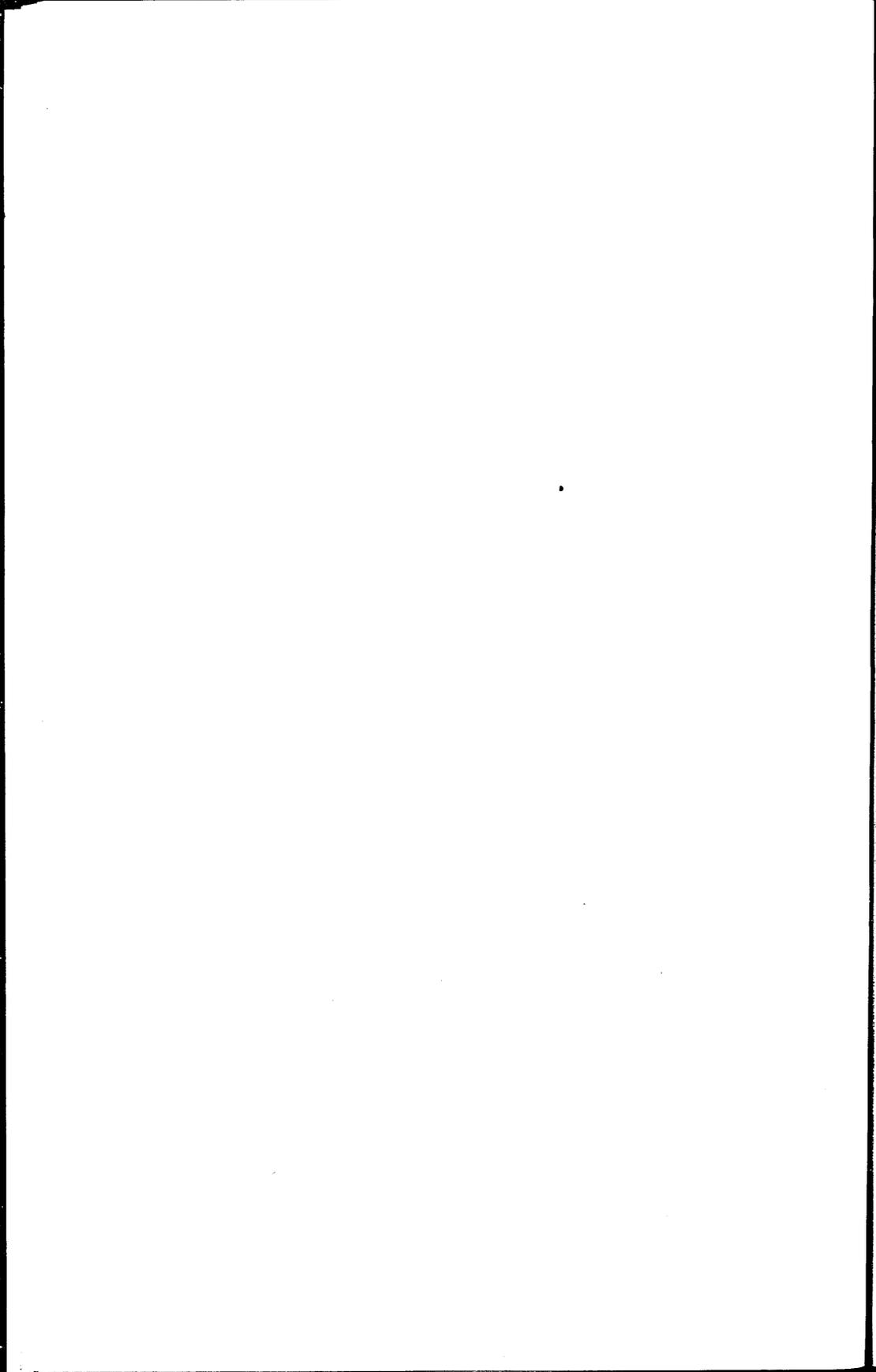
Object of appropriations	Appropriations	Additional sums to cover restoration of Economy Act reductions	Total appropriations available for expenditure	Expended	Withdrawn for retirement fund	Balance
Library Building—Continued.						
Special and temporary service.....	\$150.00	\$31.25	\$481.75	\$432.40		\$48.85
Custody and maintenance ¹¹	8,900.00		8,900.00	8,741.38		158.62
Total Library Building.....	158,590.00	10,302.86	168,892.86	160,704.73	\$5,596.24	2,591.89
Expenses, Trust Fund Board.....	500.00		500.00			500.00
Total, Library of Congress, exclusive of Architect of the Capitol.....	2,093,034.26	99,673.64	2,192,707.90	2,126,895.42	54,137.67	11,674.81
Mechanical and structural operations, repairs, and equipment (Architect of the Capitol):						
Building and grounds:						
Salaries.....	42,048.00	2,298.68	44,346.68	42,722.18	1,614.83	9.67
Trees, shrubs, etc. ¹¹	1,000.00		1,000.00	994.17		5.83
Repairs and supplies ¹²	39,640.00		39,640.00	36,135.44		3,504.56
Furniture ¹¹	13,965.00		13,965.00	13,908.26		56.74
To provide for the construction and equipment of annex building ¹³	4,275,000.00		4,275,000.00	4,275,000.00		
Reconditioning elevators ¹⁴	30,300.00		30,300.00			30,300.00
Total building and grounds.....	4,401,953.00	2,298.68	4,404,251.68	4,368,760.05	1,614.83	33,876.80
Grand total.....	6,494,987.26	101,972.32	6,596,959.58	6,495,655.47	55,752.50	45,551.61
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account) ¹⁵	1,564.53		1,564.53	1,264.24		300.29

¹¹ Includes outstanding indebtedness.¹² Appropriation includes \$10,000 for copper roofing, \$5,000 for pointing stone masonry joints, and \$7,000 for oil air filters. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.¹³ Includes \$1,000,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1932 and \$150,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1933 to continue available until expended. Also includes \$325,000 appropriated under the Legislative Appropriation Act approved Feb. 28, 1933, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended. Also, includes an allotment of \$2,800,000 made available in accordance with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. Expenditures include outstanding obligations.¹⁴ Made available under the Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year, 1935.¹⁵ Appropriation includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

Contingent expenses in detail—Library proper

Stationery supplies.....		\$5,645.10
Typewriter supplies.....		439.85
Dies, presses, rubber stamps, and numbering machines.....		725.70
Street-car tokens.....		210.00
Postage stamps for foreign correspondence.....		1,162.00
Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages.....		43.94
Transfer charges (expressage, etc.).....		2.23
Post-office box rent, July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935.....		20.00
Mail-bag and pouch repairs.....		131.93
Duplicator supplies.....		353.49
Travel expenses.....		141.24
		<hr/>
Total miscellaneous contingent expenses.....		8,875.48
Photostat paper and chemicals.....	\$5,092.58	
Photostat miscellaneous supplies.....	142.16	
		<hr/>
Total photostat supplies.....		¹ 5,234.74
		<hr/>
Total contingent expenses of the Library.....		14,110.22

¹ \$3,417.32 covered into the Treasury on account of sale of photoduplications.



APPENDIX IB

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AS CONTAINED IN "AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1936, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES

For the Librarian, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal services, \$888,245.

For the Register of Copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services, \$249,620.

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, \$87,990.

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 \$58,500, for employees engaged in piecework and work by the day or hour and for extra special services of regular employees at rates to be fixed by the Librarian; in all, \$181,830.

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. VII, 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, \$39,700.

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, \$19,000.

UNION CATALOGUES

To continue the development and maintenance of the Union Catalogues, including personal services within and without the District of Columbia (and not to exceed \$1,400 for special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary material and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and incidentals, \$22,000.

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 1937, \$115,000.

For the purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, including payment for legal society publications and for freight, commissions, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of law books, \$90,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1937.

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

To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 2, sec. 135a), \$100,000, including not exceeding \$500 for necessary traveling expenses connected with such service and for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian.

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, \$258,500.

For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office, \$47,000.

For the printing of catalogue cards, \$125,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, office supplies, stock, and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$9,000.

For paper, chemicals, and miscellaneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photoduplicating machines of the Library and the making of photoduplicate prints, \$5,000.

LIBRARY BUILDING

Salaries: For the superintendent, disbursing officer, and other personal services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$163,262.

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, \$5,000.

For special and temporary services in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building, including extra special services of regular employees at the discretion of the Librarian, 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 and elevator conductors, medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses for the emergency room, 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.

* * * * *

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS (UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL)

Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services at rates of pay provided by law, \$46,720.

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, appurtenances, installation, replacement, and reconditioning of elevators, and personal and other services in connection with the mechanical and structural maintenance of such building, \$139,900; and in addition thereto the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$30,300, contained in the "Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1934", for elevator work in the Library Building, is reappropriated and made available.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto and repairs thereof, \$14,000.

* * * * *

SEC. 2. No part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles.

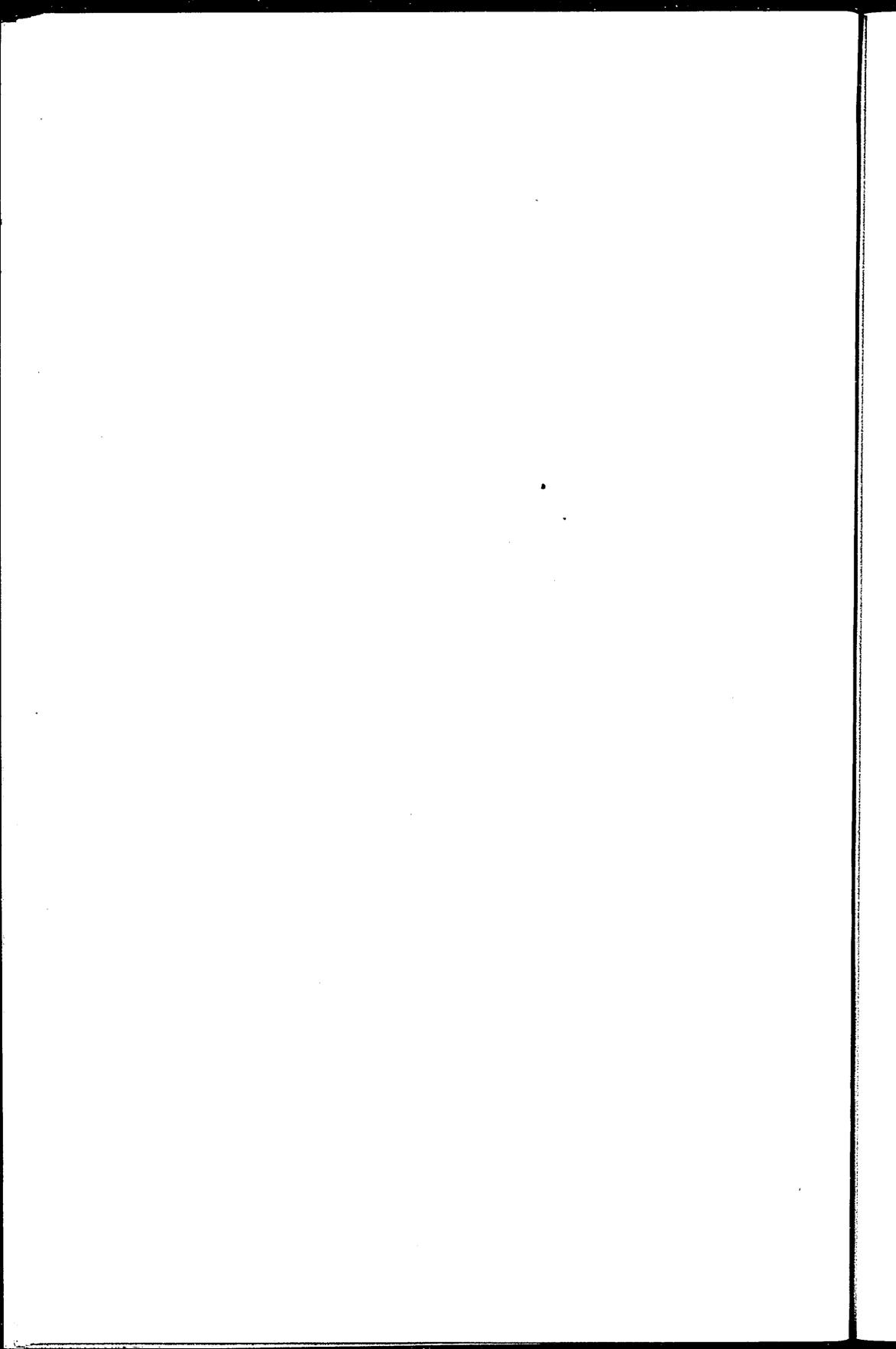
SEC. 3. In expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this Act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in the 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, (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

SEC. 4. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein shall be available from and including July 1, 1935, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1935, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

SEC. 5. This Act may be cited as the "Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1936."

Approved, July 8, 1935.



APPENDIX II

THE ACT OF CONGRESS CREATING THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

(Recommended unanimously by the Joint Committee on the Library, passed both Houses by unanimous consent at the second session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, approved by the President March 3, 1925; as amended by act (S. 90) approved January 27, 1926)

[Public, No. 541—68th Congress. S. 3899]

AN ACT To create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a board is hereby created and established, to be known as the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board (hereinafter referred to as the board), which shall consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the Librarian of Congress, and two persons appointed by the President for a term of five years each (the first appointments being for three and five years, respectively). Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the board shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. The board may adopt rules and regulations in regard to its procedure and the conduct of its business.

No compensation shall be paid to the members of the board for their services as such members, but they shall be reimbursed for the expenses necessarily incurred by them, out of the income from the fund or funds in connection with which such expenses are incurred. The voucher of the chairman of the board shall be sufficient evidence that the expenses are properly allowable. Any expenses of the board, including the cost of its seal, not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by it, shall be estimated for in the annual estimates of the librarian for the maintenance of the Library of Congress.

The board is hereby authorized to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts or bequests of personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its service as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library.

The moneys or securities composing the trust funds given or bequeathed to the board shall be received for by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall invest, reinvest, or retain investments as the board may from time to time determine. The income as and when collected shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, who shall enter it in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the Librarian for the 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.

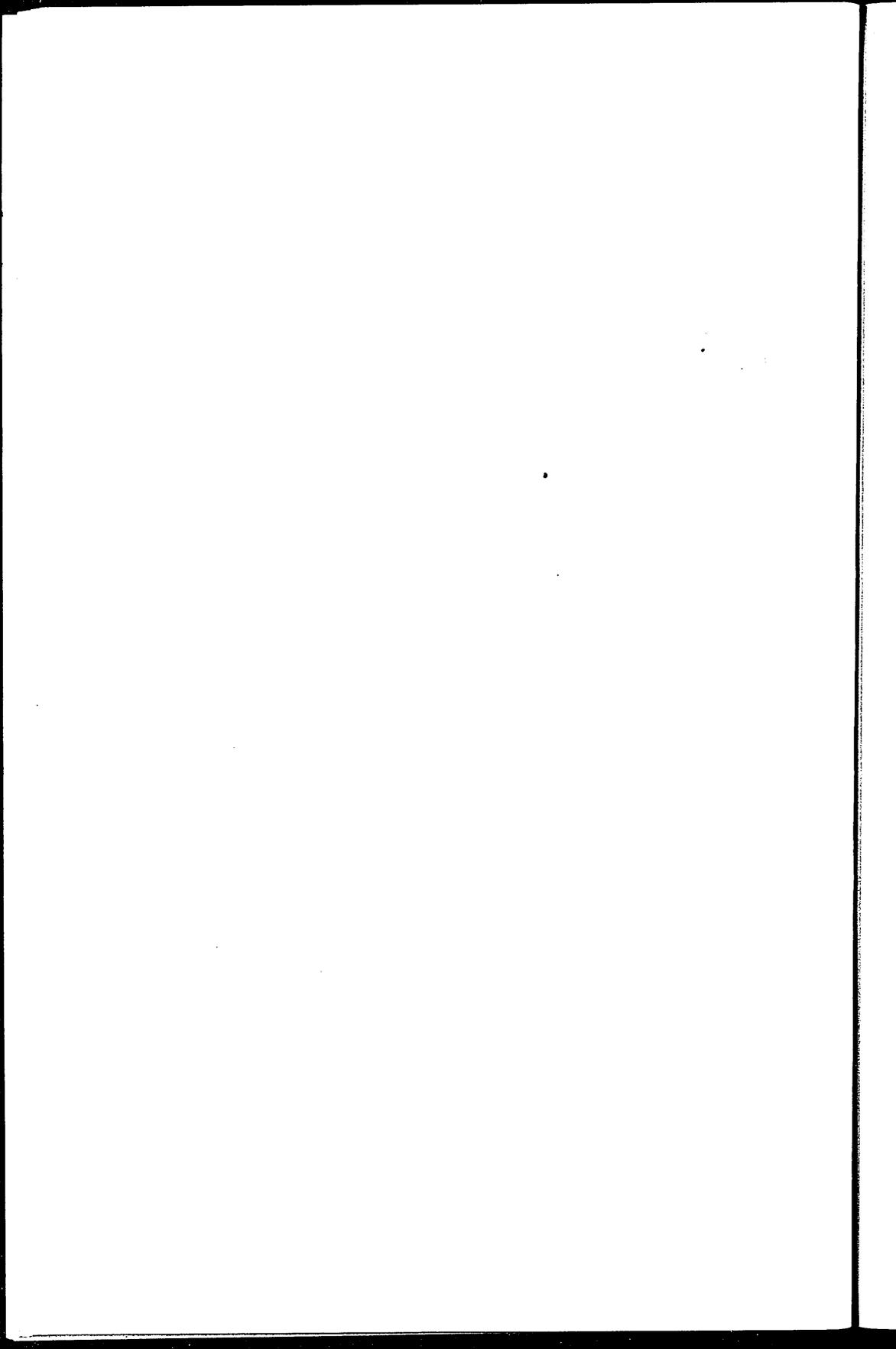
SEC. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting or restricting the Librarian of Congress from accepting in the name of the United States gifts or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in the interest of the Library, its collections, or its service. Such gifts or bequests, after acceptance 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 FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-FOURTH CON- GRESS

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 3—74TH CONGRESS]

[H. J. Res. 88]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for the Federal Communications Commission, the National Mediation Board, and the Securities and Exchange Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, and for other purposes.

Resolved 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, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, for the purposes hereinafter enumerated, namely:

* * * * *

COMPENSATION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

SEC. 2. (a) Section 3 (b) of title II of the Act entitled "An Act to maintain the credit of the United States Government", approved March 20, 1933, as amended, is amended by striking out "shall not exceed 5 per centum during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935", and inserting in lieu thereof "shall not, during the portion of the fiscal year 1935 prior to April 1, 1935, exceed 5 per centum, and after March 31, 1935, there shall be no such reduction."

(b) Subsections (b) and (c) of section 21 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935, are amended by striking out "the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935", wherever such phrase appears, and inserting in lieu thereof "that portion of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, prior to April 1, 1935", except that this amendatory provision shall not apply to section 107 (a) (1), (2), (3), and (4) of part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933 (relating to certain special salary reductions).

(c) Nothing in this resolution shall be construed as permitting any reduction in rates of compensation in effect at the time of the passage of this resolution.

(d) There is hereby appropriated so much as may be necessary for the payment of sums due and payable out of the Treasury of the United States, by reason of the discontinuance of the reduction of compensation provided for in this resolution; and limitations on amounts for personal services are hereby respectively increased in proportion to the increase in appropriations for personal services made in this subsection. In the case of officers and employees of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, such sums shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1935.

Approved, February 13, 1935.

[PUBLIC—No. 101—74TH CONGRESS]

[S. 2899]

AN ACT To provide for increasing the limit of cost for the construction and equipment of an annex to the Library of Congress

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the limit of cost for the construction of the annex, Library of Congress, as fixed in section 4 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, is hereby increased by \$2,866,340; and the Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for such amount or so much thereof as may be necessary in addition to the contract authority heretofore fixed by law for such annex.

Approved, June 6, 1935.

[PUBLIC—No. 139—74TH CONGRESS]

[H. R. 6371]

AN ACT To authorize an increase in the annual appropriation for 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 section 1, as amended, of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 2, sec. 135a), is amended (1) by striking out "\$100,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$175,000", and (2) by inserting before the period at the end thereof a colon and the following: "*Provided,* That of said annual appropriation of \$175,000, not exceeding

\$100,000 thereof shall be expended for books in raised characters, and not exceeding \$75,000 thereof shall be expended for sound-reproduction records."

SEC. 2. This Act shall be applicable with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and for each fiscal year thereafter.

Approved, June 14, 1935.

[PUBLIC—No. 229—74TH CONGRESS]

[H. R. 8297]

AN ACT To amend so much of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1921, approved March 1, 1921, as relates to the printing and distribution of a revised edition of Hinds' Parliamentary Precedents of the House of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1921 (41 Stat. 1181), approved March 1, 1921, as relates to the printing and distribution of a revised edition of Hinds' Parliamentary Precedents of the House of Representatives, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That Hinds' Parliamentary Precedents of the House of Representatives of the United States shall be compiled, prepared, corrected, and revised up to and including the Seventy-third Congress, by Clarence Cannon, who shall also prepare a complete index digest of the work and supervise the printing thereof; and there shall be printed and bound two thousand five hundred sets thereof, which shall be delivered to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution as follows:

* * * * *

"To the Library of Congress for international exchange and for official use in Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed one hundred and fifty sets;

Approved, August 2, 1935.

[PUBLIC—No. 260—74TH CONGRESS]

[H. R. 8554]

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1935, and June 30, 1936, 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 other-

wise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1935, and June 30, 1936, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS
LEGISLATIVE

* * * * *

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Books for adult blind: For an additional sum required 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, as amended (U. S. C., Supp. VII, title 2, sec. 135a), fiscal year 1936, \$75,000.

* * * * *

SEC. 6. This Act may be cited as the "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935."

Approved, August 12, 1935.

APPENDIX IV

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FESTIVAL OF CHAMBER MUSIC

(Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation)

PROGRAM

(Apr. 7, 8, 9, 1935, Washington)

The string quartet of Mr. Bartók, commissioned by the Library of Congress, the string quartet of Mr. Janssen, and the quintet of Mr. Malipiero were played for the first time in public.

Sunday evening, April 7, at 8:45 o'clock:

A program of vocal and instrumental music commemorating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Bach and Handel.

Johann Sebastian Bach (Mar. 21, 1685–July 28, 1750):

I. Chorale prelude: *Allein Gott in der Höh' sei Ehr'*. For organ.

II. (a) Aria: *Was unser Gott geschaffen hat*, from Cantata No. 117, *Sei Lob und Ehr'* (ca. 1733). (b) Aria: *Tausendfaches Unglück, Schrecken*, from Cantata No. 143, *Lobe den Herrn, meine Seele* (1735). For tenor, orchestra, and organ.

III. "Brandenburg" Concerto No. 4, in G (1721). *Allegro*; *Andante*; *Presto*. For solo violin, orchestra, and harpsichord.

George Frederick Handel (Feb. 23, 1685–April 14, 1759):

IV. Overture to the opera *Il Pastor fido* (1712). *Adagio-Allegro-Adagio*; *Largo*; *Allegro*; *Menuetto*; *Adagio*; *Allegro*. For orchestra and harpsichord.

V. Aria: *Vi sento, sî, vi sento*, from the opera *Lotario* (1729). For tenor, orchestra, and harpsichord.

VI. Organ Concerto in F, Op. 4, No. 4 (1738). *Allegro*; *Andante*; *Adagio-Allegro*. For organ, orchestra, and harpsichord.

John McCormack, tenor; Carl Weinrich, organ; Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichord; and a chamber orchestra composed of members of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Howard Hanson, conductor. The solo violin part in the Brandenburg concerto was played by Alexander Leventon.

Monday morning, April 8, at 11:15 o'clock:

I. Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827). Quartet in B-flat, Op. 130 (1825), with the Grand Fugue, Op. 133. *Adagio, ma non troppo-Allegro*; *Presto*; *Andante con moto, ma non troppo*; *Alla danza tedesca (Allegro assai)*; *Cavatina (Adagio molto espressivo)*; *Fuga (Allegro-Meno mosso e moderato-Allegro molto e con brio)*.

II. Alban Berg (1885–). Lyric Suite (1926). *Allegretto gioviale*; *Andante amorose*; *Allegro misterioso-Trio estatico*; *Adagio appassionato*; *Presto delirando-Tenebroso*; *Largo desolato*.

III. Béla Bartók (1881–). Quartet No. 5, in B-flat (1934). *Allegro*; *Adagio molto*; *Scherzo, alla bulgarese (Vivace)*; *Andante*; *Finale (Allegro vivace)*.

The Kolisch Quartet of Vienna: Rudolf Kolisch and Felix Khuner, violins; Eugen Lehner, viola; Benar Heifetz, violoncello.

Monday evening, April 8, at 8:45 o'clock:

- I. Gabriel Guillemain (1705-70). *Sonate en quatuor, ou Conversation galante et amusante*, Op. 12, No. 1 (1743). *Allegro moderato*; *Aria (Grazioso)*; *Allegro, ma non presto*. For flute, violin, violoncello, and harp.
- II. W. A. Mozart (1756-91). *Quartet in D*, Köchel 285 (1777). *Allegro*; *Adagio*; *Rondo*. For flute, violin, viola, and violoncello.
- III. Albert Roussel (1869-). *Serenade*, Op. 30 (1925). *Allegro*; *Andante*; *Presto*. For flute, violin, viola, violoncello, and harp.
- IV. Jean Cras (1879-1932). *Trio* (1926). *Animé*; *Lent*; *Animé*; *Très animé*. For violin, viola, and violoncello.
- V. G. F. Malipiero (1882-). *Sonate a cinque* (1934). *Allegro-Andante-Marziale, ma mosso*. For flute, violin, viola, violoncello, and harp.

The Paris Instrumental Quintet: René LeRoy, flute; René Bas, violin; Pierre Jamet, harp; Pierre Grout, viola; Roger Boulme, violoncello.

Tuesday morning, April 9, at 11:15 o'clock:

- I. Quincy Porter (1897-). *Quartet No. 3* (1930). *Allegro*; *Andante*; *Allegro moderato*.
- II. Werner Janssen (1899-). *Quartet No. 2, in E* (1933). *Agitato ed energico*; *Comodamente presto-Andante sostenuto*; *Largamente sostenuto*; *Ritmico*.
- III. John Alden Carpenter (1876-). *Quintet* (1934). *Moderato-Allegro*; *Andante*; *Allegro non troppo*.

The Gordon String Quartet: Jacques Gordon and David Sackson, violins; Paul Robyn, viola; Naoum Benditzky, violoncello; and Frank Sheridan, piano.

Tuesday evening, April 9, at 8:45 o'clock:

A program of music by Igor Stravinsky

- I. *Suite from "L'Histoire du Soldat"* (1918): *Marche du Soldat*; *Le violon du Soldat*; *Petit concert*; *Tango, Valse, Rag*; *La danse du Diable*. For piano, violin, and clarinet.
- II. 1. *Melodies, Op. 6 (Gorodetsky)*: (a) *The cloister* (1907) (b) *A song of the dew* (1908). 2. *Tilimbom* (1917) from "*Three stories for children*" (1917). 3. *Two poems* by K. Balmont (1911): (a) *Forget-me-not*; (b) *The pigeon*. 4. *Three little songs, from recollections of my childhood* (1913): (a) *The magpie*; (b) *The rook*; (c) *The jackdaw*. For voice and piano.
- III. *Duo concertant* (1932). *Cantilène*; *Eglogue I*; *Eglogue II*; *Gigue*; *Dithyrambe*. For piano and violin.
- IV. (a) *Concertino* (1920). (b) *Three pieces* (1914). For string quartet.
- V. *Divertimento* (1934), inspired by the muse of Tchaikovsky. *Sinfonia*; *Danses suisses*; *Scherzo*; *Pas de deux*: (a) *Adagio*; (b) *Variation*; (c) *Coda*. For piano and violin.

Igor Stravinsky, piano; Samuel Dushkin, violin; assisted by the Gordon String Quartet; Olga Averino, soprano; Simeon Bellison, clarinet; and Frank Sheridan, piano.

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