

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

U.S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30
1927



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON
1927

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THE SEAL

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1927

FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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

By an act approved March 3, 1925 (see Appendix V 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.

LIST OF OFFICERS

LIBRARIANS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIBRARY

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

LIBRARY STAFF

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

- HERBERT PUTNAM—Librarian of Congress.
FREDERICK WILLIAM ASHLEY—Chief Assistant Librarian.
Allen Richards Boyd—Executive Assistant.
Jessica Louise Farnum—Secretary.

DIVISIONS

- Reading Rooms*—Martin Arnold Roberts, superintendent. Charles Warren Coleman, Henry Eastman Lower, chief assistants. Representatives' reading room—Hugh Alexander Morrison, George Heron Milne, custodians. Service for the blind—
-
- Consultant in Bibliography and Research*—Ernest C. Richardson.
Division of Accessions—Linn R. Blanchard, chief.
Division of Bibliography—William Adams Slade, chief.
Binding Division—Arthur R. Kimball, in charge.
Card Division—Charles Harr's Hastings, chief.
Catalogue Division—Charles Martel, chief.
Classification Division—Clarence W. Perley, chief.
Division of Documents—James B. Childs, chief.
Legislative Reference—Herman H. B. Meyer, acting director.
Mail and Delivery—Samuel M. Croft, in charge.
Division of Manuscripts—John C. Fitzpatrick, acting chief.

List of Officers

Division of Maps and Charts—Lawrence Martin, chief.

Division of Music—Carl Engel, chief.

Division of Periodicals—Henry S. Parsons, chief.

Division of Prints—David E. Roberts, in charge.

Semitic Section—Israel Schapiro, in charge.

Slavio Section—Alexis V. Babine, in charge.

Smithsonian Deposit—William Lee Corbin, custodian (office at Smithsonian Institution); Frederick E. Brasch, assistant in charge.

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

SPECIAL

European Representative—W. Dawson Johnston.

Honorary Curator, Pennell-Whistler Collections.—Elizabeth Robins Pennell.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Thorvald Solberg—Register of copyrights.

William Lincoln Brown—Assistant register of copyrights.

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Mrs. Harriet de Krafft Woods—Administrative assistant.

Wade H. Rabbitt—Chief clerk.

Charles E. Ray—Chief engineer.

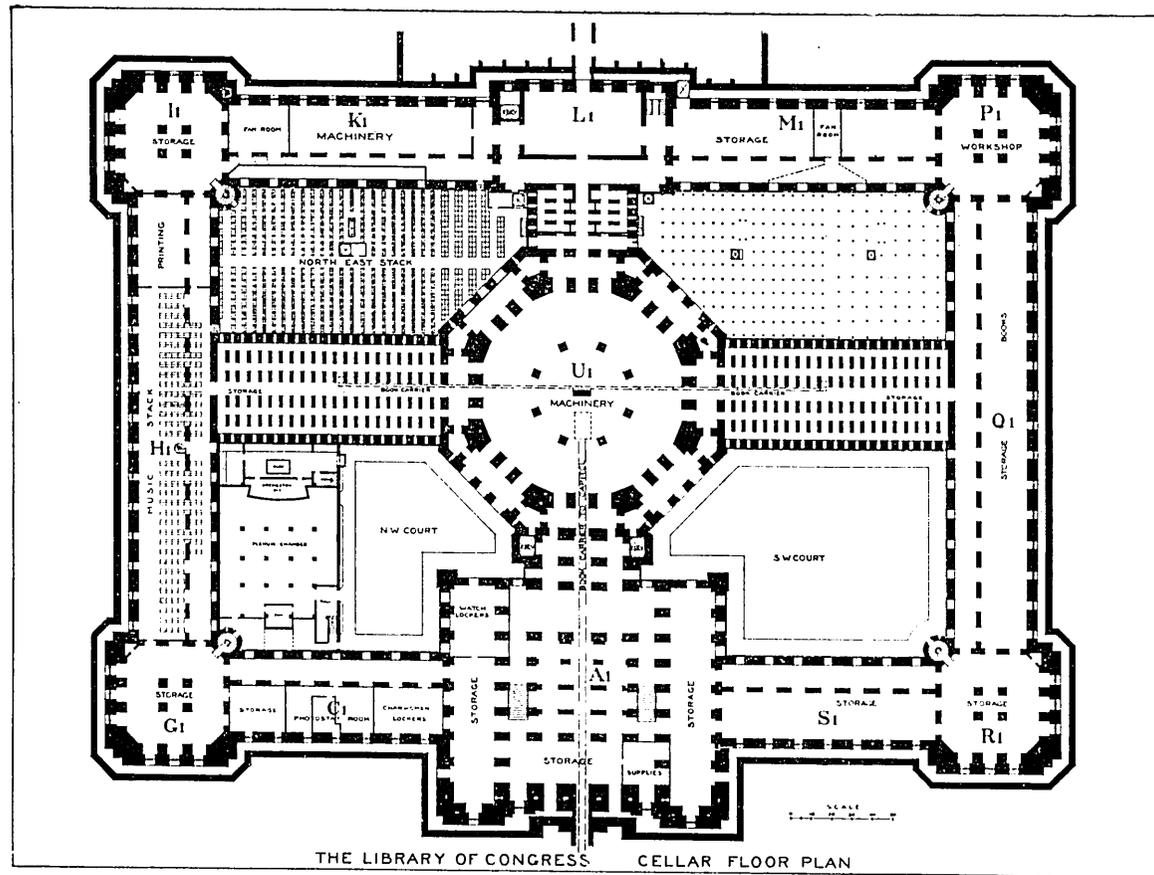
Damon Warren Harding—Electrician.

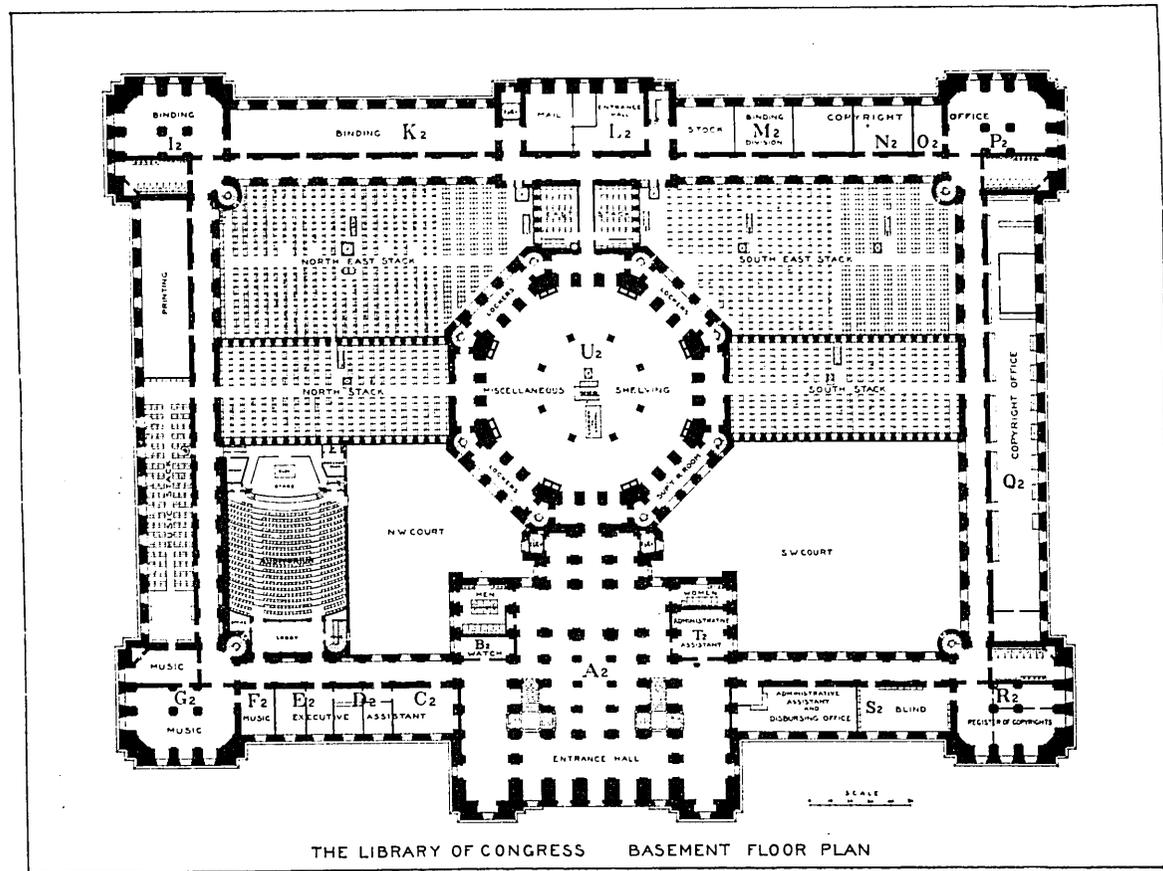
G. N. Courtade—Captain of the guard.

LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

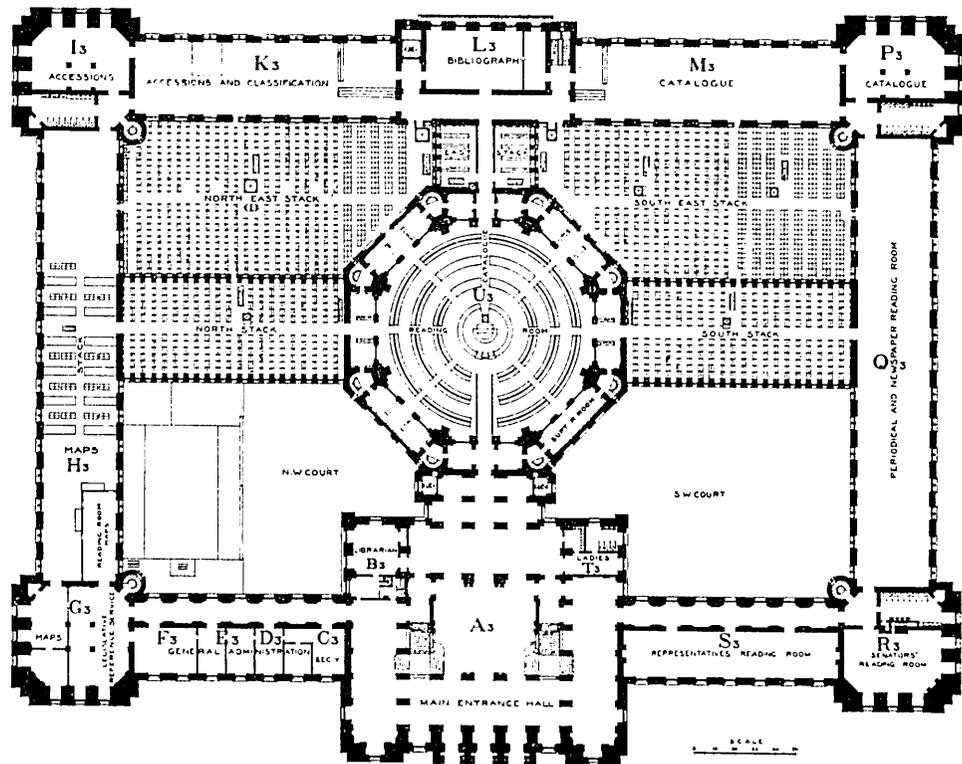
Printing—James H. Heslet, foreman.

Binding—Charles F. Weston, foreman.

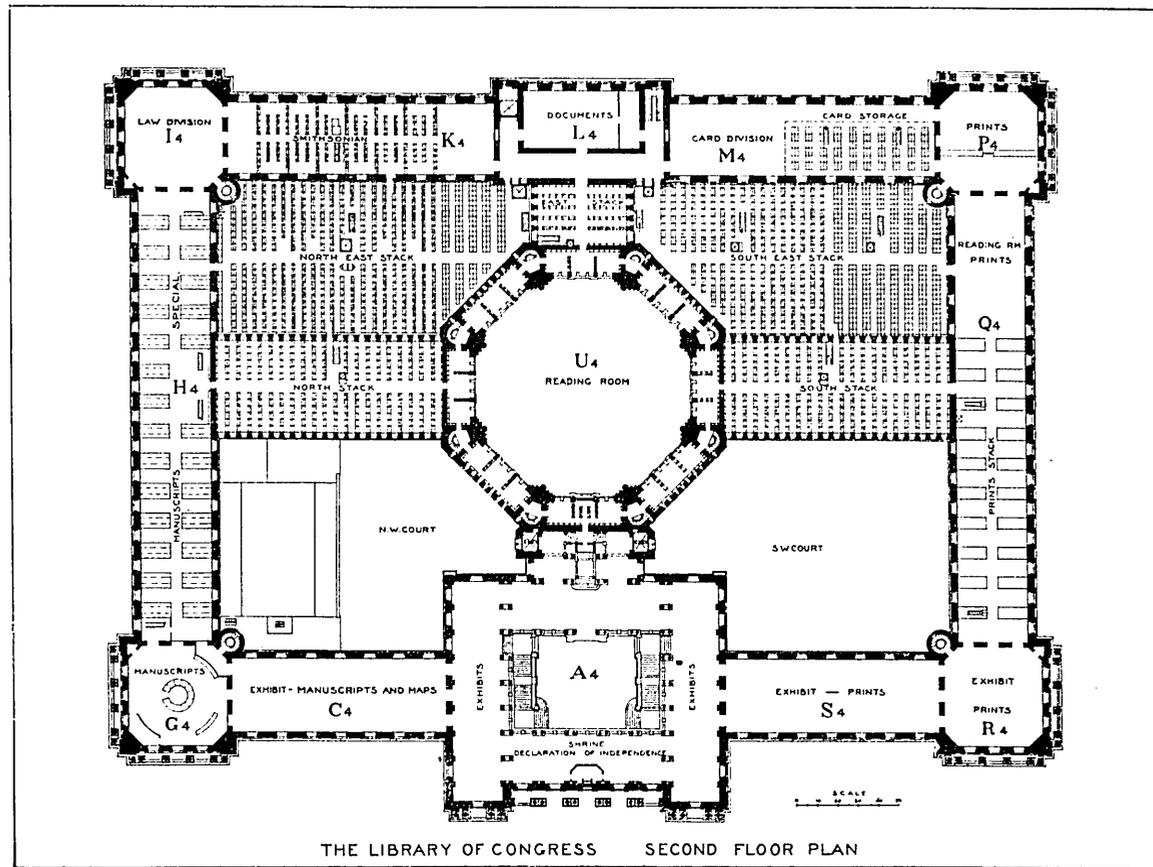




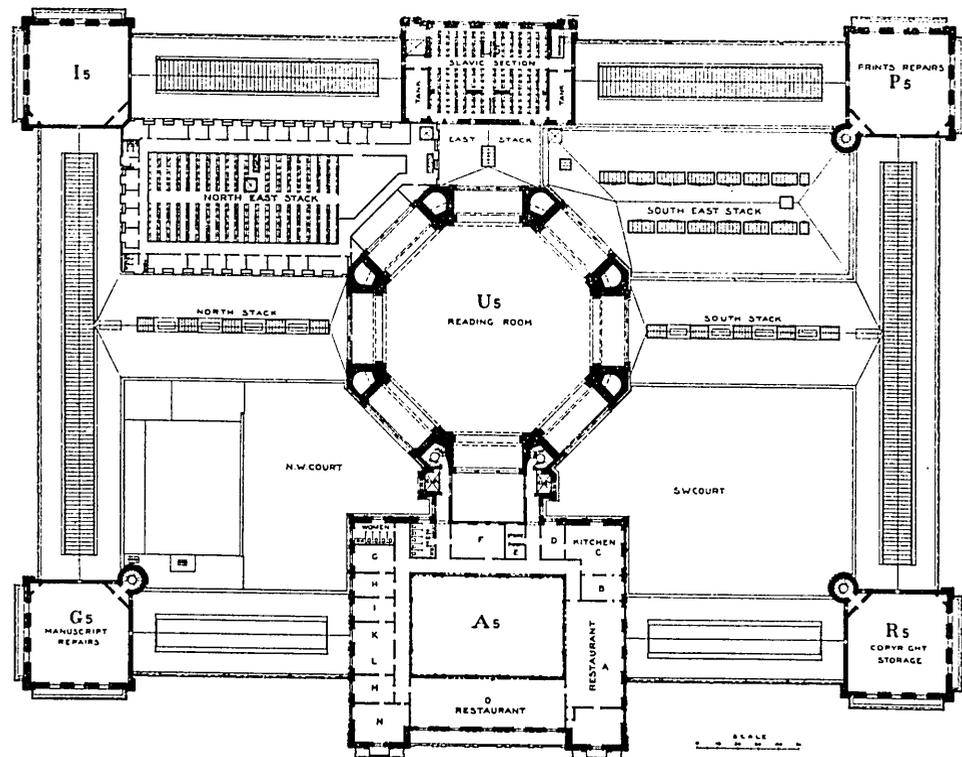
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



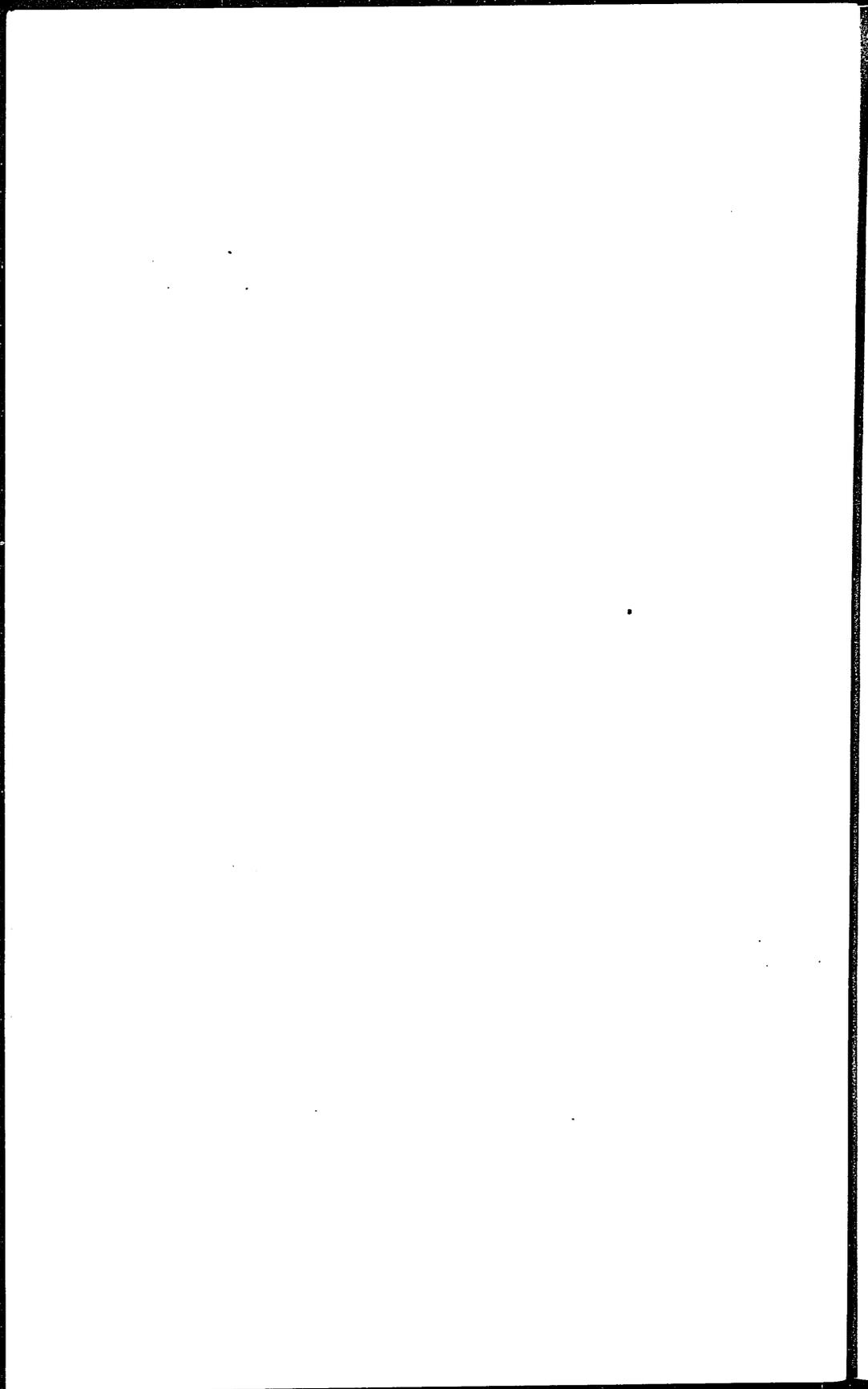
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FIRST FLOOR PLAN



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ATTIC PLAN



REPORT
OF
THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1927.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1927. 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) is set forth in the statement of the administrative assistant, Mrs. Woods, beginning at page 190, who also, as disbursing officer, submits the usual analysis of expenditures, including receipts and expenditures from trust funds. The report of the register of copyrights is attached as Appendix II.

My last report began with a mention of certain additions to our resources in the form of gift, bequest, and endowment, the last named especially encouraged and facilitated by the creation of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board. The past year has brought notable additions to these—of material (in the bequest by the late Harry Houdini of his collections on magic and on spiritism, and by Mrs. John Boyd Thacher of the four collections made by her husband and already on deposit with us but without relinquishment of title); and of pecuniary resources, in the endowment of two "chairs," and in gifts of money for immediate application in the fields of American history and for the development of our bibliographic apparatus.

The nature and extent of the Houdini and Thacher collections are set forth in some detail under "Accessions" *infra*. A reference to those passages will indicate the unusual character of the Houdini collections, and the

RESOURCES:
Bequests.

Endowments.

extraordinary historical, bibliographic, and autographic importance of the collections formed by Mr. Thacher, the bequest of which by Mrs. Thacher assures to the Library permanent ownership of rarities of which it had been merely the custodian, and of which (or their like) it could never have afforded the purchase from public funds.

GIFT:

Gabriel Wells.

A similar observation applies to a gift—though of but a single volume—received last spring from Mr. Gabriel Wells, of New York City, a fine copy of the *Editio Princeps* of the *Iliad*. It was one of the “*Desiderata*” in a list we had issued—for the attention of connoisseur-collectors—of bibliographic monumenta which we could not hope to secure save through their generosity. And Mr. Wells is not merely a collector of such rarities, but a dealer in them. A dealer who gives thus gives, as it were, a pound of flesh.

Another collector, Mr. Charles F. Heartman, also a dealer, with all the appreciations that such observation and experience imply, in his magazine, *The American Collector* [April, 1927], has editorially expressed views so magnanimous that I venture to append a quotation of them.

YOUR LAST WILL

I hereby give and bequeath to the Library of Congress * * * should be a paragraph in the last will and testament of any buyer, seller, or collector of autographs, prints, and books. One reads a great deal in the daily papers and popular magazines about the libraries formed by Henry E. Huntington, J. P. Morgan, William L. Clements, and others. While I greatly admire and appreciate the spirit that prompted these and other gentlemen to form collections and dedicate them for the benefit of the public, I think we do not talk enough about our National Library.

The Library of Congress is to-day the third largest institution of its kind in the world. There are no reasons why this library should not be the first. A little concentration on this thought will accomplish a great deal. Hundreds of legacies are left every year to small libraries and thousands of large and small gifts are made every year to minor country institutions that just as well might not have been made.

I have to be careful just how I express myself in this matter or the wrath of hundreds of librarians will be upon my head. Therefore I will amplify generalities. Of course, early American imprints and money should be given to the American Antiquarian

Society; the New Hampshire Historical Society should be the recipient of material relating to that State, and so on. But to my mind it is a crime to bury in the small public library of Dux Bux a valuable series of autograph letters or a fine collection of books. Some day some gullible librarian will sell the lot to an enterprising scout for a trifle of its value. Large collections have disappeared in this way, which should not make anybody feel particularly sorry for such happenings, as the collection, of course, always again appears in the open market, and in that way an opportunity is created to make the material useful. Fine collections are shut up in out-of-the-way places where they are never consulted. Some could only be consulted after exercising much trouble. And, as I said before, they diminish every year in size. Before anybody leaves an important collection to any institution, he should be very cautious and investigate the situation from every possible angle. Usability, care, and safety should receive careful consideration. After all, what is a collection good for if it is bottled up somewhere under the supervision of an incompetent librarian who, perhaps, never even catalogues a legacy properly?

* * * * *

But whatever the personal attitude of any bookish inclined person may be, the Library of Congress should always be on top of any list of bequests. No matter how friendly one feels toward a certain institution and how sure one is of giving a collection to a certain library or society, the Library of Congress should also get something.

The Library of Congress is the best managed library in the United States. (I hope I will be forgiven for this remark by some of my other efficient librarian friends.) This institution has very sincere and unselfish men on its staff. The shrewd Pennell understood this when he made his will. Ultimately the Library of Congress will become the greatest storehouse of rare, as well as reference books, of these United States. The Library needs, and invites, gifts of collections and money. It is willing to keep compact gatherings as separate units. The larger the accumulations of this library are the more useful the institution will be. Most certainly we should take the greatest pride in the growth of our National Library. In fact, nobody with a bookish taste should die without having done something for the Library of Congress. Persons who have made money out of books as buyers and sellers and the collectors and bibliophiles of this country, should consider it a supreme duty to leave something to our National Library—material or money—as the best means to perpetuate their memory.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* for October, 1927, another very eminent bibliophile and merchant of rareties, Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, suggests the propriety of organiz-

ing a society—"Friends of the Library of Congress"—whose object shall be the enrichment of our collections by gift and bequest.

ENDOWMENTS:
Chairs.

The additional endowments have been two:

From Mr. William Evarts Benjamin of New York City, \$75,000 for a "chair of American history."

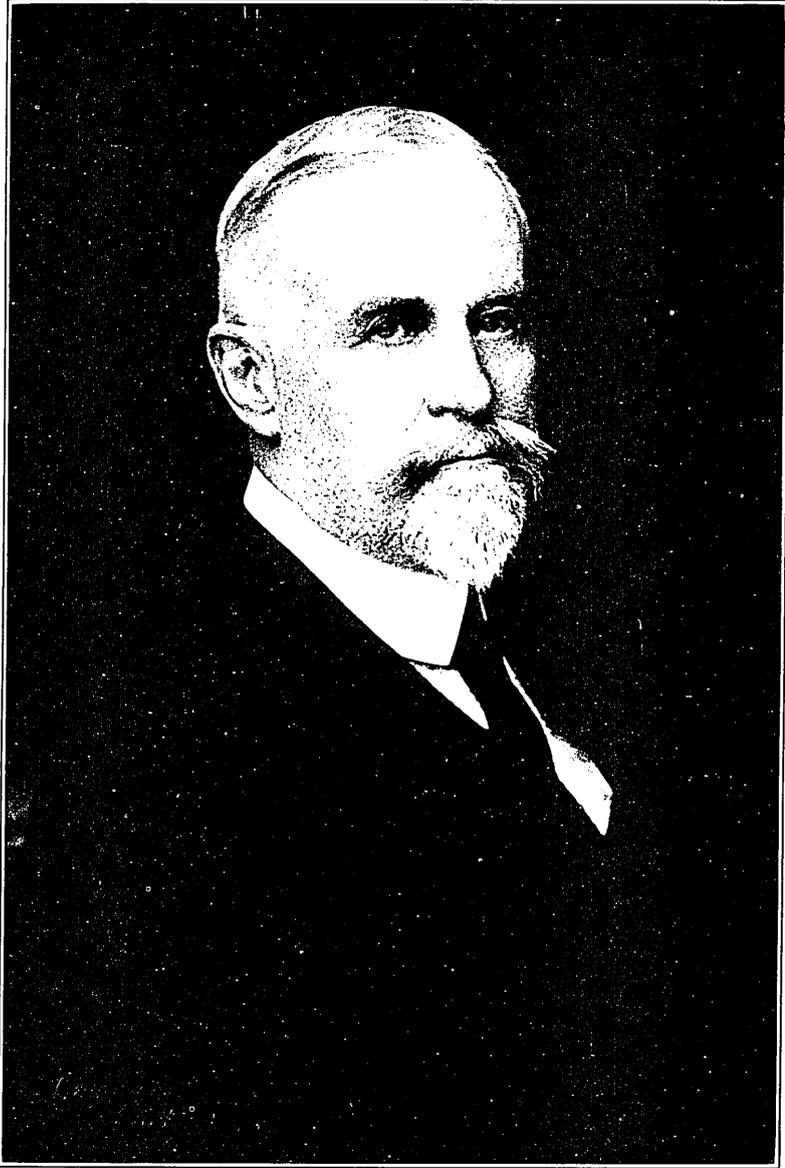
From the Carnegie Corporation, \$75,000 for a "chair of the fine arts."

That is to say, gifts of the above sums (in the first case in securities, in the second case in cash) to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, as a fund, the income of which is to be payable to the chief of our division of manuscripts and the chief of our division of prints (fine arts), respectively, as an honorarium in addition to their salaries from the Government under the classification act.¹

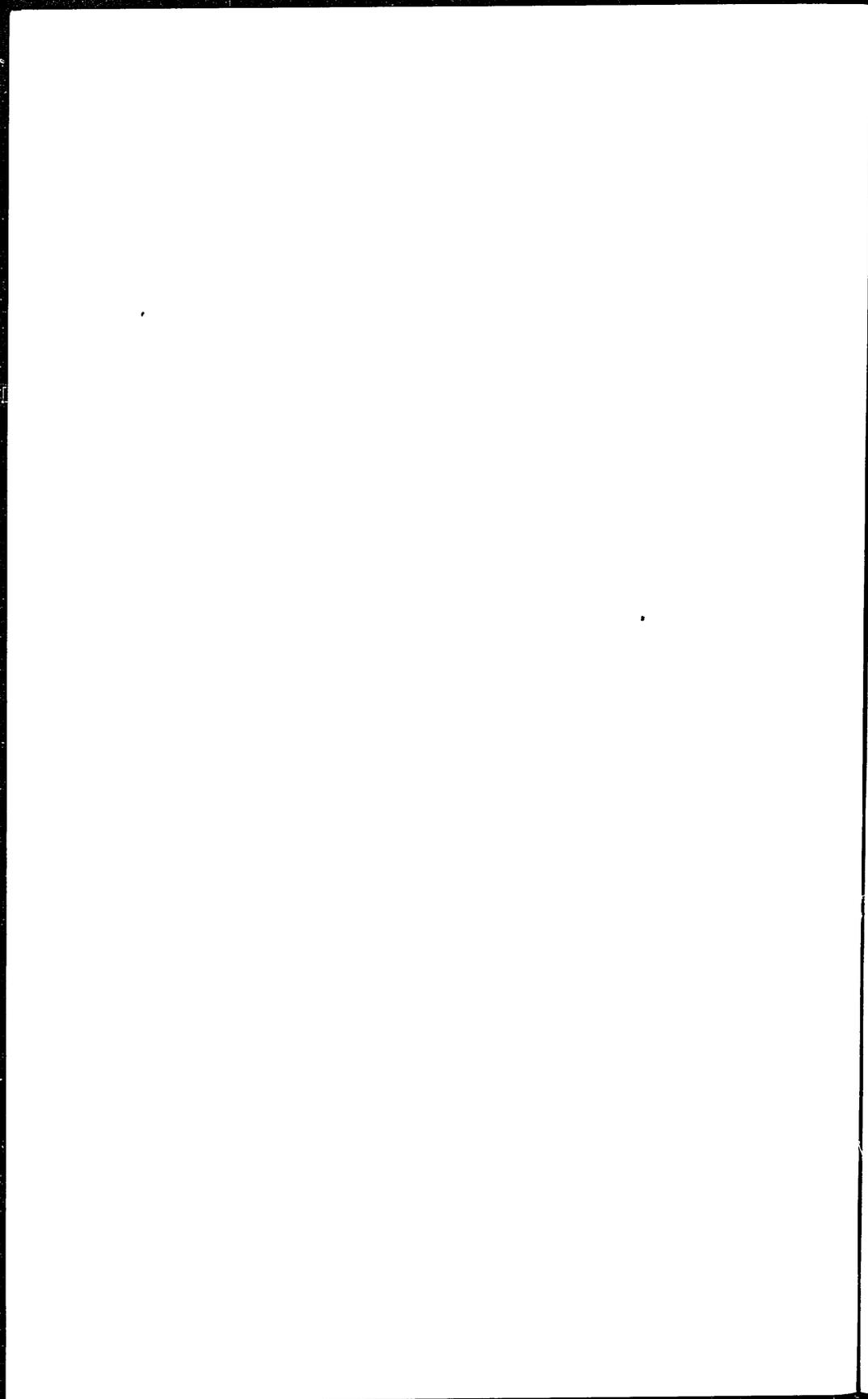
The idea of such "chairs" had been suggested in the brochure issued in 1926, descriptive of the Trust Fund Board and the whole system of endowment; and they had in effect been initiated by Mrs. Frederic Coolidge's endowment for the division of music. In connection with the announcement of these later endowments a fuller explanation of them was given to the press, which is quoted below (as Appendix IV of this report). As emphasized therein, the endowments are not a subsidy to the Government for the work of the Library—the ordinary administrative work—which it is the duty of the Government to provide for, but to enable the Library to secure for the three positions specialists competent to render to the public an additional service of a different species which the donor deems important for the general welfare in the field indicated—the interpretation of the collections, aid to the study of them and research in them, and promotion of a sound understanding and appreciation of the subject matter itself.

The promptness of the action upon these two gifts exemplifies the efficiency of the procedure provided for under the trust fund act. The letters of gift, in their

¹ In the case of the manuscripts the limit of the honorarium is \$3,200 per annum, any surplus beyond that being applicable within the discretion of the Librarian to material in American history or the service of it.



WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN



final form, reached me on April 9 (1927). Within 10 days thereafter I was able to announce that the gifts had been accepted by the Trust Fund Board, the acceptance approved by the Joint Committee on the Library, and the securities constituting the first of them actually delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury. [The cash constituting the second was to be payable, and was paid over, on July 1, 1927.]

Two other gifts of very great moment indeed are in the promotion of projects—the first for the acquisition (in copies and facsimiles) of source material for American history, the second for the development of the bibliographic apparatus which forms the basis of our service as a bureau of information in the aid of research. They are from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jr., whose interest in libraries and the service which they perform had already been evidenced by large contributions, among them of \$3,000,000 to the New York Public Library; of \$1,600,000 for the rebuilding of the library of the University of Tokyo, destroyed by earthquake; and, more recently, of \$2,000,000 to be used for building, equipping, and endowing a library for the League of Nations in Geneva.

GIFTS:
John D. Rockefeller, jr.

The gifts to us are in the form of an assurance that during the next five years we may draw upon him within each year up to a certain limit in the interest of each project. In the case of American history the limit is \$50,000 for the first year and \$100,000 during each of the succeeding four years. For the enlargement of the bibliographic apparatus the limit is \$50,000 for each of the five years. The formal letter of assurance from his representative in such matters is dated May 25, 1927. The period was initiated September 1, and the operations involved are now under way. [As, however, they come within the present fiscal year and not the past one, they are beyond the scope of the present report.] Constituting, not an endowment, but sums of money available in installments for "immediate application," these gifts are not a concern of the Trust Fund Board, but under section 4 of the act are deposited with the Treasurer of

the United States, subject to disbursement by me for the purposes specified.

GIFTS:

John D. Rockefeller, jr.

The significance of the purposes will be especially apparent to those who will benefit by the results—in the case of American history, the historian and student of history; in the case of the “apparatus,” the librarian, the bibliographer, and the research investigator.

Mr. Rockefeller does not give merely upon impulse; and his decision for these gifts was reached only after an investigation by his experts extending over a year—an investigation which disclosed (1) that in the case of each project work had already been initiated here which sufficed as a demonstration, but also (2) that only by the application of resources more substantial than could be expected from the Public Treasury could this work expand into a dimension of large general utility. In each case, therefore, the contribution might effect results different not merely in degree but in kind from those in prospect through governmental resources alone.

The original sources—in our manuscript division—for the study of American history surpass those in any other single collection. For years past we have been supplementing these by the acquisition of copies (transcript or facsimile) of originals in other libraries and archive offices. But the amounts that could be assigned to the purpose, out of our appropriation for the general increase of the Library, were negligible in comparison with the huge mass of the material desirable. Mr. Wilbur's endowment is applicable; but of the income from it only a fraction¹ is as yet available. The resources provided by Mr. Rockefeller will enable us so to expand the organization and equipment as to assure the presence here, at the end of five years, of a collection of substantive sources for American history such as has its parallel only in the collections at Ottawa for the history of Canada. The five years will, of course, not complete the work—the mass to be sought is too prodigious; but it should provide rich quarry for the immediate generation of historians.

¹ Until recently the fraction was one-seventh (\$1,000) of the annual income. In October (1927) Mr. Wilbur announced that beginning Jan. 1, 1928, it will be three-sevenths.

With this prospect, added to our existing material and equipment, and the increasing recognition of, and recourse to it, by historians and students of history, the National Library is likely to become not merely a center for historical studies, but *the* center within the United States. It is the more important that the "chair" of American history provided by Mr. Benjamin shall have an occupant qualified to promote such studies, as well as to aid in the further development of the collections in their interest. In stating that its initial occupant is to be Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, I need add nothing of assurance to those aware of his repute as an historian, his experience as a teacher, his familiarity with historical method and historical sources, and his promotion of historical studies as managing editor of the *American Historical Review* and as director for the past 22 years of the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution. He will take office at some date before July 1st (1928).

*Dr. J. Franklin
Jameson.*

In the meantime the general charge of the work in the field, especially abroad, in the acquisition of the source material for history has been intrusted to a competent historian and executive, Prof. Samuel F. Bemis, who has secured a two years' leave of absence from George Washington University for the purpose.

I must not defer acknowledgment of the courtesy of the authorities of the British Museum in assigning to us a special room for the accommodation of our photostat work there; and of the liberality of Mr. James B. Wilbur (a member of our Trust Fund Board) in meeting personally the cost of a complete photostat outfit and installation for that work and in offering the gift of a similar equipment for a room we expect to be assigned at the Record Office, a further fine contribution by him to our resources for service, which, as noted on the preceding page, he has also enhanced by enlarging the fraction of the income from his endowment applicable to Library uses.

The "apparatus" within the purpose of Mr. Rockefeller's gift is not the ordinary catalogues of our own collections, which are part of the routine, and the proper

*Bibliographic
apparatus.*

care of the Government itself. It is a body of records auxiliary to these, which may aid us to inform a librarian, a bibliographer, or a research investigator—

Bibliographic apparatus.

- (1) As to what material (literature) exists.
- (2) As to where, especially within the United States and therefore within reach, a copy or copies of it may be had.

The main such record will be a union catalogue, on cards, of the contents of other American libraries possessing material important to research. Such a catalogue has already been initiated here, whose utility (within its scope) has already been demonstrated by its disclosure of the existence in a few other American libraries (Harvard, the Boston Public, the New York Public, the John Crerar of Chicago, and some at Washington) of many an unusual book *not in the Library of Congress*. But though it contains over 2,000,000 cards, these do not represent a like number of different titles; and they cover only a fraction of the books existing in even those few other collections.

The reorganization and amplification of it into a selective "repertorium" of the research libraries of the United States will be the aim. Then, auxiliary to it, various particular records, including one descriptive of the "special collections"—i. e., collections highly specialized in a particular field, existing in American libraries, private (so far as feasible) as well as public.

The undertaking can only in part be carried on within our walls. It will involve much work "in the field"—work in which we shall doubtless have cooperation from the libraries whose collections are involved.

Upon the possible utility of the results I will not dilate. A forecast of them is in the experience already had of the necessity of such apparatus in our informational service. They would be appreciated by any serious investigator who at some crisis of an investigation has been halted because of the lack of a particular book, or information as to where it may be had. That they were appreciated by Mr. Rockefeller's advisers was doubtless due to their familiarity with the problems and needs of research. That the furtherance of them in this large way

should have appealed to Mr. Rockefeller himself is a remarkable token of his interest in promoting the substantial rather than the merely "spectacular," for there is nothing popularly spectacular in the mere apparatus of bibliography.

The whole subject of benefactions: their history, their various types, their various objects, and the machinery provided for effecting them, deserves methodic study. Especially useful would be a comparative record of those which have been permanently successful, as against those whose intent has been frustrated because of defects in expression, in method, or in mechanism. Material for such a study largely exists in our collections, but it needs to be drawn off, organized, and supplemented. Beginning last May for a brief period a small sum (at first \$100 a month) was placed in my hands to be applied to this undertaking. The donor, who wished to remain anonymous, considers that a well-organized such collection here would be a valuable source not merely for study, but for the actual guidance of persons contemplating benefactions; and thus itself form a contribution to social welfare. He hopes to interest others in the formation of a fund to constitute an endowment in furtherance of it and of interpretive service in connection with it.

Benefactions.

My last report mentioned a gift of \$1,000 from the Beethoven Association of New York, to be applied to the acquisition of some autograph score of an appropriate type. As related below (under "Music division") it was actually applied toward the purchase, at an auction in Berlin, of the autograph score of Schumann's "Spring Symphony." This disposition of it was so satisfactory to the donor that an additional \$500 has been voted to us for similar application.

Beethoven Association.

As this report goes to press an offer has come to us of an endowment not merely generous in amount (\$100,000) but so unusual in its provisions that though the formal procedure of acceptance is not yet (November 15) completed, I can not omit mention of it here. It is from Mr. Archer M. Huntington, of New York, and is

ENDOWMENT:
Archer M. Huntington.

sufficiently described in a letter from me to him dated November 14, 1927, as follows, except that the stipulations are here quoted in their final form:

DEAR MR. HUNTINGTON: You have asked whether the Library of Congress (i. e., our Trust Fund Board, in its behalf), would accept a fund of which the income would be applicable to the purchase of books for its collections, the books to become the property of the Library, upon the understanding:

"That the books purchased shall relate to Spanish, Portuguese, and South American arts, crafts, literature, and history only; that the said books shall have been published not more than ten years previously; that a list of such books shall at once be forwarded upon receipt by the Library of Congress to the Hispanic Society of America; and that the latter shall be permitted to select those needed by the members of the staff and competent scholars for use at the Hispanic Society for the period of three months; that the entire income of the fund be expended annually."

I am sure that the Trust Fund Board would gladly welcome, and the Library Committee approve acceptance of, such a fund; and that the suggested stipulations would form no obstacle. No book desired for the uses of the Hispanic Society or its sister institutions would be less than a desirable acquisition for the Library of Congress; nor would the initial preferential use of it by them in any way impair its utility for the later general service here, including further service to them also, if required, since any volume in our collections capable of issue would under our regular policy be issued to them as an "Inter Library" loan.

Acceptance of the fund, coupled with the stipulations, would attach the latter securely to the application of the income, the board being a trustee, responsible for the observance of such stipulations, and with a control quite independent of the whim or indifference of the library administration for the time being, could such be predicated. And the board is a quasi corporation, with perpetual succession, and all the usual powers and obligations of a trustee. It may even, as the "United States" may not, be held to account in the courts.

Moreover, I am confident that the authorities of the Library would not merely loyally but with enthusiasm fulfill their duty under an arrangement so magnanimous, so ingenious in effecting a multiple benefit, and, by its example, so certain to exercise a salutary influence upon both the policy of institutions and the method of benefactions.

Faithfully yours,

(s)

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

THE BUILDING

The new bookstack (in the northeast courtyard) was completed in March (1927). Since then over 900,000 volumes have been moved into it, relieving to that extent congestion in the previous stacks. Already, therefore, about one-half of it is now occupied. With the occupation of the remainder (which, at our present rate of increase, will take only seven years) we shall have reached the limit of the spaces available for the accommodation of material within the present building. The next recourse should undoubtedly be to the square in the rear, where an auxiliary building of simple design might take over certain large groups of material (newspapers, official documents, etc.), the files (and perhaps the activities) of the copyright office, our stock of printed catalogue cards (already some 70,000,000 in number), and the activities involved in the sale and distribution of them; and certain other groups among our collections or sections of the organization. It is, therefore, none too soon to move for the acquisition of that square.

In the meantime there is a further provision within the building immediately desirable. This is the extension of the two upper floors ("decks") of the northeast stack southward over the east and southeast stacks, thus doubling (and slightly more) the facilities now provided on those two upper levels, i. e., space and equipment for bibliographic work and individual rooms for serious investigators. Of the 24 such rooms provided in the new northeast stack (thirteenth floor), every one had been assigned within a month after completion. Even with our present constituency double the number would scarcely meet the demand. And with the additional influx of visiting investigators who, especially in history, will be attracted to Washington for a term or a "sabbatical," and the increasing demands of resident scholars and of officials of the Government itself requiring facilities for the leisurely study of material, 80 such rooms will still leave many a serious investigation to the accommodation of a mere alcove.

The additional space not required for the study rooms is pressing needed for the accommodation of our bibliographic apparatus now to be rapidly expanded, and of the force at work upon its development.

Upon the further consideration that the extension proposed will be also in the interest of architectural symmetry, the Architect of the Capitol has prepared plans for it, and secured estimates upon them which he will submit in a recommendation to Congress.

*North west
courtyard.*

The interest of Mrs. Frederic Coolidge in the perfection of the auditorium which she has given us extends to the courtyard in which it stands. She has recently contributed the sum of \$3,000 for a pool in the center of it which will form a suitable feature in further embellishment of it by shrubs and other foliage.

The chief of the music division notes also the appreciated gift of a soundproof room (or rather of soundproofing for the existing inclosure) designed for the trial, with piano, of musical compositions. Constructed by Van Veen & Co., of New York, it is the gift of the president of the Aeolian Co., H. B. Tremaine, Esq.

The substitution by the Victor Talking Machine Co., of Camden, N. J., of an Orthophonic machine for the Victrola previously given, together with a large complement of appropriate records, provides us with the latest perfection in such apparatus and the means of expounding it.

Fine arts.

Among the exhibits of the year mentioned in the report of the division of prints, the most notable was the Joseph Pennell Memorial Exhibition opened on April 2, 1927, and still continued. It was in connection with this that I was privileged to announce Mrs. Pennell's acceptance of the honorary curatorship of the Pennell-Whistler Collections in the Library of Congress in which capacity we shall have the continuing benefit of her expert judgment and counsel. A catalogue of the exhibition was published and also a reprint of Mrs. Pennell's sketch of Mr. Pennell, prepared for an earlier exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum.

SERVICE

*Chief assistant
librarian.*

The position of chief assistant librarian, vacant since the death of Appleton P. C. Griffin in April, 1926, was on April 1, 1927, filled by the promotion of Frederick W. Ashley, superintendent of the reading room since September 15, 1915, and with a previous varied and appropriate experience in our service since May, 1900.

*Superintendent
of the reading
room.*

To the post of superintendent of the reading room was advanced at the same date Martin A. Roberts, chief of the accessions division.

Included in the statement [see *infra* Appendix IV] as to the new "chairs" published last spring is a reference to the departure from our service of Dr. Charles Moore, who having assumed temporary charge of our division of manuscripts in an exigency, has prolonged the relation through a period of 15 years, though always as *locum tenens*—"acting chief"—but who could not be asked to continue further. The important contributions to the collections through his influence and activities are recorded in the annual reports of the division during the period. Though retiring from the Library he continues as chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, in which capacity the Government will still have the benefit of his service in that development and beautification of Washington which for a quarter of a century he has influentially promoted.

Manuscript division:
Charles Moore.

Dr. Peter A. Speck, for some years past in charge of the Slavic section, retired from our service on October 1 (1927). His place has been taken by Alexis V. Babine, at an earlier period a member of our staff, who returned to it last June, after a long residence in Russia, succeeded by service at the library of Cornell University. As it was he who 20 years ago, in visits to Krasnoïarsk (Siberia), carried through our negotiations for the Yudin collection, and finally directed the packing and shipment of it, he will now be assuming a responsibility distinctly appropriate.

Slavic section.

For two years past (beginning September 21, 1925) our service for the blind has had the benefit in its direction of the training and long experience in library and welfare work of Margaret D. McGuffey, who during earlier periods had served the Library as secretary (1905-1908) and as chief of the order division (1908-9), after a previous responsible work with the public at the Boston Public Library. In September (1927) ill health necessitated her resignation. She died November 16 (1927).

Service for the blind.

The service will suffer seriously from the loss of the intelligence, training, and professional standards which she brought to it, and extended to the promotion of sensible and efficient standardization of such undertakings throughout the country.

Accession division.

Since November 6, 1927, the division of accessions has been in charge of Mr. Linn R. Blanchard, for some years past head cataloguer in the Princeton University library, and previously connected with the Newberry Library, Chicago.

Guide to French law.

Reference was made in my report for 1925 to the action of Yale University in assigning a fellowship in law to the compilation by the recipient of a "Guide" to the law of France, in continuation of the series initiated by Dr. Edwin M. Borchard, while our law librarian. The recipient of the fellowship, Dr. George Wilfred Stumberg, on leave of absence from his professorship of law in the University of Texas, made during June and July of this year an intensive examination of our own collection of French law, after a preliminary study of the field with Professor Borchard in New Haven. He is now spending six months in Paris in the completion of the work. It is hoped to publish the "Guide" next year (see *infra* "Law library").

INDEXES TO LEGISLATION

The report of the legislative reference division notes as actually enacted by Congress at the last session bills for two projects described as desirable in the report for last year, viz, (1) an index to State legislation, i. e., the laws of the several States, and (2) the publication of our index (already existing on cards) to the laws of the United States. An appropriation for the first—\$40,000 for the ensuing year and a third—was in fact included in the second deficiency bill, and one for the second was intended as an amendment. The bill, failing of passage last spring, is likely to be revived and passed at the outset of the present session.

In the case of the index to Federal legislation the appropriation mentioned is but \$25,000 as against \$50,000, which was the final estimate of cost, and before action under it an amendment may be necessary.

The enactment of the bills (upon recommendation of the Committee on the Judiciary) was induced by representations from interests at large—jurists, historians, economists, librarians, and others—as to the necessity of the first index and as to the possible general utility of the other if it could be published.

Our duty to the record of Federal legislation is obvious; and our index of it under preparation during the past 20 years has been in routine fulfilment of this duty. The legislation of the several States is, however, a matter of primary concern, chiefly to their sister States; so that an index to it might have seemed appropriate for the States themselves in cooperation. The assumption that it could be undertaken effectively only at the National Library, and with Federal appropriations placed at our disposal, seems one further evidence of a conviction that all such bibliographic undertakings, involving a large literature within such a field, must centralize here.

ORIENTALIA

The recital of accessions to our Chinese collection, as usual, prepared by Dr. Walter T. Swingle, of the Department of Agriculture, to whose extraordinary enthusiasm and exertions we owe all recent developments in this field, will be found in Appendix III. In transmitting it, however, Doctor Swingle appends some general reflections, which are of such pertinent general interest that I quote them here:

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY OF CHINESE BOOKS IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND THE CHINESE PEOPLE AND THEIR CIVILIZATION

At this time, when the Chinese people are going through a very troublous period and when many of the old traditions are rapidly losing force and the newer ideas being taken over from western countries have not yet been sufficiently mastered to give a stable administrative procedure, it is perhaps worth while for thoughtful people the world over to pause for a moment and inquire just what are the qualities of the Chinese people and what have been the methods that have enabled them to maintain for many thousand years, almost uninterruptedly, a very high standard of civilization. Had the Chinese been a barbarous people without printed records they would long ago have been completely studied and thoroughly understood by western peoples, but instead of being barbarous, they are a highly civilized people having a well-developed historical sense and probably the most magnificent set of records to be found in any country in the world. The enormous number and wide scope of these records has operated to keep them practically a sealed book to the western world. Here, indeed, we are in the presence of an embarrassment of riches—a mass of documents and of records so colossal that the

human mind is appalled in any effort to take an inventory of this gigantic accumulation of records, annals, biographies, practical and scientific treatises, encyclopedias, literary and dramatic works, bibliographies, etc.

Furthermore, Chinese civilization has shown certain marked elements of permanency which are conspicuous by their absence from the great civilizations of the west. The great Sumerian and Babylonian civilizations of the Euphrates and Tigris valleys, the Sabaeen civilization of southern Arabia, that of Egypt, of ancient Greece and finally that of Rome, have collapsed and largely disappeared from the face of the earth. It is only in China that a truly permanent civilization was ever developed, that is, permanent in the sense that it would doubtless have persisted for indefinite millenia had not the western world invaded China both by force of arms and still more effectively by force of ideas, and caused, first the decay and finally the rapid disintegration of the whole Chinese civilization. It would seem worth while, while this ancient civilization still persists, while old-style Chinese scholars, steeped in the lore of past ages, still live, for the world to concern itself actively with the unsurpassed records to be found in China which, if studied by properly qualified scholars, would enable them to present a clear picture of just what were the vital principles of Chinese civilization.

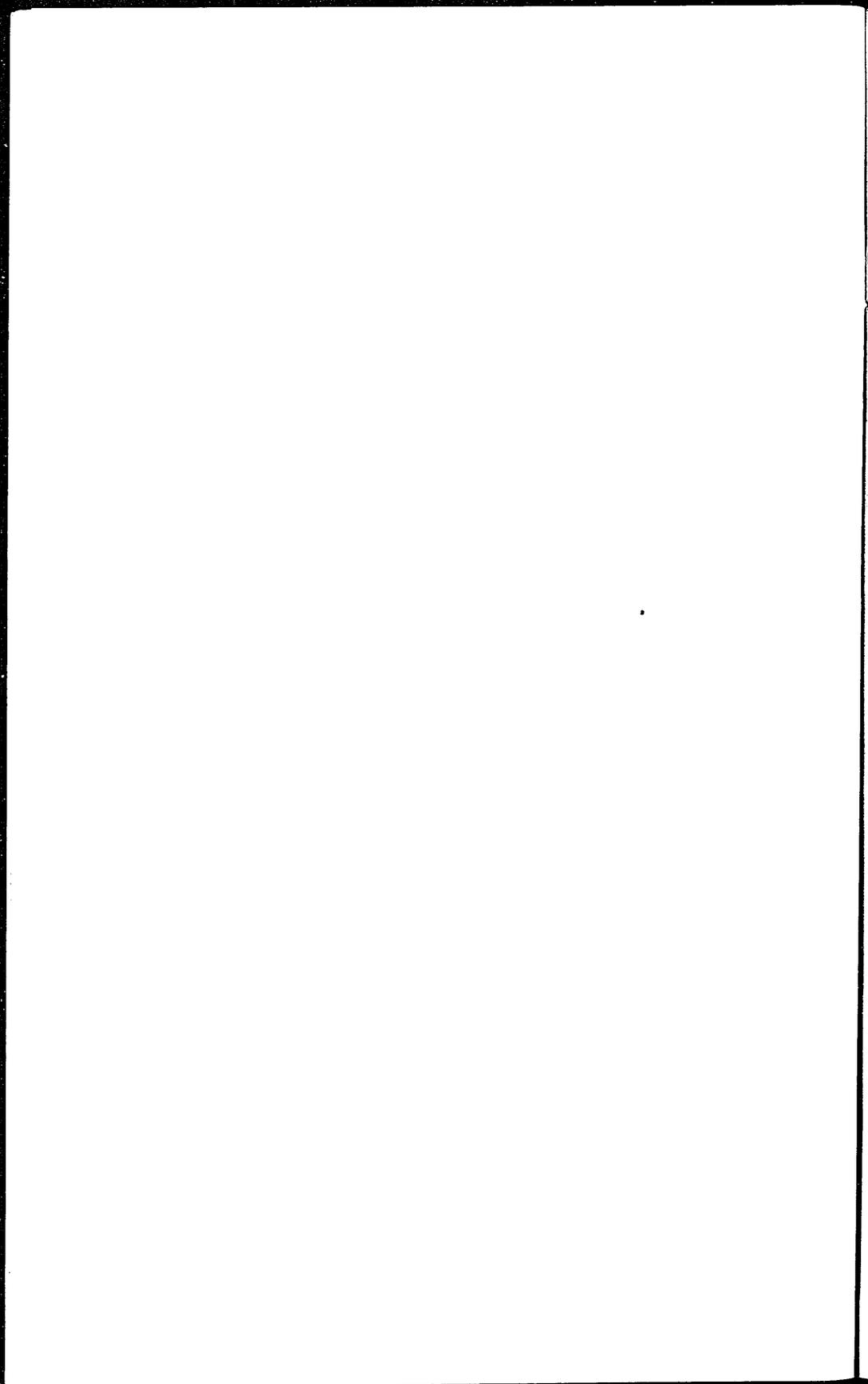
Many of the basic discoveries utilized by all modern civilized people were made by the Chinese. The printer's art in its entirety from manufacturing of paper, printer's ink, blocks for printing and movable type, both engraved and cast, to the printing presses themselves, are all without doubt Chinese inventions. Is not printing on paper the basic art of civilization? The art, indeed, which renders civilization possible without which it could not persist in its present form?

Centuries ago the Chinese faced, and to a certain extent solved, the problems arising from pressure of population, that nightmare of statisticians and far-sighted statesmen. They have, unlike most other peoples, been able to maintain a stable and orderly society with a relatively high level of intelligence and culture in spite of a pressure of population probably not equaled anywhere else in the world. Doubtless one of the means which permitted them to maintain their relatively high civilization in the face of such an ominous pressure was the adoption, centuries ago, of a truly democratic civil-service system which actually opened all careers, even the highest administrative positions, to any young man, however humble his birth, provided only that he possess sufficient talent. The old-style Chinese examination has been contemptuously dismissed by many western educators who have not taken the trouble to investigate its action carefully by the statement that it did not give adequate training and was occupied with a stereotyped copying of the old traditions as embodied in the classical literature. As a matter of fact, the



ORIENTALIA: CHINESE SECTION

Study Room



candidate who passed with honor the great old-style examination held every 3 years at Peking had been engaged for at least 12 years in a very careful study of the historical, literary, and philosophic records of China, and in order to pass these examinations, must have acquired a first-class knowledge of these records together with an ability to express himself in literary Chinese of a high order, free from all mistakes of composition, grammar, or even calligraphy. Only what the Chinese call superior men could pass such an examination, and they were immediately given high and important positions. In the old Chinese Government they automatically established among the vast army of civil servants of China a respect for the lessons learned by several thousand years of experience that might well be envied by the administrators of many modern western nations.

What is most needed in the world to-day is a credit balance in China's favor in the public opinion of the leaders of the world which will permit a calm and considerate study of what China's actual and future needs are and of her proper relations to the rest of the world. At the present time, when diplomatic, business, and missionary relationships have been pretty largely disrupted, it is perhaps a good time to undertake, in cooperation with the leading minds of China, a new appraisal of China from an entirely different standpoint; in other words, attempt to make a dispassionate appraisal of just what China has to teach the rest of the world as well as what China could, with advantage, learn from the rest of the world. Such a study would not be without obvious advantages to the western nations, provided the secret of China's apparently permanent civilization and orderly Government, maintained with a minimum of force, could be found out and elucidated. At any rate, the problem of how to understand and how to live in good neighborly relations with the Chinese people is of more than passing importance in view of the fact that they constitute nearly a third of the human race and occupy a vast region replete with natural resources of every description and still more so in view of the fact that they have an enviable reputation for hard work, sobriety, technical skill, and business ability. It goes without saying that one of the best ways to learn about the Chinese is to use the methods they themselves have used for ages with such good results, namely, to study the records of their illustrious past. These records, fortunately, are still obtainable and, furthermore, obtainable at very moderate cost. They are written in a language which has changed less since the time of Christ than the English language has since the time of Queen Elizabeth. It would seem, therefore, that the obvious and proper thing for this country and other western countries to do would be to obtain these records, study them critically and sympathetically with the idea of obtaining thereby a new basis for a proper appraisal and sympathetic understanding of the Chinese people and their attainments.

FINANCE

The following table exhibits the appropriations and expenditures of the Library proper and of the copyright office for the fiscal year, and the appropriations for the preceding fiscal year and the year now current. Included also are the appropriations for the equipment and care of the building and grounds.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations 1926	Appropriations 1927	Expenditures 1927	Appropriations 1928
Library and copyright office:				
Salaries ¹ —				
General service.....	\$484,780.00	\$518,585.00	\$518,416.69	\$564,805.00
Special service.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,997.40	3,000.00
Sunday service ²	13,125.00	13,125.00	13,081.00	13,125.00
Distribution of card indexes ³	97,553.10	104,044.50	103,951.96	118,010.00
Legislative reference.....	58,660.00	61,530.00	61,367.46	63,650.00
Copyright office ⁴	159,800.00	165,640.00	166,552.16	175,100.00
Increase of Library ⁵	98,000.00	98,000.00	98,000.00	108,000.00
Contingent expenses ⁶	10,014.40	10,017.05	10,006.57	10,000.00
Printing and binding ⁷	325,916.75	305,720.04	305,720.04	305,000.00
Total Library and copyright office.....	1,250,849.25	1,279,661.59	1,279,093.28	1,360,690.00
Building and grounds:				
Care and maintenance ⁸	104,398.00	107,702.00	106,777.36	120,402.00
Sunday service.....	3,550.00	3,550.00	3,545.71	3,740.00
Special and temporary service.....	500.00	500.00	315.00	500.00

¹ Appropriations include amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1926, \$19,707; for 1927, \$28,764.75; for 1928, amount not yet determined. Also expenditures, 1927, include retirement deductions.

² No deduction for retirement fund.

³ Appropriation includes credits on account of sales of card indexes to governmental institutions: For 1926, \$2,081.60 credited and \$57.50 yet to be credited; for 1927, \$1,604.29 credited and \$76.21 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1927 (\$103,951.96), offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury (\$178,037.98).

⁴ Expenditures, 1927 (\$165,552.16), offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$184,727.60).

⁵ 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, 1927, include outstanding indebtedness.

⁶ Appropriation includes credits on account of sales of photo duplications to governmental institutions: For 1926, \$14.40; for 1927, \$17.05. Expenditures, 1927, include outstanding indebtedness.

⁷ Appropriation includes credits on account of sales of card indexes to governmental institutions: For 1926, \$892.11 credited and \$24.64 yet to be credited; for 1927, \$637.38 credited and \$32.66 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1927, include outstanding indebtedness.

⁸ Appropriation includes amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1926, \$2,609.95; for 1927, \$3,737.09; for 1928, amount not yet determined. Also expenditures, 1927, includes retirement deductions.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations 1926	Appropriations 1927	Expenditures 1927	Appropriations 1928
Building and grounds—Con.				
Custody and maintenance.....	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$6,496.15	\$7,000.00
Total building and grounds.....	115,448.00	118,752.00	117,134.22	131,642.00
Trust Fund Board.....		500.00	229.63	500.00
Grand total.....	1,366,297.25	1,398,913.59	1,396,457.13	1,492,832.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account)*.....	1,473.52	2,273.52		3,073.52

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

The appropriations for 1926-27 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Salaries—Library proper.—Appropriation increased from \$484,780 to \$518,585.

Copyright office.—Appropriation increased from \$159,800 to \$165,640.

Legislative reference service.—Appropriation increased from \$58,660 to \$61,530.

Card indexes.—Appropriation increased from \$95,414 to \$102,364, including appropriation for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour, increased from \$15,000 to \$16,000.

Increase of the Library.—Item made to read: "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, 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 1928, \$95,000."

Printing and binding.—Item made to read: "* * * including the copyright office and the binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for the Library Building, \$260,000.

"For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office, \$45,000."

Library Building.—Appropriation for salaries increased from \$104,398 to \$107,702.

The following additional provision included:

"For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, including cost of its seal, not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the board, \$500, to be immediately available."

The appropriations for 1927-28 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Salaries—Library proper.—Appropriation increased from \$518,585 to \$564,805.

Copyright office.—Appropriation increased from \$165,640 to \$175,100.

Legislative reference service.—Appropriation increased from \$61,530 to \$63,650.

Card indexes.—Appropriation increased from \$102,364 to \$118,010, including appropriation for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour, increased from \$16,000 to \$26,000, and the item made to read: “* * * in all, \$118,010, of which \$3,000 shall be immediately available.”

Increase of the Library.—Appropriation increased from \$98,000 to \$108,000.

Library Building.—Appropriation for salaries increased from \$107,702 to \$120,402, and appropriation for extra services for the opening of the Library Building on Sundays and on legal holidays increased from \$3,550 to \$3,740.

The following item made to read:

“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.”

COPYRIGHT OFFICE •

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

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

COPYRIGHT:
Statistics.

<i>Fees received and applied</i>	
	Fiscal year 1926-27
Registrations (\$1), including certificates.....	\$173, 305. 00
Registrations (50 cents), photographs, no certificates.....	3, 004. 50
Registrations (50 cents), renewals.....	2, 343. 00
For copies of record.....	857. 50
For assignments and copies of same.....	4, 602. 00
For notices of user.....	222. 50
For indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	110. 10
For searches.....	283. 00
Total.....	184, 727. 60
Total number of deposits received (material of all classes, including duplicates).....	301, 156
Total number of registrations.....	184, 000
Total communications received, including parcels but excluding deposits noted above.....	205, 537
Total communications sent out (including letters written).....	206, 903

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 1926-27 as above.....	\$184, 727. 60	COPYRIGHT OFFICE: Receipts and expenses.
EXPENSES		
Salaries, including retirement fund, as stated	\$165, 552. 16	
Stationery and sundries.....	1, 057. 72	
	166, 609. 88	
Net cash earnings.....	18, 117. 72	

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 299,963 such articles were received. The value of those drawn up into the collections of the Library far exceeded the amount of net cash earnings.

On the 6th day of July, 1927, when the report of the copyright office was submitted, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded. The account books of the bookkeeping division were balanced for June 30, the financial statements were prepared for the Treasury Department, and all earned fees to June 30, inclusive, had been paid into the Treasury. For the entries covered by the above-applied fees, 1,671 certificates remained to be written, 3,241 articles to be indexed and catalogued, and 4,653 records to be completed. So that while the fiscal operations of the Copyright Office, as indicated above, are kept as nearly up to date as can ever be expected, there are now serious arrearages in the work which the office performs. The business to be done is constantly increasing. In the fiscal year 1917-18 the copyright registrations numbered 106,728; the registrations made in the fiscal year 1926-27 numbered 184,000—

that is an increase in the business and work of the Copyright Office of more than 71 per cent. For the fiscal year 1917-18 Congress appropriated for 91 clerks and in the fiscal year 1926-27 the working clerical force numbered 104—that was less than 15 per cent increase in the clerical force required to take care of an increase in the business of more than 71 per cent. As a result there has been a continuing accumulation of arrearage work in writing copyright certificates, recording entries, and cataloguing, indexing, and filing the articles deposited. These increasing arrearages will require immediate provision for additional assistants, which should be met by an item in the first emergency bill to be taken up by the Seventieth Congress.

The total unfinished business for the full 30 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1927, amounts to but \$1,959.94 against a total completed business for the same period of \$3,220,634.75.

During the past 30 years the business done by the office was as follows:

Total number of entries-----	3, 622, 308
Total number of articles deposited-----	6, 303, 639
Total amount of fees received and applied-----	\$3, 220, 634. 75
Total expenditure for service-----	\$2, 721, 995. 40
Net receipts above expenses for service-----	\$498, 639. 35

During the 57 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 4,503,164.

*Elimination of
copyright depos-
its.*

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the copyright act of 1909, 25,430 volumes have been transferred to the Library from the deposits in the copyright office during the fiscal year; 7,533 books have been deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 98,353 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 catalogued. For the calendar year 1926 all parts of the catalogue have been

printed, except the annual index for Part I, Group 2 (2,500 pages) containing the titles for pamphlets, dramas, motion pictures, maps, and contributions to periodicals, which is in the hands of the printer.

The current numbers of the different parts of the catalogue for the year 1927 have been printed with gratifying promptness. Special efforts are made to prepare the book titles as soon after receipt of the books as possible, and to print the lists every two or three days.

ACCESSIONS, PRINTED MATERIAL ¹

(From the report of the retiring chief of the division of accessions, Mr. MARTIN A. ROBERTS)

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

Contents of the Library, June 30, 1926, and June 30, 1927.

Description	Contents of the Library		
	1926	1927	Gain
Books.....	3,420,345	3, 556, 767	136, 422
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....			
Maps and views.....	^a 985,390	1, 014, 633	29, 243
Music (volumes and pieces).....	^b 1,007,007	1, 022, 057	15, 050
Prints (pieces).....	458,132	462, 860	4, 728

Description	Net accessions	
	1926	1927
Printed books and pamphlets.....	134, 580	136, 422
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....		
Maps and views.....	^a 45, 398	29, 243
Music (volumes and pieces).....	^b 14, 650	15, 050
Prints (pieces).....	8, 714	4, 728

^a Including deposits.

^b 3 items returned to copyright claimant.

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

ACCESSIONS:
Books and
pamphlets, by
sources.

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

How acquired	1926	1927
By purchase.....	24, 625	24, 161
By gift.....	18, 121	14, 491
By bequest.....		8, 497
By transfer from United States Government libraries.....	24, 732	7, 613
From the Public Printer by virtue of law.....	8, 069	8, 691
From the American Printing House for the Blind.....	193	162
By international exchange (from foreign gov- ernments).....	18, 303	27, 254
Gifts of the United States Government in all its branches.....	1, 291	1, 571
Gifts from State governments.....	12, 963	13, 067
Gifts from local governments.....	926	646
Gifts from corporations and associations.....	244	59
By copyright.....	¹ 19, 419	² 20, 999
By Smithsonian.....	4, 027	4, 424
By exchange (piece for piece).....	1, 965	3, 906
By priced exchange.....	20	
Library of Congress publications (specially bound).....	43	58
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals un- counted in their present form.....	11, 358	12, 157
Total added—books, pamphlets, and pieces.....	146, 299	147, 756
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidations in binding.....	5, 847	5, 586
By transfer of duplicates to other United States Government libraries.....	1, 241	2, 616
Duplicates sent in exchange.....	4, 436	3, 017
Discarded, worn out.....	195	115
	11, 719	11, 334
Net accessions.....	134, 580	136, 422

¹ This includes 236 volumes added to reserve collections.

² This includes 328 volumes added to reserve collections.

On February 18, 1927, died in Albany, N. Y., Mrs. Emma Treadwell Thacher, widow of Hon. John Boyd Thacher, bequeathing to the Library of Congress the extensive collections of books, autographs, manuscript documents, and other valuable articles collected by her husband and, after his death in 1909, intrusted by her to the custody of the Library of Congress at various dates (1910-1921) as deposits subject to her pleasure.

BEQUEST:
Mrs. John Boyd
Thacher.

Brief notices of these deposits have appeared in the annual reports for 1910, 1915, and 1921. The several groups, now by her will permanently transferred, conservatively appraised at upwards of \$350,000, include: (a) The John Boyd Thacher collection of incunabula, deposited in 1910. A catalogue¹ of this was published by the Library in 1915. This collection of fifteenth century books is notable in point of size, in the number of different presses represented, in the number of works not found in any other American collection, and in certain special rarities.

It numbers 840 different works in 929 volumes (duplicate copies included), works of 373 different authors (exclusive of 71 composite or anonymous books), written in Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, English, German, Low German, and Hebrew.

The collector's aim was not the customary aim of collectors merely to assemble as many rarities as possible, but to gather notable specimens of the work of as many different fifteenth century presses as possible. In this he was remarkably successful. The collection contains specimens from over 500 different presses at work in 128 different cities and towns in Austria-Hungary, Belgium, England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, between the beginning of the year 1459 and the end of the year 1500.

The Bibliographical Society of America published in 1919 its "Census of fifteenth century books owned in America," the results of over 20 years of labor in investigating the resources of all known American collections.

¹ Thacher, John Boyd. Catalogue of the John Boyd Thacher collection of incunabula. Comp. by Frederick W. Ashley, chief of the order division. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1915. 329 p. incl., illus., facsim. in colors. Front. (port.) 26½ cm.

both public and private, containing one or more fifteenth-century books. The census, issued nine years after the publication of the catalogue of the Thacher collection, discloses the interesting fact that of the 840 Thacher incunabula, 230 were not known to the compilers of the census as existing in any other American collection either large or small. In the case of each of 192 other works only one other copy is listed in the census. Of the entire list of 840 titles, only 63 were already represented in the Library before the receipt of the Thacher collection.

Almost any product of a printing press of the fifteenth century can justifiably be termed rare, as now existing only in small numbers. The original editions were as a rule not large; the vicissitudes of four and a quarter centuries have probably swept away entire editions of works now unknown and have certainly spared but few survivors of the majority of these first fruits of the printer's art. The entire Thacher collection may well be termed a collection of rarities.

Its more special rarities include a fine copy of the Durandus of 1459—the most valuable item in the collection—printed on parchment in two volumes in the city of Mainz by Fust and Schöffer. This is the Ashburnham copy, earlier owned by the Duke of Sussex. (*De Ricci. Catalogue raisonné des premières impressions de Mayence*: 65: nos. 43 and 61.)

Another notable item is the Bohemian Bible, printed in 1489 in Kuttenberg, near Prague, the only known product of the press of Martin of Tischniowa.

Specially rare also is the *Breviarium Moguntinense*, printed in 1474 by the "Brothers of the Common Life," in one of their monasteries in Marienthal on the Rhine opposite the city of Mainz. This order had been used to train its members in fine penwork. When printing made hand copying unprofitable, several of its houses took up the new art—in Brussels, in Rostock, and elsewhere. The Thacher copy of this breviary is apparently the only one in America.

There is also a rare German version of the Golden legend, by Jacobus de Voragine (*Leben der Heiligen—the Winterteil only*) printed in Augsburg by Johann

Schönsperger in 1487, one of the two known copies, the other being in Copenhagen. Thacher has also a Low German version of this (*Dat duytsche Passionael*) in two volumes complete, printed in Cologne in 1485.

Another product of the cloister is the *Novum psalterium beatæ Mariæ Virginis*, the only known issue of the press of the Cistercian Monastery in Zinna, Germany, printed before the year 1497. There is another copy in the J. Pierpont Morgan collection in New York.

Unique in America also is *Vocabularius ex quo*, 1477, printed in Eltvil by Nicolaus Bechtermünze, the fourth edition, printed from the type of Peter Drach of Speier.

These are the items deemed rarest by connoisseurs of incunabula. The list could easily be greatly expanded by the inclusion of other notable editions almost as rare.

(b) A group of books relating to Christopher Columbus, and to other early American discovery, assembled by Mr. Thacher in preparing for his monumental life of Columbus and his "Continent of America."

Briefly to indicate the value of this group mention is made of three very rare editions of Martin Waldseemüller's *Cosmographiæ introductio*, in which the name America first appears. (St. Die, vii Kl. Maii, 1507; St. Die, iiii Kl. Sept., 1507; Strassburg, 1509.)

Monardes, Nicolas. *Dos libros, el vno que trata de todas las cosas que traen de nuestras Indias occidentales, que sirven al uso de la medicina*. Sevilla, Diaz, 1569. *Segunde parte*. Sevilla, Alonzo Escrivano, 1571.

Peter Martyr. *De orbe novo decades III*. Alcala, 1516. There are also later editions and other versions of this.

In this group also belongs the remarkable collection of 34 editions of Ptolemy's geography noted elsewhere in this report (see under Map division). There are also early editions of Ortelius and Mercator.

Hakluyt, Simon Grynaeus, Oviedo y Valdes, Hennepin, Petrus Apianus, Fernando Colon, Agostino Giustiniani, Emanuel van Meteren, Bartolomé de las Casas, De Bry, Benedetto, Bordone and others are represented by early editions.

A considerable amount of (printed) bibliographic apparatus, particularly in the field of the history of printing, is also included here.

(c) The Thacher autograph collection of royal documents. This is one of the most notable collections of foreign autographic documents in the United States. It consists of 676 manuscript documents, 578 prints, photographs, and drawings, 111 rare broadsides and other printed material; in all, 1,365 pieces. There are two portfolios of documents of the royal families of England, beginning with Henry V, A. D. 1480, and coming down to George III; two portfolios of the royal families of France, beginning with Charles V, A. D. 1374; portfolios of documents of the royalties of Germany, Russia, Poland, Spain, Sweden. Every country in Europe is represented.

(d) The Thacher collection of books, autographs, and manuscript documents relating to the French Revolution, a subject to which Mr. Thacher had given years of study in preparation for a projected history. This group contains 1,592 volumes, 352 numbers of contemporary newspapers, and 1,460 autograph letters and documents by French notables of the Revolutionary period.

(e) The cross of the Spanish naval order of merit, conferred upon Mr. Thacher by His Majesty the King of Spain; seven medals and badges granted for notable services. With these, a locket and cross containing fragments of the ashes of Christopher Columbus.

Mrs. Thacher, the donor of these treasures, was the daughter of George Curtis Treadwell of Albany, a grandson of Gov. John Treadwell (1745-1823), "the last of the Puritan Governors of Connecticut," a graduate of Yale in the class of 1767. From the time of her marriage to John Boyd Thacher in 1872, she was the companion of his studies, sharing his enthusiasms and keeping pace with his researches. They were continually together in the European journeys undertaken almost every year in the search for new treasures. The collections which he bequeathed to her in 1909 and she in turn bequeathed to the Library 18 years later, were the fruits of a joint purpose and endeavor. She was in sympathy with his

purposes, understood them and appreciated them. Her interest in his interests survived him. In insuring the continuity of the collections in perpetuo to be known as the John Boyd Thacher Collection in the Library of Congress, she has not merely builded *him* a monument more lasting than bronze but perpetuated her own memory among scholars and lovers of the humanities in a manner reflective of her inner self.

By his will, dated July 20, 1924, and a codicil thereto, dated May 6, 1925, the late Mr. Harry Houdini, who died October 31, 1926, bequeathed to the Library of Congress his entire library excepting his dramatic collection (willed to his widow and executrix, Mrs. Wilhelmina Rahner Houdini). The bequest includes notable collections on magic, spiritism, occultism, and psychical research.

BEQUEST:
Harry Houdini.

Harry Houdini (Eric Weiss) was born at Appleton, Wis., April 6, 1874, the son of Rev. Dr. Mayer Samuel and Cecelia (Steiner) Weiss. After attending the public schools he entered early upon a theatrical career which became his life work. When it became necessary for him to assume a stage name he chose the name Houdini—the additional “i” to indicate that he wished to be considered like Robert Houdin, the famous French magician. His name was accordingly legally changed to Harry Houdini.

He gradually became the consummate magician and mysterious handcuff manipulator. Houdini, the baffling conjurer and possessor of a thousand tricks, was known the world around, but Houdini, the book collector, was known to but few until revealed to the general public by the terms of his will disposing of a library it took him a lifetime to build.

He inherited from his father his scholarly instincts and in an address before the Club of Odd Volumes he said “The love of bibliographic research has been the corner stone of my life from my earliest years.” While on tour, he seized every opportunity to study in libraries, to interview retired magicians and collectors, and to browse in old bookstores and antique shops. He searched catalogues assiduously and often advertised his wants.

From time to time he purchased collections made by his rivals and others, e. g., those brought together by Hiram Stead, Hagan, Adrian Platt, Elliott, Robinson, Edwin Fay Rice, Harrington, Young, and Alexander.

For about six years toward the close of Mr. Houdini's life he was assisted in purchasing and arranging his material by Prof. Alfred Becks, who was in charge of the "theatrical collection" at Harvard University for nearly 10 years. Professor Becks eliminated a number of duplicates and was of aid to Mr. Houdini in developing his collections to a very high standard—this, of course, included the dramatic collection as well as those on magic and on spiritism.

Early in his career Mr. Houdini took a keen interest in the subject of psychical research. "I have spent a goodly part of my life in study and research," he wrote in his book "A Magician among the Spirits." "During the last 30 years I have read every single piece of literature on the subject of spiritualism that I could. I have accumulated one of the largest libraries in the world on psychic phenomena, spiritualism, magic, witchcraft, demonology, evil spirits," etc.

The collection as received comprises 1,620 volumes and pamphlets and 107 volumes of periodicals on magic and 3,286 books and pamphlets and 134 volumes of periodicals on the psychic. There is also a large group of material consisting of manuscripts (correspondence with those interested in magic and the psychic), newspaper clippings, posters, programs, catalogues, etc.

Of the books on magic Mr. Houdini considered these as of importance: "Hocus Pocus," 1635, second edition; "Natural Magick in XX Bookes," by John Baptist Porta, 1658; "Book of Natural Magic," 1682, by Simon Wittgest; "Magic or the Magical Power of Nature," by Johann Samuel Halle, Berlin, 1784; "The Natural Magic," by Johann Christian Wiegleb, 18 volumes; Breslaw's "The Universal Conjuror," London, Orlando Hodgson.

Of the books on spiritism Mr. Houdini regarded the following as necessary to any study of the subject: "De Praestigiis Damonum von Temfelsgespenst, Zauberern

* * *," by Johann Weier, Frankfurt, 1586; "Historisch Versuch von der Hexery," by F. Hutchinson, Leipzig, 1726; "Die Bezauberte Welt," by Balthasar Bekker, Amsterdam, 1693; "Spiritualism," by John W. W. Edmonds and George T. Dexter, with an appendix by Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, a senator from New York, 1833-44; "Spirit Messages," by Prof. Hiram Corson. Barrett, Lodge, Podmore, Hyslop, Hill, Carrington, and many others are represented.

The large group of periodicals on magic and on the psychic comprise such titles as "The Sphinx" (Kansas City, Mo.), 1904-; "The Magic Circular" (London), 1916; "The Magic Wand" (London), 1923-; "The Mahatma" (New York), 1895; "The Spiritualist" (London), 1877-82; "The Light" (London), 1894-; "The Two Worlds" (London), 1887-; "Borderland" (London), 1894-; "Occult Review" (London), 1905-.

An important separate group consists of 126 albums of clippings on Houdini, magic, the psychic, lives of magicians, matter relating to political campaigns, historical events and travel. [Through the kindness of Mrs. Houdini we have received as a gift 11 photographs of Mr. Houdini.]

Mr. Gabriel Wells, of New York City, a publisher of fine books and also distinguished as a connoisseur and bibliophile, presented to the Library of Congress a splendid copy of "Homeri opera, Editio Princeps (Ilias) Florentiae, 1488." This copy of the "Iliad" of Homer is tall, wide margined, and bound in vellum. It bears the bookplate of the Earl of Mansfield. This unusual gift promptly eliminated this item from the "List of Desiderata" recently issued by the Library of Congress. This action of Mr. Wells is a fitting recognition of the National Library as an appropriate repository for such a monument in the history of culture.

Mr. Wells has also during the year shown his interest in our collections in aiding us to acquire an unusually beautiful Ephrata manuscript of the "Turtel-Taube," at one time in the possession of Benjamin Franklin. (See *infra* under Music division.)

GIFTS:
Gabriel Wells.

*Dr. William
Vail Kellen.*

We welcomed this year another gift from one who has always shown a very keen scholarly interest in the development of our law collections, especially English law—an interest which has prompted many valuable and important gifts. We refer to Dr. William Vail Kellen, of Boston, Mass. His gift this year comprised, as usual, material of real value to serious investigators in this particular field. The items are here simply mentioned; they will be found listed in more detail in the report of the law librarian (*infra*):

13 English year books, 1556-1567, original issue.

. . . The boke for a Justice of peace, 1544, original issue.

Year books of Edward II, 1311, 1314-1315 (Selden Society Publications, 1925-26).

*J. Stanley
Brown.*

A noteworthy gift during the year was that received from Mr. J. Stanley Brown, of New York City. It comprised 1,280 volumes and pamphlets and 3 maps, chiefly documentary in character and of considerable value in filling missing sections in our series. Certain of the material is in manuscript form, one item of which is "The original book of records of the seal and sea otter catches on the Pribilofs." The collection contains important material relating to the Bering Sea fur seal arbitration.

*Evelyn
Baldwin.*

Mr. Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, who has gained distinction in polar expeditions, and who has in previous years presented to the Library certain original records of his work in the far north, still continues his interest in genealogical records chiefly with the purpose of providing source material invaluable to the serious investigator in this field of history. During the year he presented the Library the abstract of chancery proceedings (manuscripts and copies) of Collins Division Class 6, Hamilton Division Class 7, Mitford Division Class 8, Reynardson Division Class 9, Whittington Division Class 10, also the Court Rolls of Hereford, England, and extracts from Bishop's Transcripts of Parish Registers, Bobleian Library, Oxford, England.

*Mrs. Archibald
Hopkins.*

Of special value to our historical collections was the gift of Mrs. Archibald Hopkins comprising correspondence and printed material relating to Mrs. Hopkins's

many activities in an official capacity with various organizations during the World War.

From Mr. Albert T. Witbeck, of Shreveport, La., was received a collection of very interesting items, an evidence of a continued interest in the collections of the National Library. While simply listed here they are mentioned in more detail in the various divisions to which they have been assigned: "Bibliotheca Librorum Novorum Collecta à S. Neocoro, Trajecti ad Rhenum, 1697 (Vol. I) and Henrico Sikio, Volumes II and III, 1698"; "Tomus tertius of Bede's Works," Jehan Petit's (Badius), Paris, 1522; "Select Plays from celebrated authors performed at the principal theatres in the United States of America," volumes 1-6, 1802-1804; Louisiana Broadside; map of Los Omigas Grant, Sabine and DeSoto Parishes, La.; collection of 8 manuscripts relating to Louisiana, 1845-ca.1865; 7 issues of the Caddo Gazette, 1845-1855; Shreveport News, July 1, 1864; Shreveport Daily Times, 4 issues, 1872-1878; Louisiana Advocate, 1 issue; Weekly Southwestern Telegram, 1 issue; exchange certificate for Confederate money, December 31, 1864; 4 Confederate tax receipts; 3 Confederate State bonds and 2 Confederate notes; commission signed by J. H. Means, Governor of South Carolina, 1851; commission signed by Governor of Louisiana; approximate map of Shreve Island 1838-1843; situation map of Shreve Island, September 1, 1926; 3 letters from Hon. W. C. C. Claiborne to W. B. Shields, February 4, March 25, and May 10, 1805.

Albert T. Witbeck.

An interesting gift was that of a set of the Thirteen Chinese Classics, comprising 120 volumes, received from Dr. Philip T. Y. Sze through his excellency, the minister from China, Mr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze. It forms part of a limited new edition edited by Mr. Tang Wen-Chih and recently published by Mr. Sao Tseng Sze. The work of the scholarly editor and publisher makes this a notable accession to our Chinese collection.

Dr. Philip T. Y. Sze.

Dwight Braman, Esq., president of the Allied Patriotic Societies (Inc.), of New York City, has presented to the Library a collection of 42 proclamations of the governors of the various States of the Union, many of which bear the written signatures of the governors.

*Allied Patriotic Societies (Inc.).
Dwight Braman.*

These proclamations were issued with the purpose of making the fourth Sunday in January a "law-and-order" Sunday. They are of interest for permanent preservation as evidence of the serious consideration given to this subject by the official authorities of to-day.

GIFTS:

*The "Ikutoku"
Foundation.*

The Library is fortunate in receiving from the Most Noble Marquis Maëda Toshinari, president of The "Ikutoku" Foundation, Tokyo, Japan, one copy each of the following publications of the "Sonkei-Kaku Sokan": "Kogo Shui," by Hironari Itsukibe; "Irohajiruisho," compiled by Takadane Tachibana, volumes 1 and 3. It is most significant for oriental scholarship that the treasures of the "Sonkei-Kaku," a private library belonging to Marquis Maëda Toshinari, are to be made available through this "Ikutoku" Foundation.

*Col. Samuel
Reber.*

Of unusual interest in their relation to the disastrous earthquake in Japan was the receipt through Col. Samuel Reber, of New York City, of 10 issues of The Japanese Times and Mail, August 4 (September 4), September 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1923. These issues, covering the several exciting days following the earthquake, were posted in hotels and other places as broadsides. This set is probably unique.

*Mrs. George
Kennan.*

Mrs. George Kennan has shown a continuing interest in our behalf by making additional gifts to the George Kennan collection. This material recently received comprises 13 volumes of translations of the works of George Kennan, including the Russian translation of his first edition of "Tent Life in Siberia," a collection of Mr. Kennan's correspondence, Mr. Kennan's address book, a collection of duplicate photographs of Russian political exiles, a collection of autograph letters from Russians of importance, unpublished manuscripts of George Kennan, and a collection of material on political and analogous subjects.

*Mrs. Edward A.
MacDowell.*

Through Mrs. Edward A. MacDowell, of Peterborough, N. H., there has come to us a very interesting collection of material relating chiefly to the MacDowell Colony and Association at Peterborough, including two portraits of Mr. and Mrs. MacDowell.

On subjects of contemporary interest our collections have been increased during the year by many titles received through the interest and kindness of Mr. H. L. Mencken.

H. L. Mencken.

The beginning of a collection relating to John Burroughs has been made possible through a gift by Mr. V. Valta Parma. He has given a group of intimate and unconventional photographs of Burroughs taken at Woodchuck Lodge. Among them is the only known picture of both Burroughs and his wife. There is also a signed etching by Paul Roche from a study of Burroughs made at Riverby. Included in the collection are original letters from Burroughs replying to inquiries on nature subjects and also reflecting his attitude toward the affairs of the day, both public and private.

V. Valta Parma.

Of considerable interest was the gift from Mrs. Harriet S. Blatch, of New York City, of a scrap book made by Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1848, comprising clippings of press comments and much other material relating to the Women's Rights Convention of 1848.

Mrs. Harriet S. Blatch.

Our collection of material relating to the woman's suffrage movement has been enriched by another gift from Mrs. Ida Husted Harper. Our present valuable collection in this field is, in a large measure, due to Mrs. Harper's enterprise and zeal.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper.

In the field of photomechanical reproduction our source material which, in the past, has been developed through the aid of Mr. Edward Epstean, of the Walker Engraving Co., of New York City, has been increased by the same donor with 48 books of importance.

Edward Epstean.

In addition to the many thousand photographic prints of manuscripts relating to Mayan civilization and history, acquired from Professor Gates by purchase, there have come to us from him by gift photographic prints of 1,190 pages of "Humán Poma de Ayala, Nueva Corónica del Reyno de las Incas." In addition Professor Gates presented photostatic prints of certain manuscripts in the British Museum—correspondence of Sir John Finch, Thomas Baines, and Dr. Henry Moore with Viscount

Prof. William Gates.

Edward Conway and his wife, 1650-1679, and also of a manuscript: Naldonado fr. F. "Ramillete de Flores."

The offer of association with material of distinction in all the fields of scholarly endeavor, together with a widespread appreciation of the National Library as an appropriate repository, continue each year to attract an increasing number of gifts from various parts of our country and from abroad. From sources other than official there were received 22,988 items, exceeding the previous year's record by 4,867 items.

We were tempted to include here (as evidence of the extent, range, and intrinsic value of the gifts and the widespread interest in the library) a much fuller list of donations fully meriting such public mention. But reasonable limitations upon our space force us to be content with the individual acknowledgment already sent to each donor.

*Exhibit, Sesqui-
centennial Expo-
sition.*

Through the cooperation of the division of accessions with the divisions of manuscripts, prints, and maps an exhibit was prepared for the Sesquicentennial Exposition held at Philadelphia, from June 1, 1926, to January 1, 1927. The exhibit comprised (a) photographic facsimiles of fundamental source documents in our collections including the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, Agreement of Secrecy, and many others; (b) a facsimile of part of one of our copies of Mitchell's "Map of the British and French Dominions in North America * * *" colored to show the thirteen original Colonies and their neighbors in 1776. This together with an explanatory broadside were prepared by Colonel Martin, the chief of the division of maps; (c) photographs and descriptive broadsides displaying graphically the activities of the various divisions including the music auditorium; (d) photographs of certain of the more important mural decorations and interior views of the exhibition and main halls of the Library; (e) a representative collection of our publications issued for the period during which they have particularly been developed—since 1899, e. g., annual reports of the librarian, calendars of various collections of manuscripts, journals of the Continental Congress, volumes 1-25, inclusive, covering the years 1774 to 1783, bibliographical lists,

catalogues of our important special collections such as the "Thacher Collection of Incunabula" and "Hubbard Collection of Prints," various "Lists of Maps and Atlases," etc. The exhibit was awarded a gold medal by the authorities of the exposition.

We were fortunate during the year in obtaining on "exchange" from the University of Michigan photostatic prints of various issues of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, Ky., for the period 1787-1800 and of the Detroit Gazette, July 25, 1817, to April 22, 1830. These reproductions supply a valuable group of source material for the study of American history during these particular periods.

University of Michigan, exchange of photostatic prints.

Gifts from publishers, including gifts of various imported books and other noncopyrighted books, numbered during the year 249 volumes. These books came to us in their relation to our printed-card service. For each of these books furnished a catalogue card is printed for use in our regular catalogues and in the catalogues of the many subscribing libraries using our cards.

Gifts from publishers.

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

We welcome the genealogical histories of the following families: Robertson; Guiteras, Wardell, and allied families; Vogt; Long; Vernal; Outwater, Breasted, Bertholf, Lozier, Van Bussum, Cudeback, and Provoost; Shimer; Ward-Munger, Varnum-Martin; Henry Boynton Smith, Frederick Southgate Smith, Harold Southgate Smith; Fishback; Beeson; Welles; McCollum, Krouskop, McCLOUD, Boswell; Haskell, Hayner; Waltz; Walton; Minier; Burchard; Birdsall; Parker; Lester; McGuire; Keck; Langdon; Waymire; John Smith; Towne; Newton; Richman; Russell; Briggs; Breed; Davis; Hollock, Davis; Teall; Vandercook-Jans; Endress; Conn; Hook; Montgomery; Hurry; Clymer; Field; McMillen, and Gilliland; Remsberg; Savage, Tisdale, and allied families; Peter Smith; Switzer, Bull, Griffith, and Beurman; David Roe.

Genealogies.

During the year we have had to content ourselves in conserving our funds to meet the general as against

the special needs of the Library. This has, in a measure, been due to the high level of book prices caused by the increased cost of book production, the stabilization of foreign exchange, and the clearing up of certain balances carried over from preceding years.

Certain of the Americana acquired are here noted :

PURCHASES :
Americana.

"Nieuwe reystogt rondom de Werreld waarin omstandiglyk beschreeven worden De Land-engte van Amerika, versheydene kusten en eylanden in Westindie, de eylanden van Kabo Verde . . . In't Engelsch beschreeven door William Dampier en daaruyt vertaald door W. Sewel, 'sGravenhage, by Abraham de Hondt"; "Manuscript survey map of the boundaries between Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Va.," 1757; "A map of Virginia formed from actual surveys, and the latest as well as most accurate observations," by James Madison, Richmond, 1807; "Reise um die Welt mit Capitain Cook [1773-1779]," by Heinrich Zimmermann, Mannheim, C. F. Schwan, 1781, first edition, only one other copy in the United States; "Storia dell' America Settentrionale del Signor Abate Raynal continuata, fino al presente . . .," by [G. Th.] Raynal, with 15 colored maps, Venezia, Dalle Stampe di Antonio Zatta, 1778; "Oration pronounced at Tiverton July the Fourth, 1804," written in verse, Dedham, 1804; "All the memorials of the courts of Great Britain and France since the peace of Aix la Chapelle relative to the limits of the territories of both crowns in North America and the right to the neutral islands in the West Indies," The Hague, 1756; "La Crise Américaine, par Thomas Paine, Secretaire du Congrès pour les affaires étrangères, pendant la guerre de l'Amérique, ouvrage publié à Philadelphie en Avril 1777, traduit de l'Anglais à Paris chez Buisson," [1792]; "L'Europe, L'Asie, L'Afrique, L'Amérique divisée en tout ses états dressée sur de nouveaux memoires et suivant les dernières observations" [four large wall maps], Paris, chez Longchamps et Janvier, 1754; "The works of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, consisting of essays, humorous, moral, and literary, with his life, written by himself," New York, G. G. Sickels, 1830; "Hodge's North Carolina Almanack for the year 1796," by William Thomas, Halifax, Abraham Hodge; "Hodge's North Carolina Almanack for the year 1797," by William Thomas, Halifax, Abraham Hodge; "Hodge's North Carolina Almanack for the year 1798," by William Thomas, Halifax, Abraham Hodge; "North Carolina Almanac for the year 1799," Salisbury, Francis Coupee; "North Carolina Almanack for the year 1801"; "Louisiana & Mississippi Almanac, 1833," by Elijah Middlebrook, New Orleans, Hotchkiss & Co.; "Address to the House of Delegates informing them that unless provisions were made for the support of the Williamsburg Hospital for the care of the Insane, the asylum would have to be closed," by William Russell, Williams-

burg, 1778, autographed copy; "Life and character of the late reverend, learned, and pious Mr. Jonathan Edwards, president of the College of New Jersey, together with extracts from his private writings and diary . . ." by Jonathan Edwards, Glasgow, 1785.

We have during the year added several items to our collection of fifteenth century books, as follows:

PURCHASES:
Incunabula.

"Henricus de Pyro super Institutis" (Hain, 4014) n.p., n.d. ca.1487; Pius II "Epistolae," [Mediolani, Antonius Zarothus, 1481]; Pomponivs Mela "Cosmographia sive de situ orbis," edited by Hermolaus Barbarus, Venetiis, Christophorus de Pensis de Mandello, ca.1498.

One of the notable acquisitions of the year is a fine set of the series of Merian-Zeiller *Topographiae* (Frankfurt, 1644-1700) bound in 23 volumes (first editions), obtained by purchase from an interested collector and scholar, Dr. F. C. Wieder, Noordwijk, Netherlands, by whose effort it had been made practically complete. On more than 1,500 plates and maps are represented over 2,100 views and plans of the cities, castles, palaces, gardens, monuments, and other topographical features of continental Europe in the seventeenth century. For the most part engraved after original drawings by Matthaëus Merian, the plates have not only considerable artistic merit but great historical interest, since many of the places represented were destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. With Matthaëus Merian, who died in 1650 and did not see this his greatest enterprise completed, were associated his sons, Matthaëus the younger and Caspar. The consummation of the work required over 50 years and the collaboration of many noted artists and craftsmen. While the text compiled chiefly by Martin Zeiller from many sources is of interest, Merian's work, however, holds in the estimation of competent authorities front rank among the many remarkable works of the kind produced during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This set is thought to be one of the few complete ones in any collection.

*Merian-Zeiller
Topographiae.*

Certain legislative journals acquired are here listed: *Journals and proceedings.*

"Proceedings of the Federal Convention held at Philadelphia in the year 1787 . . ." Philadelphia, printed by T. Bradford, 1787; "Journals of the Assembly of

Canada, Parliament, 1824-1826"; "Journal of the House of Assembly, third session, 9th Parliament, 1826-27, Canada, Parliament"; "Journal of the House of Assembly, fourth session, 9th Parliament, 1828, Canada, Parliament"; "Journal of the proceedings of the convention of delegates chosen by the electors of the State of Michigan . . . held at the courthouse in the village of Ann Arbor, September 26, 1836," Pontiac, S. N. Gantt, 1836.

PURCHASES:
Titles of special interest.

Among the other items of special interest acquired a few are here noted:

"Journal of the proceedings of the First Chamber of the Second Council of the city of Washington, beginning Monday, June 13, 1803, and ending Monday, May 20, 1804"; "Sutra of Viadurya (Bible or prayers of the healing Buddha, translated from the Sanskrit into Chinese by the Buddhist traveler, Huan-Tsang), in the handwriting of Emperor Kang-hsi," 1715; "Tooneel vórmaarste koop-steden en Handel-plaatsen van de geheele Wereld," Amsterdam, van J. Janssonius v. Waesberge, 1682, contains a map of America; "An accurate survey of the city and suburbs of Dublin," by John Rocque, London, 1773, contains also the plans of Cork, Kilkenny and others; "Opus Palatinvm de triangvlis a Georgio Ioachimo Rhetico coeptvm, L. Valentivs Otho . . .," An. Sal. Hvm 1596; "Germaniae tabule geographicae, per Gerardum Mercatorem Illustriss, Atlas von 25 geographischen Karten in Kupferstich," [Duisburg, 1585]; "Die chronik des Kreuzfahrer-königreiches Jerusalem," (Les croniques de Jerusalem Abregies), München, Kurt Wolff Verlag, 1924; Abraham Rogerius "Offne Thür zu dem verborgenen Heydenthum, oder Wahrhaftige Vorweisung des Lebens und der Sitten, samt der Religion . . . mit kurzen anmerkungen aus dem Niederländischen übersetzt, samt Christoph Arnolds Auserlesenen Zugaben . . ." Nurnberg (1663); "Nicholas Jenson, printer of Venice, his famous type designs and some comment upon the printing types of earlier printers," by Henry Lewis Bullen, San Francisco, printed by John Henry Nash, 1926, this being copy No. 148 (207 copies

were printed and each copy contains a leaf of Plutarch's "Vitae parallelae illustrium virorum," volume 2, which was printed by Nicholas Jenson at Venice in 1478); volumes 1-4 of plates and volumes 1-2 of text of "Buddhist Monuments in China," by Dr. D. Tokwa (Japanese text).

A few of the issues of the sixteenth century are given as of possible interest:

PURCHASES:
Sixteenth cen-
tury.

"Chronica, tytboeck en gheschietbibel van aenbegin der werelt tot den Jare 1536 verlengt . . .", Sebastianus Franck van Word . . . 1595, treats of America and contains extracts from the description of voyages of Columbus, Vespucci, Cortes and others; "Histoire des plantes de M. Leonhart Fuschsius, avec les noms Grecs, Latins & Frãcoys . . . Nouuellement traduit en Françoys," Paris, Arnould Byrkman, 1549; "Las quatro partes enteras dela Cronica de España—que mando componer el Serenissimo rey don Alonsollamado el Sabio . . . Vista y emendada mucha parte de su impresion por el maestro Florian Docãpo . . ." Zamora (1541); "Magnencii Rabani, Mauri De Laudib' sancte Crucis opus . . ." Phorçheim, in aedibus Thome, Anselmi, 1503; "Eyn Missiue oder Sendbrieff so die Ebtissin vō Nürnberg an den hochberümsten Bock Empser geschribē hat fast künstlich und geystlich auch güt Nünnisch getichtet," Wittenberg, 1523; "Wahrhaftige Handlung zwei es mit herz Lenhart Kaeser zu Schaerding verbrent ergangen ist . . ." durch Johan Ecken, [1527]; "Johannis Ecken Missiue und embieten, Den fromen vesten ersame Wysen. u. gmeyner Eydgrossenbotten zu Baden im Augsten versamlet überschickt," Zurich [1524]; "Contos e Hystorias de Provey to e Exemplo, dirigido a Raynha Nossa Senhora," Imprensa em Lixboa, em casa de Antonio Alvarez Impressor de Libros, 1594; "Diss seint die artickel so magyster Arsacius Schoffer von München durich die hohenschul zu Ingelstat beredt am abent unser frauen geburt nechstverschinen widerrufen unnd verwoiffen hat," Actum, Ingelstat, 1523; "Additamentum Theatri orbis terrarum," of Abr. Ortelius, 18 Karten, Antwerp, 1573; "Institutiones" of Justinianus, Venice, B. de Tortis, 1502.

PURCHASES:
Seventeenth
century.

Of equal interest are certain titles of the seventeenth century:

Francisci Baconi, Baronis de Vervlamio, vice-comitis Sancti Albani, "Opervm moralivm et Civilivmtomus," Londini, Excusum typis Eduardi Griffini . . . 1638; "The Running Register, recording a true relation of the state of the English colledges, seminaries and cloysters in all forraine parts . . ." by Lewis Owen, London, printed for Robert Milbourne, 1626; "Orbis gothicus [libri IV] Id est. Historica narratio, omnium fere gothici nominis populorum origines, sedes, lingvas, regimen, reges, mores, ritus varios, conversionem ad fidem &c. &c. exhibens . . . Opera et studio Matthæi Prætorii . . ." 1688-89; "Nieuwe cronyk van Zeeland, eerste deel, verwattende de voor desen uitgegeven Cronyken van de Heeren. Jacobus Eyndius, en Johan Reygersberg . . ." by M. Smallegange, Middleburg, 1696; "Das Schach oder Koenig-Spiel, in vier unterschiedene Bücher mit besonderm fleiss gruend-und ordentlich abgefasset . . ." by Gustavus Selenus, Lipsiae, 1616; "Atlas Minor, Hondio plurimis aeneis Ta[bulis auctu]s et illustratus," G. Mercator, Amsterdanni. ex officina Ioannis Janssonii, 1631; "Der insulanische Mandorell, das ist eine geographische, historische und politische Beschreibung allen und jeder Insulen . . . Auffgesetzt von Everhardo Guernero Hap-pelio," Hamburg und Frankfurt, 1682.

Roxburghe Club
publication.

Our collection of the Roxburghe Club publications, now a considerable one, has been increased by this title: "The herbal of Apuleius Barbarus from the early twelfth-century manuscript formerly in the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds (Ms. Bodley 130) described by Robert T. Gunther . . ." Oxford. Printed for presentation to the members of the Roxburghe Club [at the Oxford University Press] 1925, presented to the club by Edward George Spencer-Churchill.

Fine arts.

The collection of fine arts has been increased by a number of items, certain of which are given as a selection:

"Les dessins de Hans Holbein le Jeune," publiés par Paul Ganz, Editions d'Art Jean Budry Co., Paris, comprising, reproduced, in facsimile, the whole of the known

drawings of Hans Holbein Junior, compiled under the scholarly editorship of Professor Ganz, consists of 8 portfolios containing 400 plates, reproducing about 600 drawings, the eighth volume containing a study of Holbein by Professor Ganz; "Karl Asplund Zorn's engraved work," descriptive catalogue in two parts, Stockholm, A. B. Bükowakis, 1920-21; "English mezzotint portraits and their States," by Charles E. Russell, London, 1926; "The glory of New York," by Joseph Pennell, with an introduction by Elizabeth Robins Pennell, New York, W. E. Rudge, 1926, includes reproductions of 24 water colors, book arranged by Bruce Rogers; "A complete catalogue of the etchings and dry points of Edmund Blampied," by Campbell Dodgson, London, 1926; "The George Eumorfopoulos collection; catalogue of the Chinese, Corean, and Persian pottery and porcelain," by R. L. Hobson, London, 1925, volumes 3 and 4; "Ancient India from the earliest times to the Guptas with notes on the architecture and sculpture of the mediaeval period by K. de B. Codrington, with a prefatory essay on Indian sculpture by William Rothenstein," London, 1926; "European glass, a brief outline of the history of glass making with notes on various methods of glass decoration, illustrated by examples in the collection of the author," by Wilfred Buckley, with a foreword by Bernard Rackham . . . and with an essay on Dutch glass engravers by Dr. Ferrand Hudig . . . , Boston, 1926; "Afbeelding van't Stadt huys van Amsterdam, in dartigh coopere plaaten, geordineert door Iacob van Campen, en geteeckent door Iacob Vennekool . . . ," Amsterdam, F. de Widt, 1664; "English stained glass," by Herbert Edward Read, London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, [1926]; "Ancient furniture, a history of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman furniture," by Gisela M. A. Richter, with an appendix by Albert W. Barker, Oxford, 1926; "Roman architecture and its principles of construction under the empire, with an appendix on the evolution of the dome up to the seventeenth century," by G. T. Rivoira, translated from the Italian by G. McN. Rushforth, Oxford, 1925; "Bayerisches Rokoko," by Adolf Feulner, München, Kurt

Wolff Verlag; "Denkmäler des Theaters; Inszenierung, Dekoration, Kostüm des Theaters und der Grossen Feste Aller Zeiten, nach Originalen der Theatersammlung der Nationalbibliothek, der Albertina und verwandter Sammlungen Wien," München, 1925.

Prof. William E. Gates.

During the year we have acquired by purchase from Prof. William E. Gates, of Charlottesville, Va., 13,727 photographic prints of manuscripts relating to the early Mayan civilization and history. Professor Gates has made a special study of this period. Through his efforts we have been able to develop a collection of photographic prints of the manuscripts of this early civilization that now comprises upward of 50,000 pages and provides for historical investigators valuable source material.

Transcripts and photostatic prints — historical material.

We have been fortunate this year in enriching our collection of transcripts and photostatic prints of material in foreign archives relating to American history. The archives represented are those of Great Britain, France, Mexico, and Spain. In the aggregate there were 21,008 sheets of transcripts and 2,802 photostatic prints. The larger part was from the archives of France, at Paris, where we acquired 13,482 sheets of transcripts and 2,802 photostatic prints.

Prof. Louis C. Karpinski.

Through the scholarly interest of Prof. Louis C. Karpinski, of the University of Michigan, who is carrying on certain research work abroad, we were enabled to procure photographic copies of over 725 maps now in the foreign archives of Paris, Madrid, and Lisbon, relating to early American history. These will prove of value to cartographers and other serious investigators.

Genealogy.

Our collection of genealogy, already a very considerable one, has been increased during the year. The following titles are but a few of those added:

"Historia genealogica da Casa Real Portugueza . . .," by Antonio C. de Sousa, Lisbon, 1735-1748, in 20 volumes; "A biographical, historical, genealogical, and heraldic account of the house of D'Oyly," by William D'Oyly Bayley, London, 1845; "Nobiliario de los reinos y señorios de España, por Francisco Piferrer, segunda

edicion con dos tomos de apendices," Madrid, 1857-1866, eight volumes, valuable as a reference work in that it contains over 2,000 coats of arms; "Armorial historique du canton de Vaud, contenant les armoiries des évêques de Lausanne, des baillis de Vaud sous la maison de Savoie, des villes, des anciens seigneurs féodaux et d'un grand nombre de familles vaudoises actuellement existantes . . .," by Alphonse de Mandrot, Lausanne, D. Martignier, 1856; "Nobiliari general Catalá de Llinatges Catalunya, Valencia, Mallorca, Rosselló, per Felix Doménech y Roura," Barcelona, Montaner y Simon, 1923, volume 1.

Our collection of Slavica has been increased by 425 titles, not only from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics but also from the adjoining countries. They comprise a selection from many fields such as history, economics, political science, documents, law, etc., and will prove valuable source material to those carrying on serious research. They were acquired by purchase (chiefly abroad) and are in addition to those that came to us by exchange.

PURCHASES:
Slavica.

Certain books of scientific interest acquired during the year are here listed:

Scientific publications.

"Flora, oder Allgemeine botanische zeitung," 15 volumes in 41 parts, for the period 1899-1909; "Gegenbaurs morphologisches jahrbuch, eine zeitschrift für anatomic und entwicklungsgeschichte," 5 volumes; "Biologische untersuchungen," hrsg. von Prof. Dr. Gustaf Retzius, 19 Bände; "Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche mikroskopie u. fürmikrosk. technik," 20 volumes; "Berg-und huettenmaennische Zeitung," 34 volumes.

A few of the files of newspapers and periodicals acquired are here given:

Periodicals and newspapers.

"The Imperial Magazine: or complete monthly intelligencer," 1761, with 27 maps and contains valuable information as to the French war in America, one of the rarest periodicals of the period; "New York Packet and the American Advertiser," 6 numbers for the year 1781; "The Berkshire Star," Stockbridge, Mass., January, 1820, to January, 1822; "The New York Spectator," comprising 149 issues for the period 1821 to 1830; "The

Springfield Republican," "Hampden Journal," and "Hampden Whig," various issues for the period 1815-1850; Russian newspapers, "Izvestiâ Tsik," U. S. S. R. in Vtsik 1923-1925, 604 numbers, "Pravda," 1920-1925, 1,093 numbers, "Ekonomicheskaiâ Zhizn," 1920-1923, 152 numbers.

Books for the blind.

Our service for the blind, under Miss Margaret D. McGuffey, as director, has undergone an unusual expansion. The already large collection of books was, during the year, increased by 565 volumes, 417 of which came to us by purchase and 148 were received from the American Printing House for the Blind, under the law.

Serials, learned society publications, and reference works.

A continuing effort has been made to complete our files of "serial" publications and reference works, including the publications of learned societies. A few examples, merely a selection, are given. In the aggregate the acquisitions amount to thousands of items:

"R. Academia de bellas artes de San Fernando," Madrid, 39 volumes, 1881-1900, 1907-1925; "Association française pour l'avancement des sciences," 12 volumes, 1913-1925; "Cleveland institution of engineers," Middlesbrough, England, 49 volumes, 1869-1882; "Comenius-gesellschaft, Berlin, Monatshefte der Comenius-gesellschaft für volkserziehung . . .," 57 sections, 1892-1904; "Allgemeines helvetisches, eydgenössisches, oder schweizerisches lexicon . . .," by Johann Jakob Leu, Zurich, 26 volumes, 1747-1765; "Salmonsens konversationsleksikon," Kjøbenhavn, A/s J. H. Schultz, 21 volumes, 1915-; "Sociedad colombiana de ingenieros, Bogota . . . Anales de ingenieria," 34 volumes; "Archivio Zoologico, pubblicato sotto gli auspicii della Unione Zoologica Italiana," 11 volumes, Naples, Ricc. Marghieri; "Associations de propriétaires d'appareils à vapeur, Congrès des ingénieurs en chef, Comptes rendus des séances," volumes 1-34, 1876-1910; "Geologische verëinigung, Geologische rundschau," 15 volumes, 1910-1924.

Several significant items were added to our Semitic Collection:

Semitic a.

"Der Babylonische Talmud, mit Einschluss der vollstaendigen Mišnah hrsg. nach der ersten, zensurfreien Bombergischen Ausgabe (Venedig, 1520-1523) nebst

Varianten der spaeteren, von S. Lorja, J. Berlin, J. Sirkes, und andere . . . uebersetzt und mit kurzen Erklaerungen versehen," von Lazarus Goldschmidt, Berlin, 1892-1922, nine volumes; At-Tabari "Annales auctore Abu Djafar Mohammed ibn Djarir" (Arabic text), edited by J. Barth, Th. Nöldeke, and others, Leiden, 1879-1901, 26 parts.

A few items of general interest in certain fields are here given:

PURCHASES:
Titles of general interest.

A series of six catalogues of rare books, compiled by George Wagstaff and published in London 1770-1772; "Opera omnia Latine scripta, by J. P. Maffei, nunc primum in unum corpus collecta . . . accedit Maffei vita Petro Antonio Serassio auctore," Bergomi, 1747; "Utopia, written in Latine by Syr Thomas More, Knyght, and translated into Englyshe by Raphe Robynson, with copious notes and a biographical and literary introduction by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin," Boston, Lincolnshire, Robert Roberts, 1878; "Das Affenhirn in bildlicher Darstellung," by Gustaf Retzius, Stockholm, 1906; "Opera Omnia," of Tyge Brahe, 14 volumes, Hauniae, 1913, in Libraria Gyldendaliana, auspiciis Societatis Linguae et Litterarum Danicarum; "The World Encompassed and analogous contemporary documents concerning Sir Francis Drake's circumnavigation of the world, by Sir Francis Drake, with an appreciation of the achievement by Sir Richard Carnac Temple," London, Argonaut Press, 1926; "Sailing ships of war, 1800-1860, including the transition to steam," by Sir Alan H. Moore, London, 1926; "Sidonia the Sorceress," by William Meinhold, illustrated by Thomas Lowinsky, and translated by Lady Wilde, London, 1926; "League of Nations, exhibit showing organization and work of the league, consisting of 27 placques illustrated with graphs, photographs, and maps."

Whenever we do not find it feasible to acquire desirable material in the original form we make every effort to obtain it in facsimile. A few such items are noted:

Facsimile and other reproductions.

"Faksimile-ausgabe der Manesseschen Handschrift Lieferung III and IV, hrsg. von Prof. Fritz Goetz, Dr. Rudolf Sillib, Dr. Friedrich Panzer u. Wilhelm Pinder,"

Leipzig, Insel Verlag, 1924, reproduction of one of the most famous manuscripts of the Middle Ages; photostatic copy of "Autobiography" of Benjamin Franklin made from the original in the Huntington library; photostatic copy of "Chorus Vatum Anglicanorum" of Joseph Hunter volumes 4-6, through the courtesy of the New York Public Library—this material comprises unpublished information in the field of English literature and is completed with these volumes, making 3,324 pages in all; "Typographia, an ode on printing," by J. Markland, reissued in photographic facsimile from the Williamsburg edition of 1730, Roanoke, 1926; "Handschrift-enproben zur Basler geistesgeschichte des 15. und 16. Jahrhunderts, ausgewählt, transcribiert, übersetzt und erläutert von dr. Carl Roth und lic. theol. Ph. Schmidt," Basel, 1926.

The list of photostatic reproductions of early American newspapers which follows, covers files which will probably never become available in the original form by purchase. They are given in more detail in the report of the periodical division (*infra*):

Virginia Gazette, Williamsburg, Va.: Issues in 1739, 1740, 1745, 1746, 1751, 1752-1762.

Maryland Gazette, Annapolis, Md.: Issues in 1728, 1729, 1730, 1733, 1734.

Massachusetts Gazette and Boston News Letter: Issues in 1764, 1765.

The Times and Patowmack Packet, Georgetown, D. C.: Issues in 1789, 1790, 1791.

The subscription to the "Americana Series" (reproductions of early imprints) issued by the Massachusetts Historical Society has brought to us reproductions of 188 items, 24 of which were received during this year. The originals of these copies are of unusual rarity and it is probable that none of them will ever become available by purchase. These copies are invaluable in identifying editions and variations.

Copyright transfers.

The number of volumes of surplus copyright deposits transferred this year, under the law, to other Government libraries in the District of Columbia was 7,507, chiefly current material. The volumes chosen by the beneficiary

libraries are not included in our statistical statements, because they had not been made a part of the permanent collections of the Library of Congress.

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

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

In anticipation of the celebration by the Government of the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington in 1932, the division of manuscripts has been gathering papers relating to Washington and his family, with the view to assembling such material for the benefit of historians. About 97 per cent of Washington's own writings are in the Library of Congress, and the other 3 per cent represent the goal to be reached. Naturally, the Library would prefer originals; but where the actual manuscripts are not available, photographic or photostat copies are sought. Reproductions answer the purpose of students; but for interest nothing takes the place of an autographic copy which has passed under the hands of the writer.

From the family of the late Lawrence Washington have been received as a deposit a contemporary copy of the will of Lawrence Washington, of Washington Parish, Westmoreland County, Va., proved March 30, 1698; letters of Bushrod Washington and Corbin Washington; a very valuable letter from John A. Washington, dated Mount Vernon, October 8, 1859, in regard to Clark Mills's copy of the Houdon bust (the most accurate of all the portraits of Washington); and a survey of patent, dated August 30, 1697, granted to Tobias Butler for 720 acres, between Popes Creek and Gravelly Run, Westmoreland County, Va.

The Library has reproduced two Virginia books of importance. The first contains the records of Truro Parish, of which Augustine Washington and his son George were vestrymen. The interval between the father and son was not filled by Lawrence Washington, owing to a decided difference of opinion between him and the rector, Dr. Charles Green, a protégé of Augustine and a family doctor in George's household. George Mason,

Washington papers.

Virginia church records.

William and George William Fairfax were members of the vestry. Much personal history appears in these pages, and they contain materials for the correction of many errors and inferences.

The second is the account and commonplace book of Rev. Alexander Balmain, rector of the Church of Winchester, Va., both before and after the Revolution. This minister officiated at the marriage of James Madison, jr., and Dolly Payne Todd, and his entry supplies the missing date (September 15, 1794). The fee was £5 4s. 10d., next to the largest for the year. The register of baptisms, funerals, and church subscribers covers the years from 1787 to 1819. The Balmain book is owned by Mrs. Merritt, and the opportunity to photostat it came through Mr. E. G. Swem, librarian of William and Mary College, from whom many like favors have been received.

Mr. James C. McGuire has given a group of family letters that passed between William Madison and his brother, President James Madison; facsimiles of correspondence of Thomas Jefferson, the originals of which were in the possession of Mr. McGuire's grandfather; letters from D. Lormerie, of Paris, to Thomas Jefferson in May, 1790; and a map showing the plan of positions held by the British Army under General Burgoyne at Saratoga, 1777.

Fillmore papers.

The index to the 44 volumes of letters to President Fillmore in the Buffalo Historical Society, covering the years 1849-1853, has now been completed by Miss Helen F. Moffat under the direction of Mr. F. H. Severance, secretary of that society. For many years these letters were supposed to have been destroyed. The discovery and recovery of them forms one of the romances of manuscript collecting.

Lincoln papers.

Mrs. Robert Todd Lincoln has added to the Lincoln collection of papers given to the Library by her late husband three letters of condolence written to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, an intimate letter from Queen Victoria, dated Osborne, April 29, 1865; a more formal but sympathetic letter from the Empress Eugenie, written from the Tuileries, April 28, 1865, in French; a letter, referring to personal associations with President Lincoln, from Louis Philippe d'Orleans (Comte de Paris).

Mr. Emanuel Hertz contributes photographs of an important group of Lincoln letters to Secretaries Stanton and Welles, Senator Washburn, Gen. Robert Anderson, William Lloyd Garrison, and others. In one the President declines to frame a toast to Robert Burns, because he fears he would not do justice to the poet. The group includes Anderson's letters to Beauregard, March 26, 1861, and to Stanton, two days later, as to retiring from Fort Sumter.

Miss Helen Nicolay has deposited in the manuscript division of the Library of Congress the diary of Edward Bates from April 20, 1859, through July, 1866. The period begins about the time Judge Bates was being considered as a candidate for the Presidency in order to unite the opposition to Seward. He was among the candidates at the Chicago convention of 1860, and was one of the rivals whom President Lincoln included in his Cabinet. The diary covers the entire period of Judge Bates's incumbency of the office of Attorney General in President Lincoln's Cabinet, from 1861 until his resignation in 1864. The deposit is not, as yet, open to investigators.

Mr. Forest H. Sweet has given a portion of the diary of Gideon Welles, covering the dates January 7-March 4, 1856, an autograph manuscript of 18 folio pages.

Mr. Clarence M. Burton, founder of the Burton historical collection, a section of the Detroit Public Library, has sent photostats of letters of Theodosia (Burr) Alston to her half-brother A. J. F. Prevost. One letter dated Dumfries, Va., October 18, 1801, describes the plague at New York, the quarantine against yellow fever at Philadelphia and, in detail, a visit to the Capitol and White House in Washington. Another letter, written from Richmond immediately after the conclusion of the trial of her father, shows her and his feelings as to the outcome.

Mrs. Joseph B. Foraker has given the letters of Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft to Senator Foraker, together with letters written by Senator Foraker giving characterizations of the Presidents whom he had known

personally. This group, numbering about 200 pieces, is the most valuable portion of the Foraker papers. These letters are to be added to the Foraker collection previously received from Mrs. Foraker.

Roosevelt papers.

Mrs. Roosevelt has sent the correspondence of President Roosevelt and Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow, of Boston, relating to the Russo-Japanese War.

John R. Procter letters.

Mrs. John R. Procter has given the correspondence of her late husband while civil service commissioner. The correspondence is valuable in that it shows the workings of the reform in the civil service during the time when that movement was on trial in the executive departments, in Congress, and with the public generally. The correspondence includes letters from Senators, Congressmen, and heads of departments. The close friendship that existed between Theodore Roosevelt and Colonel Procter led to correspondence on Colonel Roosevelt's part while he was police commissioner in New York City, civil service commissioner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Governor of the State of New York, Vice President, and President of the United States. The Roosevelt collection in the Library is weak for the periods before the Presidency, and these letters are especially welcome on that account. The correspondence with President Cleveland (most of it in the shape of autograph letters signed) is extensive. Colonel Procter was a writer for magazines and there are numerous letters from Walter H. Page, Richard Watson Gilder, and from many writers of the day. The letters range from 1890 to 1900.

Ewing papers.

Hon. Thomas Ewing has added to the Ewing papers three volumes of letters of Secretary of the Treasury Thomas Ewing (1849-50) and three volumes of letters to Secretary Ewing (1850-1855).

Clay - Harrison papers.

From the James O. Harrison family, through Mr. J. O. H. Simrall, interesting material covering the years 1803-1888 has been received, including nine letters by Henry Clay and 22 others directly relating to him; letters from James Brown Clay, John M. Clay, Thomas E. Clay, Rosa V. Clay, Lucretia Clay, and Susan M. Clay; many letters from Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt; letters from William Taylor Barry, John Jordan Crittenden, James Burnie Beck, Lewis Davis Campbell, Thomas

Nelson Page, Thomas Alexander Marshall, Emily Virginia Mason, and Ambrose Dudley Mann. There are certificates of health and receipts in sales of negro slaves. A large collection of family letters of James O. Harrison, his wife, four sons, four daughters, and numerous relatives give vivid accounts of life in New Orleans (the Mardi Gras, yellow fever, and the performance of Louis M. Gottschalk); of student life at the United States Naval Academy; of pioneering in Texas, Honduras, and Brazil; of the vicissitudes of the Civil War, and of the excitement of the Hayes-Tilden election; all with a background of Kentucky sentiment.

Mrs. Charles Burns Clarke has given the letters to and from her grandfather, Hon. Joshua Reed Giddings, of ^{Giddings and Julian papers.} antislavery fame, ranging from 1845-1870. The papers are to be known as the "Mrs. Grace Giddings Julian Clarke Collection." The collection include letters from Charles Sumner, written in 1849; letters from Salmon P. Chase, John Van Buren, John G. Palfrey, Oliver Johnson, S. M. Yates, and B. F. Wade; letters of Giddings from the House of Representatives, Washington, to members of his family, containing much political matter from 1848-1859; and a package of family letters written by Giddings when consul general in Montreal in 1861. Mrs. Clarke has also given a collection of letters to and from her father, Hon. George W. Julian. A Whig in 1845, Mr. Julian was elected to Congress as a Free-soiler in 1849, serving until 1851. He was a Free-soil candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1852, and was vice president of the first Republican National Convention at Pittsburgh in 1856. Returning to Congress in 1860, he was a member of that powerful body known as the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, and for eight years was the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. In 1872 he joined the Liberal Republicans. In 1885 he was appointed surveyor general of New Mexico. He was prominent in antislavery and reconstruction movements and was a powerful writer. His life of his father-in-law, Joshua R. Giddings, is an authority. He died in 1899. The letters covered the period of his political career and historically are of considerable value.

Among his correspondents were President Cleveland, Senators Sumner, Hoar, Lodge, B. F. Wade, Henry Wilson, B. Gratz Brown, Cassius M. Clay, Salmon P. Chase; Chief Justice Fuller, Secretary Stanton, Samuel J. Tilden, Abram S. Hewitt, Julia Ward Howe, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, "Grace Greenwood," Mary A. Livermore, Lucretia Mott, E. Maria Child, Lucy Stone, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, John G. Palfrey, E. L. Pierce, James Ford Rhodes, John Stuart Mill, Horace Greeley, Parker Pillsbury, William H. Channing, J. M. Ashley, W. H. Furness, Thomas W. Higginson, Theodore Parker; Gen. and Mrs. J. C. Fremont, Gen. Winfield Scott; the war governors, Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Austin Blair, of Michigan; George Bancroft, James Russell Lowell, George William Curtis, J. G. Holland, Whitelaw Reid, Henry Villard, Murat Halstead, W. D. Howells, J. T. Morse, jr., Moncure D. Conway, Albion W. Tourgee, Allen Thorndike Rice, Andrew Jackson Davis, and Adolph Sutro.

Mississippi Valley history.

From Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, director of the department of historical research, Carnegie Institution, comes Volume I of a "Calendar of Manuscripts in Paris Archives and Libraries Relating to the History of the Mississippi Valley to 1803," edited by N. M. Miller Surrey (Mrs. F. M. Surrey). This monumental work (a planograph reproduction of a typewritten text) contains references to the transcripts in the Library of Congress and other public institutions, and to the printed copies of the papers calendared.

Plantation records.

Mrs. James Harrison Oliver has deposited four volumes of the farm journals of "Shirley," on the James River, Va. The dates are from 1816 to 1872. As materials for the study of plantation life before, during, and after the Civil War these records are of value.

District of Columbia records.

Mr. W. B. Bryan, in the preparation of the two volumes of his monumental History of the National Capital, prepared extracts from newspapers in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and other regions, relating to the Federal City. These extracts are arranged by years covering the period from 1789 through 1877—that

is, down to the creation of the permanent form of government in 1878, under which the District is still living. These files are a gift to the Library of Congress and as such are deeply appreciated by the manuscript division. Mr. Bryan is preparing a subject index to the collection.

Mrs. William H. Blatch (Harriot Stanton Blatch) has given a group of papers of the late Elizabeth Cady Stanton, consisting of manuscript speeches and addresses dating from 1850 to 1891, and volumes of newspaper clippings regarding Mrs. Stanton, collected and preserved by Susan B. Anthony.

Cady - Stanton papers.

Miss Ida Lathers has given the papers of her father, Richard Lathers, a native of South Carolina, a successful business man of New York City, and a person well known in the political and social life of New York before, during, and after the Civil War. Colonel Lathers's *Reminiscences*, edited by Alvan F. Sanborn, were published in 1897.

Richard Lathers papers.

The President of the United States has transferred to the Library of Congress for exhibition a "Declaration of admiration and friendship for the United States," signed by the President of Poland, various officials, and 5,000,000 Polish school children. The 112 volumes are illustrated with representative Polish scenes.

Polish friendship.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor N. Cushman have added to the Charlotte Saunders Cushman collection five albums containing photographs of people personally known to Miss Cushman. The photographs, small in size, are very definite in character. They represent chiefly authors, artists, generals, statesmen, and actors of Miss Cushman's time. The photographs of Emerson as a youngish man, of Mrs. Browning, Mr. Browning, Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mr. S. G. Howe, Bryant, Mrs. Stowe, and the commanders of the Civil War (both Union and Confederate) form valuable historical documents. The gift includes letters to Miss Cushman from William H. Seward ranging from 1848 to 1871; and a scrapbook of newspaper clippings, being criticisms of Charlotte Cushman during her English appearance.

Additions to the Charlotte Cushman collection.

Hon. Eugene T. Chamberlain has given to the Library 11 file boxes of manuscript material, to be entered as

Records of French World War orphans.

"The Eugene Tyler Chamberlain Collection of Records of the Orphaned Children of France during the World War." About 1917 Mr. Chamberlain, then Commissioner of Navigation, Department of Commerce, became interested in the welfare of French children orphaned as the result of the war. This interest involved not only gifts for support, but also personal correspondence begun with the first gifts and carried on to the present time. The letters, therefore, follow the fortunes of the orphans during more than 10 years. This correspondence has been arranged by families and a full synopsis of the family history in each case accompanies the file of letters. The correspondence includes progressive photographs showing the rehabilitation of the families and the education and placing of the children in productive employments. The list includes about 40 French families, in a dozen Departments of France, together with the life history of each family. This material is available to students of social conditions in France during and following the World War.

Additions to existing collections.

Additions to the collection of Walt Whitman papers given by his friends have been made by Prof. Thomas O. Mabbott and Mrs. Louis K. Brown. Miss Rebekah Crawford has added to the World War collection bearing her name coupled with that of Miss Linda Clarke-Smith. Col. J. R. M. Taylor adds to the John Rodgers collection sundry letters, among them the copy of a note from "D. P. M." (Dolly Payne Madison) transmitting to Commodore Rodgers a bottle of wine saved from the White House fire. Mr. Duane Mowry has enlarged the James R. Doolittle collection by letters to and from that statesman, written from 1860 to 1872. Mr. Tompkins McIlvaine has added to the Daniel D. Tompkins papers various items, among them a bill for china sold Governor Tompkins by John Jacob Astor, November 4, 1812. The Right Hon. David Lloyd George has sent (on request) an autographed copy of his address on Lincoln delivered in Springfield, Ill., October 18, 1923.

Oliver Wendell Holmes letters.

From Miss Mary Carpenter, through the kind offices of Mrs. Stephen Hopkins, came 51 letters of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes to the late Miss Esther Bernon Car-

penter, author of *South County [Rhode Island] Studies*, which reached a second edition in 1924. The letters cover a period of 21 years, beginning in 1869. Besides being filled with advice to a beginning writer, there is much autographic material, for the correspondence reaches down to the period when "one eye is gone and the other is no better than it should be." There are glimpses of Sumner, Longfellow, and Motley, and characterizations of Nahant and Newport, all illuminated with the Holmes wit.

Mr. John Mead Howells, architect, has permitted the Library to photostat a small but choice collection of letters and notes written to him by James McNeill Whistler, Puvis de Chavannes, Henry James, and Samuel L. Clemens.

Autographs.

Hon. John Allyne Gade, of New York City, has given a manuscript signed by Christian IV and addressed to Hans Knudsen. The document is dated in the year 1614.

During the year Miss Irene Wright, under the direction of Prof. S. F. Bemis, has completed the Indexes of the Spanish Diplomatic Despatches and Instructions relating to the United States, between the years 1807-1823.

*Transcripts
from foreign ar-
chives.*

Additions to the transcripts from the Mexican archives relating to the history of the Province of Spanish Texas and the region bordering the present international boundary between Mexico and the United States have been received from Prof. Charles H. Hackett.

The transcripts from Spanish, Mexican, and Cuban archives have been arranged by countries and archival source, and the whole body of them is now accessible to students.

Transcripts of British archives have been made of those documents in the London Public Record Office needed to complete the New York section of Colonial Office Papers, class 5; and also some documents from Treasury Papers, In-Letters, class 1. (Both series are listed in Andrews's Guide.) In addition to these, certain documents relating to America in Foreign Office Papers, class 4 and class 5 (see Paullin and Paxson's Guide) have been copied for the Library.

The French transcripts received during the year from the Archives Nationales, include documents from the Ministry of the Colonies, Correspondance Générale de Saint Domingue; also from the archives of the Ministry of the Marine, series B1, B2, and B7, beginning with the year 1778. The Library has also received copies of correspondence of Franklin, Vergennes, Gérard, and others, from the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Correspondance Politique, États-Unis.

Modern Language Association.

The number of reproductions of fundamental books and manuscripts relating to the beginnings of English literature, prepared under the direction of the Modern Language Association, has increased from 49 to 67. These reproductions are duplicated by the New York Public Library so that two sets shall be available to students. The volumes are sent out on interlibrary loan and are in constant demand by students.

Registration of students.

The registration of students using the manuscript collections numbered 241. This year George Washington University for the first time leads in the number of student users, with Johns Hopkins and the University of Pennsylvania a tie for second place, and Columbia and Howard a tie for third place. In all, 49 institutions were represented by students.

Use of collections.

The collections were consulted 2,125 times by investigators and for photostat copying. These figures do not include the research work performed by the staff in answer to inquiries made verbally, by telephone, and by mail. The presidential papers were used 441 times. As usual, the Washington papers were oftenest consulted (202), with Thomas Jefferson next (157). Interest centered around Jackson, Madison, Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Pierce, Arthur, Tyler, McKinley, Grant, Polk, and Monroe. The Roosevelt and Taft papers were consulted under restrictions. The main Lincoln collection is not now open; but many Lincoln papers are open to students.

One consultation usually means a full day's use by the investigator. Personal papers (other than the presidential series) were used 223 times with calls made

most often on Genet, Chase, Lyman Trumbull, Franklin, John Sherman, McArthur, Stanton, Biddle, and Marcy. Other miscellaneous personal papers were used 597 times. The Papers of the Continental Congress, the most valuable of the major groups, were used 133 times. The papers of the various States were called for 70 times, with those of Florida used oftenest (48 times). The House of Representatives collection was used 172 times on account of special research work being done by the Department of State in connection with the preparation for publication of the papers of the States. The transcripts from foreign archives were used 258 times. The interest, as always, was greatest in the British archives and the Stevens transcripts (241 times used); the French transcripts were consulted 13 times and the Spanish 4 times.

During the year, 1,564 letters, memoranda, and reports were written on subjects ranging from Christopher Columbus to present-day politics, and from administrative routine to technical advice as to manuscript repair and care. The greater number of inquiries were for information concerning the Declaration of Independence, George Washington, the Revolutionary War, and Abraham Lincoln. The interest in Thomas Jefferson and the Jeffersonian philosophy of government is increasing. *Correspondence.*

The repair shop, operated under the direction of the Public Printer, has maintained its high standard of efficiency and achievement. It also serves as a model for similar work in various State, university, and association repair divisions. The total number of manuscripts and photostat sheets handled was 110,363. The number of volumes prepared for the bindery was 639. Of this number, 400 volumes, or almost two-thirds of the total, are withdrawn from use, awaiting binding. *Binding and repair of manuscripts.*

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

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

The collection of material.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, the accessions to the Library through the division of documents were as follows: *DOCUMENTS:
Accessions.*

Source	Volumes	Pamphlets	Total
Received by virtue of law.....	2, 831	5, 860	8, 691
Gifts of the Government of United States in all its branches.....	682	889	1, 571
Gifts of State governments.....	3, 162	9, 905	13, 067
International exchange.....	11, 353	15, 901	27, 254
Gifts of local governments.....	280	366	646
Gifts of corporations and associations.....	15	44	59
By transfer.....	1, 320	1, 328	2, 648
Total received.....	19, 643	34, 293	53, 936
By purchase, exchange, deposit, and transfer (counted in accessions division).....	1, 988	2, 077	4, 065
By binding periodicals ¹	1, 996	-----	1, 996
Total handled.....	23, 627	36, 370	² 59, 997
Maps and charts ³	9, 378	-----	9, 378

¹ A total of 6,277 volumes sent to bindery; 8,872 pamphlets bound into covers.

² An increase of 8,807 over the corresponding numbers for the previous year.

³ An increase of 7,853 over the number of sheets received the previous year.

A visit to Germany, Lithuania, and two near-by countries, made during October and November, 1926, by the chief of the division, afforded opportunity to form new connections for the acquisition of official publications. In these countries the printing and distribution of government documents is, to a very considerable extent, decentralized. In practice, the distribution is in the hands of the departments and has been largely limited to copies for the official use of the departmental personnel. No bibliographical record (annual or otherwise) has been available to indicate what publications are being issued by the various agencies of the governments and the channels through which these documents may be obtained. In view of this situation, no occasion was overlooked to emphasize the value of these foreign government publications in the collections of the Library of Congress as necessary sources of information to the Members of our Congress.

In Germany, the Reichstauschstelle has been established in the Reichsministerium des Innern as an official

exchange bureau for the Federal Government.¹ Thus, a definite step has been taken toward centralizing the exchange of all publications of the various agencies of the "Reich" Government.

In Lithuania, the Government has agreed not only to exchange official publications as issued currently, but to furnish a complete series of all documents issued since the Declaration of Independence about 10 years ago. The importance of this project was presented at the Foreign Office in Kaunas with the cooperation of the American consul.

Further, as a result of the journey, important connections for the acquisition of publications issued in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Russia) were established. During the latter half, principally, of the past year 1,700 volumes and 5,464 pamphlets have been received, including not only Government documents from the Union Government, but from Ukrainia, White Russia, and Uzbekistan.

In Latvia the Service des Échanges Internationaux at Riga has issued a check list of the Government documents published by that Government during the years 1924-1925,² and is undertaking to centralize the exchange in a satisfactory fashion.

Although the Kingdom of Egypt had, on June 13, 1925, become a party to the two conventions of March 15, 1886, relative to the international exchange of official publications, notice of this fact was not transmitted to the Library of Congress until April, 1927. In compliance with Article I of the First Convention, the Egyptian Government had established the bureau of publications in the Ministry of Finance as the official agency of distribution.

The international exchange with Canada was discussed, during the latter part of June, 1927, with the parliamentary librarian, the King's printer, and others at Ottawa. For instance, various changes are taking place in the distribution of the Canadian official publi-

¹ Functioning, of course, with the cooperation of the Amerika-Institut in Berlin.

² Latvijas oficiālo izdevumu saraksts. Rīga, 1925. 25 p.

cations. The Sessional Papers of the Canadian Parliament, corresponding to our Congressional Series, have been discontinued with the volumes for 1925, but may be replaced in part by a series of consolidated departmental reports.

Arrangement has been made through the use of the daily Congressional Record for the immediate exchange of parliamentary material to secure regularly the legislative proceedings and documents of two German States, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz. These exchanges, negotiated through the good offices of the Amerika-Institut, Berlin, represent the final additions to the list of the German States from which the Library of Congress is receiving documents currently.

In exchange for the daily Congressional Record all but two of the States of Mexico are now sending official gazettes. A detailed list of these publications, which contain, in addition to the legislative proceedings, the State laws and proclamations, follows:

Aguascalientes. Labor libertaria, periódico oficial del gobierno del estado.

Campeche. Periódico oficial del gobierno constitucional del estado de Campeche.

Chiapas. Periódico oficial del gobierno constitucional del estado de Chiapas.

Chihuahua. Periódico oficial del gobierno del estado de Chihuahua.

(The Governor of Chihuahua State presented to the Library of Congress, through the American Consulate, a file of the Periódico oficial from July, 1914, to December, 1925.) Vol. I, No. 1, December 15, 1913, already in the Library of Congress, opens with the following proclamation by Gen. Francisco Villa, Gobernador interino del Estado: "Manifiesto de amnistia que concede el Primer Jefe del Ejército Constitucionalista del Estado de Chihuahua.")

Coahuila. Periódico oficial del gobierno constitucional del estado independiente, libre y soberano de Coahuila de Zaragoza.

Colima. El Estado de Colima, periódico oficial del gobierno constitucional.

(The Hon. Francisco Solorzano Bejar, Governor of the State of Colima, presented to the Library of Congress through the American consulate at Manzanillo a file of the official gazette for 1916-1926, being vols. 1-11.)

- Durango. Periódico oficial del gobierno del estado de Durango. (Volumes for 1918 and 1924, being vols. 43-51, inclusive, on file at the consulate at Durango, were transferred to the Library of Congress just previous to a fire which destroyed the consulate property and archives.)
- Guanajuato. Periódico oficial del gobierno del estado de Guanajuato.
- Guerrero. Periódico oficial del gobierno del estado de Guerrero.
- Hidalgo. Periódico oficial del gobierno del estado de Hidalgo.
- Jalisco. El Estado de Jalisco, periódico oficial del gobierno.
- Lower California, Northern District. Periódico oficial, organo del gobierno del Distrito Norte de la Baja California.
- Mexico. Gaceta del gobierno, periódico oficial del gobierno del estado de Mexico.
- Michoacán. Periódico oficial del gobierno constitucional del estado libre y soberano de Michoacán de Ocampo.
- Nayarit. Periódico oficial, organo del gobierno del estado.
- Nuevo León. Periódico oficial del gobierno constitucional del estado libre y soberano de Nuevo León.
- Oaxaca. Periódico oficial del gobierno constitucional del estado libre y soberano de Oaxaca.
- Puebla. Periódico oficial del gobierno constitucional del Edo. L. y S. de Puebla.
- Querétaro. La Sombra de Arteaga, periódico oficial del gobierno del estado de Querétaro.
- Sinaloa. Periódico oficial del gobierno del estado de Sinaloa.
- Sonora. Boletín oficial, organo del gobierno constitucional del estado de Sonora.
- Tabasco. Periódico oficial, organo del gobierno constitucional del estado de Tabasco.
- Tamaulipas. Periódico oficial del gobierno del estado libre y soberano de Tamaulipas.
- Tlaxcala. Periódico oficial del gobierno del estado.
- Veracruz. Gaceta oficial, organo del gobierno constitucional del estado de Veracruz-Llave.
- Yucatan. Diario oficial del gobierno socialista del estado de Yucatan.
- Zacatecas. Periódico oficial, organo del gobierno del estado.

Extensive files of these official gazettes of the States of Mexico are decidedly uncommon, and every effort should be made to complete those in the Library of Congress.

Through the cooperation of the Department of State, an effort has been made to secure the official gazettes from each of the States of Brazil in exchange for the daily Congressional Record. A detailed list of those received currently is as follows:

Amazonas: Diario official.
 Bahia: Diario official do estado da Bahia.
 Espirito Santo: Diario da Manhã.
 Goyaz: Correio official, estado de Goyaz.
 Maranhão: Diario official, estado do Maranhão.
 Minas Geraes,¹ Minas Geraes, órgão official dos poderes do estado.
 Pernambuco: Diario do estado.
 Piauby: O Piauby.
 Rio Grande do Sul: A Federação, organo do Partido Republicano.
 Santa Catharina: Republica, órgão do Partido Republicano Catharinense.
 São Paulo: Diario official do estado de São Paulo.
 Sergipe: Diario official do estado de Sergipe.

DOCUMENTS:
Noteworthy ac-
cessions.

A number of the noteworthy additions during the year are herewith mentioned in alphabetical order:

ALAOUIE STATE. Journal officiel de l'État des Alaouites, Lattaquie. 1^{re} Année, 1925, to date.

By a decree of December 5, 1924, effective January 1, 1925, the High Commissioner of France in Syria granted to the Alaouite State (capital, Lattaquie) independence within the provisions of the rights and duties of France as a mandatory power. The Journal officiel, which includes the Procès-verbaux, Conseil representatif de l'État des Alaouites, is a continuation of the Bulletin officiel des actes administratifs de l'État des Alaouites.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. One hundred and ninety-four (194) volumes of Argentine publications from the Comisión Protectora de Bibliotecas Populares, under date of February 14, 1927, in continuation of many previous and extensive additions to our collections of material concerning the Argentine Republic. Señor Dr. Miguel F. Rodriguez, the president of the comisión, stated in the letter of transmittal that "Me será satisfactorio que ésta nueva remesa contribuya a difundir el pensamiento argentino en esa Nación, para intensificar la vinculación espiritual que debe existir en los pueblos de América."

CHINA. Twenty-seven (27) pamphlet editions of treaties and agreements issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking. These include the Chinese text in addition to either English, French, German, or Spanish.

ECUADOR. The following report prepared for the Kemmerer Mission of Financial Experts by the Departamento Central de Estadística in the Ministerio de Previsión Social y Trabajo:

¹The Serviço de estatística do estado at Belo Horizonte is now receiving a selected set of United States Government publications.

Comercio exterior de la república del Ecuador en la década 1916 a 1925, adaptado a la nomenclatura de Bruselas. Quito, 1927.

GERMANY. A collection of nearly one hundred (100) White Books issued by the Auswärtiges Amt, 1915-1925.

GREAT BRITAIN. A fragmentary series of the House of Lords Sessional Papers, 1806-1883, amounting to about 2,500 pieces, has been received through the courtesy of the Foreign Office in London. The following is the earliest item:

Report from the Lords Committees appointed to examine precedents relative to the state of the impeachment against Warren Hastings, esquire, brought up from the Commons, and proceeded upon in the last Parliament. Ordered to be printed April 19, 1791. And to be reprinted March 11, 1806. (1806, 9.) 386 p. folio.

In regard to the development of steam transportation there are several papers of especial importance:

Report from Select committee on steam carriages. (1832, 192.) 118 p. folio. Relates to steam-propelled vehicles on the highways.

Report from the Select committee of the House of Lords appointed to consider of the bill intituled "An act to repeal such portions of all acts as impose prohibitory tolls on steam carriages, and to substitute other tolls on equitable footing with horse carriages." (1836, 230.) iv. 99 p. folio.

Report from the Select committee on railroad communication. (1838, 372.) viii, 164 p. folio. With reference to carrying the mails.

Report from the Select committee on atmospheric railways. (1845, 156.) viii, 195, 33 p. folio.

Many of the papers relate to Canadian affairs, and, incidentally, to the United States.

Report from the Select committee appointed to inquire into the existing facilities for intercourse between the United Kingdom and the colonies of North America, and the expediency and means of improving them. (1836, 56.) iv, 104 p. folio.

Copy of the minutes of the evidence taken before the select committee appointed in the year 1834, on the affairs of Lower Canada. (1837, 37.) 200 p. folio.

Copies or extracts of correspondence relative to the affairs of British North America. (1839, 4.) 3 prelim. leaves, 400 p. folio.

Copies or extracts of despatches from Sir F. B. Head, Bart., K. C. H., on the subject of Canada. (1839, 41.) iv, 524 p. folio. Sir F. B. Head was the lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada.

Copies or extracts of correspondence since 1st April, 1835, between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governors of the British North American Provinces, respecting the Indians in those Provinces. (1839, 93.) iv, 171 p. folio.

Copies or extracts of correspondence relative to the reunion of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. (1840, 68 and 68a.) 50 p. 3 fold. maps. folio.

Among other important papers may be mentioned the following:

Report from the Select committee on the British Museum. (1836, 325.) viii, 606, 145 p. folio. Includes evidence of Antonio Panizzi.

Report from the Select committee on the record commission. (1836, 326.) xlvii, 946, 108 p. folio.

First report from the Select committee on postage. (1838, 149.) iv, 512 p. folio. Includes evidence of Rowland Hill proposing to simplify the mechanism of the post office.

Since our file of the House of Lords sessional papers really begins with 1884, this accession is of special importance.

In addition to fragmentary series, 1806-1883, the division has received, through the intervention of the librarian of the House of Commons, a few of the House of Lords sessional papers for 1906 and 1907—all that are now available in print.

HAITI. Presented at the request of the President of Haiti, who had visited the United States:

Le Moniteur, journal officiel de la République d'Haiti, 1910-1925. 16 vols.

Borno, Louis. Code de commerce haïtien. Port-au-Prince, 1910. ii, 360 p.

Rapport de M. Louis Borno, secrétaire d'état des relations extérieures à S. E. Monsieur le Président de la République d'Haiti. Tome I^{er}. Négociations diverses, réclamations et litiges diplomatiques. 1916. Port-au-Prince, 1918. 505 p.

Madiou, Thomas. Histoire de Haïti. Deuxième édition publiée par le Département de l'instruction publique. Port-au-Prince, 1922-1923. 3 vols.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. From the Hawaiian Historical Society: Declaration of rights, both of the people and chiefs. (In the *Polynesian*, official organ of the Hawaiian Government, Honolulu, February 6, 1841. Vol. I, No. 35.)

The Constitution promulgated by Kamehameha III, October 8, 1840, translated from the Hawaiian.

Constitution and laws of His Majesty Kamehameha III, King of the Hawaiian Islands, passed by the nobles and representatives at their session, 1852. Honolulu. Printed

by order of the legislature, 1852. 88 p. 23½ cm. Accompanied by the Hawaiian text, 39 p.

Constitution of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Granted by His Majesty Kamehamaha V, by the grace of God, King of the Hawaiian Islands, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1864. [n. p., n. d.] 7 p. 20 cm.

Proceedings of the Hawaiian Constitutional Convention, Wednesday, May 30–Thursday, July 5, 1894. Compiled from the reports of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, together with the full text of the constitution as it was finally adopted. Honolulu, H. I. Published by Hawaiian Gazette Company, [1894]. 1 prelim. leaf, 110, 54 p. 22½ cm.

ITALY. The following publications of the Supreme Council of National Economy:

Atti del Consiglio superiore dell'economia nazionale, Sessione I–IV. Giugno 1924–Maggio 1926. Roma, 1925, 1926. 4 vol. 23 cm. (No. 1–2; 31 cm.)

Atti del Consiglio superiore dell'economia nazionale. Voti e osservazioni sul progetto del nuovo codice di commercio. Roma, Provveditorato generale dello stato, Libreria, 1926. xiv, 280 p. 23 cm.

The Supreme Council of National Economy in Italy was established as a technical advisory committee of the Ministry of National Economy by the royal decree of September 6, 1923, No. 2125. It was originally organized in three sections, agriculture, industry, and commerce. A fourth section, labor, was provided for by the royal decree of September 4, 1925, No. 1714.

JAPAN. The Ku Chou Pien, the Hsiao Ku Fu Fan, and supplement to the Ku Chou Pien written by Tadasuke Takata and published by the Association for the Publication of the Ku Chou Pien, sixty-eight (68) volumes in thirteen (13) containers, received through the Japanese Embassy.

LÜBECK. Two hundred and ninety-one (291) volumes and eighty-eight (88) pamphlets, including Staatshandbuch der freien und Hansestadt Lübeck (previous to 1874; Lübeckischer Staats-Kalender) for 1787, 1792–1795, 1798, 1799, 1801, 1803–1811, 1814, 1818–1872, 1874–1915, and Verhandlungen des Senates mit dem Bürgerausschüsse und der Bürgerschaft, 1849 to 1925, inclusive. These were received through want lists presented personally by Carl L. W. Meyer of the legislative reference service, who was in Germany during the summer of 1926. He also secured material from Hamburg and assisted in other matters connected with the international exchange.

NETHERLANDS. An extended series of the consolidated annual reports from each of the eleven (11) Provinces, prepared in all instances by the "Gedeputeerde Staten," a permanent

committee of the "Provinciale Staten" (Assembly) for the administration of the provincial government.

Drenthe. Verslag van Gedeputeerde staten aan de Staten der provincie Drenthe. Assen, 1828-1926. Library of Congress has 1827-1925 (lacking 1833 and 1852). 22-31 cm.

Friesland. Verslag van den toestand der provincie Friesland . . . aan de Staten van dat gewest gedaan door de Gedeputeerde staten. Leeuwarden, 1829-1925. Library of Congress has 1828-1924 (lacking 1820, 1831, 1832, 1842, and 1850). 23-33 cm.

Gelderland. Verslag van den toestand der provincie Gelderland gedaan aan de Provinciale staten van dat gewest door de Gedeputeerde staten. Arnhem, 1851-1926. Library of Congress has 1850-1892, 1894-1925. 22 cm.

Groningen. Verslag van den toestand der provincie Groningen . . . uitgebracht door Gedeputeerde staten aan de Staten dier provincie. Groningen, 1916-1926. Library of Congress has 1915-1925. 24½ cm.

Limburg. Verslag van den toestand van Limburg . . . gedaan aan de Provinciale staten door de Gedeputeerde staten. Maastricht, 1902-1926. Library of Congress has 1901-1925 (lacking 1906, 1907, and 1911). 24 cm.

North Brabant. Verslag van den toestand der provincie Noordbrabant. 's-Hertogenbosch, 1871-1926. Library of Congress has 1870-1925. 23 cm.

North Holland. Verslag van den toestand der provincie Noordholland . . . gedaan aan de Provinciale staten van dat gewest door de Gedeputeerde staten. Haarlem, 1853-1926. Library of Congress has 1852-1925 (lacking 1854-1859, 1863-1870, 1875, and 1888). 22-26 cm.

Overijssel. Verslag van de Gedeputeerde staten aan de Staten van Overijssel omtrent den toestand der provincie. Zwolle, 1862-1926. Library of Congress has 1861-1925 (lacking 1887, 1889-1892, 1894, 1895, 1897, and 1901). 23 cm.

South Holland. Verslag . . . gedaan door de Gedeputeerde staten aan de Staten der provincie Zuid-Holland. Den Haag, 1850-1926. Library of Congress has 1849-1925 (lacking 1850, 1857, 1858, 1860, 1887, and 1888). 22 cm.

Utrecht. Verslag over den toestand der provincie Utrecht . . . uitgebracht door Gedeputeerde staten. Utrecht, 1850-1926. Library of Congress has 1849-1925 (lacking 1857). 21-24 cm.

Zeeland. Verslag van den toestand der provincie Zeeland . . . door Gedeputeerde staten uitgebracht aan de Provinciale staten. Middelburg, 1839-1926. Library of Congress has 1838-1925 (lacking 1840, 1842-1852). 22-33 cm.

POLAND. In regard to the development of the fiscal, financial, and exchange policy of Poland:

Reports submitted by the Commission of the American Financial Experts headed by Dr. E. W. Kemmerer. Pub-

lished by the Ministry of Finance. Warsaw, 1926. 563 p. 24½ cm.

SIAM. From the Vajirayan National Library, Bangkok, a collection of literary works principally in Siamese, for the most part with prefaces by H. R. H. Prince Damrong Rajanubhab. Includes a series of works by and about H. M. the late King Chulalongkorn, and a history of the Thai writing by G. Coedes.

YUGOSLAVIA. A collection of the publications of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts (*Jugoslovenska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti*) at Zagreb, so far as available in print, sent to the Library in consideration of the kindness and attention of the American scientific institutions towards the Academy.

As a means of interpreting the collection of official documents, the division has prepared the following publication: *An Account of Government Document Bibliography in the United States and Elsewhere*. In addition to a brief account of the field, there is given an extensive list of the bibliographies themselves, including even collective indexes to sessional papers and price lists from Government printing establishments, arranged in the following order: United States, Confederate States of America, States of the United States, and foreign countries. Aside from being of immediate use at the Library of Congress, it is hoped that the publication will stimulate further activity in the preparation of Government document bibliographies not only in the United States, but abroad.

At present, the circulation of the Monthly Check-List of State Publications is 1,337, including 365 by subscription and 330 distributed by the Superintendent of Documents as part of depository sets. The total accessions of State publications during the past year were 13,067 volumes and pamphlets, being an increase of 104 over the previous year. At the twenty-ninth annual convention of the National Association of State Libraries at Atlantic City, N. J., in October, 1926, Miss Kingsley, of this division, presented a statement concerning the Monthly Check-List:¹

¹ Papers and proceedings of the forty-eighth annual meeting of the American Library Association, held at Atlantic City and Philadelphia, Oct. 4-9, 1926, pp. 606-608.

Among the State publications of special interest received during the past year may be mentioned the three following reports on taxation:

New York. Legislature. Special joint committee on taxation and retrenchment. State expenditures, tax burden, and wealth. A study of the growth of the functions and expenditures of the State government and the relation of total tax burden to the income of the people of the State. Albany, 1926. 157 p. 23 cm. (Legislative doc. 1926, No. 68.)

Ohio. General Assembly. Joint committee on economy and taxation. Report of the joint legislative committee on economy and taxation of the eighty-sixth general assembly, Columbus, 1926. 270 p. 23 cm.

Oregon. Special tax investigating committee. Report . . . to the thirty-fourth legislative assembly, authorized by senate joint resolution No. 17 of the legislative session of 1925. Salem, 1926. 64 p. 23 cm.

LAW LIBRARY

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

The statistics as to the accessions during the year are shown in the following table:

How acquired	1925-26		1926-27	
	Main library	Conference library	Main library	Conference library
By copyright.....	1, 034	-----	1, 434	-----
By gift and transfer.....	345	125	378	165
By purchase.....	1, 238	474	1, 552	400
Through division of documents.....	751	-----	1, 127	-----
Total.....	3, 368	599	4, 491	565
Total accessions.....	3, 967		5, 056	
Total contents of law library ¹	214, 701		219, 757	

¹ Exclusive of law material classified in the general library.

A substantial increase is noted over the number of titles acquired during the preceding fiscal year. The records of the law library now show the total contents as

219,757 volumes. A large amount of law material, however, is classified and shelved throughout the main collection, such for example, as public and private international law, constitutional law, law included under the social sciences, finance, etc. Moreover some of the special collections contain law material which has never been counted with the law library collections. It is estimated that there are 50,000 volumes of such law material in the main library, which, added to the total given above, would make the law collection consist of approximately 270,000 volumes.

The following accessions are deemed worthy of mention:

Acts of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, at a session begun at Princeton on the 27th day of August, 1776. Burlington: Printed by Isaac Collins, 1777. Title page, p. 47, and table in photostat facsimile. *Noteworthy accessions.*

Acts and Laws, passed by the General Court or Assembly of His Majesties Province of New Hampshire in New England . . . Boston in New England. Printed by B. Green: sold by Eleazer Russell at his shop in Portsmouth, 1716. August 7, 1699-January 14, 1715. p. 3-60.

A manual or digest of the statute law of the State of Florida . . . by Leslie A. Thompson. Boston, C. C. Little and J. Brown, 1847.

Juris-classeurs; encyclopédie juridique. Paris, 1906-
Constitución de la republica Argentina. Mendoza, 1826.
broadside.

Parvi voluminis textus [Liber I-XII codicis; liber I-III feudorum] Parisius, in edibus Francisci regnault [15-]

Iustinianus. Institutionum libri IIII. Venetiis, per Baptistam de tortis, die XX februarii 1502.

Codicis dn. Ivstiniani sacratiss. principis ex repetita praelectione libri XII. Lvgdvni, apud Gulielum Rouillium, sub scuto Veneto, 1551.

Imperatoris Ivstiniani Institvtionvm libri IIII. Amsterodami, apud Guiljelmum Caesium, 1622.

D. Justiniani Institutionum libri quatuor. Lugd. Batav., apud Danieleum à Gaesbeeck, 1678.

Código criminal de la Señora de la Vela Verde. Méjico. Reimpreso en la oficina de D. Alejandro Valdés, 1820.

Rîsheniâ Grazhdanskago Kassatsîonnago Departamenta Pravitel'stvufûshchago Senata. 1866-1910. Ekaterinoslav. Tipografîâ Knigoizdatel'stva L. M. Rotenberg. 1902-1911. 26 v. and index.

Polnyi Svod Rîsheniî Obschago Sobranîâ Pervago i Kassatsionnykh Departamentov i Kassatsionnykh Departamentov

Pravitel'stvu ūshchago Senata. 1866-1908. Izdanie L. M. Rotenberg. Ekaterinoslav, Tipografiā M. S. Kopylova, 1909. 2 v.

Svod Zakonov Rossiiskoi Imperii. Polnyi tekst vsiĕkh 16 tomov, soglasovannyi s posliednimi prodolzheniĭami, postanovleniĭami, izdannymi v poriadkiĕ st. 87 Zak. Osn., i pozdniĕishimi uzakoneniĭami . . . Pod redaktsieĭ i s primĕchaniiami I. D. Mordukhai-Boltovskogo. S. Peterburg, Russkoe Knizhnoe Tovarishchestvo "Dielatel'", 1912-13. 5 v. and index.

The law library acknowledges with grateful appreciation the receipt of a considerable quantity of Russian material, most of which was the gift of the Soviet Government, representing current law and legal literature and also filling gaps which have been existing in our Russian collection since 1914.

Mr. William Vail Kellen, our friend and patron of many years' standing, whose scholarly interest in English legal antiquities has been very fortunate for the Law Library, graciously presented the following fine volumes:

Yearbooks.

De Termino Michaelis Anno XXI. regni regis Henrici sexti. [*Colophon:* Imprinted at London in fletestrete . . . by Richard Tottill . . . 1567.]

De Termino Michaelis Anno XXII. Henrici sexti. [*Colophon:* Imprinted at London in fletestrete . . . by Richard Tottill . . . 1567.]

De Termino Sancti Michaelis Anno regni Regis Henrici. Sexti post conquestum vicesimo. octauo. [*Colophon:* Imprinted at London in flete strete . . . by Rychard Tottel, the xxx daye of february An. 1567.]

De Termino Michaelis Anno Regni regis Henrici sexti post conqŭ tricesimo. [*Colophon:* Explicit Annus Henrici sexti post conquestum tricesimus.]

De Termino Michaelis Anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum. XXXI. [*Colophon:* Imprinted at London in flete strete . . . by Rychard Tottel, the xxvii daye of february An. 1567.]

De Termino Trinitatis Anno Trisesimo Secundo Henrici Sexti. [*Colophon:* Imprinted at London in flete strete . . . by Rychard Tottel, An. 1566.]

De Termino Hillarii Anno XXXIII. regni regis Henrici. VI. [*Colophon:* Imprinted at London in Fletestrete . . . by Richard Tottell ŷ vi. day of March. 1556.]

De Termino Michaelis Anno XXXIII. regni Regis Henrici sexti. [*Colophon:* Imprinted at London in fletestrete . . . by Richard Tottel ŷ. vi. of March, Anno. 1556.]

De Termino Michaelis Anno XXXV. regni regis Henrici. VI. [*Colophon:* Imprinted at London in Fletestrete . . . by Richard Tottell. 1556.]

Anno tricesimo sexto Henrici sexti [*Colophon*: Imprinted at London in Fletestrete . . . by Richard Tottle. Anno. 1557.]

De Termino Michaelis. Anno. XXXVII. Henrici sexti. [*Colophon*: Imprinted at London in fletestrete . . . by Richard Tottill, 1567.]

De Termino Michaelis Anno XXXVIII, regni regis Henrici. vi. [*Colophon*: Imprinted at London in fleete strete . . . by Rychard Tottel, An. 1566.]

De Termino Michaelis Anno XXXIX. Henrici sexti. [*Colophon*: Imprinted at London in fletestrete . . . by Richard Tottill, ʒ xvii day of May . . . 1567.]

These 13 yearbooks, in one volume, are bound by Hay-day in full olive morocco and have the bookplate of Romilly, which probably is that of John Romilly, First Lord Romilly, 1802-1874, master of the rolls. They also contain numerous manuscript notes apparently of the sixteenth century.

The Contentes of this boke. Fyrste the boke for a Justice of peace. The boke that teacheth to kepe a court Baron, or a lete. The boke teaching to kepe a court hūdred. The boke called returna breuiū. The boke called Carta feodi, cōteining the forme of dedes, releasses, indentures, obligations, acquytaunces, letters of attorney, letters of permutation, testaments, and other thynges. And the boke of the ordinance to be obserued by the officers of the kynges Eschequer, for fees takyng. [*Colophon at end of volume*: Londini in ædibus Thomæ Bertheleti typis impress. . . . Anno. M. D. XLIIII.]

Year books of Edward II. (Selden Society publications, 1925-26.)

4 Edward II. A. D. 1311.

8 Edward II. A. D. 1314-1315.

Would that Mr. Kellen's discriminating and constant philanthropy might be imitated by others! It is hoped that there are some who would be especially ambitious to have the law library of Congress and the Supreme Court provided with the most complete set of American colonial laws in this country. And since it is not a rare thing for the Supreme Court to consider cases involving the civil law, especially that which has come down to us through the Spanish and French colonies, and since business and political relations with present-day Hispanic-America are growing more intimate all the time, would it not be a laudable thing for some fellow citizens to become interested in seeing that the finest civil law collec-

tion in the Western Hemisphere is on the shelves of the law library?

Among the notable visitors during the year to the law library from abroad were the famous law teacher, successor to Blackstone at Oxford, Dr. William Searles Holdsworth, author of the incomparable *History of English Law*, and Sir Thomas Willes Chitty, Senior Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer, the editor in chief of that monumental British legal collection, the *English and Empire Digest*.

Work was continued during the year upon the foreign law survey, special efforts being directed toward bringing the French collection up to date, in order to facilitate the work of Prof. George Stumberg, of the University of Texas, who, in accordance with the terms of a Yale scholarship, is writing a guide to the law and legal literature of France under the direction of Dr. Edwin M. Borchard, former law librarian and since 1917, professor of international law at the Yale University Law School. Professor Stumberg, after a short stay at the Library, left to continue his work in Paris, where he expects to do the greater part of his studies. His guide will be a valuable aid to the comparative lawyers, and an interesting addition to Doctor Borchard's already numerous contributions on the subject of foreign law.

Among the noteworthy accessions was listed a comparatively recent French encyclopedia of law—*Juris Classeurs*—which is probably not on the shelves of more than three or four libraries in the United States. It has the valuable feature of keeping up to date the laws, other parliamentary matters, and court decisions by means of interchangeable sheets.

The law library suffered a great loss in the death of Anne Elizabeth Wooder, which occurred in February after a lingering malady. Miss Wooder came to the staff from the Cincinnati Public Library in May, 1925, and was placed in charge of law periodicals. Her knowledge of foreign languages and her unusual capacity for details gave her the opportunity to render important service in a field that had been neglected owing to the war. Her untiring zeal and accuracy in her work will not

be soon forgotten, nor the infinite patience and courage she showed during a long period of suffering.

The law library of Congress, established by statute in 1832, has grown from 639 printed volumes to well over a quarter of a million. While primarily the law library of Congress and of the Supreme Court, it serves every important branch of the American Government at the Capital, the bench and bar of the District of Columbia, as well as the foreign embassies, and private investigators and writers from every quarter of the globe.

The law library is particularly notable in the legal records of the American people. It contains more than 150 incunabula, also a remarkable collection of English yearbooks, some of which are unique, statutes, reports, and good collections of canon, constitutional, international, Roman, and modern foreign law. Quantitatively, it is doubtful if it be surpassed by more than one law library in the country. As a working library it is perhaps second to none, because of its relation to the great reference collections of the main Library. There are several reasons why it should be unique among the law libraries of the world.

In the first place, the American Nation holds to-day undisputed leadership among the nations of the world, and as the indispensable tool of the Government at its principal seat, the law library must be preeminent, not only in Americana, but in all foreign legal literature. Our prestige in the fields of foreign relations and commerce may well depend upon our knowledge of the laws of the other countries. Obviously, we must first have them on the shelves of the law library.

A score of years ago we heard from high authority an indictment of the administration of justice in the United States. This challenge and other no less frank criticisms of some of our legal institutions, have not abated during the years, but have brought the Nation to a realization that reforms are a "matter of national safety." Not only is stock being taken of our penal system, but our court procedure in general is being weighed in the balance, and a restatement of our entire body of

law has been found necessary and begun. They who have undertaken the important work of critical examination of the systems of the world as well as our own, must be supplied with the most complete printed record obtainable. Where would they expect to find such a collection except in the Library of Congress?

And, finally, it is obvious that the law library as a necessary part of the National Library should be especially prepared to serve the historian and legal philosopher, the jurist, and legislator. No available law material, ancient or modern, nor any serious work on the history of law and jurisprudence should be lacking from its shelves.

The law library has had a long and interesting record of service. For almost a century it has played its humble part in the work of our Government, especially in that of Congress and the Supreme Court.

But in order to keep step with the affairs of this great Nation the law library must expand more rapidly than it is doing at present. Collections should be completed at once as far as the material is available. With values ever on the increase, delay may write a permanent want list. The United States Government may not be willing to compete with private collectors in the acquisition of other classes of literature, but it can ill afford not to have the richest law collection possible.

DIVISION OF MAPS

(From the report of the chief, Col. LAWRENCE MARTIN)

*Number and
sources of acces-
sions.*

The map and atlas collection of the Library of Congress, as will be observed, has now passed the million mark. Less than 30 years ago, in 1898, it consisted of 48,605 maps and 1,590 atlases. Table A, below, gives the number of cartographic accessions for the last two fiscal years and specifies the manner in which they were acquired. Table B indicates the approximate number of printed maps, manuscript maps, views, atlases, books, and pamphlets in the division of maps.

TABLE A.—Sources of accessions, July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927, compared with those of the previous fiscal year

Description and how acquired	1925-26	1926-27
Map sheets:		
Gift.....	96	286
Exchange (including international exchange).....	1, 177	4, 199
Transfer.....	3, 435	7, 980
Copyright.....	15, 153	13, 959
Purchase.....	470	966
Other sources.....	170	1, 699
Deposit.....	1 9, 413	329
Total map sheets.....	29, 914	29, 418
Manuscript maps:		
Gift.....	4	1
Exchange.....	0	2
Transfer.....	12	7
Purchase.....	8	10
Other sources.....	0	1
Total manuscript maps.....	24	21
Views:		
Gift.....	1	0
Transfer.....	1	1
Copyright.....	6	5
Purchase.....	0	0
Total views.....	8	6
Atlases:		
Gift.....	9	8
Exchange.....	7	20
Transfer.....	54	10
Copyright.....	33	45
Purchase.....	60	78
Other sources.....	0	14
Deposit.....	17	6
Total atlases.....	180	181
Grand total of accessions (except duplicates).....	30, 126	29, 626

¹ Including deposits of several previous years.

TABLE B.—Approximate number of maps, atlases, etc., in the Library of Congress

Description	1925-26		1926-27		Gain	
	Maps and views	Atlases, books, etc.	Maps and views	Atlases, books, etc.	Maps and views	Atlases, books, etc.
Map sheets.....	570, 181		599, 599		29, 418	
Duplicate map sheets (not counted above).....	410, 853		¹ 424, 271		13, 418	
Manuscript maps.....	1, 073		1, 094		21	
Views.....	2, 075		2, 081		6	
Duplicate views (not counted above).....	1, 208		1, 212		4	
Atlases.....		6, 291		6, 470		181
Duplicate atlases (not counted above).....		1, 765		¹ 1, 794		29
Books in division of maps.....		2, 634		2, 688		54
Pamphlets in division of maps.....		1, 066		1, 098		32
Total number of maps and views.....	985, 390		1, 028, 257		42, 867	
Total number of atlases, books, and pamphlets.....		11, 756		12, 050		296
Grand total of contents of the division of maps.....						1,040,307

¹ Deducting duplicates exchanged.

Noteworthy accessions.

A selection of the outstanding maps and atlases received by the division of maps of the Library of Congress during the last fiscal year as gifts, exchanges, transfers, or purchases, is commented upon in narrative form upon subsequent pages of this report. In the near future an annotated list of all noteworthy maps, charts, views, and atlases acquired by the division of maps of the Library of Congress during the fiscal year 1926-27 is to be published separately as a small pamphlet.

Gifts.

The most notable gift of the year was that of the widow of the late John Boyd Thacher, of Albany, N. Y. By virtue of a small part of this bequest, the Library of Congress now has 86 copies of Ptolemy's Geography. Claudius Ptolemy, as is well known, lived at Alexandria, Egypt, in the second century of the Christian era. He is famous as a geographer, as an astronomer, and as a mathematician. His Geography was the first successful work of which we know that describes and maps the surface of the earth scientifically. It was probably not

printed until the latter part of the fifteenth century. Printing, as will be recalled, did not begin in Europe, effectively, till about this time. There were manuscript copies of Ptolemy's Geography, like the Mount Athos manuscript, in Greek, dating from about the year 1200, and the famous Codex Ebnerianus, dating from some time prior to the year 1466, which is now in the New York Public Library. Such manuscript copies, and many others at various libraries in the Eastern Hemisphere, were, doubtless, used by scholars and navigators during the 13 centuries before the first printing of Ptolemy. Subsequently many editions were published in Latin, Italian, or Greek. As early as 1507 or 1508 a map showing part of America appeared in an edition of Ptolemy.

Previous to the present fiscal year the Library of Congress had 44 of the known editions of Ptolemy, as well as 8 duplicate copies of various editions. The Royal Geographical Society at London had 23, the British Museum 46, the American Geographical Society of New York 19, the Pierpont Morgan Library at New York 9, the John Carter Brown Library at Providence 45, the Harvard University Library 26, the New York Public Library 41, the Huntington Library 33, the William L. Clements Library 20, and the Newberry Library at Chicago 60, including manuscript copies.

The Thacher bequest, previously in the Library as a deposit, adds 34 copies of Ptolemy's Geography to the Library of Congress collection. This gives us 3 editions not already in the Library, 5 variants from Library of Congress copies, and 26 duplicates. We, therefore, have 52 different copies of Ptolemy, including 5 variants, and, in addition, 34 duplicates, or 86 in all. The duplicates other than those received as gifts, should now be available for exchange with other libraries.

As the Thacher bequest also contains upward of 800 volumes relating to Christopher Columbus, to early explorations in the Western Hemisphere, and to maps, the 34 Ptolemies received this year represent only a part of the addition to the cartographic equipment of the Library of Congress through the acquisition of the Thacher collection.

Through the generosity of Col. John Bigelow, United States Army (retired), the Library of Congress received the negatives of 11 photographs of American maps in French archives, together with a photograph of the coat of arms of Columbus. Descriptions of these maps will be printed in the list of noteworthy maps for the present fiscal year. One of them shows two proposed routes for a canal across Nicaragua in 1791. Another is an unsigned and undated manuscript map of the world which may be one of the early works of Battista Agnese. Several others date back to the sixteenth century. The significance of this gift is, of course, not its monetary value, but the knowledge and experience of the donor, and the fact that he contributed his time. This has resulted in his coming upon and selecting cartographic jewels bearing upon American history, in a great mass of less important maps, which no foreign photographer and few agents abroad could supply to us.

As a result of the kindness of Dr. Waldo Leland, the Library of Congress has received a copy of the voluminous inventory of Americana in the archives of the French *Service Hydrographique de la Marine*, formerly called the *Dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine*, which M. Abel Doysié prepared for the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. It is a long-hand description in 1,827 pages, describing 4,483 maps, charts, plans, and views, an atlas, 6 albums of maps, a portfolio of maps, etc., as well as a great number of manuscript notes and analyses of maps, geographical and hydrographic reports, and memoirs. Many of the maps and charts are also unpublished manuscripts. These archives include priceless correspondence, maps, and manuscript extracts from memoirs by the Delisles, covering the period 1522-1765, Puysegur, 1733-1786, Kersaint, 1783-1790, Kearney, 1766-1788, Montgéry, 1790-1823, de Givry, 1821-1845, and others, as well as documents regarding the voyages of La Pérouse, Dumont d'Urville, and Entrecasteaux. The inventory of M. Doysié describes (a) 52 volumes of general hydrographic memoirs and notes on charts and maps, (b) a special portfolio devoted to rare and ancient

maps, (c) a miscellaneous portfolio, and (d) 63 general portfolios of maps, charts, plans, and views relating to America. Among the latter are 98 maps and 12 views of Porto Rico and other West Indian and Antillean islands, 97 maps, charts, and plans, and 5 views of the Philippine Archipelago, besides numerous maps and charts of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic Oceans.

It is encouraging to observe that the number of gifts increased from 110 maps and atlases in 1925-26 to 295 in 1926-27. Other maps and atlases presented to the Library of Congress by individuals include the following:

From the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, 28 route maps of the Central Asiatic Expedition, covering the traverse from Kalgan westward into Mongolia.

From Mrs. Grace Breidenour, of Dayton, Ohio, an 1826 map of the United States.

From the William L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Mich., a colored photostat of a manuscript plan of the fort on Howlands Neck, near Newport, R. I., 1777.

From Mrs. Benjamin A. Colonna, of Washington, D. C., the atlas of the "King Plats" of the District of Columbia.

From the Connecticut Highway Department, 115 maps of cities and villages in Connecticut.

From Mr. Leland S. Conness, of Washington, D. C., whose father, the late Senator John Conness of California, introduced in 1866, a bill providing for the first American interoceanic canal survey, a copy of the map of the proposed Nicaraguan Canal, published in 1879; and 55 other maps, including a map of Greece, 1804, and one of Paris, 1848, as well as an autograph of Senator Conness.

From Col. C. F. Constantine, commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, a plan of the barracks at Kingston, with the location of old Fort Frontenac.

From Mr. Kent Cooper, of the Associated Press, four maps showing the distribution of news agencies throughout the world.

From Dr. Arthur G. Doughty, Public Archivist, Ottawa, Canada, a photostat copy of the manuscript map of the Nantohonaganne or Pigeon River, northwest of Lake Superior, drawn by an American Indian.

From Mr. W. Elmer Ekblaw, editor of "Economic Geography," Worcester, Mass., Jonasson's maps of agricultural regions and of land utilization in Europe, and Baker's map of agricultural regions in North America, all published in 1925-26.

From Mr. Francis P. Farquhar, one of the directors of the California Historical Society, San Francisco, the southern half

of C. F. Hoffman's topographic map of central California and Nevada, published in 1873; the northern portion of a Hoffman map of the region about San Francisco Bay; a photostat copy of the guide to the scenery of the Sierra Nevada, drawn by J. W. A. Wright for W. W. Elliott & Co., and published in 1883; and a photostat copy of the sketch of the portion of the Sierra Nevada adjacent to the Sequoia National Park, surveyed and drawn by Lieut. Milton F. Davis in 1896.

From Dr. Lucius L. Hubbard, of the board of regents of the University of Michigan, a photostat map of Robinson Crusoe's island published in an 1821 Swiss edition, and one of a 1717 map of Tobago.

From Johns Hopkins University library, a plan of Minneapolis, 1901.

From Prince Youssouf Kamal, a copy of the first volume of his "Monumenta Cartographica Africae et Aegypti."

From Mr. W. Seton Kent, of Washington, D. C., a map of Maryland showing the march of the British Army under General Ross from Benedict to Washington in August, 1814, just before the burning of the Capitol, the White House, etc.

From Mr. R. A. LeGear, of Washington, D. C., a map of the city of Washington, 1858.

From Miss Sarah Wambaugh, of Cambridge, Mass., on behalf of Señor Don Scipio Leona, of the Geographical Society of Lima, a map of "Tacna, Arica, y Tarata."

From Representative Robert Luce, of Massachusetts, a map of North Carolina highways, published in 1926.

From Sir Patrick McGrath, president of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, 2 atlases of Newfoundland exhibits in the Labrador boundary case.

From Mr. John V. A. MacMurray, American Minister to China, 31 maps and 1 atlas of China.

From the Museu Paulista, Brazil, a map showing the Paulist missions in Brazil from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries.

From the North German Lloyd, New York City, a map of the musical centers in Germany.

From Mr. William Onasch, of Buffalo, the "All American Cables" map, published in 1926.

From Dr. E. L. Scharf, of Washington, D. C., a pictorial map of the downtown portion of the city of Washington.

From Dr. Alicja Simon, of Washington, D. C., a map showing the Polish corridor and similar features.

From Representative A. T. Smith, of Idaho, a bird's-eye view of the Yellowstone National Park.

From Mr. Walter S. Sorentson, of San Francisco, a photostat of a sixteenth-century plan of Alexandria, Egypt.

From Count Paul Teleki, of Budapest, an economic atlas of Hungary.

From Dr. Davis Trietsch, of New York City, an economic atlas of Palestine.

From the University of Chicago Press, a climatic chart, a base map of the world, and two of Europe.

From Dr. A. J. Wall, librarian of the New York Historical Society, a photostat of a "List of the Rough Draughts of Surveys by Robert Erskine . . . begun A. D. 1778."

From Mr. T. S. Walmsley, of New Orleans, a map of Louisiana published in 1927.

From Mr. O. Wells, of New York City, a map of the Maracaibo Basin, and one of eastern Venezuela.

From Mr. James White, of Ottawa, the atlas of Canadian exhibits in the Labrador boundary case.

From Mr. A. T. Witbeck, of Shreveport, a manuscript plan of the Las Ormigas grant in Louisiana, and a blue print of Shreve Island in the Red River.

From Representative Richard Yates, of Illinois, several copies of maps showing the disposition of American troops in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives in 1918.

The Library of Congress received 4,194 maps and 20 atlases by exchange in 1926-27; during the previous fiscal year we acquired 1,177 maps and 7 atlases.

Exchanges.

The South Dakota State College received one of our duplicate copies of G. K. Warren's "Map of the Territory of the United States from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean," dated 1854-57, and is to replace it by an equally rare map of about the same date. The Michigan Historical Commission received a copy of the southern half of the 1858 edition of Farmer's map of Michigan. This is one of our duplicates, and the exchange enables the commission to complete a rare map of which they had only the northern half. For this we received in exchange a copy of Farmer's map of Michigan and Wisconsin, published in 1853. Another exchange arranged by Mr. W. L. Jenks, president of the Michigan Historical Commission, was that of the library at Port Huron, Mich., which supplied the Library of Congress with copies of Increase Lapham's map of Wisconsin, published in 1856, and of J. Calvin Smith's "Guide through Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Iowa. . .," published in 1844.

The William L. Clements Library of American History at Ann Arbor, Mich., supplied, on exchange, two copies of Hennepin's map of North America, one published at Amsterdam in 1698, the other at Leiden in 1704;

as well as Seutter's map of eastern Canada [1740?] and a photostat copy of a manuscript map, made about 1730 and entitled: "Carte du fleuve Missisipi avec les noms des peuples qui l'habitans et des Establissemens des Espagnols et Anglois qui en sont proches par de la port de louisign."

On international exchange from foreign governments, we received from the Survey of India 948 map sheets; from the geographical section of the General Staff, British War Office, 502 sheets; from the Canadian Department of the Interior, 524 sheets; from the Military Geographic Institute of Czechoslovakia, 304 sheets, as well as many sheets of large-scale maps from other countries too numerous to mention. The Canadian Hydrographic Office, which publishes charts of the coasts of Canada and of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, supplied the Library of Congress with 165 of its charts, none of which the Library of Congress had previously received, and will supply new issues of such charts in the future.

For suggestions as to rare maps available for exchange, or for data regarding them, the division is indebted to many correspondents, in addition to the donors of maps and atlases, mentioned above. These include Mr. R. Farquharson Sharp, keeper, department of printed books, and Mr. F. P. Sprent, assistant keeper in charge of maps, the British Museum; Mr. Norman Fee, map and chart division, Public Archives, Ottawa; Mr. R. Douglas, secretary, Canadian Geographic Board, Ottawa; Dr. F. C. Wieder, Noordwijk, Holland; M. Abel Doysié, Paris; Mr. Walter E. Reid, Georgetown, British Guiana; Mr. Angus Melcher, British Library of Information, New York City; Mr. Jay P. Barnes, city auditor, Pittsfield, Mass.; Mr. S. W. Boggs, division of publications, Department of State; Mr. Fred Morris Dearing, American minister to Portugal; Dr. Worthington C. Ford, Massachusetts Historical Society; Mr. Albert Halstead, American consul general, Montreal; Mr. Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway; Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Harvard University; Dr. A. S. Loevenhart, University of Wisconsin; Mr. W. E. MacClenny, Suffolk, Va.; Mr. David

Hunter Miller, New York City; Admiral Albert P. Niblack, United States Navy (retired); Mr. W. E. Parham, Maryville, Tenn.; Dr. E. G. Swem, librarian of the College of William and Mary; and Mr. Francis A. Wister, York Village, Me.

Under the act of February 25, 1903, several executive departments made extensive transfers of maps to the Library of Congress during the fiscal year 1926-27. Maps received by transfer increased from 3,435 in the last fiscal year to 7,940 this year. *Transfers.*

The division of maps acquired 199 charts from the hydrographer, United States Navy Department, including 47 exceedingly rare Russian charts of Alaska.

The General Land Office in the Department of the Interior placed the Library of Congress on its mailing list to receive all new photolithographic prints of township plats, and generously undertook the task of sorting out and supplying copies of all township plats which are in stock. This will result eventually in our receiving between 60,000 and 100,000 large-scale plats of townships in all the States where there have been public land surveys. Thus far we have received 1,915 of these plats.

The office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General supplied us with a copy of Hutawa's map of the Platte country, Missouri, published in 1842.

The division of supplies, Department of Commerce, transferred a copy of Putnam's Comprehensive Atlas, published in 1883.

The Department of Commerce also transferred about 40 maps of Russia.

The American section of the International Joint Commission transferred a considerable number of maps of the Lake of the Woods in the State of Minnesota and the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

The Corps of Engineers of the War Department supplied the division of maps with 719 sheets of the progressive military map of the United States.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey transferred to us 1,858 modern hydrographic charts made by Government institutions in foreign countries. These included the following numbers of hydrographic charts, of various dates and

degrees of rarity: from Japan 523, France 369, Netherlands 193, Chile 148, Italy 138, Great Britain 100, Germany 74, Norway 73, Denmark 64, Spain 54, Argentina 50, Sweden 30, Estonia 27, Siam 11, and Hungary 4.

In addition to the regular transfer of all sheets of the topographic map and all geological folios published during the year, the United States Geological Survey transferred 1,220 contour maps, printed in blue and brown without culture.

The United States Army Service School at Fort Leavenworth transferred to us the 372 sheets which constitute 20 war-game maps of the vicinity of Gettysburg and Antietam, and of Leavenworth.

By transfer from the division of manuscripts of the Library of Congress the division of maps secured seven handmade facsimiles of important manuscript maps from British archives and 22 hand-colored photographs of maps.

Other maps received by virtue of law decreased this year, the copyrighted maps, for example, being only 13,959 in number, as compared with 15,153 last year and 15,904 the year before. Copyrighted atlases, however, increased from 33 in 1925-26 to 45 in 1926-27.

On December 22, 1926, the Supreme Court of the United States deposited in the Library of Congress the exhibits in the case of the State of Michigan *v.* the State of Wisconsin, No. 9, original, October term, 1926. These exhibits consisted of four separate maps and four albums containing 222 maps, as well as many certified legal, historical, and geographical documents. The deposit was made at the request of the attorneys general of the States concerned.

*Photostats and
photographs pur-
chased.*

The division of maps took advantage of the presence in Europe of Prof. L. C. Karpinski, of the University of Michigan, to enter into a cooperative agreement to secure photographs of unique manuscript maps in French, Spanish, and Portuguese archives which bear upon the early history of the United States. Thanks to the generosity of the William L. Clements Library of American History at Ann Arbor, Mich., in meeting Professor Karpinski's expenses, and to Professor Karpinski's donation of his

own services, the Library of Congress has been able to secure photographs of about 750 manuscript maps without other expense than that of the photographs themselves.

The history of the French participation in the American Revolution, both in the United States and in the West Indies, is graphically portrayed on many maps. Of prime interest are those of the camps and marches of Rochambeau and the French troops which moved from Rhode Island to Virginia in 1781-82. There are 21 different plans of the Battle of Yorktown, several of the Revolutionary campaign around Richmond, and two of Lafayette's engagement at Barren Hill, near Philadelphia, in May, 1778. There are 25 plans of fortifications within the present city of New York, and many maps of such battles as those of Long Island, White Plains, Saratoga, Ticonderoga, Trenton, and Monmouth. There is a handsome manuscript map of Staten Island, giving the Hessian camp sites and the locations and names of all the residents in 1783. Two maps show the Macomb, Totten, Crossfield, and Rosevelt purchases in the northwestern part of New York State in 1791. Other maps depict the siege of Fort Magabagaduce on the Penobscot River in 1779; the fortifications in and around Boston Harbor in 1775-1778; Rhode Island and Narragansett Bay during the French occupation; Annapolis, Md., showing Lafayette's encampment in 1781; and the sieges of Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C. The engagements between the English fleets and the French under d'Estaing in the West Indies are illustrated on 50 maps, including 9 of the siege of Granada and 2 of the island of Tobago.

The city of New Orleans with its environs and fortifications is represented on a score of maps. There are 24 maps of Pensacola and several of the city of St. Augustine, and 29 of other parts of Florida.

These maps augment our files notably. They also show what sorts of cartographic source material exist in the archives of the nations that first settled the Mississippi Valley, Florida, Canada, and the intervening part of the Atlantic seaboard. The successive explorations in the Mississippi Valley from the time of Marquette are shown on 107 maps. Detailed plans of early fortifications, and

numerous maps of Canada, include a large number from the collection of the famous geographer, d'Anville, and from the original surveys of Jean Louis Baptiste Franquelin. A number of portolan charts of the world and of America, together with several maps by Battista Agnese, will be invaluable aids to the student of exploration.

Upon certain of these maps there is a great deal of descriptive text, more than 1,400 words on the d'Estaing map showing the routes of the French fleet in the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea in 1778-79; so that with these maps we have acquired manuscript material of great importance to the history of the United States.

Because the Library of Congress sponsored Doctor Karpinski's proposal to secure photographs of these maps, and because he interested other libraries in it by extended correspondence, it has been possible for us to participate in aiding 17 sister libraries to secure rare material which would otherwise have been difficult to obtain.

Complete sets of these 750 photographs of manuscript maps are already to be found in the New York Public Library, the Newberry Library at Chicago, the William L. Clements Library at Ann Arbor, and the Henry E. Huntington Library at San Marino, Calif. Partial sets are in the Boston Public Library, the Harvard University Library, the Dartmouth College Library at Hanover, the John Carter Brown Library at Providence, the New York State Library at Albany, the Grosvenor Library at Buffalo, the Florida Historical Society Library, the Western Reserve Library, the Cleveland Public Library, the Burton Collection at Detroit, and the libraries of the Universities of Illinois, Indiana, and Minnesota.

We also secured, from Spanish archives, photostat copies of 108 manuscript maps of the Philippine Islands, which are listed in Retana's "Archivo del Bibliófilo Filipino," together with one Portuguese atlas and 210 other Spanish or Portuguese maps received too late to be inventoried.

The cooperative attitude of American libraries, institutions, and individuals toward the Library of Congress in permitting us to acquire photostat copies of rare or

unique maps in their collections is illustrated by the following cases:

The State Library at Hartford, Conn., received photostat copies of 22 manuscript maps of parts of Connecticut which are in the Library of Congress, and is to supply us with photostat copies of 154 manuscript maps of Connecticut which are in the State Library. Among those already received are Blodget's map of Connecticut in 1789 or 1790, and a map of Simsbury in 1736.

From the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford we obtained a photostat copy of Abel Buell's "New and Correct Map of the United States," published in 1784. This map is of especial interest because it is based, in an important proportion, upon that of Mitchell and because the Spanish Minister, Diego de Gardoqui, sent the southwest sheet of it to Madrid on July 25, 1785, with annotations regarding the western boundary of the United States.

The New Haven Colony Historical Society permitted us to photostat Ezra Stiles's plan of New Haven in 1775 and James H. Linsley's plan of Stratford in 1824.

From the New York Historical Society we purchased photostat copies of 37 manuscript maps of parts of Connecticut and New York, drawn by Robert Erskine, who was commissioned by General Washington, shortly before June 20, 1778, as geographer and surveyor of the Revolutionary Army.

From the New York Public Library we secured a photostat copy of Wyld's printed facsimile of Map A, showing the precise areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Quebec, and New Brunswick which were disputed by the United States and Great Britain in 1827, desired for use in a State boundary dispute which is to be submitted to the United States Supreme Court, and also one of an uncommon modern map of railways in Iraq.

We secured through the kindness of Mr. W. G. Vail, of the Roosevelt House Library and Museum, a photostat of Joseph and B. Ellicott's "Map of Morris's Purchase or West Genessee in the State of New York," made in 1800 and published in 1804.

From the Pennsylvania Historical Society we received photostats of nine maps made by Thomas Hutchins, who was designated "geographer to the United States of America" by Congress on May 4, 1781. These show, respectively, Fort Duquesne some time between 1760 and 1770; the route of General Sullivan's expedition against the Iroquois in central New York in 1779; the country of the Tuscarawas in Ohio; the Wabash River from Vincennes to its mouth; the lower Kentucky River prior to 1770; the White River and part of the Mississippi; the Tige River [Bayou Teche] near New Iberia, La.; the lower Mississippi from Lake Maurepas to the Gulf of Mexico; and the Apaloussa [Opeloussa] River, La.

The Virginia State Library furnished us with photostats of manuscript maps of Henry and Hampshire Counties, made in 1782, and one of the boundary between these counties, made in 1787.

We obtained through the good offices of W. E. MacClenny a photostat of a large manuscript map of Nansemond County, Va., made by John Wood in 1820.

From the Massachusetts Historical Society we secured a photostat copy of a manuscript map which was deposited there in 1802 by Egbert Benson. This is a copy of the portion of Mitchell's map showing the Maine-New Brunswick boundary and was made about 1798.

The Maine State Library has permitted us to photostat four manuscript maps bearing upon the northeast boundary dispute. One of these is a copy of part of Mitchell's map, made in 1821, and formally submitted as an exhibit during one of the boundary discussions.

We have identified, in the Department of State of the United States, and photostatted, two copies of Mitchell's map, which are of supreme historical interest. One of these is Baron von Steuben's copy, which Daniel Webster purchased in 1838 and which Jared Sparks used effectively with the Maine Legislature in 1842. The other is the sheet showing Passamaquoddy Bay and the northeast boundary, which Benjamin Franklin sent to Thomas Jefferson on April 8, 1790.

From the British Public Record Office the Library secured transcripts of several manuscripts dealing with various copies of Mitchell's map and their use in American boundary disputes. These include the correspondence between the British consul general in New York and the Foreign Office, by which the Steuben copy of Mitchell is definitely identified.

Rear Admiral W. L. Rodgers, United States Navy (retired), was good enough to lend to the division of maps a map of Malta, made in 1565. This we have photostatted, thus securing a copy of an exceedingly rare map.

Mr. George A. Plimpton, of New York, has kindly agreed to supply us with photostat copies of various maps of the French and Indian War, which are in the Lord Jeffry Inn at Amherst, Mass., as well as other rare American maps from his collection.

Other purchases.

In connection with the purchase of maps during the year, it is our privilege to record three cartographic surprises. A dealer offered the Library a copy of Bishop Madison's large and exceedingly rare map of Virginia, which was eventually purchased. It was said to be a

copy of the first edition, published in 1807, but it turned out to be a copy of the second edition, published at some time between 1807 and 1818, and apparently unnoticed heretofore, since the third or 1818 edition has always been referred to as if it were the second edition. Except in five minor respects, this true second edition is identical with the original issue of 1807. Bishop Madison's map is also of importance on account of the early and fairly detailed map of Ohio, which is printed as an insert in the northwest corner.

The Library purchased from Prof. S. F. Bemis several photographs of manuscript maps in the Spanish *Archivo Historico Nacional* at Madrid, together with one photograph of a printed map. This was Filson's map of Kentucky. Upon careful study it turned out to be an hitherto unrecorded second edition, falling between the first edition, 1784, at the Library of Congress and what we must now call the third edition, copies of which are at Harvard and in the Clements Library. (see Phillips's "The First Map of Kentucky, by John Filson," 1908, pp. 19-21). The sole reason that this second edition has been preserved apparently is that the minister of Spain in the United States sent a printed copy to the Spanish Foreign Office during the eighteenth century.

The third cartographic surprise came about in connection with the study of two of the other photographs secured from Professor Bemis. They are copies of manuscript versions of parts of Mitchell's map, with text in Spanish. Hitherto it has been known only in English, French, Dutch, and Italian editions. One of these maps has an interesting, and until now unknown, proposed western boundary of the United States.

The Library was also fortunate in securing, from a dealer in Germany, a copy of the folio edition of Raynal's "Storia dell' America Settentrionale," issued at Venice in 1778. There appears to be no other copy in America. It contains Zatta's Italian edition of Mitchell's map, in 13 sheets, and a prefatory statement in which Zatta acknowledges his use of Mitchell.

We also purchased a copy of Mercator's "Germaniæ tabule geographicae," printed at Duisburg in 1585. This

is one of the three parts of his first atlas, published before his death. Gerard Mercator is well known as the author of the map projection which bears his name. This projection was first used in 1568 in a chart for the use of navigators and is still employed by all governments which publish hydrographic charts.

In a shop window here in the city of Washington we found a manuscript map of the original boundary between Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Va., as it was from 1757 to 1798. This map was made in 1757 by George West, surveyor of Loudoun County, and is authenticated as the original plat of the boundary survey. It is sufficiently detailed to show the road to Winchester, and the houses of S. Turley and D. Carrol. Fairfax County adjoins the present District of Columbia.

The Library also acquired a relief map of the Crown Prince Islands in Disco Bay on the west coast of Greenland. This map was made by Silas Sandgreen, an Eskimo hunter. He was commissioned by the Library of Congress to prepare this map in 1925, through the good offices of the Secretary of the Navy, as well as of Commander R. E. Byrd, the American aviator, Mr. Philip Rosendahl, administrator of North Greenland, and Dr. M. P. Porsild, chief of the Danish Arctic Station at Disco.

This aboriginal map is remarkable because the Eskimo surveyor had no opportunity of seeing any other map and received no European assistance. Relying wholly upon his own observations near his home in the Crown Prince Islands, and after repeated visits by sledge or kayak to the more remote islands for the purpose of locating them exactly, he mapped 83 islands and 10 reefs. The best Danish chart, entitled "Nordvestkysten af Grønland, fra 66° 30' til 74° 45' N. brede, udgivet af det kongelige søkaart-archiv," and published at Copenhagen in 1888, shows only 38 islands.

In this sealskin and driftwood relief map the models of the individual islands are whittled out of driftwood from Siberia. They are sewed on the sealskin with thongs and then painted. The yellow color on the islands represents grassy and swampy ground, the blue indicates

lakes, and the areas colored black show the extent of country covered with black lichens. The area covered by the tides is left without color. Reefs are indicated by pencil marks on the skin. The area mapped is approximately 70 square miles. The scale of the map is 1 inch to about 1,760 feet. These figures are based on rough computations from the 1925 edition of British Admiralty chart No. 276, which shows several of the Crown Prince Islands in detail.

With this relief map, through the courtesy of Mr. Constantin Brun, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Denmark, the Library of Congress also received an outline of the 83 islands charted by Sandgreen, and lists of their Eskimo names, with translations of the meanings of these geographical names in Danish and in English.

The Library also purchased two sheets of postage stamps which are printed on the backs of German maps of the former Russian territory which is now part of the Republic of Latvia. In 1918, when Latvia proclaimed her political independence, the shortage of good paper in the country was acute. The Government had on hand a quantity of maps prepared by the German General Staff and used some of these maps for the first issue of postage stamps. Consequently, the map-stamps are greatly prized as rare editions by philatelists as well as by lovers of maps. It is not often that a printed sheet offers so much in the way of dual interest and is sought by collectors from two distinct fields. Subsequently, other maps of the same series were used to make ordinary envelopes for correspondence.

The maps were issued during the World War, in 1915 and 1917, respectively, in the carefully executed style of the German General Staff. They are printed in black and white, with contour lines in brown. The sheets of stamps secured by the Library of Congress in 1927 are printed on the backs of the Doblen and Pompiany sheets, of the "Karte des westlichen Russlands," scale 1:100,000. One sheet has place-names in Polish, the other in Lettish.

From the philatelist's point of view, it is interesting to observe that "the design of this first issue of stamps,

three ears of wheat within the sun, symbolizes agriculture, the chief occupation of the three Latvian States. This design is celebrated in folk lore, song, and story, and is the work of the Lettish artist Ansis Zihrul" (see "American Philatelist," vol. 34, 1920-21, pp. 203-204). These particular stamps are of the denomination of 5 kap; 228 stamps are printed on the back of each map. One of the sheets acquired by the division of maps is perforated; the other is not.

Other outstanding purchases of the year include a copy of Ortelius's "Additamentum Theatri Orbis Terrarum," published at Antwerp in 1573; the 1631 German edition of Mercator's "Atlas Minor"; and four maps, North and South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa, published at Paris between 1754 and 1760 by Longchamps and Janvier.

Special exhibits.

The division prepared during the year several temporary exhibits of maps, showing such things as the successive steps in printing large colored maps; the territory inundated by the Mississippi floods; the routes of various airplane flights across the Atlantic Ocean and around South America; the natural resources of the United States; the distribution of libraries in the District of Columbia, in Germany, and in certain States of the United States; the portraits of and maps made by such geographers as Ortelius, Mercator, Hondius, Homann, and Jaillot; and two maps formally attached by the United States Government to treaties involving territorial cessions. These were, respectively, (a) the treaty of February 22, 1819, between the United States and Spain, with the 1816 edition of Melish's map of the United States, and (b) the treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo of February 2, 1848, between the United States and Mexico, with the 1847 edition of Disturnell's map of Mexico.

Publications.

The division published a 28-page pamphlet entitled "Noteworthy Maps with Charts, Views, and Atlases, Accessions for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1926." This is a continuation of the lists published in the annual reports of the Librarian of Congress from 1899 to 1925. It marks the initiation of a new annual publication of

the Library which is to be sold, at cost, by the Superintendent of Documents at the Government Printing Office.

Considerable progress has been made on the compilation and editing of the union list of maps of New York City in the New York Public Library, the American Geographical Society of New York, the New York Historical Society, and the Library of Congress, based upon Phillips's unpublished "Descriptive List of Maps and Views of New York City in the Library of Congress, 1639-1865."

Several California institutions have under consideration the possibility of completing and publishing a union list of maps of California and San Francisco in California institutions and in the Library of Congress, based on Phillips's unpublished list of California maps.

The division of maps supplied to members and committees of Congress, upon request, the pertinent maps and geographical information bearing upon such legislative matters as the discussion of the ratification of the treaty of Lausanne, the amendment of the immigration act of 1924, the bill to provide for the creation of the Pan-American people's great highway commission (S. 5031), and the investigation of the question of impeachment of a Federal judge.

Service to Congress.

To 37 Senators or Representatives, who did not explain the particular uses to which they were to be put, we loaned foreign or American maps showing parts or all of Mexico, Nicaragua, South America, the West Indies, Alberta, Europe, China, Japan, the League of Nations, the Atlantic Ocean, New England, Oklahoma, Tennessee, the State of Washington, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, Chicago, New York City, the District of Columbia, and the battlefields of the Civil War, as well as various modern gazetteers and atlases of the world. The opportunities of increased assistance to Congress by the division of maps are considerable. They must wait, however, for specific requests from the Senators, the Representatives, and the legislative drafting service.

A testimonial to the comprehensive character of our map collection was offered during the last fiscal year in

Special services.

connection with checking the extensive bibliography of maps of Michigan by John Farmer, his son, and his grandson, which is being prepared by Mr. W. L. Jenks, president of the Michigan Historical Commission, in our compilation of exhaustive lists of maps of Hawaii, Louisiana, Panama, Louisville, and of early maps which used the name "United States," and in the use of our collections by students of city planning, of the marking of battlefields and other historical sites, etc., as well as by many authors and attorneys.

In 1926-27 the division supplied a great deal of cartographic material, which was laid before the Supreme Court of the United States in the case regarding the lowering of the water levels of the Great Lakes, and a number of other cases in connection with which individual justices asked for specific maps.

Consulting work.

The chief of the division served the Federal Government, without pay and in addition to his regular library work, in each of the half dozen consulting capacities which are specified in the last annual report. In addition, under the President's Executive order of November 29, 1926, he acted as a member of the Board of Surveys and Maps. He also gave a great deal of time to work as geographical special assistant of the United States Agent in the Island of Palmas Arbitration.

Field work.

In July, 1926, the chief of the division of maps visited the principal map collections in the State of Connecticut, including those in the State Library, State Historical Society, Wadsworth Athenæum, Watkinson Library, and Trinity College at Hartford, in Yale University and the New Haven Colony Historical Society at New Haven, and in Wesleyan University and the Middlesex Historical Society at Middletown. Later in the summer he went to the chief libraries and map collections at Amherst, Northampton, Pittsfield, and Williamstown, Mass.; Hanover, N. H.; Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Montreal, Ottawa, and Kingston, Canada; Ithaca, N. Y.; Harrisburg and Gettysburg, Pa.; and Frederick, Md., as well as to the offices of dealers and county officials in these and other cities. Through these visits the Library of Congress has received a great many additions to its map collection and

several agreements to supply or exchange maps in the future.

It is of interest to observe how much the value of the map collection of the Library of Congress is increasing from year to year, not only through accessions but through appreciation in the value of the maps already acquired. One small atlas, for example, is now worth nearly a thousand dollars more than at the time we acquired it 18 years ago. This is the collection of 38 maps, bearing various dates from 1680 to 1689, which was published by William Berry, at London, during the seventeenth century. The collection includes an important map of North America and a map of Asia with the Philippine Islands. There are only three other copies in the world, so far as recorded. One of these is in the British Museum, another is in the Melbourne Public Library, and the third copy was offered for sale at London in September, 1926, for £200. Similarly, a manuscript map of one of the minor farms at Mount Vernon, which was drawn by George Washington in the year 1766 upon the basis of his own survey, was acquired by the Library of Congress from the Washington family many years ago. In 1926 a map of this farm was offered for sale in America at \$8,500. In 1927 a dealer in Belgium offered to sell the Library of Congress a copy of all three sections of the highly decorated atlas which is generally called the "French Neptune," although it is said to have been prepared for the King of Great Britain and the King of Portugal and was printed and published in Holland, as well as in France. This is the work of Mortier, Jaillot, de Hooze, and Ablancourt. It was published in parts between 1693 and 1700. A copy of a portion of this Neptune, with English title, is listed by the British Museum. The whole work, with Dutch title pages, was described by Tiele in 1884. The Belgian dealer asserts that the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris has only the first and third sections, uncolored, and that, in his opinion, his copy of this atlas is the only one in existence. Another offer in 1927 for part of the same atlas, containing 29 of its maps, was that of a German dealer who valued his incomplete French Neptune at

*Increase in
value of maps.*

\$143. The Belgian copy is proportionally much more valuable than the German copy because the former is complete. This Belgian copy is appraised at \$35,000. The division of maps of the Library of Congress has had since 1900 a complete colored copy, in perfect condition, of all three sections of this French Neptune. It contains 19 large views of ships and 12 plates of flags, together with 72 charts and maps, including several important early maps of parts of the United States. This French Neptune of ours is apparently worth at least as much as the Belgian dealer's copy, since, although it has the title pages printed in Dutch rather than in French, the titles of all the maps are in French and one section of it, dated 1693, rather than 1700, was printed seven years before the copy in Belgium.

All in all, without treating the prices asked for such maps and atlases too seriously, it is, nevertheless, possible from these three illustrations to see something of the present value of the map collection of the Library of Congress.

DIVISION OF MUSIC

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

Accessions to the Music Division for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927

	Copy-right	Gift	Purchase	Exchange	Transfer	Other	Total
Music (M).....	9,520	698	608	883	215	19	11,943
Literature (ML).....	624	244	700	5	299	189	2,061
Theory (MT).....	672	142	54	90	73	15	¹ 1,046
Total.....	10,816	1,084	1,362	978	587	228	² 15,050

¹ Includes 183 books proper.

² Includes 534 second copies (M 379, ML 114, MT 41).

Contents of the Music Division at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1927

Music:

Contents on June 30, 1926, volumes and pieces.....	934,746
Accessions during the past year.....	11,943
Total on June 30, 1927.....	<u>946,689</u>

Literature:

Contents on June 30, 1926, volumes and pieces-----	45,069
Accessions during the past year-----	2,061
Total on June 30, 1927-----	<u>47,130</u>

Theory:

Contents on June 30, 1926, volumes and pieces-----	27,192
Accessions during the past year-----	1,046
Total on June 30, 1927-----	<u>28,238</u>
Grand total, volumes, pieces, etc-----	1,022,057

Measured by the number and importance of the gifts ^{Success and} _{failure.} and acquisitions listed in the following pages, the showing made this year by the music division comes easily up to the mark. In certain branches, such as the earlier imprints ranging from the beginning of the sixteenth to the middle of the eighteenth century, it can be called unusually good, better than it has been for some time. Yet, under these evidences of undeniable success there runs a tale of equally real disappointment. It should not be suppressed. This report would be incomplete did it recite only the gains, without mentioning the opportunities lost, some of them irrevocably. And it might be as well to have done with these first—*preludio molto mesto*—and then modulate into a brighter key for the thanksgiving song with variations.

Measured by what the music division did not get but could have got, had the funds been available, the year was conspicuous for its failures. This applies chiefly to the auction sale of the famous Hoyer collection of Cologne which took place in Berlin in December, 1926, and May, 1927. The capture of one single trophy—as to which more will be said presently—is all that marks the Library's participation in this battle. Unlike most auction sales, it came not without warning. It was foreshadowed in a recent survey of the music division's past and future. as was also the possibility that one or two other great private collections of music (the last remaining of their kind in Europe) would sooner or later be broken up under the hammer. Such occasions, regrettable in themselves, are too infrequent; for they furnish the best and most welcome opportunities of enriching by signal additions a

collection so broadly and methodically developed as is the music division in the Library of Congress.

No matter how impressive may be its array of material filling the widest ordinary needs, a library's rank is determined by its comparative wealth in exceptional treasures, or in the "higher essentials." And these consist in the very rarities that are thrown on the market only by the dismemberment of what often constitutes the life work of an eminently discerning and lucky collector, unless an en bloc purchase can save it.

The Heyer sale abounded in unparalleled chances. Nothing quite like it probably ever has or will come along. The nearest approach to it was the dispersal, in May, 1917, at Sotheby's in London, of the collection formed by the late Dr. William H. Cummings. The catalogue of the Cummings sale listed 1,744 lots. The Library bid on 222 of them and got 166. The catalogue for the Heyer sale in December, 1926, contained 613 lots. The Library bid on two and got one—the holograph sketches and score of Schumann's "Spring Symphony." It was the most expensive single item ever purchased for the division. The purchase was made possible only through the aid of a thousand dollars which the Beethoven Association of New York had given to the division in 1925 (with the express wish that the money be used in acquiring a holograph score by one of the older masters). The second Heyer sale, in May, 1927, consisted of 577 lots. Among them were some of the rarest books and manuscripts known. The Library had to look on without so much as bidding at this sale.

The idea is erroneous that book auctions are prohibitive affairs and that institutions such as a library should not enter into competition with private bidders. Auction sales, as a rule, offer the cheapest means of picking up prizes. A number of items which the Library lost at the Cummings sale it has since been able to acquire through dealers; and in every instance, of course, there was an increase in price over what each one brought at auction. In some cases the advance was considerable. Thus the Library, in 1917, bid £3 on No. 58 of the Cummings catalogue, the libretto of "Whittington's Feast," by Thomas Arne; it went to a bidder who paid £4 10s. for it. In 1922

a copy of this libretto cost the Library £15 15s. The Library bid £60 on No. 98 of the Cummings catalogue, the holograph of the last movement of Beethoven's String Trio Op. 3; it went to a bidder who paid £98 for it. In 1923 the Library bought this holograph for 4,800 Swiss francs. For an eighteenth century chansonnier, *La Toilette de Vénus*, a copy of which fetched only 10 shillings at the Cummings sale, the Library five years later had to pay 4 guineas. And these examples could be multiplied. Only one more may serve to show how in the brief space of three months the value of a holograph can more than double. The manuscripts of Richard Strauss, although the composer is still alive, are exceedingly scarce. The Heyer collection contained only one Strauss holograph, a short song; it went at the first Heyer sale, in December, 1926, for \$104. In March, 1927, the division was fortunate in buying this same holograph in Vienna (at a special discount!) for \$250.

The logical and economical way out of the dilemma is this: The Library must have at its disposal an ample and permanent emergency fund, separate and distinct from its regular book appropriation, devoted to current needs; this emergency fund should be available for the purpose of bidding oftener and more successively at auction sales, or of seizing unexpected chances. That the Library had to pass by the unique opportunities offered at the sale of the Heyer collection amounts to a catastrophe. A repetition of it must be averted.

The number of accessions for the year ending June 30, 1927, is 15,050 (or 397 more than the year before). In point of age these accessions are distributed as follows: Thirteen fall into the sixteenth century, 29 into the seventeenth century, 66 into the eighteenth century, 1,511 into the nineteenth century, and 13,431 into the twentieth century. The bulk of the last group—or 10,816—consists in copyright deposits. That the annual increase should now be kept down so regularly to an average of 15,000 is due in the main to the policy of selecting the copyright deposits, which was adopted a few years ago. The total estimated number of volumes, pamphlets, and pieces in the music division at the close of the fiscal year was 1,022,057.

*Growth and
contents of the
collection.*

*Service of the
division.*

Twenty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-two typewritten cards were done by the staff of the division and added to the catalogue; 3,039 of them belong to the index of music journals and magazines; the remainder covers a little over 11,900 titles or main entries, about 2,000 of which were for accessions of former years. Shelf-list cards are not counted. The catalogue division prepared cards for 678 titles, for which 4,569 printed cards have been added to the catalogue in the music division. The use of the collection by readers is growing.

The music division every year contributes a large share to the "information service," which holds so important a part in the Library's functions. The questions asked are sometimes puzzling, but generally the inquirer receives satisfaction. There is hardly a limit to what the resources of the collection will yield in an often highly specialized research. Only rarely is the searcher stumped and the inquirer disappointed, as, for instance, when an enthusiastic radio "fan" from Brighton, Mass., sends for the words of a song about "millions of cooties crawling around," which the air has incompletely transmitted and which the National Library is unable to discover among its treasures.

There is no inquiry too trivial or too complex. Two things, however, the division can not undertake to do—it can not fulfill the frequent requests (made as a rule at the eleventh hour) to furnish "study clubs" or incipient lecturers on music with made-to-order "papers" on the subjects of their choice; and it can not give valuations or expert advice regarding musical instruments. It must be content with providing, in the one case, a list of reference books, and, in the other, the addresses of reliable instrument dealers.

Constant recourse is had to the photostat; it bridges distances and extends a helping hand across mountain or sea. With its aid the music division has supplied data for a lawsuit in a city of the Pacific coast and has presented to the German ambassador in Washington, for the State theater in Dresden, the desired libretto of an early opera of Cherubini's, the only known copy of which is in the Library of Congress.

The gifts to the music division during the year numbered 1,084 (against 720 the year before). This represents the number of items given, not the number of givers. In some cases a gift comprises more than a hundred items. All gifts have been gratefully acknowledged; only a few can be singled out here. The music division has received:

ACCESSIONS:
Gifts.

From the president of the Aeolian Co., H. B. Tremaine, Esq., the unusual and most useful gift of a small, soundproof room, fully installed, which now occupies the space in the stacks formerly partitioned off for readers desiring to use the piano. This much-appreciated improvement fills a long-felt want. The specifications submitted by the contractors, Van Veen & Co., of New York, were duly approved by the Architect of the Capitol.

From the widow of Frederic Ayres [Johnson], all the manuscripts left by the composer at his untimely death November 23, 1926; they include a number of unpublished works, such as an orchestral overture (From the Plains), a string quartet, a sonata for violin and piano, an elegy for violoncello and piano, numerous songs, and a large quantity of sketches. Frederic Ayres was born in Binghamton, N. Y., in 1876; he had studied with Edgar Stillman Kelley and Arthur Foote. His compositions are distinguished by polished workmanship and utter absence of all meretriciousness; his deep and sensitive musicality placed him in the front rank of native American composers.

From the Beethoven Association in New York the sum of \$500—as a second gift (the first, of \$1,000, was made in 1925)—voted at the association's annual meeting April 23, 1927, with the intention that the money be similarly used in the purchase of especially significant material.

From Bern Boekelman, Esq.—the veteran pianist and composer who for many years was associated with the Farmington and Briarcliff Schools—164 volumes and pieces of piano music, including some first and early editions of Haydn and Mozart, as well as first editions of characteristic pieces by Rubinstein, Thalberg, Heller, and others, belonging to the virtuoso repertoire of a brilliant school of the past.

From Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge (A. M. h. c., Yale, 1927), as additions to her previous gifts of manuscripts, the holographs of the following compositions: Franco Alfano, sonata for violoncello and piano; N. Berezowski, theme and fantastic variations, Op. 7, for clarinet, string quartet, and piano (first performed at the Library of Congress, October 8, 1926); Henry F. Gilbert, string quartet; G. Francesco Malipiero, "La nave della vittoria" (Ricercari No. 2) for 11 instruments, and "Primo tempo" for violoncello and piano; Gabriel Pierné, sonata da camera, Op. 48, for flute, violoncello, and piano (to the memory of Louis Fleury); and several others. Mrs. Coolidge's gifts include a number of "dedication" copies offered to her by many prominent composers, and a set of the complete works of Claudio Monteverdi, now in course of publication under the editorship of G. Francesco Malipiero. During the year Mrs. Coolidge has made the following additional gifts of money: Three thousand dollars toward the payments for the organ in the auditorium of the Library (given by her in 1925); \$1,000 for minor constructional changes in the auditorium; \$3,000 toward the planting and embellishment of the inner court adjoining the auditorium. It should not be forgotten that this munificent patron and competent artist gave her services in a concert of chamber music at the Library of Congress, at which she played the piano part of the Brahms Quartet, in A, Op. 26, with members of the Lenox String Quartet. Another special gift from Mrs. Coolidge made possible the series of six Beethoven concerts, April 18-22, by the London String Quartet, at which all of Beethoven's string quartets and the Fugue, Op. 133, were played in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the composer's death, March 26, 1827.

From Miss Rebekah Crawford, New York, further installments of her large collection of music and portraits of musicians. Miss Crawford's interest in the division is as great as is her patience in the preparation of special material, such as a valuable scrapbook containing American and European articles, programs, etc., relating to the Beethoven centenary.

From Robert W. Gordon, Esq., the complete file of his department "Old songs that men have sung," published

in the *Adventure Magazine* between July 10, 1923, and August 23, 1926, with an unusually rich selection of hitherto unprinted songs of the sea, lumber camps, Great Lakes, the West, and similar folk ballads.

From the Oxford University Press, London, through the manager of its music department, Hubert J. Foss, Esq., the manuscript orchestra score of Gustave Holst's ballet, "The Golden Goose," signed by the composer and containing several sections in his handwriting.

From O. G. T. Sonneck, Esq., the pencil manuscripts of his two recent books, "The Riddle of the Immortal Beloved" and "Beethoven Letters in America," these papers taking their place with a great deal of similar material which the former chief of the division had previously given to the Library.

From Messrs. Steinway & Sons, New York, the continued loan of an upright piano for the use of readers in the division engaged in research and reference work.

From Mrs. Rose Fay Thomas, the widow of Theodore Thomas, 76 volumes and notebooks containing almost all of the more than 10,000 programs given by her husband and his orchestra in New York, Chicago, at the festivals in Cincinnati, and on tour; most of the entries are in the conductor's own handwriting. Furthermore, Mrs. Thomas has given to the division the tuning fork, sounding the "official international pitch, $A=435$," which was expressly made for Mr. Thomas by Messrs. Valentine & Carr, of Sheffield, England. This "international" pitch, by $9/16$ of a tone lower than the pitch formerly adhered to in America, was adopted by Thomas in 1882, to conform with the standard pitch then accepted by most of the European countries. In referring to this drastic and far-reaching change, Mrs. Thomas, in her "Memoirs of Theodore Thomas," wrote that "no other single act of his life illustrates so well how intimately Thomas was associated with the musical life of the whole country."

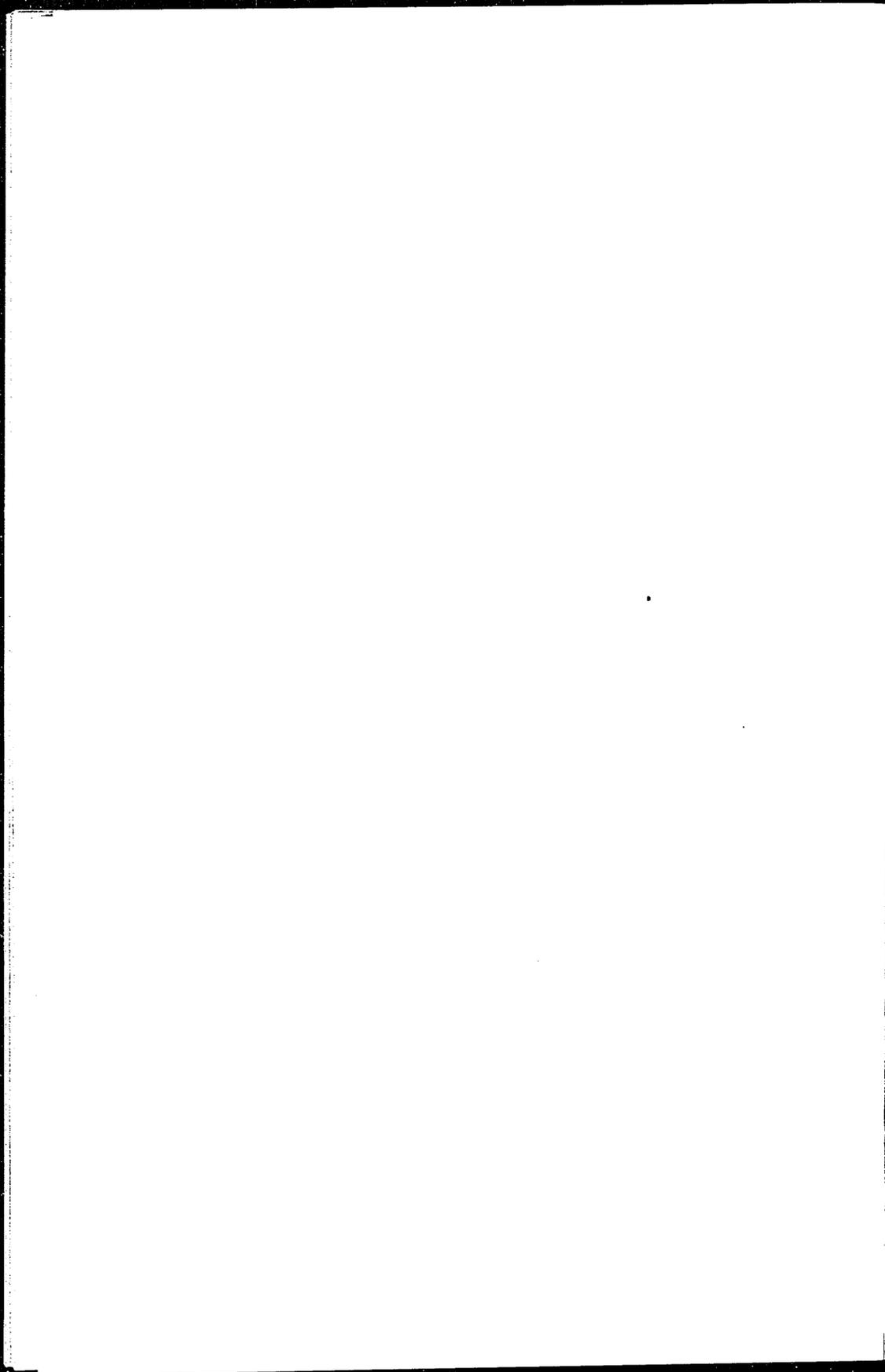
From the Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., in exchange for an older model (given in 1925), the latest type of "orthophonic" machine in a handsome walnut case, together with over a hundred double-face disks of the new electric recording.

It is most gratifying that, upon solicitation, several orchestras in the United States have given the obtainable back numbers of their program books and have consented to supply their current issues. The division now regularly receives the program books of the following symphony orchestras: Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Hollywood Bowl, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York Philharmonic, New York Symphony, Omaha, Philadelphia, Rochester, Seattle, and Syracuse.

PURCHASES:
Schumann
holograph.

Undoubtedly the year's most valuable acquisition—in both the material and the ideal sense—is the holograph score of Robert Schumann's "Spring Symphony" in B flat, Op. 38. It is written with pen and ink in the composer's hand, and prefixed to it are his pencil sketches for the entire work (in form of a piano reduction), all bound together in the original cardboard cover. It was acquired at the first sale of the Heyer collection, in December, 1926, with the aid of a thousand dollars given to the music division by the Beethoven Association of New York. (See the Librarian's report for 1925.) The inscription on the title-page of the sketches reads: "Frühlings Symphonie. 23-26 Januar 1841. Leipzig. 1. Frühlingsbeginn, 2. Abend, 3. Frohe Gespielen, 4. Voller Frühling." Over the first page of the full score is written: "27 Januar 1841, Frühlingssymphonie." At the end of each movement the date is given when the scoring was finished; thus the end of the first movement has February 4; the second, February 6; the third, February 13; and at the end of the last movement are the words: "Beendigt am 20sten Februar 1841. Leipzig. Robert Schumann." The conception of the entire symphony took four days and the scoring of it less than four weeks. But the innumerable corrections in the score—many of them made after the first performance—bear witness to the pianist Schumann's wrestling with the unfamiliar problems of the orchestra.

In binding, the volume was provided with two preliminary leaves; on the first of them Schumann listed some 50 performances of the work between 1841 and 1852, in Germany and other countries, with the dates and the names of cities and conductors. The first perform-



ance of the symphony took place at Leipzig on March 31, 1841, under Mendelssohn, who conducted from this score. Three performances were conducted by Schumann himself, who so indicated them in his list; the first at St. Petersburg, March 9, 1844; the second at Vienna, January 1, 1847; and the third at Düsseldorf, in May, 1852. The other preliminary leaf bears in Clara Schumann's handwriting a dedication from her to the conductor, Hermann Levi, in whose possession this relic remained until his death in 1900, when it was returned to the Schumann family. In 1906 it became the property of Wilhelm Heyer in Cologne. The precious manuscript is described at length in the fourth volume of the monumental Heyer catalogue compiled by Georg Kinsky, the curator of the former Heyer museum. The Heyer collection of music and musical instruments was one of the greatest ever brought together by a private collector. It passes out of existence as another "victim of the war."

A unique addition is the holograph score of Friedrich von Flotow's unpublished opera "Naïda." The music covers 621 pages. The inscription on the title page reads: "Naïda (auf französisch Le vannier) oper in drei Akten, Text von H. de St. Georges et Léon Halévy. Deutsch von Franz Dingelstedt. Musik von Friedrich von Flotow. Deutsche original partitur von mir selbst geschrieben, beendet im Jahre 1864 in Wien (signed) Fr. von Flotow." Prefixed to this page is an affidavit by Mrs. Rosina Svoboda, widow of Friedrich von Flotow, dated Innsbruck, November 8, 1920, attesting the genuineness of the holograph. The manuscript, together with interesting letters and papers of the composer and his family, were bought from his daughter.

Flotow holo-
graph.

Although written originally to a German text, this opera of Flotow has never been given in Germany. It was first performed in St. Petersburg, in December, 1865, at the Maria Theater, where it was sung in Russian. Later the text was translated into Italian by Dr. Justus Eisner; this translation is added to the German text in the manuscript. The Italian version was given at Milan in June, 1873, at Genoa in November, 1873, and at Naples in October, 1874. This ended the opera's short life.

*Other holo-
graphs.*

The Library succeeded in obtaining characteristic manuscripts of three composers hitherto wanting in the division's roll of holographs; they are Gabriel Fauré, Richard Strauss, and Tschaikowsky. Holographs of Strauss and Tschaikowsky are especially scarce.

It is fitting that Fauré should be represented by two of his loveliest songs: "Nocturne" (to words by Villiers de l'Isle Adam), with the composer's signature and the date, February 4, 1892 (five and one-fourth pages of music), in the key of F sharp major, and "Prison" (to words by Paul Verlaine), with the composer's signature and the date, December 4, 1894 (four and two-thirds pages of music), in the key of E flat minor. These transpositions (into lower than the original keys) are clean copies made by Fauré for a well-known but unnamed singer who, at the time, was very near and dear to the composer's inflammable heart. For the detective biographer to solve the mathematical equation which might be expressed in the terms: dates + tessitura = Madame X.

Tschaikowsky's manuscripts are most difficult to find; the majority of them are in Russia, either in the possession of the State or at the Tschaikowsky Museum in the composer's former home at Klin. The Heyer collection, with all its treasures, could not boast of a single line of music in Tschaikowsky's writing. The Library's manuscript is an apparently unpublished composition for piano—*Moderato mosso molto rubato*—covering two and one-half pages, in pen and ink, signed at the head, but undated; its title is "Aveux [sic] passioné." Tschaikowsky wrote very little that was not a passionate avowal of something too obvious to need confessing. The piece is appropriately cast in the key of E minor, with syncopated triplets accompanying a "soulful" melody and marking the irregular beat of a feverish pulse. It ebbs out softly, in typically Tschaikowskyan hopelessness.

Why the holographs of Richard Strauss, though fortunately he continues alive and prolific, should be so rarely met with in private or public collections, and should so seldom appear in the market is something which only the astute composer himself and his sagacious

publishers can explain. The Heyer collection contained only one song of his, and this the Library has now acquired; not at the Heyer sale in December, 1926, but, as related above, about three months later, when the price of the manuscript had more than doubled. To be sure, it is one of Strauss's finest songs, "Kling . . . !" to words by Karl Henckell (Op. 48, No. 3), and a splendid example of the composer's neat pen. The piece is signed and dated Charlottenburg, September 30, 1900. It is evidently a fair copy made from a first draft. According to Steinitzer, the four songs that make up Strauss's Op. 48 were composed between September 23 and October 5, 1900.

The collection of music is woefully deficient in old manuscripts containing neumes; that is, the first attempts at musical notation in the Middle Ages. The oldest known forms of European neumes date from the eighth century. They bear a strange resemblance to the signs of modern shorthand writing. There is no branch of musicology in which the opinions of scholars are so much at variance as in that of the early neumes. Here is room left for much patient research. Some of the medieval music codices have been reproduced in facsimile. While these palæographic publications render a great service to science, they do not take the place of the actual manuscripts. That the music collection of the Library, unusually rich in other departments, should be so poor in manuscripts of the Middle Ages is a little humiliating. Of course, such manuscripts do not exist in profusion, nor can they be bought for a song; but they are not so rare nor so expensive that their acquisition—by purchase or gift—should not be sought more resolutely. Meanwhile the balm of solace drips, albeit sparingly, from two recently acquired fragments with neumes—one of them a single parchment leaf from a book of sacramentaries of about the tenth century, the other a single parchment leaf from a homiliarum, or book of homilies, of the eleventh century.

Easily the most interesting acquisition in the field of early musical Americana is a large manuscript copy of Conrad Beissel's "Turtel-Taube," the first extensive hymnal of the Ephrata Cloisters, written in 1746. It

was sold at auction in New York on March 16, 1927, as "the property of a London consignor"; the successful bidder was Mr. Gabriel Wells, the well-known antiquarian, who, upon learning of the Library's wish to own this unique manuscript, most considerately ceded it at the price he paid for it. A full description of this book would cover many pages. Only a few of its salient features can be touched upon in the following.

The entire manuscript is written in German. It is evidently the copy which, according to the *Chronicon Ephratense* (1786), was "reverently presented" to Beissel himself by the brethren and sisters of his Baptist community "as a testimonial of filial esteem." The offering consisted of two books, one prepared by the brethren, the other by the sisters. The chronicler relates that it took three brethren most skilled in this kind of work three-quarters of a year to do their share, which "contained about 500 tunes for five voices." This tallies with the first section of the manuscript, which, although now bound in one volume, shows by its varied pagination and by other signs that it is a composite of certainly two and possibly more than two sections independently prepared. Other characteristics that are mentioned in the *Ephrata Chronicon* as belonging to the presentation copy can be recognized in the manuscript. They include the elaborate dedication to "Fridsam" (the monastic name of Beissel), written in Gothic letters within an elaborate decorative border containing the benisons of five of the brethren (possibly the five, not three, who worked on it), the lavish decoration of every leaf with "its own head-piece" or a marginal design, and the distinct change of "manner" in the designs of certain portions of the manuscript which were evidently the work of the sisters.

The manuscript was apparently intended as a compilation and fair copy of all the Ephrata hymn material then in existence. The copy is not absolutely free from mistakes. Some of the corrections in cursive letters in the preface and in some of the music may be in the hand of Beissel or another person in authority. Evidently some of the hymns which are marked "gilt nicht" were intended to be left out eventually. There are few era-

tures. The whole book is a marvelous example of the calligraphy taught in the writing schools of the sect as part of its religious discipline "to castigate the flesh." The manuscript, such as it is, must be regarded as not absolutely finished; this is shown by pages entirely blank and pages ruled but without music (apparently prepared for further additions), as also by some of the designs which are unfinished or only traced in pencil. The "Vorbericht" of the first printed edition of the "Turtel-Taube" (1747) is lacking in this manuscript; nor does it contain the final paragraphs of the printed "Vorrede," with their apology or explanation why lengthy rules on singing and musical harmony should be included in a book that contains only words but no music, as the printed "Turtel-Taube" does.

The index to the 1746 Ephrata Codex lists 763 titles (whereas the printed "Turtel-Taube" of 1747 lists only 278); of the 763 hymns in the Codex, 310 have been set twice, 69 have been set three times, and 4 have been set four times, which gives a total of a little more than 1,220 tunes and choruses contained in the manuscript. It is said that the majority of these hymns and the tunes for them were written by Conrad Beissel; in some instances, however, there is evidence (names set in the margin) that either the words or the music of a hymn originated with some other brother or sister of the community; among the names so given are those of Brother Jaebez (Rev. John Peter Miller, who at one time was prior of the community), Theo, Hanna, Kethura, Leonis, and Foben. Most of the hymn tunes are set for five voices; the upper three are written in the soprano, alto, and tenor clefs, respectively; the lower two are in the bass clef. The "second bass" does not always carry the "fundamental" bass part but is rather optional, for in the smaller Ephrata manuscripts owned by the Library, which are in four parts, the upper four parts of the five-part versions in the large codex have been retained, and the fifth voice has simply been dropped. Only the section designated as "Roses and Lilies" is in four parts, with a number of text lines broken up in characteristic Ephrata fashion and distributed between the various solo voices of the choir. The

manuscript throughout shows how carefully the music was divided for purposes of antiphonal singing.

For 150 years the Ephrata Codex of music remained "hidden" in private ownership. How the manuscript left America and came to England is explained by a pen-and-ink note, on the inside of the front cover; it is in the handwriting of John Wilkes (1727-1797), the notorious English publicist and political agitator. The note reads: "April, 1775. This curious book was lent me by Doctor Franklin just before he set out for Pennsylvania." In 1775 Wilkes was lord mayor of London. Through his testimony we learn that at one time the book was in the possession of Benjamin Franklin.

How the book came into the possession of Franklin can only be surmised. But a passage in a letter of Franklin's to Mrs. Deborah Franklin, dated London, January 28, 1772, gives a fairly positive clue. The passage reads:

I received the Box & Letter from Mr. Peter Miller, but if as you mention, Enoch Davenport [a young relative of Franklin's] brought it, I did not see him. Perhaps he might [have] call[ed] while I was absent in Ireland. I write by this Opportunity to Mr. Miller. What he sent me is a most valuable Curiosity.

John Peter Miller (Brother Jaebez) succeeded Beissel (who died July 6, 1768) as leader of the Ephrata Community. The first hymn books of the "Dunkers" had been printed by Franklin (between 1730 and 1736), before the brethren set up their own presses. Franklin had long and close personal relations with Beissel and Miller. It would seem that Miller, knowing of Franklin's interest in music and of his predilection for "curious" objects, sent this remarkable manuscript to Franklin late in 1771, either as a token of his own esteem or as a memento of Beissel.

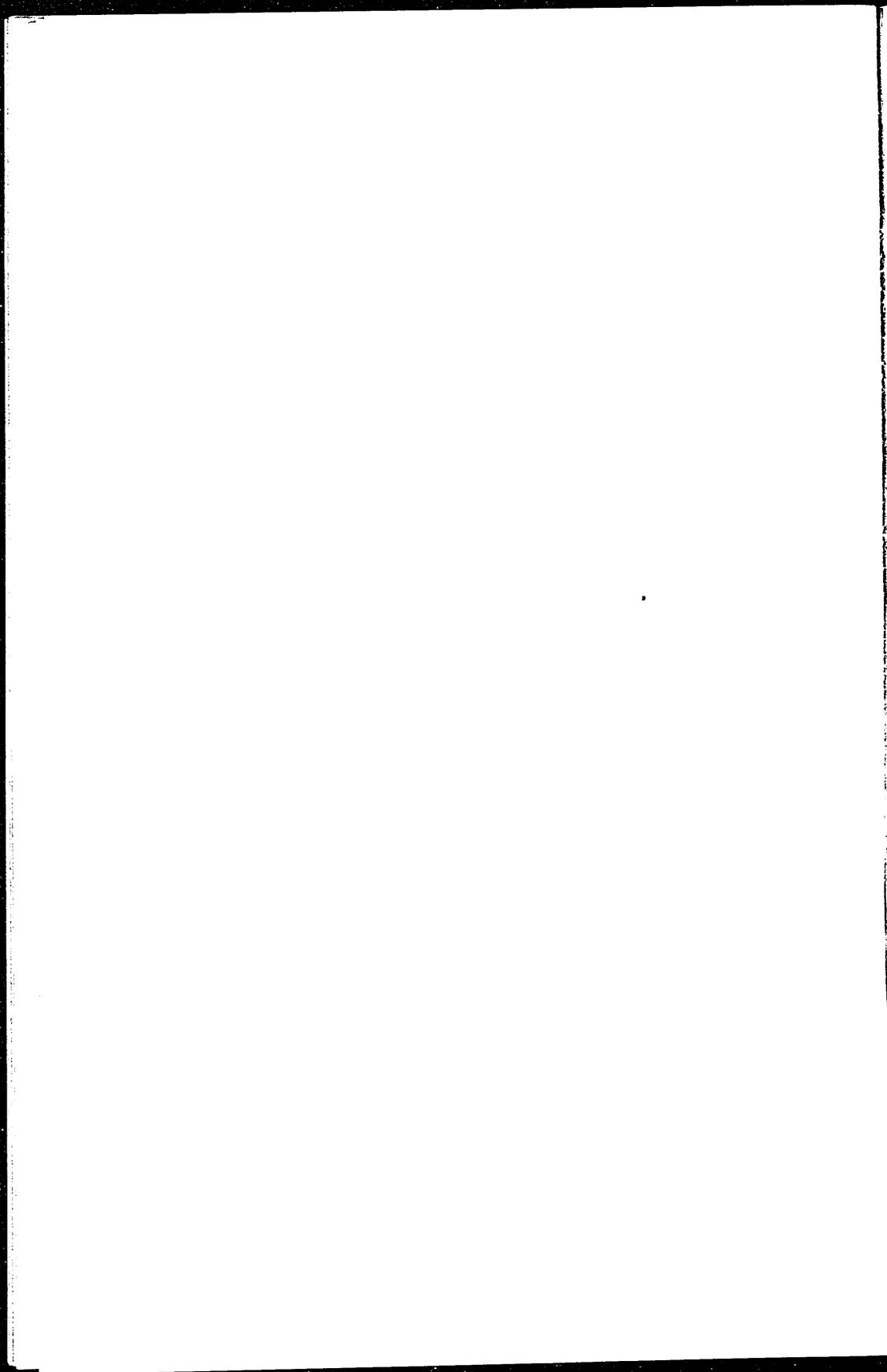
*Other manu-
scripts.*

Two other early manuscripts, both of a sacred character, merit special mention. One is a small oblong book consisting of 382 numbered pages (354-382 blank) followed by an alphabetical index of 24 leaves with a special title in water colors; at the end of the book is a full-page tailpiece with the words "Soli Deo Gloria" surrounded by an oval of flames and clouds in water colors. The writing is done with extreme neatness; the titles, notes,

2.11.

Die Braut ist erwachet von dem
 Sie ist angethan mit dem reinen Hochzeit-schmuck
 Sie rufft: Exultet gelobet sey der da kommt im name des Herren

Welchereu der Wächter
 Sie gehet entgegen dem Bräutigam.
 Hosianna in der Höhe.



and lines in black ink; the rubrication, pagination, and figures of the thorough-bass in red. The first number in the book is a short "Præludium ex G dur" of seven measures; then come the choral melodies, hymn tunes, and litanies, the majority of them with a figured bass, but also a few of them fully harmonized. Several tunes are given in more than one harmonization and a style prefiguring the more elaborate and daring manner of Bach. The book is in contemporary calf binding with gold tooling. There is no indication of its origin or precise date; but it was evidently used in a church where boys' voices formed part of the choir (see the frequent references to "pueri" and "chorus"), and its general character and appearance would place it in the early part of the eighteenth century.

The other manuscript is dated 1759 and contains several choral works by Franz Tuma (1704-1774), composed for Holy Week. They are settings of Latin texts for four-part mixed voices with "continuo"; the author's Latin preface offers advice to the performers and ends with the remark that "compositions of this sort are very difficult to perform and therefore require the greatest practice." The manuscript is identical with the Tuma score in the collection of the "Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde" in Vienna, from which Otto Schmid, in 1901, selected and published several numbers.

Of particular value for the history of early American music is a small, insignificant looking manuscript book in much-worn leather covers; it bears on the inside title the inscription: "The property of the Bellamy Band June 1799." These words are written into a circular space in the middle of an engraved decoration—two little angels, one singing from an open book, the other playing a violoncello, seated on clouds; the plate, with the imprint "Sold by Cahusac & Sons, 196 Strand, London," is printed in green. Thomas Cahusac was established at this address since 1784; some time before 1798, the year of Thomas Cahusac's death, his two sons had been taken by him into partnership. The manuscript book, therefore, must have come to America shortly before it was used for the "Bellamy Band." *The Bellamy Band.*

If there was in America at that time a bandmaster by the name of Bellamy, the fact has remained unknown. More probably, however, the Bellamy referred to on the title page was the colonel of a regiment which had a military band; to this conclusion points the fact that among the pieces in the book is one entitled "Col. Bellamy's March." In the lists of the Regular Army the name Bellamy does not appear; hence he evidently headed a militia regiment formed by him when in May, 1799, the recruiting went on in preparation of war. Since references of a local nature, such as a "New Haven March," point to Connecticut, the colonel in question was probably Samuel Bellamy of Hamden, Conn., a township 6 miles from New Haven. Samuel Bellamy, son of Joseph B. Bellamy, D. D., was born on March 13, 1756, and died on November 11, 1802. The Hamden tax list for 1791 has him as Capt. Sam. Bellamy. He was selectman of Hamden in 1793 and 1794, and again in 1800 and 1801. He served two terms (May, 1795-May, 1796, and October, 1797-October, 1798) as a member of the Connecticut Legislature. Two advertisements, signed by him, which appeared in the Connecticut Journal of July 22 and August 17, 1795, show that he was not devoid of a sense of humor.

To judge by the writing, the book had several owners before its 82 pages were covered with music of one sort or another. Most of the tunes are marches and popular airs set—and not too badly—for two trebles and a bass, in score. There are the characteristic pieces of the period: Washington's march, General Burgoyne's march, The President's march, Washington's grand march, Bonaparte's grand march, Federal march, and two versions of Yankee Doodle, the first of which differs from any hitherto discovered variant of the tune. Then there is a "Freemasons March" and a "Freemasons Farewell," which may owe their existence to the fact that Samuel Bellamy was a member (and at one time master) of the Day Spring Lodge in Hamden. Actuality is suggested by titles such as "Truxton Forever," "Jefferson's Liberty," and "An Elegy on the Death of Genl. Washington."

From material such as this band book, dark spots in our musical past derive a helpful ray of light. With more musicologists, trained in research, we should not have to wait long until we have found at least some clue to the identity of the man who wrote these tunes and was leader of the "Bellamy Band" in Hamden, Conn. Possibly the name "Gould," written in minute letters in one corner of the inside cover, points to a trail worth following.

For the first time in several years the list of early imprints reaches again more encouraging proportions. Nor is the length of it the only reason for rejoicing; it contains an exceptional number of rare books in exceptionally fine condition. About 30 of them belonged at one time to the library of the late Geheimrat Wagener at Marburg. They are in a state of perfect preservation and still in the bindings or slip cases characteristic of his collection. On the shelves of the music division they have rejoined many of their former mates, previously cast this way by the fates that preside over the strange destinies of books. Even in so select a company of new arrivals, the names of Cabeçon, Lasso, Luzzaschi, and Monteverdi loom up in supereminence. That every one of the sets of part songs and concerted instrumental pieces should stand complete is a grace from heaven for which the collector's heart can not feel grateful enough.

Early imprints.

Anthonii Codri Urcei rhythmus die divi Martini pronunciatu
... Wittenberg, in officina Joannis Gronenbergii, 1511. This is a students' drinking song, in Latin, by Codro Urceo, professor of the humanities at the University of Bologna, and one of the lesser gods in the Olympus of the Italian Renaissance. On the first of the eight pages, under the title, is printed a poetic compliment to Urceo by Hermann Trebel, "poeta laureatus," and professor at the universities of Wittenberg and Frankfort on the Oder; the second page contains the music, in four parts for mixed voices, cut in a wood block; then follows the text of the song, with copious marginal pen and ink notes in an unknown contemporary hand. Saint Martin was the patron of innkeepers and valiant drinkers; his day in the calendar was November 11, the day of the Roman Vinalia or feast of Bacchus. The jovial teacher, in his verses, exhorts the students from many lands to unite in emptying their "foaming tankards." It is an antique, manful college song. The connection between Urceo and Trebel,

though not difficult to understand, remains to be explained. Trebel was intimately concerned with the first attempts at printing made in Erfurt and Wittenberg. A part of his wood blocks seems to have been absorbed by the first commercial printer in Wittenberg, Johann Grönenberg (probably a native of Grueneberg in Silesia), whose pressroom was in the monastery of the Augustinian monks among whom, at the time, was Martin Luther.

Obras de musica para tecla arpa y vihuela, de Antonio de Cabeçon, musico de la camera y capilla del Rey Don Philippe nuestro señor. Recopiladas y puestas en cifra por Hernando de Cabeçon su hijo . . . Madrid, 1578. One of the most important Spanish lute tablatures and extremely rare, especially in such perfect condition as that of the Library's copy. The Cabeçon collection contains, besides compositions of father and son, music by Josquin, Verdelot, Willaert, Gombert, Lupus (Hellinck), Crecquillon, Mouton, Clemens non Papa, and others.

Selectissimae cantiones, quas vulgo motetas vocant, partim omnino novae, partim nusquam in Germania excusae, sex & pluribus vocibus compositae, per excellentissimum musicum Orlandum di Lassus . . . Nuremberg, Catharine Gerlach, 1579 (Tenor and Bassus) and 1587 (Discantus, Altus, Quinta & Sexta vox). The six parts complete.

Alter pars selectissimarum cantionum . . . quinque et quatuor vocibus compositarum per excellentissimum musicum Orlandum di Lassus . . . Nuremberg, Catharine Gerlach, 1579 (Altus, Tenor, Bassus) and 1587 (Discantus and Quinta vox). The five parts complete.

Christliche vers und gesenge, lateinisch und deutsch . . . auf fuenff stimmen componirt, und in druck verfertigt: durch Caspar Fuegern . . . Dresden, Gimel Bergen, 1580. Caspar Fueger was court chaplain at Dresden. His poem was written upon the successful completion of the religious concordat, based on the Augsburg Confession. The music was composed by Fueger's son whose name was also Caspar. The five parts complete.

Orlandi Lassi, fuerstlichen Bayrischen capellenmeisters teutsche lieder mit fuenff stimmen . . . Nuremberg, Catharine Gerlach, 1583. Contains 41 German songs and one French (Las, je n'irai plus jouer au bois). With extract from the imperial privilege granted to Orlando by Emperor Rudolph, dated Prague, June 15, 1581. The five parts complete.

Cantiones aliquot novae quinque et sex vocum . . . auctore Gregorio Langio Havelbergensi . . . Frankfort on the Oder, Andreas Eichorn, 1586. Langius died at Breslau, in 1587. The first edition of this work appeared in 1580, the date of the preface in which the somewhat peevish composer says that in his "misery and various ills and vexations" music has been his sole consoler. The five parts complete.

Neue kurtz-weilige teutsche lieder mit fuenff stimmen welche ganz lieblich zu singen und auff allerley instrumenten zu ge-

- brauchen, componirt durch Jacobum Regnart . . . Nuremberg, Catharine Gerlach, 1586. The first edition appeared in 1580; the composer's preface is dated Prague, October 24, 1579. The five parts complete.
- Canzonette a quatro voci di Constantino Ferrabosco Bolognese, musico di S. M. Caesarea, liber quatro . . . Nuremberg, Catharine Gerlach, 1600. The first edition appeared in 1590; the composer's preface is dated Nuremberg, September 4, 1590. The four parts complete.
- Iulii Belli . . . missarum quatuor vocibus liber primus . . . Venice, Angelo Gardano, 1599. The first edition. The four parts complete.
- Gantz neue lustige taentz und liedlein . . . mit vier stimmen . . . von neuen componiert durch Hanns Christoph Haiden . . . Nuremberg, Paul Kaufmann, 1601. The first edition. The four parts complete.
- Neue teutsche liedlein mit vier stimmen, nach art der welschen canzonette, auff allerley instrumenten zu gebrauchen: durch Paulum Sartorium . . . Nuremberg, Paul Kauffmann, 1601. The first edition. The four parts complete.
- Madrigali di Luzzasco Luzzaschi per cantare et sonare a uno e doi e tre soprani, fatti per la musica del gia ser^{mo} Duca Alfonso d'Este . . . Rome, Simone Verovio, 1601. The beautifully engraved first edition in score, with fully harmonized accompaniments; contains some of the earliest examples of accompanied "monodies" and part songs with complete harmonization of the instrumental accompaniment.
- Contrapuncti compositi. Teutscher psalmen und anderer geistlichen kirchengesaeng . . . durch Melchiorem Francum . . . Nuremberg, printed by Catharine Dieterich for Conrad Baur, 1602. The first edition. The four parts complete.
- Musicalischer Bergkreyen, in welchen allerweg der Tenor zuvorderst intonirt, in contrapuncto colorato auff vier stim gesetzt. Durch Melchiorem Francum . . . Nuremberg, printed by Catharine Dieterich for Conrad Baur, 1602. The first edition. The four parts complete.
- Neue froeliche und liebliche taentz . . . mit vier stimmen componiert durch Georg Hasen . . . Nuremberg, Paul Kauffmann, 1602. The first edition. The four parts complete.
- Valentini Haussmanns Gerbipol. Fragmenta, oder fuenff-unddreissig noch uebrige neue weltliche teutsche lieder . . . Nuremberg, Paul Kauffmann, 1602. The first edition. The four parts complete.
- Fasciculus neuer hochzeit und braut lieder mit 4., 5. und 6. stimmen, dem heiligen ehestand zu ehren . . . von Valentin Haussmann . . . Nuremberg, Paul Kauffmann, 1602. The first edition. The five parts complete.
- Extract aus Valentini Haussmann's Gerbipol. fuenff theilen der teutschen weltlichen lieder von anno 92. 94. 96. 97. bis auff 98. an auszgangen . . . Nuremberg, Paul Kauffmann, 1603; in 2

- sections, the first containing 44 songs, the second 40. The first edition. The five parts complete.
- Rest von Polnischen und andern taenzen nach art wie im Venusgarten zu finden, colligirt, und zum theil gemacht . . . durch Valentin Haussmann . . . Nuremberg, Paul Kauffmann, 1603; contains 31 songs with texts and 60 dances without texts. The first edition. The five parts complete.
- Noch einander quodlibet . . . mit vier stimmen componirt durch Melchiorem Francum. Coburg, Justus Hauck, 1603. The first edition. The four parts complete.
- Opusculum etlicher newer und alter reuterliedlein . . . mit vier stimmen gesetzt durch Melchiorem Francum . . . Nuremberg, Conrad Baur, 1603. The first edition. The four parts complete.
- Valentini Haussmann's Gerbipol. neue fuenffstimmige paduane vnd galliarde auff instrumenten fuernemlich auff fiolen lieblich zugebrauchen . . . Nuremberg, Paul Kauffmann, 1604; 10 pavaues and galliards with text, followed by 27 without texts, and 2 four-part instrumental fugues. The first edition. This is one of the earliest examples of chamber music for string instruments. The five parts complete.
- Madrigals to 3., 4. and 5. parts: apt for viols and voices. Newly composed by Michael Este . . . London, Thomas Este, 1604. The first edition. The five parts complete.
- Scherzi musicali a tre voci, di Claudio Monteverde, raccolti da Giulio Cesare Monteverde suo fratello, & novamente ristampati, con la dichiarazione di una lettera, che si ritrova stampata nel quinto libro de suoi madrigali . . . Venice, Ricciardo Amadino, 1609. The second edition (first published in 1607), with the composer's famous "declaration" appended.
- Arte de canto chão, posta et reduzida em sua enteira perfeição . . . ordenada por João Martinez sacerdote . . . agora de nouo reuista, & emmendada de cousas muyto necessarias, por o padre Antonio Cordeiro . . . Coimbra, Nicolao Carvalho, 1612. The Portuguese translation (first published in 1603) of the Spanish original which was probably first published about 1530.
- Li diversi scherzi di Antonio Cifra . . . a una, a due, & tre voci. Libro secondo. Opera decimaquarta . . . Rome, Battista, Robletti, 1613. In score with figured bass; printed from type. The first edition.
- Postiglion der lieb: darinnen gantz neue lustige taentz . . . neben ettlichen intraden und andern froelichen schlafftrunksliedlein . . . mit vier stimmen componirt durch J. C. H. [Johann Christoph Haiden] . . . Nuremberg, Paul Kauffmann, 1614. The first edition. The four parts complete.
- Newe teutsche weltliche madrigalia und balletten so wol mit lebendigen stimmen als auff allerhandt musicalischen instrumenten und seytenspielen gantz lieblich zu gebrauchen, mit fuenff stimmen componirt und gesetzt durch Johannem Stephanum . . . Hamburg, Heinrich Carstens für Michael Herings, 1619. The first edition. The five parts complete.

- Hausmusic geistlicher gesaeng . . . mit vier stimmen componirt durch Johan Staden . . . Nuremberg, J. F. Sartorio, 1623. The first edition. The four parts complete.
- Directorium chori . . . a Ioanne Gvidetto olim editum . . . plurimis in locis auctum, & emendatum . . . Rome, Andrea Phaeus, 1624. First published in 1582. Guidetto was probably a pupil of Palestrina's and was charged by Gregory XIII to revise the Roman books of liturgical chant.
- Liebliche krafft-blumelein aus des heyligen geistes lustgarten . . . das ist: herrliche trost spruechlein . . . concertweise mit zweyen stimmen sampt dem general-bass componiret von Samuele Scheidt . . . Halle, Melchior Oelschlegel, 1635. The first edition. The 2 voice-parts and the bass complete.
- Musicalischer andacht erster theil, das ist: geistliche concerten, mit I., II., III., und IV. stimmen sampt dem general basz gesetzt von Andreas Hammerschmied . . . Freiberg in Meissen, Georg Beuther, 1638 (Part 1) and 1641 (Part 2). The first edition. The 4 voice-parts and the bass complete.
- Dialogi, oder gespraechе zwischen Gott und einer gläubigen seelen . . . componirt in 2., 3. und 4. stimmen nebenst dem basso continuo, von Andrea Hammerschmiden, organisten in Zittaw, erster theil . . . Dresden, Gimel Bergens sel. erben, 1645. The first edition. The 4 voice-parts and the bass complete.
- Sabbathtische seelenlust, das ist: ehr-trost-vermahnung-und warnungsreiche lieder . . . so wol auf bekante und in reinen Evangelischen kirchen gebrauechliche, als auch gantz neue vom herren Thoma Sellio . . . wolgesetzte melodien . . . abgefasset und herausgegeben von Johann Rist . . . Lüneburg, J. & H. Stern, 1651. First edition. Bound with this
- Johann Risten himmlische lieder mit sehr lieblichen und anmuhtigen von dem fuertrefflichen und weitberuehmten hr. Johann Schop wolgesetzten melodeien, nunmehr aufs neue widrum ueberschen . . . Lüneburg, J. & H. Stern, 1652. First published in 1641.
- Sieg-streit desz lufft und wassers freuden-fest zu pferd zu dem glorwuerdigsten beylaeger beeder Kayserlichen Majestaeten Leopoldi des ersten roemischen Kaysers . . . und Margarita, gebohrner Koeniglichen Infantin ausz Hispanien . . . Vienna, Mattheus Cosmerovius, 1667. Contains the full description of the ballet and pageant, with many full page and folded illustrations on copper plates, and the "Arie per il balletto à cavallo composte dall Giovanne Enrico Schmelzer, musico di camera di S. M. C." which contains five musical numbers in score.
- Sonate a tre stromenti con il basso continuo . . . da Giuseppe Torelli Veronese, Accademico Filarmonico, Opera prima . . . Bologna, Gioseffo Micheletti, 1686. (Torelli is credited with having originated the violin concerto and concerto grosso.) First edition. The three parts complete.

- Partition de douze suites et symphonies composées par S. A. S. monseigneur Ernest Louis, landgrave de Hessen . . . à Darmstadt, 1718.
- Davids harppfen spiel in hundert und funffzig psalmen, auch dreyhundert zwey und vierzig lieder melodien . . . über die bey der evangelischen eingefuehrte kirchen-gesaenge in Chur-Pfatlz . . . aufgesetzt von Johann Martin Spiess (in two parts). Heidelberg, J. J. Haener, 1745. At the end of the second part "Anhang mancherley manieren zu allen vorfallenden accorden".
- De 150 psalmen Davids met der zelve lofgezangen, gemaakt voor het clavier en orgel . . . door Conrad Friederich Hurlebusch . . . Amsterdam, Jan Freislich, 1766.
- The nature, pleasure and advantages of church-musick. A sermon preached at a lecture in the First Parish of Lancaster, on Thursday, April 4, 1771. By Zabdiel Adams, A. M., pastor of the church in Lunenburg. Published at the request of the choir . . . Boston, Richard Draper, 1771.
- The Worcester collection of sacred harmony in three parts . . . the whole compiled for the use of schools, and singing societies . . . Printed, typographically, at Worcester, Mass., by Isaiah Thomas, 1786. The publisher's "Advertisement," on the back of the title, begins: "Mr. William Billings, of Boston, was the first person we know of that attempted to compose Church Musick, in the New England States; his musick met with approbation. Some tunes of his composing are inserted in this work, and are extracted from the Chorister's Companion, printed in Connecticut, from Copper-plates. Several adepts in musick followed Mr. Billings's example, and the New England States can now boast of many authors of Church Music, whose compositions do them honour. A number of their tunes are in this Collection, and we hope are done in such a manner as will give them satisfaction."
- Flora, Erste sammlung, Enthaltend: compositionen für gesang und klavier, von Gräven, Gluck, Bach, Adolph Kunzen, F. L. Ae. Kunzen. Reichardt, Schwanenberger, Herausgegeben von C. F. Cramer, Kiel, 1787.
- Die Schlacht bei Würzburg den dritten Sep. 1796 . . . ein militärisch heroisches Musickstück fürs Klavier oder piano forte . . . gesetzt nach der öffentlichen Wiernachricht von 8 ten Sep. 796 von herrn Johann Wanhall. Vienna, Jos. Eder.
- The Boston collection of sacred and devotional hymns: intended to accommodate Christians on special and stated occasions . . . Boston, Manning & Loring, 1808. From the publishers' preface: "The Baptist churches in Boston and its vicinity have long been desirous that a small number of hymns, suitable to be sung at the administration of baptism, should be printed . . . The insertion of tunes at the close of the book may have an influence to prevent the use of some, which are not sufficiently solemn for purposes of devotion."

Der courier oder Wiens jubel, bey dem eintreffen der siegesnachricht Paris ist genommen. Ein characteristisches tongemälde für das piano-forte von Tobias Haslinger, 13tes werk. Wien, auf kosten des herausgebers. 1814. The title page, a mezzo-tint engraved by Joh. Boehm, shows St. Stephen's in Vienna, and the populace that acclaims the courier who is bringing the news of the fall of Paris.

The collecting of first and early editions of special composers is progressing satisfactorily. The figures for the year are as follows:

First editions.

Bach, 1 (Einige canonische veränderungen über das weynachtlied: Vom Himmel hoch da komm ich her . . . Nürnberg, Balth. Schmidt).

Beethoven, 10 (Op. 16, 28, 51, 53, 87, 113 full score publ. in 1846, 3 sets of variations dating between 1797 and 1801; and the song "Die Sehnsucht" in an early reprint).

Debussy, 1 (the posthumous music for Le Roi Lear, full score).

Dvorák, 3 (Op. 40, 63, 79).

Haydn, 3.

Lanner, 2 (Mitternachtswalzer and his last composition, a Bolero for violin and piano).

Liszt, 11 (among them the full score of Gaudeamus igitur).

Mendelssohn, 1 (Piano sonata, Op. 6).

Mozart, 3.

Schubert, 7 (Op. 7 containing Der tod und das mädchen, 13, 14, 46, 53, 112, 122).

Johann Strauss (father), 1 (Trompetenwaltzer, Op. 13).

Johann Strauss (son), 19 (among them Op. 1 Singedichte, which he published against the wishes of his father; and several of the most famous dances of his later years, such as Op. 116 Hofballquadrille, and five of his greatest waltzes, Op. 316 Künstler-Leben 1867, Op. 325 Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald 1868, Op. 333 Wein, Weib, und Gesang 1869, Op. 354 Wiener Blut 1873, Op. 410 Frühlingsstimmen 1883).

Wagner, 4 (published posthumously in 1926: Adagio for clarinet and string quintet; Concert Overture in C, full score; Concert Overture in D minor, full score, composed in Leipzig, September 26, 1831, and revised November 4, 1831; Funeral Symphony arranged for and played during the funeral procession which conveyed the body of C. M. von Weber from the landing place on the river Elbe to the cemetery at Dresden-Friedrichstadt, December 14, 1848).

The collection of opera libretti has been augmented by an en bloc purchase of 15 volumes of miscellaneous libretti and 187 single items, all relating to the opera in Naples during the last years of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth. The lot is especially

Libretti.

rich in purely local material, such as the libretti of cantatas, etc., for the various birthdays, saint's days, or wedding anniversaries of the reigning family, to the glorification of which the leading poets and composers lent their talents. Nor is the miracle of the liquefied blood of the martyr Januarius forgotten in the annual round of Neapolitan musical celebrations.

But the notable achievement of the year, as concerns the division's opera libretti, is the completion of the cataloguing of 1,038 libretti which had accumulated during the past three or four years, a task which involved much preliminary research. A bibliographical tool of value has been acquired in the shape of a libretto catalogue of several hundred cards, compiled and written by Emil Vogel (1859-1908), the well-known musicologist and organizer of the "Musikbibliothek Peters" in Leipzig.

Full scores of operas.

The newly acquired full scores of operas, ballets, etc., which have been bought or have come in as copyright deposits, comprise the following works (they are in printed editions unless otherwise indicated):

Anfossi and Cambini, *Le tuteur avare* (1778); Cadou, *La Reckshashi ou La vengeance des dieux* (1926, photostat); Carpenter, *Skyscrapers* (1927); M.-A. Charpentier, *Medée* (1694); Fontenelle, *Hécube* (1800); Gounod, *Polyeucte* (1878); P. A. Guglielmi, *Robert und Kalliste* (ca. 1780, MS.; German version of "La sposa fedele"); Hiller, *Die Katakomben* (1862, autolithograph; composer's presentation copy with inscription "Seinem hochverehrten Freund Herrn Generalmusikdirektor Meyerbeer zur freundlichen Erinnerung, Köln, 15.1.63"); Hiller, *Ein Traum in der Christnacht* (1845, autolithograph); Hindemith, *Cardillac* (1926); Hindemith, *Sancta Susanna* (ca. 1921); Müller-Berghaus, *Die Kalewainen in Pochjola* (1892); Peterka, *Rosanna* (1926); Pfitzner, *Palestrina* (1916); Piccini, *La buona figliuola* (London, Bremner, 1767); Puccini, *Turandot* (1926); Rossini, *Elisabetta Regina d'Inghilterra* (ca. 1820, MS.); Rossini, *La Matilde* (ca. 1825, MS., with interlined German text added); Rubini, *Nitteti* (ca. 1769, MS.); Smareglia, *Cornelius Schut* (1893); Richard Strauss, *Ariadne auf Naxos*, (new version, 1916); Richard Strauss, *Der Bürger als Edelmann* (new version, 1918); Strawinsky, *Histoire du soldat* (1924, large and pocket scores); Strawinsky, *Les noces* (1923, pocket score); Strawinsky, *Pétrouchka* (1912, pocket score); Vento, *Sofonisba* (1766, MS.; Doctor Burney wrote of this opera that when it was brought out in London, the composer—on account

of his "always pleasing and graceful" melody "and perhaps by the assistance of Italian politics"—had the honor of defeating John Christian Bach. Burney added that "this drama was represented more frequently than any other during the season and the songs [from it] were long after in favour at concerts and public places, as well as among lisping misses and dilettanti." This bit of resurrected information is for those who see in these lists of defunct operas only a shadow show; Zandonai, *Francesca da Rimini* (1926).

In the course of the year the collection of Russian music and books has been increased by 578 newly acquired pieces, and by a transfer from the Slavic division to the music division of 325 volumes (77 M, 228 ML, 20 MT), among them being a number of rare folk-song collections, early Russian libretti, and other material now become unobtainable.

Russian music.

The lowest ebb in transcripts has been reached. One orchestra score just clears the zero mark. It consists in the music written, in 1899, by Edgar Stillman Kelley for William Young's dramatization of Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur." The score has not been published. It is one of Mr. Kelley's best. The copy was made from the unabridged original manuscript by Mr. Gustav Hinrichs, intimately familiar with the work, having conducted the orchestra in this perennial of the American stage for many seasons during his long and meritorious career.

Transcripts.

A photographic reproduction has been secured of a Beethoven holograph in the library of the Conservatory in Paris. It is the String Trio, Op. 3, in a version which lacks the first minuet and the last movement. This missing last movement is now in the Library of Congress. (See an article by the chief of the music division in *The Musical Quarterly*, April, 1927.)

In commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Beethoven a memorial exhibit of Beethoven holographs, first editions, and pictures, was placed in the central hall of the Library. The other exhibits have been continued, including that of holograph compositions given by Mrs. E. S. Coolidge, which are on view in the lobby of the auditorium. There, too, were exhibited for one day rare specimens of early organ music in compliment to the members of the American Guild of Organists on the occasion of their visit to the

Exhibits.

Library during their annual meeting held in Washington, June 29, 1927.

Walter R. Whittlesey.

On the 1st day of September, 1927, Walter R. Whittlesey, chief assistant in the music division, completed 30 years of uninterrupted service in the Library of Congress. When appointed to the Library staff he was charged with sorting and classifying the meager beginnings of a music collection, mostly copyright deposits. He has been attached to the same division ever since. After the resignation of O. G. T. Sonneck as chief of the division (1902-1917), Mr. Whittlesey was for five years its acting chief. It is only natural that in the course of time he should have acquired an enviable familiarity with technical details and routine matters often complicated and exacting. What distinguishes Mr. Whittlesey's services is the faithfulness, the promptness, the conscientiousness, the cheerfulness with which they have been rendered. Nor did he let the exiguity of the Government's reward for such application tempt him to forsake his duties and seek more lucrative employment when he could have done so. Only four and a half days of sick leave in the last 15 years attest an unusual zeal and an exceptional constitution. May both of them benefit the division's work for years to come.

Beethoven centenary in Vienna.

The chief of the music division attended the Beethoven centenary in Vienna March 25-April 1, 1927, as one of the three delegates representing the United States Government at the official celebrations held by the Austrian Government and the city of Vienna. The United States delegation was headed by Hon. Albert H. Washburn, American minister to Austria; the third member of the delegation being Mr. O. G. T. Sonneck (the former chief of the music division), as the representative of the Beethoven Association in New York. Besides the United States Government, the Holy See, and 12 European governments had sent delegates to Vienna, among whom were six cabinet ministers. The festivities, marked by high artistic perfection and brilliant social éclat, served as an impressive manifestation of the will to resume the close international collaboration in the fields of science and art that war had interrupted. In no better way

could the occasion have honored the memory of Ludwig van Beethoven.

In connection with the Beethoven centenary, an international congress of musicologists was held at the University of Vienna. It was attended by the chief of the music division and by Dr. Alicja Simon, of the staff of the division; the latter read a paper on "Early Beethoven editions in America." During their visit abroad the chief of the division and Doctor Simon visited a number of other cities on behalf of the Library, successfully forming ties which only personal contact could establish and which should prove valuable to the work of the division.

ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

Under the provisions of the "Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation" the following concerts were given in the auditorium of the Library:

1926—October 7, 8, and 9—Festival of Chamber Music (see 1926 Report, Appendix VI):

October 7, 8.45 p. m.—Chamber Orchestra. Conducted by Ernest Bloch; Arthur Loesser, assisting pianist.

October 8, 11 a. m.—"Pro Arte" String Quartet of Brussels, and E. Robert Schmitz, assisting pianist.

October 8, 4.30 p. m.—"Stringwood Ensemble" of New York, and Boris Saslawsky, barytone.

October 9, 8.45 p. m.—Flonzaley Quartet.

October 10, 4.30 p. m.—"Pro Arte" Quartet and Ernest Hutcheson, assisting pianist.

October 30, 4.30 p. m.—Founder's Day Concert (Alfred Cortot, pianist, and Joseph Szigeti, violinist).

November 5, 8.30 p. m.—Lenox String Quartet and Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, assisting pianist.

November 6, 4.30 p. m.—Lenox String Quartet.

December 3, 8.30 p. m.—Lenox String Quartet.

December 4, 4.30 p. m.—Lenox String Quartet and La Salle Spier, assisting pianist.

December 8, 4.30 p. m.—Lecture-recital by Margaret Deneke, choirmaster of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, England.

December 17, 8.15 p. m.—Sixty singers from the Hampton Institute Choir, directed by Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett.

1927—January 7, 8.30 p. m.—Lenox String Quartet, and Otto F. Stahl, assisting viola.

January 8, 4.30 p. m.—Lenox String Quartet, and Helen Corbin Heintz, assisting pianist.

- 1927—January 24, 4.30 p. m.—Clavier music of the XVI, XVII, and XVIII centuries played by Harold Bauer.
- February 1, 8.30 p. m.—Concert of XVIII century orchestra music by George Barrère and his "Little Symphony."
- February 21, 8.30 p. m.—A program of compositions by Ottorino Respighi: Ottorino Respighi (pianist); Elsa Respighi (soprano); assisted by the Lenox String Quartet.
- February 28, 8.15 p. m.—Organ recital by Edwin Grasse.
- Six concerts by the London String Quartet, playing all of Beethoven's string quartets and the Fugue, Op. 133, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of Beethoven's death: April 18, 4.30 p. m.; April 19, 2.30 p. m.; April 19, 8.30 p. m.; April 20, 4.30 p. m.; April 21, 4.30 p. m.; April 22, 4.30 p. m.
- May 6, 8.30 p. m.—Letz String Quartet.
- May 7, 4.30 p. m.—Letz String Quartet and Hugo Kortschak, assisting viola.

Outside of the foundation's work, the following special concerts were given in the auditorium of the Library:

- 1926—December 22, 4.30 p. m.—Christmas concert given by and for the employees of the Library.
- 1927—January 4, 4.30 p. m.—The Dudley Buck Singers of New York, in a concert given in compliment to the Members of Congress and the Cabinet.
- January 30, 4.30 p. m.—The Curtis String Quartet of Philadelphia. This concert was a gift to the Library from Mary Louise Curtis Bok, founder and president of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia.
- June 29, 10.30 a. m.—Organ recital by Charlotte Klein, on the occasion of a visit to the Library by the members of the American Guild of Organists holding their annual convention in Washington.

The scope and benefits of the "Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation" have been tentatively extended across the continent through the gift of chamber music concerts offered by the Library of Congress to institutions in other cities. It is hoped that eventually this branch of the foundation's work will form a regular and influential part of its activities.

- So far the following "field" concerts have been given:
- New York—at the Fifty-eighth Street Branch of the Public Library:
- October 13, 9 p. m.—"Pro Arte" String Quartet of Brussels in its first appearance in New York.
- Boston—at the Public Library:
- October 17, 8 p. m.—"Pro Arte" String Quartet of Brussels in its first appearance in Boston.

Cleveland—at the Carnegie West Branch of the Public Library:
 March 30—Cleveland String Quartet.

April 13—Cleveland String Quartet.

Chicago—at the Field Museum of Natural History:

Six concerts by the Gordon String Quartet, on Sunday after-
 noons at 3 o'clock—March 27, April 3, April 10, April 17,
 April 24, May 1.

Los Angeles—at the Public Library:

February 16, 8 p. m.—String Quartet of the Los Angeles Phil-
 harmonic Chamber Music Society.

March 30, 8 p. m.—String Quartet of the Los Angeles Phil-
 harmonic Chamber Music Society.

Acting under the provisions of paragraph (f) in clause three of the deed of trust of the "Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation," viz, "to further the purposes of musicology through the music division of the Library of Congress," the librarian authorized a monetary contribution, offered to Prof. Dr. Guido Adler, of Vienna, director of the "Denkmäler der Tonkunst in Österreich," for the continuation of this important musicological publication; the contribution was occasioned by the Beethoven centenary and will be used in the preparation of a volume of string quartets by Emmanuel Aloys Foerster, Beethoven's "teacher" and precursor in the development of chamber music.

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 titles or files) was 10,121 (10,883 in 1926; 8,064 in 1925). Included in this total are 1,447 journals deposited by the Smithsonian Institution. The titles received from the copyright office number 1,718. Official documentary series and almanacs, annual reports, yearbooks, and other material of the kind, which are received in other divisions of the Library, are not included in these statistics.

PERIODICALS:
 Statistics.

The whole number of periodicals received in the periodical division (separate items) was 142,753 (last year, 139,097).

New titles added during the year number 1,212 and include 363 periodicals by copyright, 623 by gift, 110 by subscription, and 116 through the Smithsonian Institution.

The number of newspapers received was 892 (last year, 835), of which 726 are published in the United States and 166 in foreign countries. Of the newspapers published in the United States, 529 are dailies and 197 weeklies. Of the newspapers published in foreign countries, 142 are dailies and 24 are weeklies.

The number of newspapers retained for binding is as follows: American, 210; foreign, 124; total, 334.

Increase in material and service.

The records of the division show heavy increases in the amount of material handled and in the service rendered. In three years the number of newspapers received has increased 10 per cent and the periodicals 12 per cent. The number of volumes collated and bound has climbed 106 per cent and the readers' calls served are 80 per cent more numerous. The memoranda supplied for use in correspondence were 11 per cent greater than last year and the telephone calls for information 44 per cent.

Gifts of bound files.

During the past year a new form letter has been in use, suggesting to publishers who are sending gift files of their periodicals that these be replaced with bound volumes as completed, since the Library is unable to bind and preserve more than a limited number. As a result, 52 publishers have signified their acceptance of the suggestion and 59 bound volumes have been received.

The record of volumes bound is as follows:

PERIODICALS:
Binding and transfer.

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Periodicals:			
Full binding.....	2, 411	5, 501	4, 983
Check binding.....		256	655
Gaylord binders.....		770	1, 629
Total.....	2, 411	6, 527	7, 267
Newspapers:			
Full binding.....	1, 511	2, 192	2, 184
Check binding.....		314	77
Total.....	1, 511	2, 506	2, 261
In all.....	3, 922	9, 033	9, 528

There are now collated and ready for binding 3,916 volumes of periodicals and 1,239 volumes of newspapers. In addition there is an estimated total of 8,500 uncollated or incomplete volumes still to be made ready for the binder.

Eighty-three sets of periodicals have been transferred to other Government institutions, as follows:

Army medical library (Surgeon General's library)-----	39
Department of Agriculture library-----	31
Geological Survey library-----	3
Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia-----	7
Patent Office library-----	2
State Department library-----	1

One set was transferred to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Considerable duplicate and other material not desired by the accessions division for possible exchange is regularly sent to the library of St. Elizabeths Hospital under an arrangement approved in December, 1925.

A new compilation of the Check List of Foreign Newspapers in the Library of Congress has been undertaken. This list will cover more than 16,000 volumes, a considerable increase over the issue of 1904. It is expected that the volume will be ready for publication during the coming year.

Check List of Foreign Newspapers.

During the year three daily newspapers have sought a solution of the vexing problem of the permanent keeping qualities of their files by offering editions printed on rag paper for library binding. These three papers are the New York Times, the United States Daily, of Washington, D. C., and the Forward, of New York. This movement is most encouraging, and there are already indications that it will be followed by other journals.

Rag paper editions of newspapers.

A continued study of our periodical subscriptions, together with efforts to secure new files through the Smithsonian Institution and by gift, has made possible the cancellation of 24 more subscriptions; 41 others have ceased.

Subscriptions discontinued.

The increase in the number of serious investigators using our files of newspapers and periodicals has continued during the year. Many of them are conducting

Research work.

researches in the interest of other Government departments; others are unofficially engaged upon works intended for publication. These researches include economic, literary, historical, and other subjects: Prices, exchange values, fire losses, child labor, early social service societies, the Wilson anthology, history of boxing, history of golf, economic background of disunion in South Carolina, public opinion on government ownership, election returns, women spies in '61, Confederates exiled to Brazil, desertion from the United States Army in the Civil War, Franklin Pierce, and South American revolutions. The University of Arizona has had made from our files photostat reproductions of two early volumes of the *Weekly Arizonian*.

The following accessions of early American newspapers are worthy of special note:

Notable accessions.

The Times and Patowmack Packet, Georgetown, D. C., 1789-1791.—By direct arrangement with the other libraries having copies, a file of photostat reproductions of the first newspaper published in the District of Columbia has been secured. This is the *Times and Patowmack Packet*, established in Georgetown February 12, 1789, by Charles Fierer. The earliest issue now known to exist is that of February 23, 1789, which is very rare. The Library of Congress has an original of this issue. The latest issue traced is for April 6, 1791. The newly acquired file of photostats includes all of the 26 known existing issues. Many interesting items are to be found in the columns of this old weekly. The issue of April 23, 1789, has an account of the welcome given "the Most Illustrious the President of the United States of America" on his way from Mount Vernon to New York "in order to save his country once more from confusion and anarchy." The issue of February 2, 1791, has a presidential proclamation reciting the action of the General Assemblies of Maryland and Virginia ceding "territory 10 miles square to the United States for the permanent seat of the General Government."

Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, Ky., 1787-1800.—A nearly complete photostat file of the *Kentucky Gazette*, August 18, 1787, to December 29, 1800, has been received.

This first Kentucky newspaper was established by John Bradford. The press (with type and paper) was brought from Philadelphia by wagon, flatboat, and mule back and set up in a log print shop on the lot which the town of Lexington had voted to give the editor for that purpose.

Detroit Gazette, July 25, 1817, to April 22, 1830 (photostat reproductions).—This is the first permanent newspaper published in Michigan. It contained one page in French and three pages in English. In spite of this effort to serve both elements of the Territorial population, the paper evidently had a hard struggle. The issue of July 14, 1820, states that of 152 subscribers, only 90 had paid, and not a single advertisement had been paid for. Nevertheless, the weekly issues continued to come from the press until the printing plant was destroyed by fire in April, 1830, and this file is of recognized value as historical source material.

Brownlow's Whig, Knoxville, Tenn., 1839-1861.—Among the noteworthy gifts of the year is a file of Parson Brownlow's Whig, presented by Mrs. John Bell Brownlow. The 23 volumes of this paper cover the years 1839 to 1861. It is the personal file of its editor, Rev. William Gannaway Brownlow, who published it at Elizabethtown, Tenn., then at Jonesborough, and finally at Knoxville. He was one of the very few journalists on the border who supported the cause of the Union, and this plunged him into many fights and caused his imprisonment and indictment by a grand jury. The file of the Whig contains much valuable source material for this critical period of American history.

Besides the regular subscription files of English newspapers and periodicals covering the period of the general strike May 4 to 12, 1926, a collection of 166 pieces has been accumulated filling three folios. The material includes circulars, leaflets, broadsides, bulletins, and newspaper strike editions. Of special interest are the complete sets of the British Gazette and the British Worker, these being the official Government and official labor publications issued during the emergency.

Eighteenth-century American newspaper accessions include:

Boston Gazette and Country Journal, March 12, 1770; Boston Gazette or Weekly Advertiser, September 4, 1753; Massachusetts Gazette and the Boston Post-Boy and Advertiser, April 3, 1775; Kennebeck Intelligencer, Augusta, Me., July 7, 1797; New York Packet and the American Advertiser, Fishkill, N. Y., July 12, August 30, September 6, 13, December 6, 1781, May 16, 1782; Newport Mercury, Newport, R. I., October 27, 1781. Besides the above originals the division has secured the following photostat copies of important files: Boston Gazette, supplement November 18, 1765; Massachusetts Gazette and Boston News-Letter (Richard Draper), July 12, December 13, 20, 27, supplement July 12, 1764, March 28, April 19, 25, December 12, 26, supplements April 4, 19, extraordinary June 20, 1765; Virginia Gazette, Williamsburg (W. Parks). January 5, 1739, to February 1, 1740 (except April 27, October 19, 1739), March 21, 1745, to September 25, 1746 (except April 4, 11, 25, May 2, 30, June 27, July 18, 25, August 1, 8, 15, 22, September 5, 19, October 3, 17, November 14, December 26, 1745, January 2, 30, February 6, 13, 20, 27, March 6, 13, 20, May 1, 8, 22, June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 24, August 7, 1746); Virginia Gazette, Williamsburg (Wm. Hunter; J. Royle & Co.), February 28, 1751, to December 22, 1752, March 2, 1753, November 7, 1754, October 10, 17, 1755, August 27, 1756, April 22, September 2, 1757, November 30, 1759, January 16, 1761, February 12, 1762, supplements March 20, 1752, and November 7, 1754.

Many important additions to the nineteenth and twentieth century newspapers and periodicals, both foreign and domestic, could be mentioned, if space permitted.

DIVISION OF PRINTS

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Mr. DAVID E. ROBERTS)

The division of prints, devoted to the subject of the fine arts (including architecture), has been increased during the fiscal year by 1,436 books and pamphlets and 4,754 prints. The collection now numbers 43,203 books and pamphlets and 462,886 photographs, photographic or other reproductions, lithographs, engravings, and etchings.

Titles of certain representative purchases of books on the fine arts are given in the report of the accession division.

In addition, the following important works are among ^{PRINTS:} our recent accessions: _{Accessions.}

François Benoit: *Le peinture au Musée de Lille*. Paris, Hachette & Cie., 1909, 3 volumes; Edgar Blochet: *Les enluminures des manuscrits orientaux—turcs, arabes, persans—de la Bibliothèque nationale*. Paris, Gazette des beaux-arts, 1926; André Blum: *Les origines de la gravure en France*. Paris et Bruxelles, G. Vanoest, 1927; Eugène Bouvy: *Nanteuil*, Paris, Le Goupy, 1924; Andrea Caravita: *I codici e le arti a Monte Cassino*. Monte Cassino, 1869-1871, 3 volumes; René Colas: *Le style gothique en France dans l'architecture et la décoration des monuments*. Paris, R. Colas, 1926; René Colas: *Le style roman en France dans l'architecture et la décoration des monuments*. Paris, R. Colas, 1927; Camille Couderc: *Les enluminures des manuscrits du moyen âge (du VI an XV siècle) de la Bibliothèque nationale*. Paris, Éditions de la Gazette des beaux-arts, 1927; Béla Czobor: *Die historischen denkmäler Ungarns in der 1896^{er} millenniums-landesausstellung redigirt*. Budapest-Wien, M. Gerlach und compagnie [1897-1903], 2 volumes; *Denkmäler des theaters . . . München*, 1925, 4 volumes; Joseph Destrée: *Les Heures de Notre Dame dites de Hennessy*. Bruxelles, E. Lyon-Claesen, 1895; Louis Dimier: *Histoire de la peinture de portrait en France au XVI siècle*. Paris et Bruxelles, G. van Oest et Cie., 1924; Pierre Duchartre: *L'imagerie populaire*. Paris, Librairie de France, 1925; Ernest Dumonthier: *Les tables, tables à la Grecque*. Paris, A. Morancé, 1924; Bodo Ebhardt: *Die burgen Italiens*. Berlin, E. Wasmuth, 1909-1925, 5 volumes; Camille Enlart: *Manual d'archéologie française*. Paris, 1919, 1920, 1924, 3 volumes. Ernst Fiechter: *Die baugeschichtliche entwicklung des antiken theaters*. München, Beck, 1914; Hans Gerstinger: *Die griechische buchmalerei*. Wien, Verlag der Österreichischen staatsdruckerei, 1926; Louis Gielly: *Les primitifs siennois*. Paris, A. Michel, 1926; Arnold Goffin: *L'art religieux en Belgique*. Bruxelles et Paris, G. van Oest et Cie., 1924; Victor Goldschmidt: *Farben in der Kunst*. Heidelberg, 1919, 4 volumes; Grimani Breviary: *Memline scènes de la vie domestiques en Flandre*. La Haye, 1910; Richard Hamann: *Die frühmittelalterlichen bronzetüren*. Marburg, Verlag des kunstgeschichtlichen seminars der Universität Marburg a. L., 1926; Friedrich Hesse: *Die Schriftlithographie*. Halle a. S. 1910; John Rylands library, Manchester: *La Bible historée toute figurée de la John Rylands library*. Paris, Pour les Trustees et gouverneurs de la John Rylands library, 1924; Hans Karlinger: *Die kunst der gotik*. Berlin, Propyläen-verlag, 1927; Lacour-Bréval: *Dictionnaire pratique de céramique ancienne*. Paris, A. Michel, 1926; Percy L. Marks: *Composición de plantas de edificios*. Barcelona, G. Gill, 1926; Édouard Marty: *Histoire universelle de l'art*. Paris, A. Michel, 1926, 2 volumes; August L. Mayer: *Dominico Theotoco-*

puli El Greco. München, 1926; Charles Oursel: La miniature du XII^e siècle à l'abbaye de Cîteaux. Dijon, L. Venot, 1926; Henri Parmentier: L'Art Khmèr primitif. Paris, 1927, 2 volumes; Joseph Pennell: The glory of New York, by Joseph Pennell; with an introduction by Elizabeth Robins Pennell. New York, W. E. Rudge, 1926; Cesare Ratta: Gli adornatori del libro in Italia. Bologna, 1923-1926; Louis Réau: Histoire de la peinture française au XVIII^e siècle. Paris et Bruxelles, G. van Oest, 1925-1926, 2 volumes; Louis Réau: L'art russe de Pierre le Grand à nos jours. Paris, H. Laurens, 1922; George Rehlender: Allerei Sinnbilder. Berlin, 1880?; Salomon Reinach: Monuments nouveaux de l'art antique. Paris, S. Kra, 1924-1925, 2 volumes; Georges Ritter: Les vitraux de la cathédrale de Rouen, XIII^e, XIV^e, XV^e, et XVI^e siècles. Cognac (Charente), Impressions d'art des Établissements FAC, 1926; Samuel Rocheblave: Louis de Fourcaud et le mouvement artistique en France de 1875 à 1914. Paris, Les Belles-lettres, 1926; Léon Rosenthal: Manet, aquafortiste et lithographe. Paris, Le Goupy, 1925; Eugène Rouyer: L'art architectural en France depuis François I^{er} jusqu'à Louis XVI. Paris, J. Baudry, 1866-1867, 2 volumes; Wilhelm Schmitz: Der mittelalterliche profanbau in Lothringen. Liepzig, Baumgärtner, 190-; Paul Schubring: Die kunst der hochrenaissance in Italien. Berlin, Propyläen-verlag, 1926; Shinkai Taketaro: Rock-carving from the Yun-kang caves. Tokyo, Bunkyo, 1921; Trésors archéologiques de l'Armorique occidentale. Rennes, H. Caillièrre, 1886; Arthur W. Unger: Die herstellung von büchern, illustrationen, akzidenzen. Halle a. S., W. Knapp, 1923; Jean Virette: Façades et détails d'architecture moderne. Paris, A. Sinjon, 1927; Ernst Weil: Einblattholzschritte des XV. und XVI. jahrhunderts. München, Verlag der Münchner drucke, 1925.

The collection of engravings has been increased by the purchase of representative works of two important American artists, Alfred Hutty, etcher, and Elizabeth Norton, colored-wood engraver.

Other purchases during the year included:

- (a) Ten examples of artistic photography by Laura Gilpin.
- (b) Collection of 138 photographs, comprising portraits of prominent Americans and views of countries, showing architectural and sculptural subjects.

The more important gifts to the general collection included:

Gifts.

- (a) Twenty-six photographs of some of the sculptural works of Frederic W. Ruckstuhl; from the sculptor, New York City, N. Y.

(b) Collection of 528 photographs, presented by Messrs. Underwood and Underwood, of Washington, D. C., consisting of portraits of well-known Americans and Europeans, foreign views and illustrations of governmental activities, and historical events.

(c) One hundred and seven views of Colorado and Florida, and portraits of noted Americans; the gift of Miss Rebekah Crawford, New York City, N. Y.

(d) One hundred and nine etchings, drawings, and sketches of Washington, D. C., by a local artist, Charles Deforest Gedney [worked 1878-88]; presented by his son, Ralph Gedney, of Washington, D. C.

(e) One hundred and thirty-three portraits of scientists, American and foreign, from Frederick E. Brasch, of the Smithsonian division, Library of Congress.

(f) Forty colored posters on physical culture and right living; from the National Child Welfare Association, New York City, N. Y.

(g) Ten views of early Washington, D. C.; presented by the Fine Arts Commission, Washington, D. C.

(h) Twenty-seven portraits of John Burroughs; presented by Mr. V. Valta Parma, reading room, Library of Congress.

(i) Thirty-three photographs of statues and monuments erected to Gen. U. S. Grant; from Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Washington, D. C.

(j) Of special note is a valuable gift from Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell—17 etchings and 1 aquatint by Joseph Pennell. These have enriched the Pennell memorial exhibition with the best examples of the artist's French, English, and New York series, as follows:

France:

The Avenue, Valenciennes.

Coutances.

Old and new mills.

Rouen from Bon Secours.

England:

Charing Cross shops, rainy night.

The two Madonnas in the National Gallery.

Sunlight soap.

New York:

The caissons, Telegraph and Telephone Building.

The foundations and upper structure building in New York.

Church and shop, excavations for Sak's store.

Building Hell Gate Bridge.

The Woolworth Building.

The Woolworth Building, through the arch.

Barclay-Vesey Building. [The etched plate presented by Messrs. McKenzie, Voorhees, and Gmelin, of New York City.]

New York—Continued.

Brooklyn Bridge (acquaint).

Shipping from Columbia Heights.

Sunset, Williamsburg Bridge.

Industries: Edgar Thompson steel works.

(k) Seventy-seven railway posters from the bureaus of transportation in Germany, Italy, Sweden, and Switzerland, through the chief of the document division.

(l) Seventy-seven Russian posters of the Red and White armies, through the chief of the Slavic section.

The total increase in the general collection has been:

By copyright.....	2,469
By gift.....	1,238
By purchase.....	163
By transfer.....	870
By exchange.....	14
Total.....	4,754

The following exhibitions have been installed during the year:

	Items
1. Some of the achievements of China in the arts of printing and of literature.....	89
[Examples are from the collection of Chinese books in the Library of Congress, now numbering some 93,200 volumes, one of the largest such collections outside of China, and in some respects preeminent.]	
2. Open-air school and outdoor education (photographs)....	115
[From the Louise Dunham Goldsberry collection presented to the Library of Congress.]	
3. The Joseph Pennell memorial exhibition.....	627
[Supplemented by 609 items from the Whistleriana collection in the Library of Congress, as exhibited in the southwest pavilion, donated by Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell].....	
	609
Total items.....	1,440

SEMITIC, SLAVIC, AND ORIENTAL DIVISION

SEMITIC SECTION

(From the report of the chief, Doctor SCHAPIRO)

While this year's accessions were fewer in number than the average of recent years, owing to more pressing demands upon the funds appropriated for the purchase of books, nevertheless the new acquisitions included a

very interesting group of books needed to round out our possessions in the domain of Judæo-Arabic. To make clear the relative importance of this particular branch of literature and to show the present extent of our collection, it seems desirable to give a brief preliminary explanation of what Judæo-Arabic is, followed by an account of what the collection, as enlarged by this year's additions, now contains.

The term Judæo-Arabic connotes the Arab vernacular used by Jews living in Arabic-speaking countries. In its written form it employs Hebrew characters and a simpler grammatical construction than its parent tongue. As a vernacular, Judæo-Arabic is generally classed together with Judæo-Persian, Judæo-Spanish, and Judæo-German, but the literary output of none of these has approached it either in volume or in significance.

From the time that the Arabs commenced to develop a culture of their own, Jews lived among them and spoke and wrote their language. Jewish writers are found participating in the earliest Arabic literature, but they also used the Arabic language in the pursuit of their Hebrew studies, and its adoption had a salutary effect upon the Hebrew language and literature. When writing for popular consumption, however, on subjects specifically Jewish, these writers were compelled to modify the language to some extent, adapting it to the needs of the Jewish masses, who, though speaking Arabic as their mother tongue, were not familiar with its niceties of style and complex grammar.

The Judæo-Arabic vernacular thus became and still remains the chief linguistic medium for the Jews of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt, Yemen, Palestine, and Syria. The period of its greatest development, however, was from the eighth to the thirteenth century, during which it produced a vast and powerful literature.

During this period every phase of Hebrew learning was touched upon. It was in Judæo-Arabic that the earliest and most notable commentaries of the Bible were written. In the wake of Biblical exegesis there sprang up the Midrashic and Homiletic literature. Numerous responsa were

composed and the Halakha developed. The employment of Arabic for liturgical purposes commenced with the translation of such portions of the Bible as held a place in public worship. The creative impulse of the Jewish-Arab authors, however, manifested itself in its highest form in the composition of monumental works on theology and philosophy and in linguistic studies. The most important of these were written in Spain under Moorish dominion. Jewish philologists modeled their works on those of the Arabs and contributed much toward the development of the language and its technique. The theologico-philosophical treatises were *sui generis*. Their influence was far-reaching and keenly felt by the entire medieval scholastic philosophy. The Jews, conscious of their value, immediately translated these *opera magna* into Hebrew, and they spread beyond the confines of the country of their origin, while numerous commentaries were superimposed on the text of the translations. With the advent of the printing press, it was the Hebrew translations of the Judæo-Arabic writers which first saw the light, while, curiously enough, the Arabic originals were allowed to remain in manuscript or were lost in the course of time. It is only since the last century, with the development of Semitic studies at western European institutions of learning, that the more noted of these manuscripts were edited. It may be mentioned that, even though the Arabic language ceased to be spoken by western Jews with the overthrow of the Almohad dynasty at the close of the thirteenth century, it has been cultivated by scholars for many centuries for the sake of its valuable literary deposits.

In view of the high significance of the Judæo-Arabic literature to the student of theology, philosophy, Hebrew-Arabic philology, and Hebrew poetry, it has been the endeavor of the Semitic division to acquire its most representative material, both in the original Arabic and in the Hebrew translations. So far as can be bibliographically ascertained, the bulk of the Hebrew translations of Judæo-Arabic literature, from its beginnings in the Irak and through its rise in Spain and southern France down to the publications of its press to-day, have been assembled

in the Hebrew collection of the Library. Of the more famous treatises, which usually have commentaries attached to the texts, there are numerous editions, including incunabula. Some of the celebrated authors' principal works which are still a source of study and research and which are found on the shelves of the Library may be cited:

Saadiah ben Joseph al-Fayyumi, the Gaon of Sura (892-942). His numerous works cover various fields of Hebrew learning, including commentaries and translations of nearly the whole of the Old Testament as well as his writings on religious philosophy. His Arabic translation of the Pentateuch is contained in the Polyglot Bibles of Constantinople (1546), Paris (1645), and London (1657), and also in the edition for the Jews of Yemen, called *Taj* or *Kether Torah* (Jerusalem, 1894-1901); translations of and commentaries on other parts of the Bible are contained in a number of inaugural dissertations and in the *Oeuvres complètes de R. Saadia ben Josef al-Fayyoûmi*. Publication commencée sous la direction de Joseph Derenbourg . . . continuée sous la direction de MM. Hartwig Derenbourg et Mayer Lambert. Paris, 1893-1899. Of his *Kitab al-Amanat wal-Itikadat*, book of the Articles of Faith and Doctrines of Dogma, a systematic presentation and philosophic formulation of the dogmas of Judaism, which is better known in its Hebrew translation by Judah Ibn Tibbon in 1186 under the title of *Sefer Emunoth we-Deoth*, the Hebrew collection of the Library possesses the first printed Hebrew version of Constantinople, 1562, and many subsequent editions with commentaries. The Arabic original was edited by S. Landauer in Leyden, 1880. Saadiah's polemical and linguistic writings are equally well represented; Hai ben Sherira, Gaon of Pumbedita (939-1038), who codified various branches of Talmudic law. Of major interest are his *Ha-Mekah weha-Mimkar*, translated into Hebrew along with *Sefer ha-Mashkon* by Issac ben Reuben of Barcelona, Venice, 1602; Wien, 1800; *Mishpete Shebuoth*, Venice, 1602; Hamburg, 1782. Many of his responsa, originally written in Arabic, in which he gives decisions affecting the social and religious life of the Diaspora,

have been preserved in the Collections of Responsa, edited under different titles, such as *Shaare Zedek*, edited by Nissim Modai. Salonica, 1792; Harkavy's *Teshuboth ha-geonim*. Berlin, 1885-1887; Abu al-Walid Merwan Ibn Janah (eleventh century), the most renowned Hebrew philologist of the Middle ages: *Sefer ha-Rikmah*. Frankfort on the Main, 1865; *Sefer ha-Shorashim*. Berlin, 1897; Bachya ben Joseph Ibn Pakuda (eleventh century), author of the first Jewish system of ethics, written in 1040 under the title *Kitab al-Hidayah ila Far'id al-Kulub* (Guide to the duties of the heart), translated into Hebrew under the title *Hoboth ha-Lebavoth*. While the complete text of the original was only recently published (edited by A. S. Yahuda. Leiden, 1912), the Hebrew translation was one of the first books to appear in print. This work, containing gems of thought and imbued with a deeply religious spirit, became a treasury of devotion for the Jews throughout many centuries, and a host of editions, with their commentaries and translations, have appeared. Besides the first edition of Naples, 1489, the Hebrew collection has more than 30 successive editions, including those of Mantua, 1559; Venice, 1655; Sulzbach, 1691. Many of these have commentaries attached to the text, and some have also translations into other languages; Solomon ben Judah Ibn Gabirol, also known as Avicbron (eleventh century), poet, philosopher, and moralist. *Mekor Hayyim* (known for many centuries in its Latin translation under the title "Fons Vitae"). A complete revised edition of the Hebrew translation was recently published at Jerusalem; *Tikkun Middoth ha-Nefesh*, Riva di Trento, 1562; Luneville, 1807, Lyck, 1859, etc. Of the *Mibhar ha-Peninim*, which is attributed to Ibn Gabirol, our Hebrew collection has 14 editions, among them the editio princeps of Soncino, 1484, and Cremona, 1558, some of these editions having the Hebrew text with translations in other tongues; Judah Halevi (twelfth century), poet and philosopher, who, like Ibn Gabirol, wrote his poetry in Hebrew, while his philosophical treatises were composed in Arabic. His

main philosophical work, *Kitab al-Hujjah wal-Dhalil fi Nusr al-Din al-Dhalil*, which procured for him a position in the domain of Jewish philosophy parallel to that occupied in Islam by Ghazali, is best known in its Hebrew translation entitled *Sefer ha-Kuzari*. This work is represented by 11 consecutive editions, beginning with that of Venice, 1546, some of them containing text and translations.

Of the works of the great Moses ben Maimon or Maimonides (1135-1204), who, as Talmudist, philosopher, astronomer, and physician, wrote with equal facility in Arabic and Hebrew on all the existing learning of his time, the Semitic division has been fortunate in acquiring an adequate number of the many editions of the Hebrew translations with their voluminous commentaries and glosses. Chief among them is his *Dalalat al-Ha'irin* (Guide to the perplexed), which was first translated into Hebrew by Samuel Ibn Tibbon and then by Judah al-Harizi under the title of *Moreh Nebukhim*. Of his commentary to the Mishnah, only parts of which have been published (chiefly as university dissertations) containing both the Arabic text and the Hebrew translation, we have almost all, as well as Derenbourg's edition of Seder Tohoroth (Berlin, 1887-1889). In addition to these, Maimonides' other Arabic writings in their Hebrew translations are found in our Hebrew collection, among them his treatises on astronomy and medicine, his correspondence first published under the title "Teshuboth She'eloth we-Iggaroth" at Constantinople, 1517, and his responsa, which were translated into Hebrew by Mordecai Tammah and published at Amsterdam, 1765, under the title "Peer ha-Dor," and at Leipzig, 1859, under the title "Kobez Teshuboth Rambam."

Numerous other titles of the Judæo-Arabic literature in their Hebrew translations which commanded the attention of their age, and which are contained in the Hebrew collection of the Library, could be added. It should be noted, however, that many of the Judæo-Arabic authors have also made valuable contributions to Hebrew literature proper. We thus possess editions of

the masterly Hebrew poetical works of Gabirol and Halevi from the earliest down to the most recent published by Harkavy and Bialik. Of Maimonides's Hebrew writings, his famous Digest of Talmudic Law, known as *Mishnah Torah* or *Yad ha-hazakah*, is represented by a number of editions, beginning with that of Constantinople, 1509, etc.

There is also a lengthy list of books by those distinguished men of letters, philosophers, philologists, exegetes, talmudists, scientists, and poets whose literary fruits ripened in Spain, but who wrote exclusively in Hebrew. Special reference may be made to Isaac ben Judah Ghayyat (1038-1089), Joseph ben Meir Ibn Migas (1077-1141), Abraham Ibn Ezra (1092?-1167), Abraham Ibn Daud (1110-1180), Moses ben Nahman or Nahmanides (1194-1270), Solomon ben Abraham Adret or Rashba (1235-1310), Judah ben Solomon al-Harizi (thirteenth century), Hasdai Crescas (1340-1410), and Joseph Albo (fifteenth century), the works of all of whom are found in the Hebrew collection, some of them in various editions. Among Nahmanides' exegetical works is included the fifteenth-century edition of his commentary on the Pentateuch (Naples, 1490); among Rashba's numerous writings is found the fifteenth-century edition of his Responsa (Rome? 1480?), while Albo's outstanding work, *Sefer Ikkarim* (a book on the principles of Judaism), is also represented by the edition of Soncino, 1485.

The recent Judæo-Arabic acquisitions deal with a variety of subjects, embracing Biblical commentaries, novellæ and discourses on Talmudical tractates, standard ethical works, liturgical odes and hymns, and ceremonial and prayer books, some of which are interlined with Hebrew texts. There are also several interesting exemplars of the Passover Haggadah and of Pirke Aboth (Chapters of the Fathers), the tractate of the Mishnah containing the oldest anthology of ethical maxims and aphorisms of rabbinical sages, accompanied by commentaries and explanations in Judæo-Arabic. The majority of these books were printed at Djerba (Tunis).

Additions to Modern Hebrew and Yiddish consisted mainly of books entering the Library through copyright, gift, and exchange. Comparison with previous years show a steady increase in numbers of copyrighted Hebrew and Yiddish material.

The Yiddish collection had also a substantial gain through a number of Yiddish books and pamphlets transferred to this division from the document division and the Slavic section which were received by them from Soviet Russia along with other Russian material in exchange for Government publications. The output of Yiddish literature in present-day Russia is considerable and more auspicious than ever before. The Yiddish books dealing with the political, social, and economic life, as well as those in the field of belles-lettres, are notable both for their intrinsic and historic value.

SLAVIC SECTION

(From the report of the chief, Doctor SPEEK)

The Slavic section now administers a collection of about 128,000 volumes, chiefly issues of the press in Russia (now Union of Socialist Soviet Republics), Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, countries comprising an area of about 9,000,000 square miles, an area nearly three times larger than that of the United States, and containing in the aggregate a population of over 200,000,000—that is, about twice that of the United States. In these Slavic countries are spoken over 100 distinct languages; in about 50 of these languages literature is being published and in some (as Great Russian, Polish, and Czechoslovakian) in comparatively large numbers, hardly less per capita than in a number of the west European countries.

Works in Great Russian constitute the greater part of the collection, but in addition there are in each of the following 25 languages an average of about 300 volumes of representative literature: Bulgarian, Czech, Chermisian, Chuvashian, Croatian, Estonian, Finnish, Georgian (Gruzian), Hebrew, Kirgiz, Latvian, Lithuanian, Magyar (Hungarian), Montenegrin, Moravian, Polish,

Scope of the collection.

Rumanian, Servian, Slovakian, Slovenian, Tartar, Ukrainian, Wendic, Yakut, and White Russian.

Accessions.

There were acquired during the past year, through purchase, exchange, transfer, and gift, 2,231 books, 5,464 pamphlets, 578 pieces of music, and 280 maps, a total of 8,453 publications. The effort has been to collect important Russian works currently published not only in Soviet Russia but elsewhere. Numerous publications issued outside of Russia since 1917 by Russian scientific, literary, political, and social bodies and institutions of learning have been acquired, many by gift of the issuing organizations.

Gifts.

The more important gifts of the year included Proceedings of the Congresses of the Russian Academic Organizations Abroad, Prague, 1923; Report on Educational Work of the Russian Zemstvos' and Towns' Committee Abroad, Paris; Struggle for Russia, for 1926 and 1927, a weekly, published by V. L. Burtsev and others, Paris; Bulletin of the Pedagogical Bureau of Russian Elementary and High Schools Abroad, 1924-1927; Minutes and Proceedings of the Russian Jurists Abroad, Berlin, October 1 to 4, 1922 (typewritten stenographic report of 285 pages).

The following gifts are specially noteworthy: From Dr. P. S. Galtsoff—(1) Biological Observations of the Water Basins of the City of Minsk, 1916, rare; (2) the unique copy of the final issue of "Iug Rossii" (No. 171, October 30, 1920), completing the file, which, except for this number, had come to the section by transfer from the State Department.

Prof. Ralph Dennis, dean of the school of speech, Northwestern University, presented 67 posters (with text), collected in Rostov-na-Donu, Russia, in December, 1917, and in January and February, 1918, during the time of the Kornilov-Kaledin attempt to raise a "white" army.

A few gifts have come from Soviet Russia—for example, Ninety-five Years of the Work of the Odessa State Public Library (1830-1925), Leningrad, 1926; Somov, N. M., Classification of Sciences, Moscow, 1927;

Bibliography of Publications on Russian Social Life, Moscow, 1927; and Bibliography of Journalism, second edition, 1924; Scherr, G. V., Introduction to Tanatology, Leningrad, 1925.

Four special collections have been acquired during the year: ^{Special collections.}

(1) A collection of 298 newspapers (titles) published in Russia and abroad during the Russian revolution and civil war, 1917-1920, representing various parties and creeds in the struggle during that period, beginning with the Monarchists and ending with the Communists. Two hundred and fifty-five of these files are in Russian and 43 in non-Russian languages. The latter group represent in the main the movement of the peoples of non-Russian nationality for independence during the revolution and civil wars within the former Russian Empire.

The Soviet (Bol'sheviki, or Communists) régime, the Kolchak campaign (Siberia), and the Denikin-Wrangel (South Russia) campaign are represented by about 60 papers each, while the Northwestern (Judenich) and Northern (Chaikovskii) armies are represented by about 10 newspapers each. The rest of the papers represent the lesser movements in Russia during that period. These papers are now bound, listed, and shelved in alphabetical order in the Slavic section and are available for reference use in the Library.

This group of ephemera will be valuable source material for the future historians of the chaotic period of the Russian revolution. Most of it could not be duplicated. In one case our copy is definitely known to be the only copy extant.

(2) A collection of 480 war and revolutionary posters of the period 1915-1920, including these groups: *a.* 109 pictorial posters by Russian artists published by the former Imperial Government, by the Soviet Government, and by the white armies; *b.* 371 posters with text issued during the Kornilov-Kaledin campaign, the Kolchak and other Siberian campaigns, and the Denikin-Wrangel campaign; and an appeal published by the Russian Imperial Free Economic Society. The illustrated posters were

transferred to the division of prints and the posters with text to the division of manuscripts.

(3) A collection of 280 Russian maps, 200 of which were acquired through exchange and 80 by purchase, transfer, and gift. Among these are 11 rare maps published by the military topographical division of the general staff of the former imperial army. These have all been transferred to the division of maps.

(4) A collection of 28 documentary papers related to the All-Russian Congress abroad held in June, 1926, in Paris.

Twelve documents are in Russian—2 in manuscript form and 10 printed. Sixteen documents are in French—11 in manuscript form and 5 printed. These papers contain various memoranda, addresses, and resolutions related to present-day Russian affairs and problems. This group of historical material was obtained by Dr. W. D. Johnston, European representative of the Library.

Exchanges and transfers.

Continuations of the following historical serials were secured through exchange:

Russkii Archiv, Russkaia Starina, Starina i Novizna, Sbornik Russkago Istoricheskago Obshchestva, Vîestnik Evropy, beginning with the year 1907 and continuing up to 1917. In addition there were secured the back numbers of the last-named journal for the years 1802-1811, the copies for the first two years, 1802 and 1803, being rather rare. Through exchange also were obtained 33 monographs relating to the period of 1907-1920; also *Moskovskii Nekropol'*, vols. 1-3, 1907-8, and *Petersburgskii Nekropol'*, vols. 1-4, 1912-13.

There were transferred from the Department of Commerce to the Slavic section 7 sets of 240 lantern slides on various Russian industrial districts, including 44 diagrammatic maps of Russia.

ORIENTAL SECTION

CHINESE AND OTHER EAST ASIATIC BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS, 1926-27

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

BINDING

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

The number of volumes bound was 31,214, as against 28,094 for the preceding year. Of these, 4,178 were bound in pamphlet style, quarter cloth or quarter buckram and plain boards with no lettering. Deducting these, the number of volumes completely bound and lettered during the past year would amount to 27,032.

CATALOGUING

(From the report of the chief cataloguer, Mr. MARTEL)

The number of volumes catalogued during the year was 93,500—accessions 78,917, recatalogued 14,583 (1925-26, 90,856 volumes—accessions 80,107, recatalogued 10,749). The increase, noted last year, over the year preceding has been maintained and slightly exceeded this year, larger amounts of certain classes of material continuing to be received as stated in that report. Recataloguing was continued, remaining restricted to the unfinished sections of American and English literature, to material in the law collections, and miscellaneous remainders of other classes. The printing arrears—4,000 titles held over from 1925-26—were gradually worked off; at the end of the calendar year (1926) none remained. During the last three months April-June, 1927, a fresh arrear of some 2,500 titles had accumulated, however, which it is hoped may be disposed of without long delay. The growing League of Nations catalogue was kept up to date and a brief statement of its organization was prepared and printed as a bulletin of the card division. A duplicate of this catalogue was made up with the collaboration of the card division as an exhibit for the American Library Association Conference at Toronto, where the cataloguing of

League of Nations publications appeared on the program as a subject of discussion in one of the section meetings.

Publications. The List of American doctoral dissertations, 1925, and Literature subject headings, fifth edition, 1926, were printed during the year. The very considerably enlarged and revised new third edition of classification schedule class Z, Bibliography, prepared in the catalogue division, also made its appearance. Copy for the List of American doctoral dissertations, 1926, larger by 200 titles than any preceding list, is well advanced, and preparation of the 1927 list has begun. The third edition of the List of subject headings used in the dictionary catalogues of the Library of Congress, ready for printing, was held over for lack of appropriation.

CLASSIFICATION

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

The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves during the fiscal year 1926-27 was 88,319, of which 81,005 were new accessions and 7,314 were reclassified, including 2,262 transfers. The number of volumes shelvested was 86,857, of which 79,543 were new accessions. These figures do not include volumes in religion which were reclassified but not yet shelvested. The year preceding, the number of volumes classified and shelvested was 90,282 of which 84,403 were new accessions and 5,879 were reclassified, including 1,481 transfers.

The statistics by classes follow :

New classification—Summary

Volumes and pamphlets				
	Accessions	Re-classified	Totals	Cards
A. Polygraphy.....	3,015	802	3,817	Stack lists:
B-BJ. Philosophy.....	915	46	961	Printed..... 38,960
BL-BX. Religion.....	3,023	3,496	6,519	Preliminary. 156,573
C. History—Auxiliary sciences.....	599	9	608	
CS. American genealogy.....	171	-----	171	
D. History (except American).....	5,248	84	5,332	
E, F. American history.....	3,837	219	4,056	Shelflist:

¹ Estimated.

New classification—Summary—Continued

Volumes and pamphlets				
	Accessions	Re-classified	Totals	Cards
G. Geography—Anthropology.....	1,190	3	1,193	Printed..... 48,703
H. Social and economic sciences....	14,146	37	14,183	
J. Political science.....	8,402	32	8,434	
L. Education.....	3,282	10	3,292	
M. Music literature.....	2,244		2,244	
N. Fine arts.....	1,436	5	1,441	
P. Language and literature.....	6,912	209	7,121	
PZ. Fiction in English.....	3,682	30	3,712	
Q. Science.....	5,098	5	5,103	
R. Medicine.....	2,241	2	2,243	
S. Agriculture.....	2,664	27	2,691	
T. Technology.....	5,915	36	5,951	
U. Military science.....	1,067		1,067	
V. Naval science.....	763		763	
Z. Bibliography.....	3,693		3,693	
	79,543	5,052	84,595	
Transfers.....		2,262	2,262	
Intermediate.....	264		264	
Old Classification.....	1,198		1,198	
	81,005	7,314	88,319	

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains in round numbers 2,409,900 volumes distributed as follows: Class A (Polygraphy), 114,800; B-BJ (Philosophy), 27,800; BL-BX (Religion), 110,000; C-D (History, exclusive of American), 213,000; E, F (American), 173,600; G (Geography), 38,000; H-J (Social and political sciences), 566,700; L (Education), 99,400; M (Music), 44,000; N (Fine arts), 51,000; P (Language and literature), 221,200; PZ (Fiction in English), 86,000; Q (Science), 188,400; R (Medicine), 72,000; S (Agriculture), 82,300; T (Technology), 150,600; U (Military science), 34,000; V (Naval science), 25,700; Z (Bibliography), 105,800. Incunabula, etc., 600.

The division was fortunate in retaining its staff with but few interruptions to its service on account of resignations or extended absences until near the close of the year, when a number of resignations of expert senior shelf

listers occurred, which will seriously hamper our work for some months to come.

Much work has been done in the preparation of publications. A new (third) edition of Class Z, Bibliography, has been printed. Class P, Part 1, General Philology and Classical Philology and Literature, is still in press, partly in page proof, and its completion is expected within a few months. Class B, Part 2, Religion, is also in press and will be ready for distribution later in the year. Both schemes are quite extensive and have entailed much labor in proof reading. Since the close of the fiscal year second editions of Class U, Military Science, Class S, Agriculture, and Class G, Geography, have been prepared for the press and sent to the printing office. All of these schemes have been extensively revised.

A feature of the work which does not appear in the statistics is the reclassification of works in religion which are not yet shelflisted. This work has now been completed with the exception of some rare "office books" which are kept in the locked cases.

It was expected that, beginning with January 1, 1927, arrangements would be made by which the decimal classification numbers, in addition to Library of Congress classification would be added to Library of Congress cards issued after that date. This has not proved feasible within the period of the fiscal year, but is expected to begin shortly.

It is a pleasure to add the names of the following libraries to the list of those using the Library of Congress classification:

American Foundation for the Blind, New York, N. Y.
New York University, New York, N. Y.
Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rochester University, Rochester, N. Y.
St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kans.
Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Tex.
University of Western Ontario, London, Canada.

CARD DIVISION

(From the report the chief, Mr. HASTINGS)

During the year the number of subscribers to printed cards has increased from 3,715 to 4,005.

The value of the cards shipped, exclusive of those supplied to libraries of the United States Government, was \$183,223.32, an increase of about 10½ per cent over the shipments of last year. The cash sales, representing cards sold and paid for during the year, amounted to \$178,046.59.

The sale of cards to libraries of the departments of the United States Government, paid for by transfer of credits, amounted to \$2,429.22.

Cards for 31,573 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including 5,057 cards printed for libraries in the District of Columbia and 781 printed for other cooperating libraries.

The whole number of different titles represented in the stock on June 30, 1927, was 1,029,406. The average stock of each card is estimated at 70 copies, making the total number of cards in stock about 72,053,420.

A depository set was supplied to Emory University, Georgia. This set, like the others supplied in recent years, was assigned with the understanding that the cost of withdrawing and verifying the set (\$1 per 1,000 cards) was to be met by the depository. A list of the depositories for the full set is appended. Following that is given the list of partial depositories assigned to libraries of the United States Government, and a few assigned to libraries in other countries as aid to international cooperation in bibliography and library science.

I am very glad to be able to report that during the year the arrears of card printing and reprinting have been reduced to normal. The new entries awaiting printing in the Library Branch Printing Office were reduced from about 10,000 to less than 2,000 and the entries to be reprinted from about 1,000 to less than 100.

During the year this division made a substantial contribution to the work of supplying, for the Union List of Serials in the Libraries of the United States and Canada,

*Union list of
serials.*

information as to the holdings of serial publications in the libraries of the District of Columbia. The holdings in 35 libraries within the District of Columbia were included. The statements from other libraries in the District were assembled at the Library of Congress, compared with the holdings of the Library of Congress and the whole then transferred to a "checking edition" of the list. After the holdings of about 200 American and Canadian libraries, including those in the District of Columbia, had been added to the "checking" edition of the list, another issue called the "provisional" edition was printed. This was in turn checked and numerous additions and changes made. The list was compiled under the direction of a committee of the American Library Association, with H. M. Lydenberg, reference librarian of the New York Public Library, as chairman and directing editor, and Miss Winfred Gregory as editor in charge of the compilation. The work of assembling and editing the statement as to holdings of serial publications in the District of Columbia was done by Miss Henrietta Riggs of this division. The list is being published by the H. W. Wilson Co. and is expected to appear about the end of the calendar year in a quarto volume of over 2,500 pages. The large contribution to the work made by the Library of Congress would have been impracticable had not a grant of \$10,000 been obtained for it from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation. This grant was, however, exhausted long before the work was completed and the expense thereafter had to be met from the regular appropriations. Each of the cooperating libraries in the District of Columbia supplied information as to its own holdings. Nearly all of this work was voluntary. Without the active and generous cooperation of these other libraries, the work of assembling and forwarding the statements as to holdings in the libraries of the District could not have been successfully completed. This compilation will represent the most important cooperative undertaking ever carried out by American libraries. Their experience at working together should prove a valuable asset in future enterprises of this character.

During the year statistics showing the progress of the card distribution work to date were called for and compiled in tabular form. This table is repeated below. Figures as to the increase from year to year in the charge for printing the cards are not included but it is known that the charge for this item has more than doubled since 1902.

Year	Number of subscribers	Amount realized from sales	Approximate number cards sold	Average price	Number of assistants
1902.....	212	\$3,785.19	378,000	\$0.01	6
1903.....	281	6,580.02	658,000	.01	8
1904.....	387	8,067.60	806,000	.01	8
1905.....	608	16,014.46	1,601,000	.01	12
1906.....	764	17,552.28	1,755,000	.01	12
1907.....	952	20,818.86	2,081,000	.01	12
1908.....	1,128	23,222.06	2,322,000	.01	21
1909.....	1,220	25,172.48	2,517,000	.01	25
1910.....	1,366	29,300.62	2,930,000	.01	27
1911.....	1,572	34,980.75	3,498,000	.01	29
1912.....	1,774	42,774.01	4,277,400	.01	33
1913.....	1,852	48,820.07	4,882,000	.01	33
1914.....	1,986	56,731.54	5,673,000	.01	41
1915.....	2,120	61,483.07	5,123,000	.012	41
1916.....	2,301	71,233.27	5,936,000	.012	50
1917.....	2,559	71,072.44	5,922,000	.012	50
1918.....	2,634	71,466.09	5,955,000	.015	51
1919.....	2,693	74,993.22	6,249,000	.015	54
1920.....	2,877	79,613.45	6,634,000	.015	54
1921.....	2,948	79,279.13	4,400,000	.018	54
1922.....	3,053	103,328.98	5,740,000	.018	54
1923.....	3,239	113,463.69	6,300,000	.018	54
1924.....	3,374	125,050.73	6,941,000	.018	55
1925.....	3,593	150,357.20	7,517,000	.02	58
1926.....	3,715	168,963.73	8,448,000	.02	61
1927.....	4,005	183,223.32	9,161,166	.02	70
		1,687,348.26	11,774,566		

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
 Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me.
 Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.
 Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
 California State Library, Sacramento, Calif.
 California University Library, Berkeley, Calif.
 Chicago University Library, Chicago, Ill.
 Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Columbia University Library, New York City.
 Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
 Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.¹
 Emory University, Emory University, Ga.
 Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
 Hebrew University Library, Jerusalem, Palestine.
 Illinois University Library, Urbana, Ill.
 Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, Belgium.
 Iowa State College Library, Ames, Iowa.
 Iowa State University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.
 John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
 Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.
 Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka, Kans.
 Kyoto University Library, Kyoto, Japan.¹
 Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Calif.¹
 McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada.
 Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.
 Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Missouri University Library, Columbia, Mo.¹
 Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, Nebr.
 New York Public Library, New York City.
 New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
 North Carolina University Library, Chapel Hill, N. C.
 Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.
 Ohio State University Library, Columbus, Ohio.
 Oklahoma University Library, Norman, Okla.
 Peking University Library, Peking, China.
 Pennsylvania University Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philadelphia Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Philippine Library and Museum, Manila, P. I.¹
 Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
 St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
 Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash.
 Stanford University Library, Stanford University, Calif.¹
 Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, N. Y.
 K. Tekniska Högskolans Bibliotek, Stockholm, Sweden.
 Texas University Library, Austin, Tex.
 Tokyo Imperial University Library, Tokyo, Japan.¹
 Toronto University Library, Toronto, Canada.
 Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
 Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.¹
 Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
 Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

¹ Proofsheets depository.

PARTIAL DEPOSITORY SETS

Army War College.
Bureau of Animal Industry.
Bureau of Education.¹
Bureau of Entomology.
Bureau of Fisheries.
Bureau of Mines.¹
Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C.
Bureau of Plant Industry.
Bureau of Plant Industry, Economic and Systematic Botany.
Bureau of Science (Manila, P. I.).
Bureau of War Risk Insurance.
Civil Service Commission.
Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.
Department of Agriculture.¹
Department of Commerce.
Department of Labor.¹
Department of State.
District Forester's Office, Logan, Utah.
Engineer School.
Federal Trade Commission.
Geological Survey.¹
Government Hospital for the Insane.
Hydrographic Office.
International High Commission.
Interstate Commerce Commission.
Military Academy, West Point.
National Bureau of Standards.¹
National Museum.¹
National Research Council, Washington, D. C.
Naval Academy, Annapolis.
Naval Observatory.
Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
Pan American Union.
Panama Canal Office, Washington, D. C.
Patent Office.
Public Health Service.
Shipping Board.
Surgeon General's Office.
Treasury Department.
Weather Bureau.

PARTIAL SETS (INTERNATIONAL)

American Library in Paris: All cards required for a dictionary catalogue of the library.

¹ Dictionary set.

International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy: Cards relating to agriculture.

League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland: Cards relating to international law and relations and certain other groups in political and social science.

PUBLICATIONS

(From the report of the retiring chief of the division of accessions and publications, Mr. MARTIN A. ROBERTS)

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

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Publications.....	¹ 24	¹ 19	¹ 25
Reprints.....	4	3	6
Administrative and special distribution through the Library of Congress.....	1, 531	3, 959	3, 252
Distribution through the office of the Superintendent of Documents.....	14, 610	11, 123	13, 714
Distribution through the office of International Exchanges.....	1, 680	2, 722	2, 526
Total number of publications distributed.....	17, 821	17, 804	19, 492
Publications correspondence.....	715	932	1, 061
Sold by the Superintendent of Documents (piece).....	² 20, 720	21, 656	-----
Received by the Superintendent of Documents for sales.....	\$1, 300. 85	\$1, 604. 43	-----

¹ Includes separate numbers of State publications.

² Includes copyright publications.

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

Administrative:

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926. 375 p. Plates. 23½ cm. Cloth, 60c.

Information for readers in the main Reading Room. 1927. 14 p. 21 cm.

Administrative—Continued.

- The Library of Congress and its activities. 1926. 67 p.
Plates. 24 cm.
- Rules and practice governing the use and issue of books.
1927. 16 p. 13 cm.
- Braille, Grade One and A Half. 1927. 63 p. 23 cm.
- The Library of Congress. Some notable items that it has.
Some examples of others that it needs. 1926. 113 p.
Plates. 23 cm.

Catalogue Division:

- Literature subject headings with list for Shakespeare collec-
tions and language subject headings. 5th ed. 1925. 147 p.
23 cm.
- A List of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1925.
206 p. 23 cm. Paper, 25c.
- Class Z. Bibliography and Library science. 3d ed. 1927
153 p. 26 cm. Paper, 35c.

Division of Documents:

- Monthly Check-List of State Publications. April–December,
1926; January–March, 1927. Paper, \$1 a year.
- A tentative list of popular names of Federal Statutes. 1923.
Revised 1926. 19 p. 23 cm. Paper, 10c.

Division of Maps:

- Noteworthy maps with charts, views and atlases. Acces-
sions 1925–26. 1927. 28 p. 23 cm. Paper, 5c.

Division of Prints:

- Joseph Pennell. An account by his wife Elizabeth Robins
Pennell issued on the occasion of a memorial exhibition of
his works. 1927. 49 p. Plates. 24 cm. Paper, 25c.
- Joseph Pennell memorial exhibition catalogue. 1927. 46 p.
Plates. 24 cm. Paper, 25c.

Reprints:

- Orientalia: Added; by Walter T. Swingle, Chairman Library
Committee, Department of Agriculture. (Reprint of
Appendix III of the Report of the Librarian of Congress
for 1926.) 1926. p. 313–334. 23 cm.
- Current practices in the service for the blind. 1925–26.
Reprint of Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1926.
p. 182–189. 23 cm.
- International exchanges of Government publications. 1927.
Reprint of Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1926.
p. 71–87. 23 cm.
- The Library of Congress. Desiderata. (A selection.) 1926.
Reprint from. The Library of Congress. Some notable
items that it has. Some examples of others that it needs.
1926. 100 p. 23 cm.
- Outline scheme of classes. Reprint of revision of 1920.
1927. 25 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10c.

Reprints—Continued.

Class E and F. America: History and Geography. Adopted 1901. 2d ed. 1913. Reprint 1927. 298 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 20c.

Publications partially completed in fiscal year 1926:

Journals of the Continental Congress. 1774-1789. Vols. 26-27. 1784.

Classification schedule P-PA. P Philology and linguistics (General). PA Greek and Latin.

Classification schedule B, Part II, BL-BX: Religion. Theology.

An account of Government document bibliography in the United States and elsewhere.

The Library of Congress Trust Fund Board. Reprint.

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Last year, in our annual report, we gave an account of a typical day in the division of bibliography. The days of the past year have been much like it. Lists of references, dealing with topics of current interest, have been compiled, with attention more especially centered on subjects under consideration by Congress, our own work in many instances supplementing that of the legislative reference service; investigations have been conducted for Members of Congress and for bureaus of the Government as well as for individuals; and responses have been furnished to numerous inquiries received by mail.

In his annual report dated December 1, 1872, Doctor Spofford, concerning himself for the occasion only with the matter of books, made a forecast as to the possible growth of the Library. If against the forecast we give, in parentheses, the figures showing what actually happened, one may see at a glance the extent to which the facts went beyond the estimate. "Without calculating upon specially large accessions," Doctor Spofford said in his report, "it is reasonable to assume that by the ordinary additions to its stores from copyright and from all other sources, it (that is, the Library) will reach 700,000 volumes by the year 1900" (the Library contained 729,687 books and pamphlets December 31, 1884); "one million and a quarter by 1925" (the Library contained 1,275,667

books and pamphlets June 30, 1904); "1,750,000 by 1950" (the Library contained 1,793,158 books and pamphlets June 30, 1910); "and 2,500,000 by the year 1975, or about a century hence" (the Library contained 2,537,922 books and pamphlets June 30, 1917—58 years before the date set by Doctor Spofford's forecast—reached the three million mark, as above stated, in 1922, and the three and a half million mark in 1927).

What is to be the future of research work in these collections, already so extensive, in content encyclopedic, subject to a growth that is endless? Here the question has to do not with the research work of the individuals who come here for investigation and study, but with that carried on by the Library itself. The line, or tendency, it will follow is perhaps implicit in the place bibliography holds in the world of scholarship. To illustrate, by naming a few only of the larger bibliographical tasks going on elsewhere: In 1926 the publication of Biological Abstracts was begun under the auspices of the Union of American Biological Societies with a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation of \$350,000, to be spent over a 10-year period. Articles, perhaps 30,000 in number annually, appearing in 6,000 journals, society transactions, etc., are abstracted and published in 100 sections of subject matter handled by 100 editors. Another service of abstracts, Psychological Abstracts, will, as the title indicates, take care of psychology. It starts with an initial grant of \$77,000 to be spent also over a 10-year period. Chemical Abstracts, issued since 1907, is published by the American Chemical Society at a cost of something over \$110,000 annually. The National Research Council, with the financial assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation was able to rehabilitate the Concilium Bibliographicum in Zurich and to assist in its maintenance through the five-year period ending December 31, 1926. The National Research Council is also behind a bibliography on the fundamental work accomplished in planetary research, an undertaking financed by the International Education Board to the extent of \$15,000. The Social Science Research Council has made a grant of \$15,000 for a survey of all research work that has been done in the United

States on the subject of crime, and in connection with this survey is preparing an annotated descriptive bibliography, under the direction of Prof. A. F. Kuhlman, of the University of Missouri. Much other research work, involving to a greater or less extent bibliographical investigation and compilation, is being conducted by the Social Science Research Council, the National Research Council, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Engineering Foundation. There is also the bibliographical work published by the learned societies (for example, "Writings on American History," published by the American Historical Association). One should also advert to the intensification and coordination of bibliographical enterprise by the League of Nations' subcommittee on bibliography of the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation.

The words are attributed to Jacques Loeb that "Without the learning of the past there can be no future." Increasingly it will be the contribution of all bibliographical service to help insure a future. A unique responsibility will fall to the National Library—a proportionate share to the division of bibliography.

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

(From the reports of the librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, Professor CORBIN, and the assistant in charge of the deposit in the Library of Congress, Mr. BRASCH)

Organization.

The Smithsonian deposit in the Library of Congress is the principal part of the book collections of the Smithsonian Institution, deposited in the Library of Congress in 1866 by virtue of an act of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. By the year 1900 the deposit had so increased that a separate division, known as the Smithsonian division, was established in the Library of Congress to administer and further develop the collection, in connection with the Library's own collections of scientific publications.

The material currently received from the Smithsonian Institution is distributed according to classification, but because of its prevailing scientific nature the bulk of it is shelved in the Smithsonian division.

Beginning with the deposit of 40,000 volumes in 1866, the collection has grown by almost daily additions from the institution until it has come to hold a foremost place among libraries of its kind, being especially rich in the reports, proceedings, and transactions of learned institutions and societies the world over, with which the Institution and its branches have for many years exchanged publications.

Growth.

The growth of the deposit, as well as of the other divisions of the Smithsonian Library, depends almost entirely upon this exchange. These publications come to the Institution either direct, or through the International Exchange Service, which is administered by it.

During the last fiscal year 31,647 packages, of one or more publications each, came by mail, and 7,459 through the exchange, an increase of more than 1,200 packages over the year before, testifying to the generous response made to the letters prepared by the Library asking for numbers missing from its sets, or proposing or accepting exchange relations with new societies. In all, 1,604 letters were written—a gain of nearly 400 over the previous year. Most of these had to do with the exchange of publications. After the 39,106 packages had been opened, the items were stamped, entered, and sent to the appropriate divisions of the Library, but chiefly to the Smithsonian deposit and to the library of the United States National Museum.

Accessions.

As usual, dissertations were received from various universities, such as Basel, Berlin, Bern, Bonn, Copenhagen, Delft, Frankfurt, Giessen, Graz, Greifswald, Johns Hopkins, Leipzig, Warburg, Neuchatel, Pennsylvania, Strasbourg, and Zurich; and from technical schools at Berlin, Charlottenburg, Delft, and Freiberg. These will be forwarded to the deposit as soon as they are catalogued.

The publications sent to the deposit during the year numbered 5,790, of which 4,046 were complete volumes, 329 parts of volumes, 147 pamphlets, and 268 charts. These represented a gain over the year before of 702, more than one-half of which were complete volumes. Documents of foreign governments, somewhat statistical in character, to the number of about 7,500 were also sent,

without being stamped or entered, to the document division of the Library of Congress.

In response to requests from the Library of Congress for publications wanted for the deposit, the Smithsonian Institution was able to obtain by exchange 495 volumes and 602 parts of volumes, including title pages and indexes.

Special efforts to complete sets of transactions and proceedings left incomplete during the World War resulted in obtaining many volumes and parts, notably the following:

- Académie des sciences de Russie, Leningrad:
Bulletin, ser. 6, 1914-1918.
- Académie des sciences de Russie, Leningrad:
Mémoires. (hist.-philol. Cl.) ser. 8, 1908-1913.
- Akademīa nauk, Leningrad:
Mémoires. (phys.-mathe. Cl.) ser. 8, 1914-1915.
- Altertumsverein für die Stadt Worms, Worms:
Vom Rhein. vols. 5, 6, 7, 1906-1908.
- Instituto geographico e historico da Bahia, Bahia:
Revista trimensal. 1906-1913.
- Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein, Regensburg:
Berichte. vols. 14, 15, 16, 17, 1912-1924.
- Royal Victoria Institute, Trinidad and Tobago:
Annual report. 1913-1926.
- Royal zoological society of New South Wales, Sydney:
Australian zoologist. 1921-1927.
- Sächsisch-thüringischer Verein für Erdkunde, Halle:
Mitteilungen. 1886-1924.
- Sociedad Colombiana de ciencias naturales, Bogota:
Boletín. 1918-1927.
- Société française de minéralogie, Paris:
Bulletin. 1920-1926.

New exchange relations.

In the early part of the year Mr. J. B. Childs, chief of the division of documents, brought back from his recent visit to Russia a very full list of names of scientific and technical societies and institutions now existing in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, nearly 400 in number. Fully half of these societies and institutions are not listed in *Minerva*, *Jahrbuch der Gelehrten Welt* nor the *Union List of Serials*. It is interesting to note that a new renaissance of learning is apparently taking place in Russia, and that greater emphasis is being placed upon scientific research as a basis for the development of a larger

economic life of her people. It is highly desirable to secure as many as possible of the publications of these new organizations and to that end new exchange relations are gradually being established by the Smithsonian Institution as rapidly as practicable.

To supplement the scientific proceedings and transactions of learned institutions, for advance research purposes, this division has taken on the responsibility of recommending for purchase the more important of the latest authoritative foreign scientific monographs and treatises, ordinarily not obtainable through copyright or by exchange.

The transfer of the books in technology (class T) and science (class Q) to levels of the new stack immediately adjoining the Smithsonian division has made bibliographical research much more economical as well as more effective.

The number of research scholars visiting this division for extended periods is increasing. Noticeable has been an increasing interest in the study of the history of the sciences. Higher institutions of learning are offering new courses in the subject, are giving more attention to methods of teaching it, and asking for suggestions as to suitable titles for collateral reading lists. Individuals are making inquiries as to specific problems. The dual capacity of the assistant in charge in his official connection with the Library and as secretary of the History of Science Society has aided in extending the service in this particular field. The demand has led to the compilation of a card bibliography of works relating to the history of science, including the biographies of scientists, intended to supplement the list prepared by Mr. Aksel G. S. Josephson of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, which had carried the subject down to the year 1916. It is hoped to print this list.

Use.

With the cooperation of the division of manuscripts we have secured photostat copies of 20 letters of John Winthrop, Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Harvard College from 1736 to 1779. Winthrop was America's first astronomer as well as the

first critical disciple of Sir Isaac Newton in the American Colonies. These letters, written to President Thomas Clap, Rev. Ezra Stiles, of Yale, Benjamin Franklin, and the Royal Society of London, are of inestimable value to the early history of astronomy and physics in America.

Expanding the collections of nearly 200 prints and portraits of scientific men deposited during 1925-26 in the division of prints, 115 have been added this year. As this special collection becomes better known greater demand will be made upon it by authors.

*Union list of
serials.*

The Smithsonian division has acted for the past two years as host to the branch headquarters staff of compilers of the Union List of Serials and has endeavored to cooperate in the effort to make the final draft of this list as complete as possible. In particular, Mr. J. V. Butt, of this division, has rendered efficient service in checking and verifying entries.

Urgent requests to have this division kept open during the same hours as the main reading room are constantly being received from various important sources, notably from the investigators of various governmental scientific bureaus. Many investigators also come from out of town to study in the Library of Congress with only a very limited time at their disposal. But no scientific library in the District of Columbia is open after 4.30 p. m. nor on Sundays and holidays. The calls for Smithsonian division material presented by readers in the main reading room on evenings, Sundays, and holidays are increasing, as shown by statistics. The opening of the Smithsonian division to full schedule time, with the aid of an additional assistant, would be a great advance in making our rich collections more fully available to scholars.

Reference should again be made to the still continuing lack of international cooperation in the bibliography of current scientific publications. For the biological sciences there are the author cards of the Concilium Bibliographicum, the Zoological Record subject classification, and the Biological Abstract. The Physical Abstract gives some aid in the physical sciences. Beyond this the

wide field of science is almost wholly uncovered. The continued suspension of the *International Catalogue for Scientific Literature*, discontinued since 1914, is a deplorable handicap. The apparent lack of effective effort to revive this indispensable organ is a matter for surprise and regret.

The Library of Congress was represented at the bicentenary of the founding of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, April 27-30, 1927, by the assistant in charge of the Smithsonian division. The occasion was a notable one, especially in the representation of societies by foreign scholars, and the great number of most excellent addresses. This society, founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1727, is the oldest scientific society in the United States.

THE READING ROOMS

(From the report of the superintendent, Mr. MARTIN A. ROBERTS)

The reading room service was maintained without interruption throughout the year, except on July 4 and December 25, 1926, when the building was closed all day. On November 24, 1926 (Thanksgiving Eve), the building closed at 1.30 p. m., December 24 (Christmas Eve) at 1 p. m., December 31 (New Year's Eve) at 4.30 p. m. and on June 11, in honor of the return of Col. Charles Lindbergh, at 12 noon. From July 3 to September 18, 1926, and from June 4, 1927, to June 25, 1927, service on Saturdays was suspended at 1 p. m. in accordance with Executive orders. On all other week days the service to the public was continued from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; on all Sundays and five holidays from 2 to 10 p. m. The total number of open hours during the year was 4,275.

A slight improvement in the stability of the personnel is noted. Exclusive of temporary employees (10), the loss in personnel has amounted to 17 persons, including 10 resignations, 2 retirements (total disability), 1 death, 4 transfers to other divisions of the Library. Of the 10 resignations, 2 were due to ill health, 5 to more attractive offers elsewhere, and 3 to changes in personal plans.

Two assistants were retired during the year on account of total disability, after a service of almost equal length—

Service.

Reading-room retirements.

nearly 24 years in the case of each: Mrs. Marie Ursula (Dwyer) Nordstrom, who had rendered exceptionally efficient and uniformly faithful service as an attendant in the bookstacks from September 11, 1903, to April 14, 1927; and Miss Margaret Hope Brown, whose acceptable and loyal service at the telephone and (later) at the return desk extended from August 8, 1904, to February 28, 1927.

Death claimed one other assistant, William Henry Hull, who had served faithfully as a messenger from December 6, 1918, until his death on April 9, 1927.

BOOKS ISSUED:
Statistics

During the past year, books issued in the main reading room showed increases in the following classes: Polygraphy, philosophy and religion, auxiliary sciences and American genealogy, history and topography (except American), American history (general), American history (local), political science, education, fine arts, science, technology, military and naval sciences. There were increases noted in the following classes of books issued for outside use: Philosophy and religion, auxiliary sciences, history and topography (except American), geography and anthropology, social and economic sciences, political science, education, science, agriculture, bibliography.

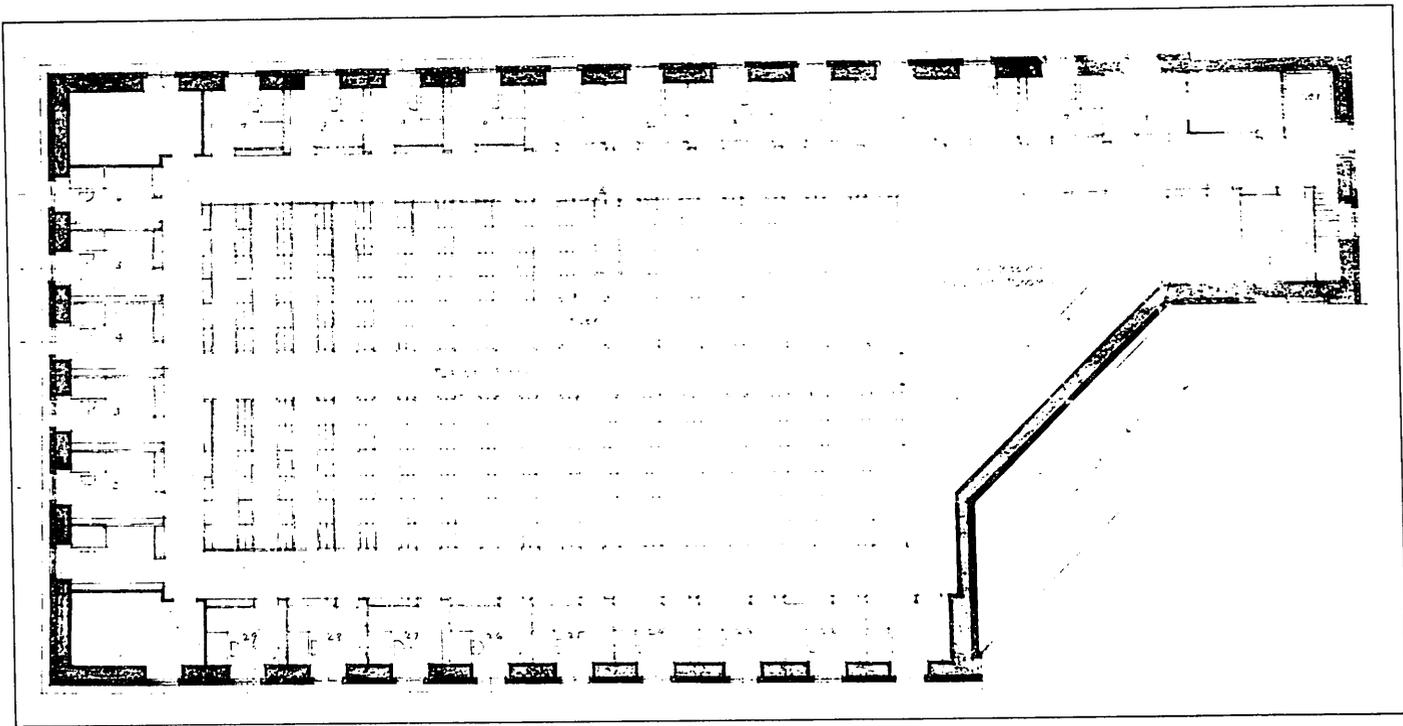
*Social Science
Research Council.*

As an example of intensive use of our facilities, the following may prove of interest:

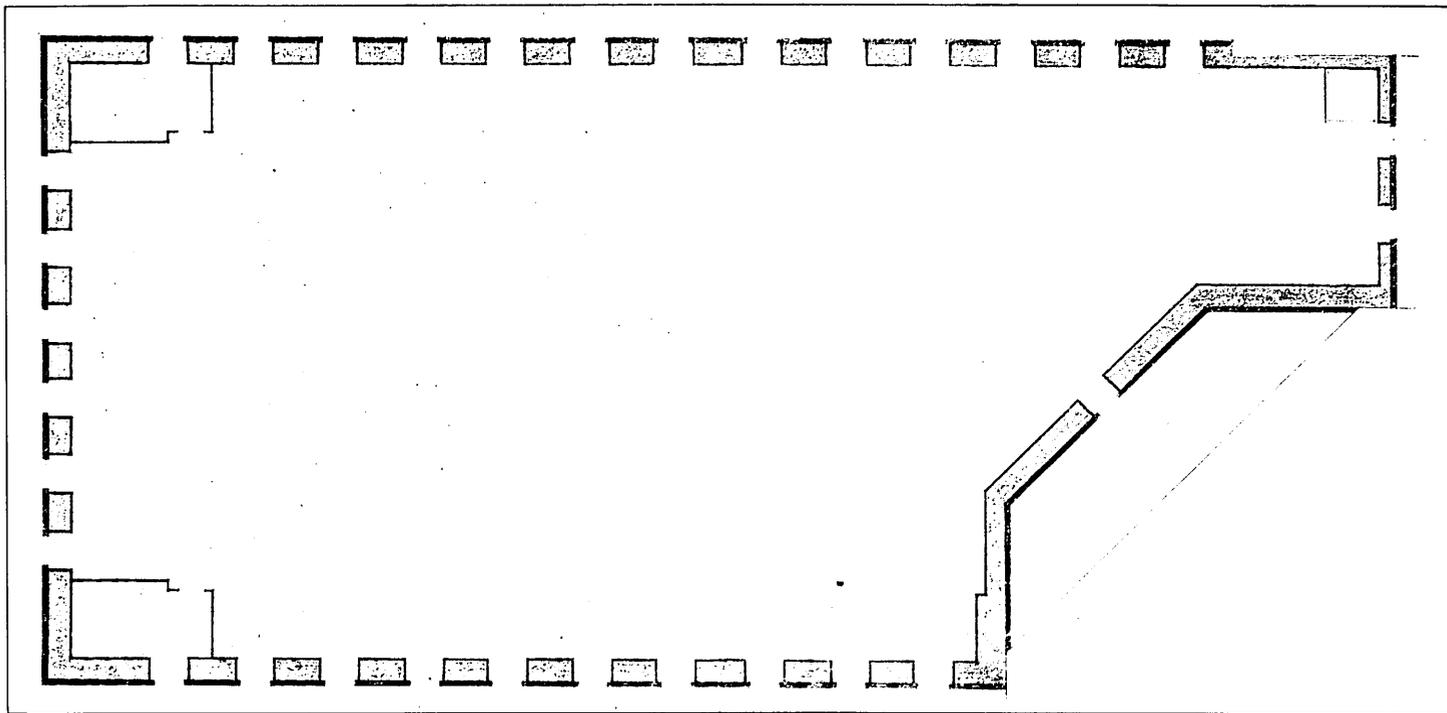
Dr. A. F. Kuhlman, of the department of sociology of the University of Missouri, as director of the committee on survey of research in crime and criminal justice, appointed by the Social Science Research Council, was at work in the Library with eight assistants from February 14–March 7, 1927, compiling an annotated Bibliography on Crime. This group was, of course, provided with special facilities, reserved desk space, a collection of reference books, stack access, and several thousand volumes from the Library's collection of criminology. Dr. Kuhlman has thus recorded his appreciation:

Before leaving Washington on the afternoon of the 7th, I called at your office . . . to express my appreciation to you for the generous assistance you gave us in our work on the Bibliography on Crime . . . You were most generous in assigning to us such a large and well-equipped space in which to do our work. This made for great economy and increased efficiency in our efforts . . . It is refreshing to find such a well-managed institution. I

1691



NEW BOOKSTACK FOR NORTHEAST COURT PLAN OF THIRTEENTH STORY RESERVE ROOM AND STUDY ROOMS



NEW BOOKSTACK FOR NORTHEAST COURT · PLAN OF TWELFTH STORY

have never worked in any large library that is so efficiently managed. Personally I feel greatly indebted to you, and in behalf of the Social Science Research Council I want to thank you, again, for the efficient assistance you gave us so generously in our work.

NEW BOOKSTACK IN NORTHEAST COURT

The new stack filling completely the northeast court was finished and formally delivered last March. The arrangement of the several floors and a vertical cross section of the structure are shown on plans facing pages 168, 170, and 172, and its relation to the building as a whole is indicated in the revised floor plans of the building.

The pressing need of additional stack space has been realized since about 1919, when it prompted the provision for double shelving to care for the rapidly increasing flow of material and when material of the same class had to be crowded in different parts of the various stacks. The need was presented to the Congress, and in the act of 1925-26 an appropriation of \$345,000 and a general authorization for a new stack in the northeast courtyard was provided. Subsequently in the act of 1926-27 the Congress made an additional appropriation of \$400,000 for its completion. The contract was let as a whole to the Snead Co. on December 10, 1925, work was begun on December 29, 1925, and the stack formally delivered within the contract time in March, 1927.

The stack comprises 14 levels or floors (decks), and exclusive of the lowest level has a capacity of 1,750,000 volumes of ordinary sizes and 50,000 folio volumes. The area covered by the 14 levels is 3.3 acres. There are 168,082 feet of 10-inch (wide) shelving, 38,288 feet of 12-inch shelving, 61,716 feet of 22-inch shelving, and 3,148 feet of sliding shelving. The total length of all shelving amounts to about 51.3 miles.

The materials of the construction are steel and cast-iron framework, steel shelving, and white marble for the flooring with the exception of the two top levels where cork flooring is used to eliminate unnecessary noise. Two electric elevators, one of which is in charge of an operator, are available for service from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. (2 to 10 p. m. on Sundays and holidays) which is a decided con-

venience to the staff and those using the study rooms. Two series of stairways also provide access between the various floors.

The type of the shelving is, in general, identical with that installed in the other stacks. The construction of the floors and their relation to the shelving show many improvements. Each of the floors has a very effective lighting system and the ventilation is all that could be desired. Each floor is fitted with appropriate furniture—assorting table, tables for assistants and card cabinet to contain a card for each book on that floor. All the apparatus is of fireproof construction. Drop shelves are now in course of construction which are to be placed on each floor for convenience of those doing research in a particular group of material.

The system of book carriers long in operation in the north and south bookstacks could not, for physical reasons (terminals in the reading room not feasible) be utilized in this stack. The service of books from the new stack will in part be by messenger and in part by the utilization of the book carrier from the north stack. This has been kept in mind in the shifting of the books, the north and south stacks served by book carrier being reserved for our most active classes. A complete pneumatic service connects the central reading room desk with every floor in the new stack.

As distinct from the other stacks there is a variation on the two upper floors which rise above the surrounding structure.

Rare-book room. (a) On the top floor provision has been made for an inclosure comprising 39 small rooms to care for our "rarities" (our "office collection"), and

Study rooms. (b) Around its periphery, with free natural light and ventilation, a series of 25 study rooms for investigators doing advanced work who will be free from noise or interruption.

On the second level from the top is an open space corresponding to that occupied by the study rooms on the top level, which is not partitioned and affords an opportunity for placing tables or desks for the use of research

workers or members of the staff. At present, due to the great demand by research workers for appropriate facilities the space is already partly occupied by tables.

The new stack has permitted an expansion on the part of several of the divisions of the Library where the congestion of material was proving a decided embarrassment. The divisions affected are the maps, music, prints, accessions, law, classification, periodicals, and the copyright office. These divisions are utilizing the additional space not only for the expansion of their material but also to provide facilities for research workers adjacent to the material itself.

The fiscal year just closed has added to our collection 136,422 volumes, making now a grand total in the Library of 3,556,767 volumes. When it is realized that, in order to relieve congestion, nearly 973,000 volumes have already been moved to the new stack whose capacity is 1,800,000 volumes, it will be seen the time is not far distant when it will be necessary to face the problem of additional space, which necessarily must be provided outside the present building.

THE NEW STUDY ROOMS AND THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL ONES

The problem of providing space for the serious investigators who are coming to the National Library in ever-increasing numbers from all parts of the country has been in recent years and is now a most pressing one. As a result of the remarkable growth of the Library during the past quarter of a century, both in its source material in the various fields of learning and in its highly developed apparatus, more and more of these investigators are being attracted. In fact, in many subjects no serious scholarly work can be prepared without consulting the source material that we have.

In the preparation of plans this problem was kept in mind and, in so far as the funds and space permitted, provision was made for individual study rooms. There are 25 of them on the top deck. These are in addition to 47 tables in the new stack and 48 tables elsewhere in the Library. These study rooms, being on the top level,

have natural light and freedom from noise and interruption; 21 of them are single rooms and measure 7 by 10 feet, and four of them double rooms measuring 7 by 20 feet. The side and corridor walls are of translucent wired glass. A cork carpet is provided for the rooms and corridor, which considerably reduces the noise.

These rooms are primarily for those doing advanced research work continuously over a certain period—a substantially continuous, as against a merely occasional, need. A library of over 625 reference works is provided on this level for the convenience of the investigators. In addition, a research assistant is always available to be of aid in obtaining any required book or in research.

In the reading room and the various stacks (including the new stack) and north curtain we now have available for research workers 25 study rooms and 95 desks. But these are wholly inadequate in number to meet the need of the increasing number of investigators. It will be of interest to note that within a month after the study rooms were made available all were occupied and, in addition, we had a waiting list. During the summer (and one does not regard Washington as the most attractive place during the heated months) all of the study rooms, tables, and desks (120 in all) were occupied, and we had, besides, a long waiting list of applicants, some of them coming from long distances, whom we had to assign to the open reading room. The study rooms provided have received the highest commendation from many professors of universities who used them during the past summer. These study rooms have met a need for the convenience of scholars which we have long had the desire to satisfy. It is urgently hoped that provision may be made for a very large increase in the number of study rooms and desks, especially the study rooms, in order that the responsibility of the National Library to scholarship may be adequately met.

An interesting analysis of a group of investigators recently made indicates that six different nationalities were represented. Of the group as a whole, 34 per cent were working in political science, 19 per cent in history, 22 per cent in economics, 3½ per cent in technology, 3½

per cent in literature, 9 per cent in biography, 2½ per cent in psychology, 3½ per cent in finance, and 3 per cent in agriculture; and among them 47 of the most important learned institutions in this country were represented. These investigators came from 29 different states and 6 foreign countries.

RARE-BOOK ROOM

For years there has been a real need for appropriate quarters not only to throw proper safeguards about our "rarities" but also to provide a place where investigators, in such a specialized field, could carry on their work undisturbed.

The books were formerly kept in the north curtain and served to the readers in the main reading room, where a particular section was reserved for them. But the readers were always subject to more or less noise and interruption, which was not conducive to intensive mental effort. And there was also the safety of the material to consider.

In the building of the new stack an appropriate place was provided. The Rare-Book Room is located on the top level in the central section. Extending at right angles on both sides of a central corridor is a series of 39 small rooms (20 on one side of the corridor and 19 on the other).

These rooms permit many of the special classes of rarities to be segregated. In all we have, at present, about 25,000 volumes in the Rare-Book Room (the capacity of the 39 rooms is about 70,000 volumes). At the south end of the series of rooms is a commodious reading room provided with proper facilities and pleasant surroundings for the examination and intensive study of the "rarities." A library of fundamental research work is provided. Mr. V. Valta Parma has been assigned as keeper of the Rare-Book Room and has as his assistant Mr. Wm. K. Ferguson. An inventory of the entire collection is now in preparation which will make the material more readily available. It will include both the catalogued and uncatalogued material.

REDISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS INCIDENT TO THE OPENING OF THE NEW
STACK

The problem of redistribution of the books called for the shifting of nearly 1,000,000 volumes into the new northeast stack. It also meant the reallocation of nearly 3,500,000 volumes to provide for adequate expansion. The task is now nearly completed.

The number of volumes transferred to the new stack was 972,923. The location of classes in the various decks in the new stack is here indicated:

Deck	Class	Estimated number of volumes
37	Rare-book collection.....	25, 000
38	Oriental collection.....	109, 903
39	Foreign documents.....	58, 080
40	Medicine and miscellaneous collections.....	56, 520
41	Agriculture, military, and naval science.....	85, 200
42	Political science.....	75, 600
43	Technology.....	48, 810
44	Science.....	89, 070
45	Economic science.....	104, 310
46	Geography and anthropology.....	21, 180
47	History (local).....	119, 760
48	History of foreign countries.....	129, 870
49	Reserve storage, duplicates, etc.....	49, 620
	Total.....	972, 923

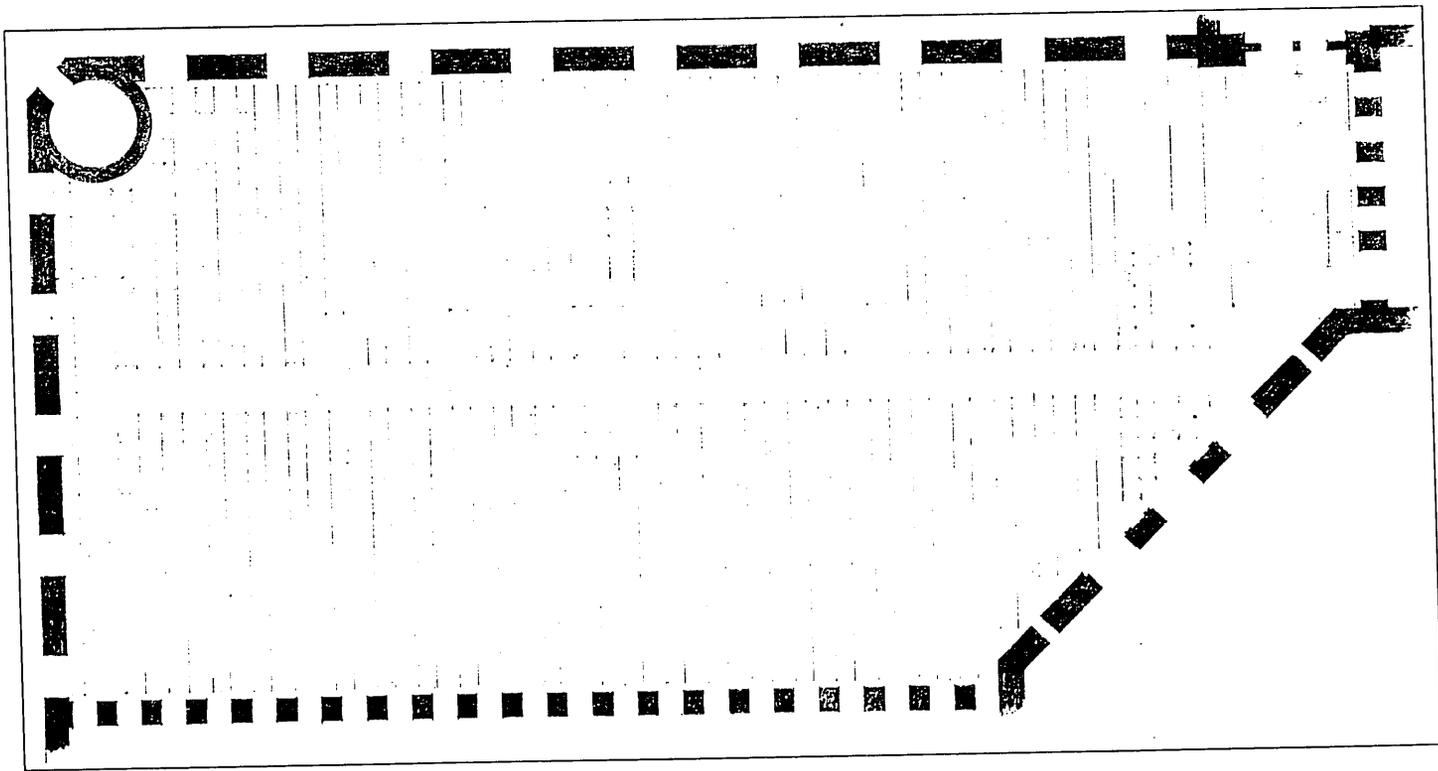
The retransfer of volumes within the old stacks is also practically completed.

NEED OF SEMINAR ROOMS

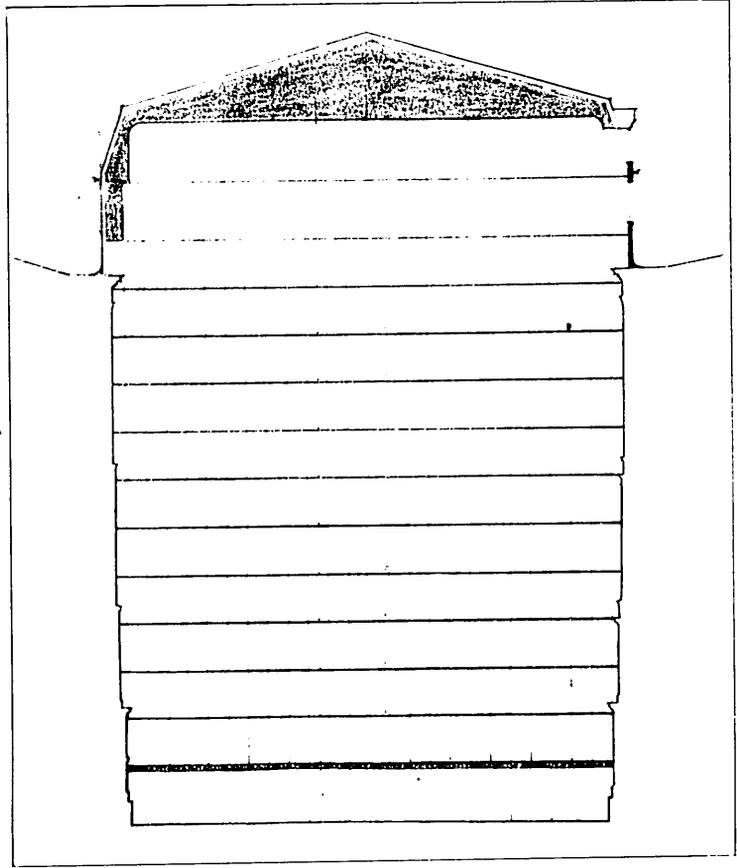
There is an urgent need for large rooms in the Library with proper apparatus and facilities to care for groups of advanced students and groups engaged in specialized work.

The need may be indicated as covering (a) conference rooms for investigators doing advanced work in the field of research, e. g., history, political science, economics, etc.; (b) rooms for groups doing advanced research work accompanied by professors who may wish to conduct semi-

12-1



NEW BOOKSTACK FOR NORTHEAST COURT PLAN OF TYPICAL STORY



NEW BOOKSTACK FOR NORTHEAST COURT VERTICAL SECTION

172-2

nars in our Library, using our unusual source material; (c) rooms to accommodate groups of workers who may come to our Library to carry on a large bibliographical undertaking, such as the recent preparation of the "A. L. A. Catalog."

CHINESE COLLECTION

In order to care more adequately for our rapidly increasing collection of Chinese, Japanese, and other oriental material, it was transferred to deck 38 of the new stack, which, being above the roof structure of the Library, provides natural light and provides commodious quarters with every facility for carrying on research. This collection, now comprising 109,000 volumes, is the result of many years of intelligent and thoughtful effort, aided by the expert advice of Dr. Walter T. Swingle, of the Department of Agriculture. It is probably the largest of its character outside of China.

It is hoped that an endowment may be provided that will attract a specialist able to give to it that expert interpretation which is highly desirable. Additional funds from some individual or institution interested in the National Library would be welcome to provide for the further development of this special collection.

With the opening of the northeast stack it has been found possible to coordinate our genealogical material in such a manner that it now forms really a genealogical library in itself. As it is an important branch of history and in great demand, we are planning to establish a more direct contact with readers, especially with those who are engaged on some more extended piece of research.

During the year there has been installed an additional section of 1,344 trays, or drawers, to the reading room catalogue. While it has displaced 16 readers' desks and 2 reserved tables we have, by increasing the number of chairs, particularly in the outer sections of the segments of the room, and the alcoves, more than overcome this loss. The present seating capacity of the main reading room is 250 chairs and 44 chairs in the alcoves, making a total in all of 294 chairs. It is possible by planing the

*Genealogical
research.*

*Public cata-
logue.*

tops of the main reading room desks and rescoring them, to decrease the space assigned to each reader, and thus considerably increase the seating capacity. In addition we are planning to provide a different style of table in the alcoves which will, it is hoped, increase the number of readers that can be accommodated there.

With the installation of this supplementary section of the card catalogue we have reached the limit physically of any additional expansion of it in the reading room proper. The problem of how best to meet this situation will within a few years press itself for solution. What is needed is a separate room which will provide quarters for the card catalogue alone. Suitable reference assistants to explain to readers the technique of the catalogue could be at hand to advise them in the selection of their books and the proper preparation of their call slips. Many of the inquiries now made at the central desk could be answered in this room and thus eliminate from the main reading room noise and interruption. And with the removal of the card catalogue the 64 chairs could be replaced. This would contribute in a measure to solve the present crowded condition of the reading room.

Such a room for the card catalogue might be provided by utilizing the two sections of the east stack on the main floor and the corridor leading to the east main hall. It might be feasible, structurally, to remove the two corridor walls and combine this entire section into one room.

*Temporary
catalogue
tries.*

During the past year there were added to the collections of the Library 136,422 volumes. Since it is quite a problem to arrange promptly to furnish the permanent catalogue cards for such a large number of items, it might be advisable to make quickly available a temporary entry card for insertion in the public catalogue to serve as information to the reader until the regular catalogue card is prepared. This arrangement to apply also to any other arrears carried over from previous years. And there are a number of large groups of material the items of which are still absent from our catalogue, e. g., Weber collection, Hoes collection, large mass of material transferred from the assorting deck, and certain groups still

there, material transferred from the Department of State and the Department of Justice, Russian and other Slavic material, etc.

The arrangement as suggested above would make all material quickly available for readers and permit the reading room to render a much more efficient service.

In connection with the redistribution of the books, the reference collections in the alcoves are now undergoing a revision, reassignment, and expansion. Our collections of "Washingtoniana" and "Lincolniana" have been transferred to the stacks and placed in locked inclosures. Several other groups, previously stored in the upper alcoves due to lack of space in the stacks, have been returned to their respective classes. The law collections have been moved to the east side of the reading room and allowed additional space for their further development in view of the great increase in the number of readers. And they are now in close proximity to the law books in the stack which should improve the efficiency of our service.

*Reading room
alcoves-reference
collection.*

The reference works are being carefully examined, and it is planned, after eliminating a number of those no longer of importance, to enlarge considerably certain of the more important groups.

One of the pleasant activities of the reading room is the gathering of data to be used in reply to the many inquiries from all parts of our country, and from persons who call at the central desk. In order adequately to respond to many of these inquiries considerable research is required, but the appreciative reply more than compensates for the labor involved. And there is also the compensation that comes to one who, having spent considerable time upon a problem, realizes that he has solved it.

*Research and
reference work.*

During the past two years the reading room staff has been called upon to answer 2,631 questions at the central desk involving considerable research. The percentage of increase of 1927 over 1925 is 43.6 per cent.

Of the exhibits installed during the past year by the reading room that of "Some of the achievements of China in the arts of printing and literature" was the

Exhibits.

most significant. It comprises a selection from our collection of Chinese material and is intended as a preliminary exhibit to a more extended one to be installed within the near future. This latter exhibit will include certain rarities acquired for us by Doctor Swingle during a recent visit to the Orient. Many of the items are unique and of outstanding importance.

LAW DIVISION:

Need of evening service.

In view of the use of our law collections by lawyers preparing their cases for trial before the United States Supreme Court, by lawyers preparing briefs and other legal matters for trial before the courts and also for submission to the various Government departments, and by the many students studying law at the local educational institutions, it would seem that we could render a very much better service were we to have an assistant trained and familiar with our law collections who will be on duty in the law division in the evening and be prepared to render a service that will meet this particular responsibility.

And judging from the calls which we are constantly receiving in the evening from all classes of readers for material from the divisions of maps, music, manuscripts, and prints it will not be long before the problem of keeping these divisions also open in the evening will present itself. In view of the remarkable groups of source material now in the Library of Congress, and as we are now on the eve of a great expansion both in the service to scholarship and in the addition of material, it would seem that eventually material of this character should be made available from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. More and more investigators are coming to the Library from all parts of the country (an analysis of a recent group of investigators revealed representatives from 29 different States). Often their time is limited, and certain of them come from a great distance and at much expense. Theirs is certainly an important need.

SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY:

Need for evening service.

Two of our most active classes are the scientific and technical publications—on certain days more active in the evening than during the day. We have received many requests from scientists and other serious workers to provide a wider usefulness of the material in the Smithsonian

division by having the material more readily available during the evening hours. Many scientists working in the scientific bureaus can consult these publications only in the evening. There is also the need for a special service of our other technical publications.

It is therefore desirable that an assistant trained in these two groups of publications should be available to serve from 4.30 to 10 p. m. This will permit a specialized service in both of these classes. We wish to meet the need of those who, in most cases, are highly trained readers.

TESTS OF MATERIALS

We have had, during the year, the hearty cooperation of Mr. Carter, the Public Printer, through Dr. Edward O. Reed, chief of tests. Their cooperation was requested in the matter of a suitable paper for envelopes to hold our pamphlets, which are used in the book stacks by the thousands. The envelopes now in use and previously used have given considerable trouble in breaking and discoloring. The second problem was for a suitable oil to preserve the leather of our books—certain of these books are very old and quite valuable. Both problems have been enthusiastically approached by Doctor Reed and we are at present awaiting the results of tests now in process at the Library with material furnished by the United States Government Printing Office.

*Pamphlet en-
velopes.*

*Oil for pre-
serving leather.*

Doctor Reed has been successful in solving our book-label problem. For years we have had serious difficulty in book labels becoming detached from the books. The label and glue recently developed by him has stood the test and is giving every satisfaction.

*Paper book la-
bels.*

We have recently been experimenting with various combinations of colors to improve the visibility of the book-class markers used in the stacks to indicate classes of material located in particular ranges of shelves. In the past we have been using a combination of white cardboard and black letters which has not given very good results. The United States Bureau of Standards after exhaustive tests has found that a combination of melon color for a background with black letters is the most

*Book - class
markers for
stacks.*

effective. Utilizing this combination, we have carried on certain tests with our book-class markers, and so satisfactory have been the results that we plan to adopt it generally throughout the stacks.

SERVICE FOR THE BLIND

(From the report of the director of the service. Miss MCGUFFEY)

The accent of this year's work in the service for the blind has been cooperation with other libraries in circulating embossed types. While the Library of Congress has the satisfactory record of having issued 44,644 volumes to 2,744 blind readers registered here, the effort has been to direct many of these borrowers to their local libraries.

In last year's report (pp. 183-184) the fact was noted that several of the largest libraries having considerable embossed material had districted their service and were undertaking the study of their readers' needs. While there is no specific regional limitation to a blind borrower's use of the collection of embossed books in the Library of Congress (which is still considered a national source), yet by reporting the calls to the nearest institution able to help the applicant, a growing spirit of friendliness and understanding has been created. Library service, as such, is developing among a widely scattered clientele. In every case the library to which a blind reader's specific need has been reported has sent appreciative acknowledgment and has come into a more personal relation with its local reader. The Library of Congress will continue to lend books, not available in local libraries, to readers in all parts of the country.

COOPERATION:

American Library Association.

The American Library Association has cooperated by the enlargement of the committee on work for the blind in the appointment of a librarian, Miss Annie Carson, of the Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library, whose distinct work on the committee is with and for blind children. This appointment gives every library for the blind and every school for the sightless throughout the country an adviser interested in providing material for the younger readers. As soon as the libraries and schools for the blind

can carry the work for juniors, the Library of Congress will be relieved of the service to individual young people and can then use the juvenile books acquired by "act" or gift as deposits to educational institutions. Then the grade of material issued to them can be watched so that the calls will become applications with an educational value.

In connection with the swift development of libraries COOPERATION:
American Red
Cross. for the blind, there is the direct cooperative work of the Red Cross Braillelists with the Library of Congress. They are aiding in building the collections of Braille, grade 1½, of libraries all over the country. Not only have these volunteers given 120 titles, i. e., 596 volumes of hand-copied books, to the Library of Congress during the year, but in addition 180 titles (692 volumes) to other libraries and institutions. Nineteen volumes of the manuscript presented to the Library were also bound by volunteers of the Red Cross. Cooperation and deeply concerned interest is always to be looked for from Miss Adelia M. Hoyt, the assistant director of Braille. She joins in every way possible the Red Cross activities which she controls with the Library service for the blind. Students are applying direct to the Library of Congress and the cooperating Red Cross for individual aid. The volunteer Braille transcribers have given generous help in preparing study courses. They have transcribed Latin, French, and mathematics as needed. One Chinese student in St. John's University, Shanghai, who has just issued a book of short stories, writes: "It is the result of your kindness in sending me Braille literature. Had you not given me the opportunity to read I could not have done anything in the writing line."

There has come an opportunity, not as yet fully developed, to meet and serve the vocational interests of the blind. The "Directory of Activities for the Blind," published by the American Foundation has become an invaluable tool to every librarian for the blind. Even a cursory examination of it shows the many new activities of the sightless and the higher line of work they, as a wage-earning group, are undertaking. Librarians see this in

Vocations.

the steadily increasing calls for books on business, law, insurance, health, massage, etc.

*Places visited;
conferences.*

The value of conference in developing the work for the blind has been proved this year. Through visits by members of the force in the service for the blind and the Red Cross, connections were made with libraries, schools, and Red Cross chapters and materially stimulated the work of volunteer Braillists. Visits were made to the following:

Libraries: Perkins Library, New York Public, New York State, Philadelphia Free Library.

Schools: Perkins Institution, Overbrook School for the Blind, Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind.

Chapters: Boston, Cambridge, New York County and the Bronx, Southeastern Pennsylvania, Charlottesville.

Conferences were held in Washington, D. C., at the Red Cross headquarters, and at Atlantic City at the biennial convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind.

Foreign interest.

Not only have requests for reading matter come from other countries (South Africa and the Philippines), but scores of foreign visitors have come to the Library of Congress to tell of the activities of their own lands in the interest of the blind and to gather data on American methods which might be helpful.

Registration.

A reregistration of blind readers is now in process. This revision of the records will materially aid the issuance of books to readers.

Catalogues.

New catalogues have been published during the year. A supplement to the English Braille (grade 2) material was compiled. This list is in mimeographed form, in nine pages. Of greater value perhaps is the new edition of the catalogue of Braille (grade 1½) material in the Library. This was printed and distributed in the early part of the calendar year. The pamphlet represents 1,719 titles, or 8,748 volumes, now ready for circulation. Many of these books are hand-Brailled and unique to this Library. Other institutions have made catalogues available, some of these in embossed types. The Matilda Ziegler Magazine, in its monthly issues, indicates the new titles published.

The collection of embossed types in the Library of Congress, consisting of 17,922 volumes, was reshelved in the summer of 1927. Deck 35 of the southeast stack has been assigned for this purpose. This will relieve the overcrowded shelves in room 44, and will bring together the scattered material which has had to be temporarily shelved in several storage places. The new location, owing to its proximity to the mail division, will enable the books to be quickly and easily transferred there for shipment and will, in many ways, facilitate our processes of charging and discharging.

Reshelving collection.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

(From the report of the director, Mr. MEYER)

The fiscal year 1926-27 covered the short or second session of the Sixty-ninth Congress. The activities of Senators and Representatives continued, however, after the adjournment until quite up to the end of May. Consequently the number of questions answered during the present year, 1926-27, the year of the short session, is slightly larger than for the previous year 1925-26, the year of the long session, being 1,039 for 1926-27 as against 1,036 for 1925-26.

The most important subjects under discussion were, agriculture and farm relief, Colorado River involving interstate agreements, *control of membership in the Senate, cotton, *election and primary laws, *flood control, presidential nominations and term of office including the *third-term question, and the origin and history of the *two-thirds rule in the Democratic nominating convention, prohibition, and *taxation. On the subjects starred special studies were made and reports prepared. The clipping file again proved its great value in the debates on farm-relief measures, and on prohibition enforcement.

It should be mentioned in addition that Mr. McClenon, in charge of the American law section, continued to do considerable work for the House Committee on the Judiciary during the final stages of the printing of the new Federal code.

Printed studies. A number of our studies were printed, either in the Congressional Record, or as documents, or in periodicals. A list of them follows:

Stream pollution in the United States. Monograph relating to the pollution and obstruction of navigable streams in the United States by sewage and industrial wastes. Prepared by Mr. George J. Schulz (69th Cong., 2d sess. H. R. Doc. 632).

Proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States introduced in Congress from December 4, 1889, to July 2, 1926. Prepared by Dr. C. C. Tansill (69th Cong., 1st sess. Sen. Doc. 93). This had been repeatedly revised and corrected by various members of the staff and was finally published early in March 1927.

Documents illustrative of the formation of the Union of the American States. Edited by Dr. C. C. Tansill (69th Cong., 1st sess. H. Doc. 398). This important document had its origin in House Joint Resolution 182, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session. The resolution was rather comprehensive in its enumeration of papers to be included. This offered an opportunity to produce not merely one more edition of the Declaration, Constitution, and other papers, but a reference book that would be of great value to legislators, teachers, students, and all others interested in studying our constitutional development. In several interviews with Representative R. W. Bacon, of New York, and Representative R. Walton Moore, of Virginia, I made the suggestion that the collection of documents be made as complete as possible, and that an analytical subject index be provided for ready reference. These suggestions were at once accepted by Mr. Bacon and Mr. Moore, and as soon as House Concurrent Resolution No. 23 was adopted May 10, 1926, work was begun. The editing and indexing were done by Dr. C. C. Tansill with assistance in proof reading and indexing by other members of the staff. The result is a book which has been in great demand, and which has been very favorably reviewed for its comprehensive character and the reference feature of the analytical index.

The following review is quoted from an article by Charles Warren on "Sources of Knowledge of the Constitution," printed in the July number of *The Constitutional Review*, p. 182:

All these reports and notes of the debates of the convention are now collected in this House Document No. 398, and, in addition, there are included many documents prior to 1787, which should be in the possession of every American who desires to trace the sources of the Constitution. It can be said without exaggeration that, to the average citizen, this will be the most useful historical publication ever issued by the Government. For the excellence of the performance, its editor, Charles C. Tansill, and the director of the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress, H. H. B. Meyer, are to be warmly congratulated.

The following appeared in the *Congressional Record* as indicated:

Digest of primary election laws, prepared by Mr. Raymond E. Manning, printed in part by Mr. A. G. Haley, *Cong. Rec.*, Dec. 9, 1926, p. 115-127.

Number of members in certain foreign parliaments in relation to population, area, etc., as compared with United States, prepared by Mr. Carl L. W. Meyer, printed in *Cong. Rec.*, Mar. 2 and Mar. 3, 1927, p. 5329 and 5623.

Procedure of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives on resolutions of inquiry leading up to impeachment, prepared by Dr. C. C. Tansill, printed in *Cong. Rec.*, Mar. 4, 1927, p. 5739-5743.

Laws and customs in certain countries concerning the length of time intervening between the election of legislators and the meeting of their respective legislative bodies following such election, prepared by Mr. Carl L. W. Meyer, printed in the *Cong. Rec.*, Mar. 14, 1927, p. 6079-6082.

A brief paper on the status of a bill which the President failed to sign or return within 10 days, turning on the question "Does mere adjournment of a session prevent the return of a bill under the terms of clause 2 of section 7 of Article I of the Constitution?" prepared by Dr. C. C. Tansill, was printed in the *American Bar Association Journal* for May, 1927, p. 264-265.

Part of the material prepared by Mr. George J. Schulz for Senators interested in the establishment of a Department of Public Health was printed in *Clinical Medicine and Surgery* for July, 1927, under the title "Cell function."

The most important event of the year in its ultimate value and influence is undoubtedly the enactment of the law approved February 10, 1927, which provided as follows:

*Digest of State
legislation.*

That the Librarian of Congress is hereby authorized and directed to prepare and report to Congress biennially an index and digest to the legislation of the States of the United States enacted during the biennium.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually for carrying out the provisions of this act the sum of \$30,000, to remain available until expended.

An item covering the necessary appropriation was included in the second urgent deficiency bill which unfortunately failed of passage in the Senate. In the absence of any specific appropriation we have, however, taken advantage of the recess period, and made the best use of our very limited means and staff, to complete certain work preliminary to the actual work of indexing, when Congress grants the appropriation necessary to carry on the work. We have given most time to a thorough revision of the subject headings heretofore used in the legislative reference service, with a view to having it printed and distributed for criticism and suggestions. Such suggestions as will fit into the general plan and scope of the State law index will be adopted.

In spite of the enforced delay we hope to offer in the first report to Congress the index for the laws passed by the State and Territorial legislatures during the biennial period 1927-28.

The Social Science Research Council and similar bodies have expressed the greatest interest in this new undertaking of the Library, giving voice to the opinion that the aid and stimulus to research in the social sciences and in the law will be of incalculable value.

We shall take advantage of opportunities bound to present themselves to acquire material that will enable us to work back and make the collection complete for existing law, and in time we should hope to create a unique complete classified collection of State laws. It needs no very great flight of the imagination to realize the value of such a collection, first, in showing the trend of social thought; second, in improving the quality of State laws; and, lastly, in reducing their mere bulk.

Of hardly less importance is the revision of the index to the Federal statutes. Congress has by the act of March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1401), provided—

Index to Federal statutes.

That the Librarian of Congress is hereby authorized and directed to have the index to the Federal statutes, published in 1908 and known as the Scott and Beaman Index, revised and extended to include the acts of Congress down to and including the acts of the Sixty-ninth Congress, and to have the revised index printed at the Government Printing Office.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for carrying out the provisions of this act the sum of \$25,000, to remain available until expended.

Since no appropriation has as yet been made for this work, it has, of course, not been possible up to this time to commence the active work of revision. Plans have, however, been formulated, and a certain amount of preliminary work undertaken by the present force of the American law section, so that the active work of revision can be commenced promptly whenever funds are made available for this purpose by Congress.

The revised index will, in general, follow the plan of the original edition, with such modifications as have from time to time suggested themselves in connection with the current use of the card index by the American law section. Like the original edition, all permanent general legislation will be covered; local and temporary legislation, only when it has a considerable general and present interest.

No one index to the statutes enacted during the entire 54-year period since the Revised Statutes (1873) is at present available to the public. Provisions of general law in force can, in general, be readily located by means of the indexes to the Code of Laws of the United States and to the various departmental and unofficial codifications of Federal law. But the investigator who wishes to find a provision that is no longer in force is practically obliged at present to look through the separate indexes to each of the 27 volumes of the Statutes at Large covering the 54-year period. Such a search will be vastly simplified by the publication of the revised Scott and Beaman index, which will include in a single alphabet all the

permanent general legislation of the 54-year period, besides all the provisions of the Revised Statutes, many of which go back as far as 1789. Indeed, in connection with the volume of the Scott and Beaman index published in 1911, it will be possible to find in the same alphabetical arrangement all the permanent general provisions from the beginning of the Government under the Constitution to the close of the Sixty-ninth Congress, and to trace the entire historical development of Federal legislation on any subject.

The principal modifications in the plan of the original Scott and Beaman index will be:

1. The addition of a table of implied repeals and amendments, in connection with the express repeals and amendments listed in the original edition.

2. The addition of references under the various headings to applicable provisions of the Constitution of the United States and its amendments.

3. The adoption of various devices to make the index more compact (these being necessary in order to prevent the volume from becoming unwieldy by reason of the greater amount of the legislation covered).

4. If practicable, references to the appropriate sections of the Code of the laws of the United States will be appended to the entries referring to the statutory provisions constituting the source thereof.

For other suggestions concerning the revised index see the librarian's report for 1926.

The usual statistical tables follow; they are cumulative and show the vicissitudes of the service, the distribution of the inquiries throughout the year, and the relation between the sessions and recesses in the number of questions submitted.

Table of inquiries during sessions and recesses, 1915-1927

Fiscal year	Congress in session		Congress not in session		Total inquiries
	Days	Inquiries	Days	Inquiries	
1915.....	92	203	273	66	269
1916.....	213	671	152	85	756
1917.....	243	1, 105	122	175	1, 280
1918.....	303	944	62	96	1, 040
1919.....	279	802	86	189	991
1920.....	328	1, 515	37	89	1, 604
1921.....	171	760	195	259	1, 019
1922.....	316	1, 040	49	112	1, 126
1923.....	186	781	179	321	1, 102
1924.....	188	1, 006	178	346	1, 352
1925.....	93	404	272	520	924
1926.....	208	772	157	264	1, 036
1927.....	99	429	266	610	1, 039

Table of inquiries, by Congress and session

Congress and session	Duration	Number of inquiries
Sixty-third, third.....	3 months.....	232
Sixty-fourth, first.....	9 months.....	1, 011
Sixty-fourth, second.....	3 months.....	349
Sixty-fifth, first.....	6 months.....	1, 127
Sixty-fifth, second.....	11 months.....	918
Sixty-fifth, third.....	3 months.....	321
Sixty-sixth, first.....	6 months.....	852
Sixty-sixth, second.....	6 months.....	947
Sixty-sixth, third.....	3 months.....	382
Sixty-seventh, first.....	7 months 12 days.....	823
Sixty-seventh, second.....	9 months 18 days.....	931
Sixty-seventh, third.....	15 days.....	50
Sixty-seventh, fourth.....	3 months.....	429
Sixty-eighth, first.....	7 months.....	1, 006
Sixty-eighth, second.....	3 months.....	355
Sixty-ninth, first.....	7 months.....	772
Sixty-ninth, second.....	3 months.....	429

Comparative table of inquiries, by months, for fiscal years
1916-1927

	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
July.....	11	74	129	56	125	45	100	62	34	45	45	58
August.....	8	81	108	67	119	41	81	73	42	89	42	27
September..	11	32	81	64	129	49	59	78	46	56	42	24
October.....	15	11	60	52	169	32	117	58	69	44	60	54
November..	40	18	36	54	114	68	119	68	104	55	47	105
December... 79	83	69	112	127	140	106	121	132	136	103	128	
January....	132	114	114	102	157	150	152	159	202	157	143	170
February...	110	135	120	97	201	97	128	149	196	105	112	141
March.....	121	114	115	82	165	78	135	99	167	76	113	94
April.....	78	280	84	63	129	156	66	89	156	67	112	100
May.....	87	190	62	99	99	167	77	99	147	53	107	79
June.....	64	148	62	143	70	96	66	47	57	41	110	59
Total...	756	1,280	1,040	991	1,604	1,119	1,226	1,102	1,352	924	1,036	1,039

Recess of House of Representatives, June 30, to August 15, 1922.

Adjournment of both Houses, Sept. 22 to Nov. 20, 1922^a.

Adjournment of both Houses, Dec. 4, 1922.

Adjournment of both Houses, Mar. 4, 1923, to Dec. 3, 1923.

Adjournment of both Houses, June 7, 1924, to Dec. 1, 1924.

Adjournment of both Houses, Mar. 4, 1925, to Dec. 7, 1925.

Adjournment of both Houses, July 3, 1926, to Dec. 6, 1926.

Adjournment of both Houses, Mar. 4, 1927.

The notable contribution of Mr. Benjamin described at the outset of this report invites interest to the contributor himself. The following sketch briefly summarizes his (earlier) career:

WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN

William Evarts Benjamin, son of Park Benjamin (the poet and journalist, early associate of Horace Greeley on *The New-Yorker*, which later became the *New York Tribune*), was born in New York City, February 19, 1859. He was educated in the public schools, the Union Classical Institute and Union College (now Union University at Schenectady), class of 1880. Leaving college before graduation, he spent six years in the service of two important publishing houses, John Wiley & Sons and Dodd, Mead & Co. At the age of 25 he set up for himself as a dealer in rare books and other literary property and continued in this business for 16 years. During the greater part of this period (and later) he also engaged in publishing. Among the early issues of his press were Edmund Clarence Stedman's "Library of American Literature," Appleton Morgan's "Shakespeare in fact and criticism," "Mr. Incoul's misadventure" (the first novel of Edgar Saltus). He

also edited and published "The Book Lover," a monthly journal (1888-89), and compiled and published "The Longfellow Collector's Handbook," a bibliography of first editions.

In 1900 he sold his book business and engaged in industrial management and finance, while continuing to be identified with book production. He was president of the Atlantic Coast Railway Co., and also served as director of several industrial corporations.

On November 17, 1886, Mr. Benjamin married Anne Engle Rogers, of New York, eldest daughter of Henry Huttleston Rogers. She died September 8, 1924.

Respectfully submitted.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

The honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

The honorable the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSIST- ANT AND DISBURSING OFFICER

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1927.

Sir: I beg to submit herewith my report as administrative assistant and disbursing officer as to the Library Building for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927.

Under the librarian, the duties of this office include the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building, the accounting and disbursement of the appropriations for the Library of Congress, and of the Library of Congress gift and trust funds, and of the disbursement of the appropriations for the Botanic Garden.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS

Fiscal Year 1927

ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE ENDOWMENT

The table below shows receipts of moneys from this endowment:

Income:

Four quarterly installments on portion of endowment held by Northern Trust Co., Chicago-----	\$25,337.08
From portion of endowment held by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board-----	6,077.90
Additional gift from Mrs. Coolidge-----	3,000.00
	34,414.98
Balance from fiscal year 1926-----	10,804.50
	45,219.48
Disbursements-----	\$34,940.67
Balance available June 30, 1927-----	10,278.81
	45,219.48

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD
(Income account)

Moneys collected, refunded, and deposited are shown in the following table:

Amounts received:	
As income from James B. Wilbur endowment.....	\$7,000.00
As income from R. R. Bowker endowment.....	590.00
As income from Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge endowment (already shown in above table).....	6,077.90
As income from William Evarts Benjamin endowment (first installment).....	<u>\$12.50</u>
Amounts refunded under terms of the endowments (six-sevenths of the gross income):	
To James B. Wilbur.....	\$6,000.00
To R. R. Bowker.....	505.70
Net amount deposited in the Treasury of the United States to "Library of Congress trust fund, income from investment account" for expenditure for purposes specified in the endowments.....	<u>7,974.70</u>
	<u>14,480.40</u>

Library of Congress trust fund, income from investment account:	
Balance from fiscal year 1926.....	743.54
Amount received as income from endowments (as per above table).....	<u>7,974.70</u>
Disbursements—	
R. R. Bowker endowment.....	\$0.03
E. S. Coolidge endowment.....	1.49
Wm. E. Benjamin endowment.....	<u>26.00</u>
	\$27.52
Balance available June 30, 1927.....	<u>\$,690.72</u>
	\$,718.24

ADDITIONAL GIFTS

BEETHOVEN ASSOCIATION GIFT

Amounts received:	
Balance from fiscal year 1926.....	\$1,000.00
Additional gift.....	<u>500.00</u>
Disbursement.....	\$1,000.00
Balance available June 30, 1927.....	<u>500.00</u>
	1,500.00

ANONYMOUS GIFT

(For immediate disbursement)

Amounts received: May 10, 1927, to June 30, 1927.....	\$220. 00
Disbursements for designated services.....	\$170. 00
Balance available June 30, 1927.....	50. 00
	220. 00
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, 1926 and 1927 (act approved May 13, 1926; amount immediately available):	
Balance from fiscal year 1926.....	351. 38
Expended	\$81. 01
Balance June 30, 1927.....	270. 37
	351. 38

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT

The problem of keeping the building, now 30 years old, in perfect condition without increased funds has again been met with, and the deteriorations found have been repaired.

The addition of four guards, four laborers, and two elevator conductors for the new bookstack, included in the appropriations for 1928, will give much needed help for the current year.

The special work of repair and restoration during the year included repainting as follows: Ceiling and side walls, west main attic (cafeteria, three rooms adjacent, and the smoking room); two tank rooms, and some repairs to side walls, east main attic; ceiling and side walls, southeast attic; ceiling, side walls and trim, east north curtain, second floor (card division); all window and other trim, west north curtain, second floor (division of manuscripts); all trim southwest pavilion, second floor (division of prints); side walls of tower stairways at corners of the building; ceiling and side walls, auditorium dressing room; ceiling and side walls, west north curtain corridor, basement; ceiling and side walls, east main basement (mail division); several small miscellaneous places, part of outside window trim, and the outside of the garage.

A special appropriation of \$2,500 was available for this repainting and an additional appropriation of \$1,000 was granted for 1928. It is believed that \$1,000 included

in the estimates of the Architect of the Capitol for 1929 will suffice for that year.

New awnings were placed on the east and south sides of the building.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT

The personnel of the engineer department is under the control and on the pay roll of the Architect of the Capitol, but on duty in the Library building under the immediate direction of this office. This department has been occupied all the year with emergency repairs and improvements, including the upkeep of the building and mechanical equipment, and with cabinet work (the making and repair of furniture and recaning of chairs).

The installation of improved lighting fixtures was continued, 18 in the main reading room and 6 in the card division being supplied.

Sixty new lights were installed in three spiral stair towers.

In the south cellar (copyright) 130 new lights were added.

In the periodical division a new local telephone system was installed with five branches.

Inside safety gates were installed on five push-button elevators and 30 safety locks and 29 safety switches on six elevators, all in the bookstacks.

The north and south bookstacks (cellar) were rewired.

New electric feeders to the card division were installed.

New and modern plumbing fixtures were installed in four lavatories.

Repairs were made to parts of the roof and one-third of the roof was repainted.

Two small strips of grass were removed on the east side of the building and that space and the adjacent walks were waterproofed to protect the machine-room vaults beneath.

A new ventilating system by means of fans was installed in the north and south bookstacks. With this installation each stack is now provided with its own special and separate system of ventilation.

A new hot-water heater was installed to serve the west half of the building. This effects a considerable saving of steam.

NEW STACK IN THE NORTHEAST COURT

The new northeast bookstack was completed in March, 1927, and occupied during the following weeks.

The furniture (metal) for the new stack was selected, ordered, and placed; fire extinguishers and other necessary small equipment and fittings, including lamps and fans for the entire stack, were installed.

GROUNDS

The grounds are under the general supervision of the Architect of the Capitol and were kept in good condition by the force of the general foreman of labor under this office. Some new boxwood was bought and some shrubbery replanted. About half of the stone coping around the grounds was pointed up and this work will be completed during 1928 under the special appropriation again available for that purpose.

DETAILS OF OPERATIONS

Custody, care, and maintenance, miscellaneous supplies, equipment, and service, housekeeping department:

Supplies, including dry goods, soap powders, soaps, toilet supplies, towels, and other miscellaneous supplies	\$3,433.75
Flags	257.55
Gas	56.63
General telephone service of Library	1,779.25
Mail and delivery service, upkeep and repair of motor vehicles	716.18
Miscellaneous items, including stationery, car fare, express, freight and drayage, and postage stamps	252.79
Total expended	6,496.15
Unexpended	503.85
Total	7,000.00

Under the act of June 29, 1922, the appropriations for the engineer and electrical departments were placed under

the Architect of the Capitol, and these expenditures are therefore not reported here.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Waste paper weighing in the aggregate 179,931 pounds was collected in the daily cleaning operations. This was sold, under a contract made by the General Supply Committee of the Government, at a rate of 35 cents per hundred pounds, and yielded \$629.77, which was deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1927

(The building was closed on July 5 and December 25, 1926)

Total number of visitors during the year-----	1,048,164
Average for the 363 days on which building was open--	2,887
Smallest daily average (for December, 1926)-----	1,785
Largest daily average (for April, 1927)-----	4,519
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays----	208,196
Average for 57 Sundays and holidays-----	3,653
Total number of visitors on week days-----	839,968
Average for 306 week days-----	2,745

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

Unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal year 1925, after payment of all claims presented, were carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, as follows:

Library:	
Salaries-----	\$1,352.08
Contingent expenses-----	144.83
Increase of Library (purchase of law books)-----	.01
Printing and binding-----	256.69
	<u>\$1,753.61</u>
Building:	
Care and maintenance (salaries)-----	824.26
Care and maintenance (custody and maintenance, miscellaneous supplies)-----	211.06
Care and maintenance (special and temporary services)-----	196.81
	<u>1,232.13</u>
Botanic Garden:	
Salaries-----	178.31
Improving Botanic Garden, 1924 and 1925-----	515.13
Improving Botanic Garden-----	15.14
	<u>708.58</u>
Total-----	<u>3,694.32</u>

PERSONNEL

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

Chief clerk :	Foreman of laborers :
5 clerks.	1 skilled laborer.
1 property clerk.	16 laborers.
3 telephone operators.	1 laundress.
1 messenger.	2 head charwomen.
Captain of the guard :	58 charwomen.
2 lieutenants.	3 book cleaners.
22 guards.	
4 check boys.	
2 attendants, ladies' room.	
4 elevator conductors.	
2 skilled laborers.	
Total number of employees, 131.	
Total number of separations, 24.	

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

Chief engineer :	Electrician :
4 assistant engineers.	2 wiremen.
2 machinists.	2 skilled laborers.
1 plumber.	
2 carpenters.	
1 decorator.	
1 painter.	
5 skilled laborers.	
Total number of employees, 22.	

The spirit of cooperation, keen interest, and loyal efforts of the entire personnel of this office is again acknowledged with appreciation. This year it was especially noteworthy on account of the increased efforts without extra help required in connection with the completion of the new bookstack.

Respectfully submitted.

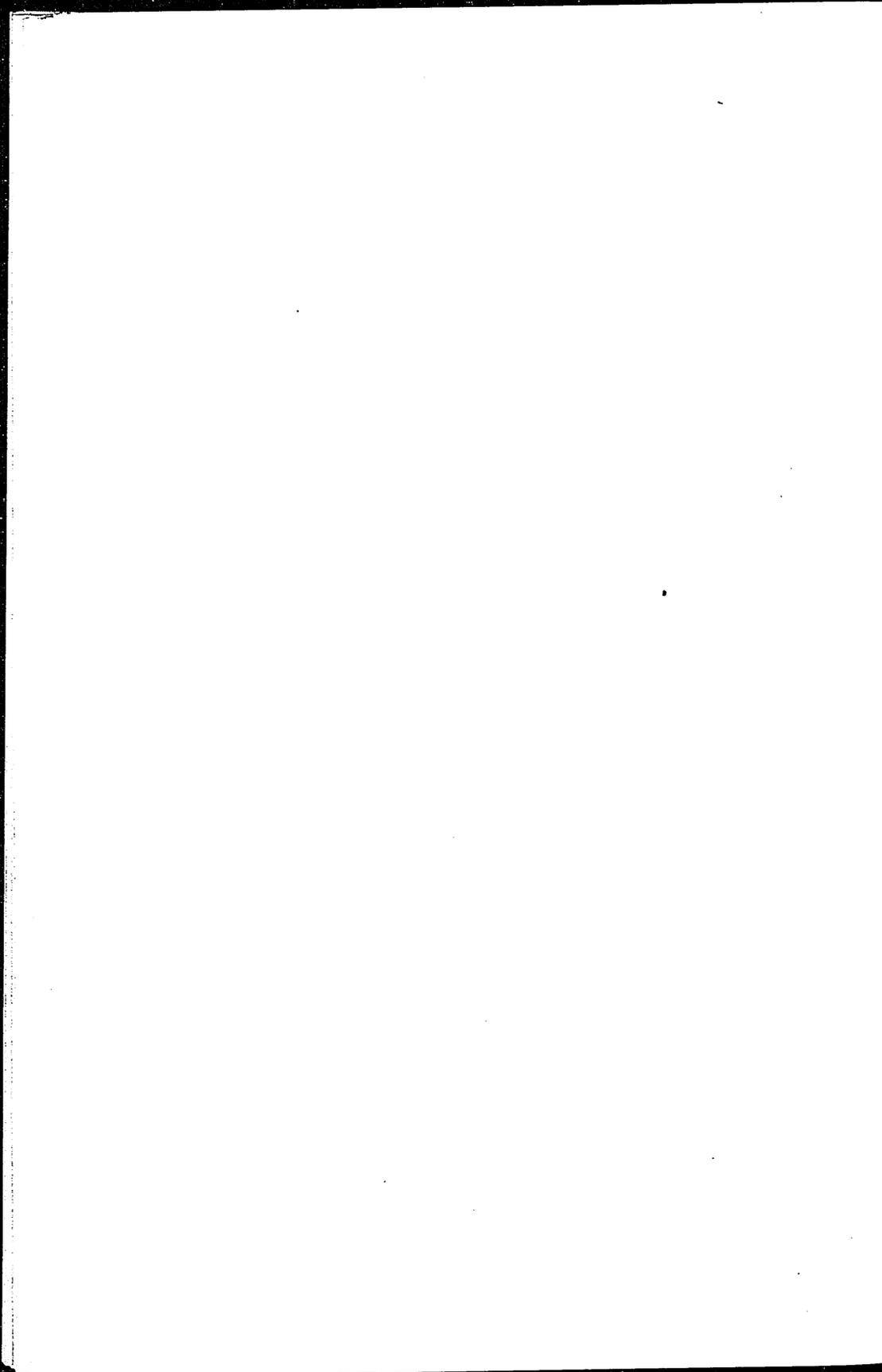
HARRIET DE K. WOODS,

Administrative Assistant and Disbursing Officer.

The LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

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APPENDIX Ia
APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1926-27

Object of appropriations	Appropriations	Expended	Withdrawn for retire- ment fund	Balance
Library and copyright office:				
Salaries—				
General service.....	\$518,585.00	\$500,718.77	\$17,697.92	\$168.31
Special service.....	3,000.00	2,978.14	19.26	2.60
Sunday service.....	13,125.00	13,081.00	-----	44.00
Distribution of card indexes ¹	104,044.50	100,834.16	3,117.80	92.54
Legislative reference.....	61,530.00	59,226.12	2,141.34	162.54
Copyright office ²	165,640.00	159,763.73	5,788.43	87.84
Increase of Library ³	98,000.00	98,000.00	-----	-----
Contingent expenses ⁴	10,017.05	10,006.57	-----	10.48
Printing and binding ⁵	305,720.04	305,720.04	-----	-----
Total Library and copyright office.....	1,279,661.59	1,250,323.53	28,764.75	568.31
Building and grounds:				
Care and maintenance.....	107,702.00	103,040.27	3,737.09	924.64
Sunday service.....	3,550.00	3,545.71	-----	4.29
Special and temporary service.....	500.00	315.00	-----	185.00
Custody and maintenance ⁶	7,000.00	6,496.15	-----	503.85
Total building and grounds.....	118,752.00	113,397.13	3,737.09	1,617.78
Trust fund board.....	500.00	229.63	-----	270.37
Grand total.....	1,398,913.59	1,363,955.29	32,501.84	2,466.46
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account) ⁷	2,273.52	-----	-----	2,273.52

¹ Appropriation includes credits on account of sales of card indexes to governmental institutions—\$1,604.29 credited and \$76.21 yet to be credited. Expenditures (\$103,951.96) offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury (\$178,037.98).

² Expenditures, 1927 (\$165,552.16), offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$184,727.60).

³ 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.

⁴ Appropriation includes credits on account of sales of photo duplications to governmental institutions, \$17.05. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

⁵ Appropriation includes credits on account of sales of card indexes to governmental institutions—\$687.38 credited and \$32.66 yet to be credited. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

⁶ Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

⁷ Appropriation includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

Contingent expenses in detail—Library proper

Stationery supplies.....	\$5,187.28
Typewriter supplies.....	175.74
Dies, presses, rubber stamps, and numbering machines..	383.29
Travel expenses.....	363.96
Street-car tokens.....	160.00
Tools.....	2.48
Postage stamps for foreign correspondence.....	534.50
Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages.....	28.86
Transfer charges (expressage, etc.).....	3.10
Post-office box rent, July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927.....	16.00
Mail-bag repairs.....	22.98
Duplicator supplies.....	160.95
Photostat paper and chemicals.....	¹ 2,899.31
Photostat miscellaneous supplies.....	68.12
Total.....	10,006.57

¹\$2,792.29 covered into the Treasury on account of sales of photo duplications.

APPENDIX Ib

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AS CONTAINED IN "AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERN- MENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1928, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES "

SALARIES

For the librarian, chief assistant librarian, and other personal services in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$564,805.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

For the register of copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$175,100.

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, \$63,650.

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 \$26,000 for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by

the librarian; in all, \$118,010, of which \$3,000 shall be immediately available.

TEMPORARY SERVICES: For special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the librarian, \$3,000.

SUNDAY OPENING

To enable the Library of Congress to be kept open for reference use on Sundays and on holidays within the discretion of the librarian, including the extra services of employees and the services of additional employees under the librarian, at rates to be fixed by the librarian, \$13,125.

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, 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 1929, \$105,000.

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

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

PRINTING AND BINDING

For 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, \$260,000.

For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the copyright office, \$45,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

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

LIBRARY BUILDING

Salaries: For the administrative assistant and disbursing officer and other personal services in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$120,402.

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, \$3,740.

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

For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the board, \$500.

* * * * *

SEC. 3. In expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the classification act of 1923, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade 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, and in grades in which only one position is allocated the salary of such position shall not exceed the average of the compensation rates for the grade, except that in unusually meritorious cases of one position in a grade advances may be made to rates higher than the average of the compensation rates of the grade, but not more often than once in any fiscal year, and then only to the next higher rate: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, or (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the classification act of 1923, and is specifically authorized by other law.

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1926-27

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 6, 1927.*

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the copyright office for the fiscal year July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS

The gross receipts during the year were \$191,375.16. *Fees. etc*
A balance of \$15,533.11, representing trust funds and unfinished business, was on hand July 1, 1926, making a total sum of \$206,908.27 to be accounted for. Of this amount, the sum of \$5,704.21, received by the copyright office, was refunded as excess fees or as fees for articles not registrable, leaving a net balance of \$201,204.06. The balance carried over to July 1, 1927, was \$16,476.46 (representing trust funds, \$14,516.52, and total unfinished business since July 1, 1897—30 years—\$1,959.94), leaving fees applied during the fiscal year 1926-27 and paid into the Treasury \$184,727.60.

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

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

1897-98.....	\$55,926.50	1913-14.....	\$120,219.25
1898-99.....	58,267.00	1914-15.....	111,922.75
1899-1900.....	65,206.00	1915-16.....	112,986.85
1900-1901.....	63,687.50	1916-17.....	110,077.40
1901-2.....	64,687.00	1917-18.....	106,352.40
1902-3.....	68,874.50	1918-19.....	113,118.00
1903-4.....	72,629.00	1919-20.....	126,492.25
1904-5.....	78,058.00	1920-21.....	134,516.15
1905-6.....	80,198.00	1921-22.....	138,516.15
1906-7.....	84,685.00	1922-23.....	149,297.00
1907-8.....	82,387.50	1923-24.....	162,544.90
1908-9.....	83,816.75	1924-25.....	166,909.55
1909-10.....	104,644.95	1925-26.....	178,307.20
1910-11.....	109,913.95	1926-27.....	184,727.60
1911-12.....	116,685.05		
1912-13.....	114,980.60	Total.....	3,220,634.75

EXPENDITURES

- Salaries.* The appropriation made by Congress for salaries in the copyright office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, was \$165,640. The total expenditures for salaries was \$165,552.16, or \$19,175.44 less than the net amount of fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the corresponding year. The expenditures for supplies, including stationery and other articles and postage on foreign mail matter, etc., was \$1,057.72, leaving a balance for the year of \$18,117.72 to the credit of the office.
- Stationery and sundries.*
- Copyright receipts and fees.* During the 30 fiscal years since the reorganization of the copyright office (from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1927) the copyright fees applied and paid into the Treasury have amounted to \$3,220,634.75, the articles deposited number 6,303,639, and the total copyright registrations number 3,622,308.
- Excess of fees over salaries.* The fees earned (\$3,220,634.75) were larger than the appropriations for salaries used during the same period (\$2,721,995.40) by \$498,639.35.
- Value of copyright deposits.* In addition to this direct profit, the large number of over six and a quarter million books, maps, musical works, periodicals, prints, and other articles deposited during the 30 years were of substantial pecuniary value and of such a character that their accession to the Library of Congress through the copyright office effected a large saving to the purchase fund of the Library equal in amount to their price.

COPYRIGHT ENTRIES AND FEES

- Entries and fees.* The registrations for the fiscal year numbered 184,000. Of these, 173,305 were registrations, at \$1 each, including a certificate, and 6,009 were registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each. There were also 4,686 registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each. The fees for these registrations amounted to a total of \$178,652.50.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

- Articles deposited.* The total number of separate articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law which have been registered during the fiscal year is 299,963. The number

of these articles in each class for the last four fiscal years, with the grand total for the years 1897 to 1927, is shown in Exhibit E.

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

*Works claim-
ing copyright.*

In response to inquiries received during the year from the card division, the accessions division, law division, and the reading room in regard to 397 books supposed to have been copyrighted but not discovered in the Library, it was found that 37 of these works had been received and were actually in the Library, 10 books had been deposited and were still in the copyright office, 43 works were either not published, did not claim copyright, or for other valid reasons could not be deposited, while in the case of 75 works no answers to our letters of inquiry had been received up to June 30, 1927. Copies were received of 232 works in all in response to requests made by the copyright office during the period of 12 months for works published in recent years.

*Requests for
copies.*

The total copyright deposits for the year included 21,580 printed volumes, 65,723 pamphlets and leaflets, 81,826 newspapers and magazines (separate numbers), 5,117 dramas, 35,573 pieces of music, 5,296 maps, 14,379 photographs; 21,171 prints, 9,705 motion pictures, 29,232 contributions to periodicals, 4,930 works of art and drawings, and 298 lectures. These were all produced in the United States. Of foreign books in foreign languages there were received during the year 3,777 separate works. Of English books deposited for ad interim protection the number for this fiscal year has reached 1,356.

*Articles de-
posited during
year.*

Our copyright laws have required the deposit of copies for the use of the Library of Congress. The act of 1909, which expressly provided for such deposit in order to secure the registration of the work, still insisted upon a deposit of two copies of American books for the benefit of the Library. But to check the useless accumulation

*Disposal of de-
posits.*

of such copies in the copyright office it is provided that the Librarian of Congress shall determine (1) what books or other articles shall be transferred to the permanent collections of the Library of Congress, including the law library; (2) what other books or articles shall be placed in the reserve collections of the Library of Congress for sale or exchange; or (3) be transferred to other Government libraries in the District of Columbia for use therein. The law further provides (4) that articles remaining undisposed of may upon specified conditions be returned to the authors or copyright proprietors.

Transferred to library. During the fiscal year a total of 103,409 articles deposited have been transferred to the Library of Congress. This number included 25,430 books, 61,730 periodicals, 9,327 pieces of music, 4,917 maps, and 2,005 photographs and engravings.

Out of the total number of articles deposited in the copyright office during the period from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1927 (4,150,913), there have been transferred to the Library of Congress a total of 1,677,567 (books, maps, prints, periodicals, etc.).

Transfers to other libraries. Under authority of section 59 of the act of March 4, 1909, there were transferred during the fiscal year to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia "for use therein" 7,533 books. Under this transfer, up to June 30, 1927, the following libraries have received books as indicated below:

Department of Agriculture, 3,488; Department of Commerce, 12,378; Navy Department, 1,825; Treasury Department, 1,496; Bureau of Education, 15,625; Federal Trade Commission, 10,432; Bureau of Standards, 2,094; Surgeon General's library, 5,440; Walter Reed Hospital, 1,056; Engineer School, Corps of Engineers, 3,153; Soldiers' Home, 1,413; Public Library of the District of Columbia, 40,293.

A number of other libraries have received a smaller number of books (under 1,000 volumes), including the Patent Office, 877; the Interstate Commerce Commission, 689; Veterans' hospitals, 833. The grand total of books transferred to other libraries amounts to 111,405.

Under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1909, authority is granted also for the return to the claimants of such copyright deposits as are not needed by the Library of Congress or the copyright office. The notice required by section 60 has been printed for all classes of works deposited and registered during the years July 1, 1909, to December 31, 1926. In response to special requests, 9,209 motion-picture films and 89,144 other deposits have been returned during the fiscal year to the copyright claimants.

Since the present copyright act went into effect (July 1, 1909) to the close of the last fiscal year (June 30, 1927) the total copyright deposits forwarded from the copyright office files number as follows: (1) To the Library of Congress, 1,677,567; (2) to other libraries, 111,405; (3) to copyright claimants, 778,000; making a grand total for the period of 2,566,972.

INDEX AND CATALOGUE OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES

The copyright act of March 4, 1909, provides "that the register of copyrights shall fully index all copyright registrations and assignments," and it further provides that he "shall print at periodic intervals a catalogue of the titles of articles deposited and registered for copyright, together with suitable indexes * * *"

Strenuous efforts are made in the copyright office to carry out fully these provisions of law and to keep the index of copyright entries sharply up to date, in order to promptly and accurately answer the daily inquiries in relation to any copyright entry actually made, received by mail or telegraph, or on personal application. Moreover, this catalogue constitutes the only complete and adequate current record published of the literary, musical, dramatic, and artistic productions of the United States. It includes also a record of similar foreign productions, to the extent to which foreign books, music, dramas, and works of art are deposited and registered in the copyright office.

For the calendar year 1926 all parts of the catalogue have been printed and distributed, except the annual index for part 1, group 2 (2,500 pages), containing the titles for pamphlets, dramas, motion pictures, maps, and

contributions to periodicals, which is in the hands of the printer.

The current numbers of the different parts of the catalogue for the year 1927 have been printed with gratifying promptness. Special efforts are made to prepare the book titles as soon after receipt of the books as possible, and to print the lists every two or three days.

Summary of copyright business

Balance on hand July 1, 1926.....	\$15,533.11	
Gross receipts July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927.....	191,375.16	
Total to be accounted for.....	206,908.27	
Refunded.....	5,704.21	
Balance to be accounted for.....	201,204.06	
Applied as earned fees.....	\$184,727.60	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1927:		
Trust funds.....	\$14,516.52	
Unfinished business July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1927 (30 years).....	1,959.94	
	16,476.46	
	201,204.06	
Total fees earned and paid into Treasury during 30 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1927.....	3,220,634.75	
Total unfinished business for 30 years.....	1,959.94	

Fees for fiscal year

Fees for registrations, including certificates at \$1 each.....	173,305.00
Fees for registration of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each.....	3,004.50
Fees for registration of renewals, at 50 cents each.....	2,343.00
Total fees for registrations recorded.....	178,652.50
Fees for certified copies of record, at 50 cents each.....	\$857.50
Fees for recording assignments.....	4,602.00
Searches made and charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed.....	283.00
Notices of user recorded (music).....	222.50
Indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	110.10
	6,075.10
Total fees for the fiscal year 1926-27.....	184,727.60

Entries

Number of registrations-----	179,314
Number of renewals recorded-----	4,686
Total-----	184,000
Number of certified copies of record-----	1,715
Number of assignments recorded or copied-----	3,069

The greater part of the business of the copyright office is done by correspondence. The total letters and parcels received during the fiscal year numbered 205,537, while the letters, parcels, etc., dispatched numbered 206,903. During the last 30 fiscal years the money orders received numbered 872,577.

Correspondence.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE PUBLICATIONS

The United States copyright laws in force and the "Rules and regulations for the registration of claims to copyright," Bulletins 14 and 15, respectively, were reprinted during the year as occasion required.

Bulletins.

A volume containing the "Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright, 1918-1924," was issued as Copyright Office Bulletin No. 19. (xi, 477 pp. 8°.) This volume is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, cloth bound, for the nominal sum of \$1.

Copyright Office Bulletin No. 3, containing "Copyright Enactments of the United States, 1783-1906," having become exhausted, was also reprinted. (174 pp. 8°.)

The act of July 3, 1926, amending section 15 of the copyright act of March 4, 1909, has been printed as information Circular No. 64. (1 p. 8°.)

CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE BUSINESS

On July 6, 1927, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded, the account books of the bookkeeping division were balanced for June, the financial statements were prepared for the Treasury Department, and all earned fees to June 30 had been paid into the Treasury.

Condition of current business.

While the fiscal operations of the Copyright Office are up to date, the material work is considerably in arrears.

For the entries covered by the above applied fees, there remained at the date stated nearly two thousand certificates to be written, more than 3,000 articles to be catalogued and indexed, and some 4,600 records to be completed. During the last 10 fiscal years (1917-18 to 1926-27) the copyright registrations have increased from 106,728 to 184,000. But in these 10 years the working force has only been enlarged by the addition of 13 clerks. That is to say, while the work to be done has increased in this 10-year period more than 71 per cent, the increase in the clerical force has been less than 15 per cent.

Under such circumstances, notwithstanding stringent endeavor and considerable overtime work by the whole force, there inevitably remains a serious and increasing arrearage. It seems absolutely necessary to ask Congress for an emergency appropriation immediately available and large enough to cover an increase in the number of Copyright Office clerks commensurate with this increase in the office work.

PROPOSED COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION

Bills to increase copyright fees.

The general copyright registration fee (\$1 for registration and certificate) has been in force since 1831, and has never been increased. Not only has there been a great change in the economic conditions in this country during this long period of time, but the services rendered by the copyright office have been developed and rendered more efficient so that the clients of the office are now receiving a much greater return for the fees paid. Our copyright fees are inadequate and are smaller than similar fees charged in other copyright offices—e. g., in London or in Ottawa. The Hon. Albert H. Vestal, chairman of the Committee on Patents of the House, introduced on January 21, 1927, a bill¹ to increase the fees for the registration of claims to copyright from \$1 to \$2. The House Committee on Patents gave public hearings on this bill

¹ 1927 (Jan. 21). A bill to amend secs. 57 and 61 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Introduced by Mr. Vestal. H. R. 16548, 69th Cong., 2d sess. 3 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

on January 27 and February 3, and the proposal was well supported. The committee reported the bill favorably to the House on February 9, 1927,² with a statement giving the reasons for making these increases. On February 22 this identical bill was introduced in the Senate by Hon. Jesse H. Metcalf,³ who, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Patents, favorably reported it on February 28.⁴ The House bill, H. R. 16548, passed the House on March 3,⁵ but the crowded closing hours of the session in the Senate prevented final action on the bill. The texts of the bill and the House and Senate reports are here reprinted, pages 222-228.

On January 29, 1927, Hon. Albert H. Vestal introduced a bill⁶ to amend sections 27, 42, and 44 of the act of 1909, which provides that "all rights comprised in a copyright are several, distinct, and severable," and that separate assignment or sale of any one or more of the author's rights comprised in his copyright may legally be made. A hearing was given on this bill by the House Committee on Patents on February 10; on February 23, 1927, the bill

*Divisibility of
copyright. Bill
H. R. 16808.*

² 1927 (Feb. 9). A bill to amend secs. 57 and 61 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. H. R. 16548 (Report No. 2027), 69th Cong., 2d sess. 3 pp. 4°. Reported with amendments and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

1927 (Feb. 9). Amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright. Mr. Vestal, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 16548). H. Rept. No. 2027, 69th Cong., 2d sess. 3 pp. 8°.

³ 1927 (Feb. 22). A bill to amend secs. 57 and 61 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Introduced by Mr. Metcalf. S. 5795, 69th Cong., 2d sess. 3 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

⁴ 1927 (Feb. 28). A bill to amend secs. 57 and 61 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. S. 5795 (Report No. 1660), 69th Cong., 2d sess. 3 pp. 4°. Reported by Mr. Metcalf, with an amendment.

1927 (Feb. 28). Amending the copyright laws. Mr. Metcalf, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany S. 5795). S. Rept. No. 1660, 69th Cong., 2d sess. 1 p. 8°.

⁵ 1927 (Mar. 3). An act to amend secs. 57 and 61 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. In the Senate of the United States. H. R. 16548, 69th Cong., 2d sess. 3 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

⁶ 1927 (Jan. 29). A bill to amend secs. 27, 42, and 44 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Introduced by Mr. Vestal. H. R. 16808, 69th Cong., 2d sess. 5 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

was favorably reported to the House with amendments.⁷ The texts of the reported bill and the report are here reprinted on page 228-235.

*Mechanical re-
production of
music. Bill
H. R. 17276.*

A bill was introduced on February 21, 1927, by the chairman of the House Committee on Patents, Hon. Albert H. Vestal, to provide for the amendment of section 1 (e) and the repeal of section 25 (e) of the copyright act of 1909.⁸ For the text of the bill, see page 235.

*Maiden names
of married wo-
men. Bill H. R.
15546.*

On December 21, 1926, Hon. Sol Bloom introduced a bill⁹ providing that registrations of claims to copyright by married women should not be held invalid or prejudiced by reason of being made or having been made in the maiden name of the author who claims copyright in the work.

*Design copy-
right bills.*

The design copyright bills mentioned in my report for last year (p. 242) were not given any public consideration during the closing session of the Sixty-ninth Congress.

*Harriman Ge-
ographic Code
System copy-
rights.*

A resolution was adopted by the Sixty-ninth Congress, with regard to copyrights in a code system which the Government has been using for some years under a war-time contract. This is Public Resolution No. 70 (S. J. Res. 110), approved by the President on March 4, 1927, and provides for the appointment of a joint select committee "to consider the purchase of the right to an unrestricted use of the Harriman Geographic Code System under patents issued, or that may be issued, and also the unrestricted use of all copyrights issued, or that may be issued, in connection with the products or publications of the Harriman Geographic Code System * * * for

⁷ 1927 (Feb. 23). A bill to amend secs. 27, 42, and 44 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. H. R. 16808 (Report No. 2225), 69th Cong., 2d sess. 5 pp. 4°. Reported with amendments and referred to the House Calendar.

1927 (Feb. 23). To amend the copyright act of 1909. Mr. Vestal, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 16808). H. Rept. No. 2225, 69th Cong., 2d sess. 3 pp. 8°.

⁸ 1927 (Feb. 21). A bill to amend secs 1 (e) and 25 (e) of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved Mar. 4, 1909. Introduced by Mr. Vestal. H. R. 17276, 69th Cong., 2d sess. 4 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

⁹ 1926 (Dec. 21). A bill providing that claims to copyright by married women shall not be held invalid or prejudiced by reason of having been made in the name of the author. Introduced by Mr. Bloom. H. R. 15546, 69th Cong., 2d sess. 1 p. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

all governmental, administrative, or publication purposes for which the same may be desirable." The text of this joint resolution is printed on page 238 of this report.

The bills pending during the last session of Congress for the general revision of the copyright laws and the entry of the United States into the International Copyright Union, namely, the Perkins bill (H. R. 5841, 69th Cong., 1st sess.; in the 68th Cong., 2d sess., the Perkins bill, H. R. 11258, January 2, 1925, and the Ernst bill, S. 4355, February 20, 1925) and the Vestal bill (H. R. 10434, 69th Cong., 1st sess.), were fully explained in my last year's report (pp. 239-240, 253-282). They were not considered during the last short session of Congress which adjourned March 4, 1927.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT

Two copyright proclamations have been issued during the year, namely, for the benefit of Poland and of Czechoslovakia. In each case protection with respect to the mechanical reproduction of music, under section 1 (e) of the act of 1909, is accorded. The proclamation for Poland was issued on February 14, 1927 (effective February 16, 1927), and that for Czechoslovakia on April 27, 1927 (effective March 1, 1927). The texts are printed in this report, pages 240-244.

Respectfully submitted.

THORVALD SOLBERG,
Register of Copyrights.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

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EXHIBIT A.—*Statement of gross receipts, refunds, net receipts, and fees applied for fiscal year ending June 30, 1927*

Month	Gross receipts	Refunds	Net receipts	Fees applied
1926				
July.....	\$14, 115. 62	\$395. 36	\$13, 720. 26	\$13, 737. 30
August.....	13, 136. 95	545. 17	12, 591. 78	13, 503. 80
September.....	15, 033. 66	274. 77	14, 758. 89	13, 675. 15
October.....	15, 494. 71	497. 26	14, 997. 45	15, 109. 20
November.....	15, 580. 13	587. 96	14, 992. 17	14, 721. 80
December.....	16, 267. 10	323. 40	15, 943. 70	15, 127. 20
1927				
January.....	19, 690. 97	443. 25	19, 247. 72	15, 294. 30
February.....	12, 707. 52	502. 62	12, 204. 90	14, 435. 90
March.....	19, 109. 79	752. 85	18, 356. 94	19, 361. 20
April.....	17, 422. 05	573. 54	16, 848. 51	17, 298. 55
May.....	15, 619. 90	402. 48	15, 217. 42	15, 206. 50
June.....	17, 196. 76	405. 55	16, 791. 21	17, 256. 70
Total.....	191, 375. 16	5, 704. 21	185, 670. 95	184, 727. 60
Balance brought forward from June 30, 1926.....				\$15, 533. 11
Net receipts July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927:				
Gross receipts.....			\$191, 375. 16	
Less amount refunded.....			5, 704. 21	
				185, 670. 95
Total to be accounted for.....				201, 204. 06
Copyright fees applied July 1, 1926, to June 30, 1927.....			184, 727. 60	
Balance carried forward to July 1, 1927:				
Trust funds.....			14, 516. 52	
Unfinished business.....			1, 959. 94	
				201, 204. 06

EXHIBIT B.—Record of applied fees

Month	Registrations, including certificates		Registration of photos, no certificate		Registrations of renewals		Total number of registrations	Total fees for registrations
	Number	Fees at \$1	Number	Fees at \$0.50	Number	Fees at \$0.50		
1926								
July.....	13,048	\$13,048.00	246	\$123.00	209	\$104.50	13,503	\$13,275.50
August.....	12,434	12,434.00	728	364.00	422	211.00	13,584	13,009.00
September.....	13,149	13,149.00	383	191.50	180	90.00	13,712	13,430.50
October.....	13,913	13,913.00	975	487.50	471	235.50	15,359	14,636.00
November.....	13,690	13,690.00	275	137.50	418	209.00	14,383	14,036.50
December.....	14,115	14,115.00	904	452.00	256	128.00	15,275	14,695.00
1927								
January.....	14,226	14,226.00	900	450.00	580	290.00	15,706	14,966.00
February.....	13,742	13,742.00	194	97.00	392	196.00	14,328	14,035.00
March.....	17,912	17,912.00	253	126.50	257	128.50	18,422	18,167.00
April.....	16,140	16,140.00	551	275.50	562	281.00	17,253	16,696.50
May.....	14,518	14,518.00	219	109.50	355	177.50	15,092	14,805.00
June.....	16,418	16,418.00	381	190.50	584	292.00	17,383	16,900.50
Total....	173,305	173,305.00	6,009	3,004.50	4,686	2,343.00	184,000	178,652.50

Month	Copies of record		Assignments and copies		Indexing transfers of proprietorship		Notices of users		Search fees	Total fees applied
	Number	Fees at \$0.50	Number	Fees	Number	Fees at \$0.10	Number	Fees		
1926										
July.....	112	\$56.00	251	\$337.00	243	\$24.30	69	\$24.00	\$20.50	\$13,737.30
August.....	137	68.50	259	370.00	38	3.80	46	17.00	35.50	13,503.80
September.....	104	52.00	114	160.00	44	4.40	44	16.75	11.50	13,675.15
October.....	152	76.00	249	331.00	117	11.70	28	14.00	40.50	15,109.20
November.....	224	112.00	295	524.00	118	11.80	58	21.50	16.00	14,721.80
December.....	153	76.50	204	303.00	92	9.20	57	22.00	21.50	15,127.20
1927										
January.....	122	61.00	148	232.00	53	5.30	40	12.50	17.50	15,294.30
February.....	138	69.00	192	307.00	29	2.90	19	7.00	15.00	14,435.90
March.....	156	78.00	688	1,071.00	147	14.70	0	0.000	30.50	19,361.20
April.....	111	55.50	311	445.00	158	15.80	148	50.25	35.50	17,298.55
May.....	130	65.00	190	291.00	25	2.50	45	16.00	27.00	15,206.50
June.....	176	88.00	168	231.00	37	3.70	74	21.50	12.00	17,256.70
Total....	1,715	\$857.50	3,069	\$4,602.00	1,101	\$110.10	628	\$222.50	\$283.00	\$184,727.60

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EXHIBIT C.—*Statement of gross cash receipts, yearly fees, number of registrations, etc., for 30 fiscal years*

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increase in registrations	Decrease in registrations
1897-98	\$61,099.56	\$55,926.50	75,545		
1898-99	64,185.65	58,267.00	80,968	5,423	
1899-1900	71,072.33	65,206.00	94,798	13,830	
1900-1901	69,525.25	63,687.50	92,351		2,447
1901-2	68,405.08	64,687.00	92,978	627	
1902-3	71,533.91	68,874.50	97,979	5,001	
1903-4	75,302.83	72,629.00	103,130	5,151	
1904-5	80,440.56	78,058.00	113,374	10,244	
1905-6	82,610.92	80,198.00	117,704	4,330	
1906-7	87,384.31	84,685.00	123,829	6,125	
1907-8	85,042.03	82,387.50	119,742		4,087
1908-9	87,085.53	83,816.75	120,131	389	
1909-10	113,662.83	104,644.95	109,074		11,057
1910-11	117,661.52	109,913.95	115,198	6,124	
1911-12	120,149.51	116,685.05	120,931	5,733	
1912-13	118,968.26	114,980.60	119,495		1,436
1913-14	122,636.92	120,219.25	123,154	3,659	
1914-15	115,594.55	111,922.75	115,193		7,961
1915-16	115,663.42	112,986.85	115,967	774	
1916-17	113,808.51	110,077.40	111,438		4,529
1917-18	109,105.87	106,352.40	106,728		4,710
1918-19	117,518.96	113,118.00	113,003	6,275	
1919-20	132,371.37	126,492.25	126,562	13,559	
1920-21	141,199.33	134,516.15	135,280	8,718	
1921-22	145,398.26	138,516.15	138,633	3,353	
1922-23	153,923.62	149,297.00	148,946	10,313	
1923-24	167,705.98	162,544.90	162,694	13,748	
1924-25	173,971.95	166,909.55	165,848	3,154	
1925-26	185,038.29	178,307.20	177,635	11,787	
1926-27	191,375.16	184,727.60	184,000	6,365	
Total	3,355,442.27	3,220,634.75	3,622,308		

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

EXHIBIT D.—Table of registrations made during fiscal years 1921-22 to 1926-27, inclusive, arranged by classes¹

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Class A. Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, and contributions to periodicals):						
(a) Printed in the United States.....	44,626	52,034	58,729	61,440	68,776	72,003
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language....	1,309	2,886	2,306	3,266	3,430	3,777
(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	372	641	947	964	1,249	1,356
Total.....	46,307	55,561	61,982	65,670	73,455	77,136
Class B. Periodicals (numbers).....	35,471	37,104	39,806	40,880	41,169	41,475
Class C. Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	374	276	281	263	337	302
Class D. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	3,418	3,778	3,409	4,015	4,130	4,475
Class E. Musical compositions.....	27,381	24,900	26,734	25,548	25,484	25,282
Class F. Maps.....	1,930	2,042	2,265	2,222	2,647	2,677
Class G. Works of art; models or designs.....	2,954	2,790	2,873	2,950	3,173	2,575
Class H. Reproductions of works of art.....	1	0	4	4	0	0
Class I. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	800	1,254	1,342	1,414	1,422	1,229
Class J. Photographs.....	6,645	6,875	7,922	6,981	6,784	7,415
Class K. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	9,139	10,400	11,170	10,827	13,382	14,833
Class L. Motion-picture photoplays.....	1,307	1,145	1,181	1,272	1,238	1,271
Class M. Motion pictures not photoplays.....	180	132	292	493	385	644
Renewals.....	2,726	2,689	3,433	3,309	4,029	4,686
Total.....	138,633	148,946	162,604	165,848	177,635	184,000

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

EXHIBIT E.—Table of articles deposited during 1923-24 to 1926-27, inclusive, with totals of articles deposited for years 1897-98 to 1926-27

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	Total 1897-1927
1. Books:					
(a) Printed in the United States:					
Volumes.....	20,120	20,129	19,554	21,580	-----
Pamphlets, leaflets, etc....	55,120	55,820	61,048	65,723	-----
Contributions to newspapers and periodicals..	22,300	24,179	28,955	29,232	-----
Total.....	97,540	100,128	109,557	116,535	-----
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	4,376	5,572	6,586	3,777	-----
(c) English works registered for ad interim copyright.....	979	955	1,239	1,356	-----
Total.....	102,895	106,655	117,382	121,668	1,837,227
2. Periodicals.....	78,756	81,297	82,120	81,826	1,546,116
3. Lectures, sermons, etc.....	280	265	335	298	3,669
4. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	3,709	4,477	4,653	5,117	99,460
5. Musical compositions.....	37,950	36,862	35,662	35,573	1,278,952
6. Maps.....	4,427	4,408	5,222	5,206	109,910
7. Works of art; models or designs.....	2,875	2,965	3,177	2,580	86,389
8. Reproductions of works of art.....	2	6	0	0	2,094
8a. Chromos and lithographs.....	0	0	0	0	48,712
9. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character....	2,147	2,388	2,225	2,350	21,550
10. Photographs.....	14,768	13,436	13,042	14,379	621,707
11. Prints and pictorial illustrations..	17,038	16,202	19,781	21,171	522,553
12. Motion-picture photoplays.....	8,134	8,701	8,975	8,665	114,885
13. Motion pictures not photoplays..	464	699	592	1,040	7,110
14. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles).....					778
15. Foreign books received under act of Mar. 3, 1905.....					2,527
Total.....	273,445	278,361	293,166	299,963	6,303,639

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

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

ADDENDA

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I. Copyright bills and reports, Sixty-ninth Congress, second session :	
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ADDENDUM I

[69th Cong., 2d sess. H. R. 16548.¹ In the Senate of the United States, March 3, 1927. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents]

AN ACT To amend sections 57 and 61 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections 57 and 61 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, be and the same are hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

H. R. Act
16548. — Increase
of copyright reg-
istration fees.

"SEC. 57. That the said printed current catalogues as they are issued shall be promptly distributed by the copyright office to the collectors of customs of the United States and to the postmasters of all exchange offices of receipt of foreign mails, in accordance with revised lists of such collectors of customs and postmasters prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, and they shall also be furnished in whole or in part to all parties desiring them at a price to be determined by the register of copyrights for each part of the catalogue not exceeding \$10 for the complete yearly catalogue of copyright entries. The consolidated catalogues and indexes shall also be supplied to all persons ordering them at such prices as may be determined to be reasonable, and all subscriptions for the catalogues shall be received by the Superintendent of Public Documents, who shall forward the said publications; and the moneys thus received shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States and accounted for under such laws and Treasury regulations as shall be in force at the time."

"SEC. 61. That the register of copyrights shall receive, and the persons to whom the service designated are ren-

¹ An identical bill was reported to the Senate (S. 5795) on Feb. 28, 1927, with provision that the act should take effect on July 1, 1927.

dered shall pay, the following fees: For the registration of any work subject to copyright, deposited under the provisions of this act, \$2, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal: *Provided*, That in the case of any unpublished work registered under the provisions of section 11, the fee for registration with certificate shall be \$1, and in the case of a published photograph the fee shall be \$1 where a certificate is not desired. For every additional certificate of registration made, \$1. For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of copyright, or any such license specified in section 1, subsection (e), or for any copy of such assignment or license, duly certified, \$2 for each copyright office record-book page or additional fraction thereof over one-half page. For recording the notice of user or acquiescence specified in section 1, subsection (e), \$1 for each notice of not more than five titles. For comparing any copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the copyright office and certifying the same under seal, \$2. For recording the renewal of copyright provided for in sections 23 and 24, \$1. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyrighted articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument of assignment. For any requested search of copyright office records, indexes, or deposits, \$1 for each hour of time consumed in making such search: *Provided*, That only one registration at one fee shall be required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited at the same time."

Passed the House of Representatives March 3, 1927.

[69th Cong., 2d sess. House Report No. 2027]

AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE ACTS RESPECTING COPYRIGHT
(February 9, 1927, committed to the Committee of the Whole
House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed)

Mr. Vestal, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 16548):

The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 16548) to amend sections 57 and 61 of the act

*H. R. Report
2027, on bill to
increase copy-
right registra-
tion fees.*

entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, having carefully considered the same, beg to report it back to the House with certain amendments with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended be passed.

The amendments are as follows:

That the words on page 2, line 21 to 23, reading:

Provided, That in the case of photographs the fee shall be \$1 where a certificate is not demanded,

be changed to read:

Provided, That in the case of any unpublished work registered under the provisions of section 11, the fee for registration with certificate shall be \$1 and in the case of a published photograph the registration fee shall be \$1 where a certificate is not desired.

That on page 3, line 3, the word "additional" be inserted before the word "fraction," so that the fee shall be—

\$2 for each copyright office record-book page or additional fraction thereof over one-half page.

The bill proposes an increase of the registration fee from \$1 to \$2 for each registration made, which fee is to include a certificate of such registration and a corresponding increase in the subsidiary fees for the recordation of documents, and their comparison, and for searches and for renewal entries, etc.

The present general copyright registration fee has been in force for nearly a century of time with no change in amount. In the first Federal copyright act of 1790 the fee for entry of title was 60 cents and an additional 60 cents for every copy under seal of the record made. By the copyright act of 1831 these charges were reduced to 50 cents, respectively, for entry and certificate, and the same sums were provided for under the act of revision of 1870, the Revised Statutes of 1873, and the copyright act of 1891. The copyright registration fees covering recording and certificate have never been increased. In the act of March 4, 1909, there was no change made in the total sum charged for registration of the copyright claim, but the law was simply changed to require a fee of \$1 in the

case of each entry, that sum to include the certificate of such registration.

There has been a great change in economic conditions in this country during this long period of time and especially by reason of the war. The services rendered by the copyright office also have changed greatly and the comparatively nominal service rendered for this fee so many years ago has developed into a prompt, effective, and adequate response to the demands now made upon the office by the enormously developed publishing and producing business of the United States.

The fees now paid do not cover the actual cost of the service performed, including salaries, supplies, printing of blanks, certificates, and circulars, and of the Catalogue of Copyright Entries, nor the overhead charges of the copyright office for space, light and heat, etc.

Under all the circumstances the increase in fees proposed by the bill seems reasonable. The fee for a patent was increased \$5 by the act approved February 18, 1922, amending Revised Statutes, section 4934. The advance in these fees as proposed will still leave them smaller than similar fees charged in other copyright offices. At Stationer's Hall, London, the copyright office for Great Britain, the registration fee is 5 shillings with the same sum for certificate, or the equivalent \$2.50 in all. In the bureau at Ottawa, the copyright office for Canada, the registration charge is \$2 and \$1 for certificate, or \$3 in all. It is in evidence before the committee that fees for similar services in recording documents in offices of clerks of courts have been generally advanced in recent years, especially since the war.

The increases proposed are small individually (from 50 cents to \$1 and from \$1 to \$2), and even in the aggregate will hardly be felt when distributed among all the producers of copyrighted works throughout this and foreign countries. The sums realized from the exploitation of literary property have greatly increased since 1909. It would not be unfair if the fees connected with the protection of this valuable property paid to the copyright office should be increased a little.

Expressions of approval of the proposed increases were submitted to the committee at the public hearing on the bill on Thursday, February 3. Organizations representing most of the large clients of the copyright office are on record before the committee as directly favoring this increase in fees proposed—the American Bar Association, the Publishers' Weekly, motion-picture producers and distributors, the Authors' League of America, and the Music Publishers' Protective Association. The National Periodical Publishers' Association, representing copyright office clients making more than 40,000 registrations of newspapers and periodicals last year, are recorded as expressing no desire to oppose the proposed increase.

The works for which registration may be made in the copyright office are divided into two classes—(1) unpublished works, and (2) published works—and this permits the registrations to be divided into two categories to correspond. Registration in the case of the unpublished work is a preliminary entry of title, made usually upon the deposit of the author's manuscript and before a publisher has been secured or arrangements have been made for the exploitation of the author's creation. It is in the case of such authors that a doubling of the registration fee to \$2 might seem burdensome, and the amendment now recommended will in the case of such works leave the charge as it is now under present law, \$1, for registration, including certificate. But in the case of all other works, published or reproduced in copies for sale, where the deposit has been made as required of the work actually published, the fee of \$2 for registration, with certificate, is proposed.

The fee now fixed by law for indexing works the copyright for which has been assigned is also left unchanged, namely, 10 cents for each title indexed.

The bill further proposes a change in the subscription price for the Catalogue of Copyright Entries. This was fixed at \$5 the year by the copyright act of 1909. Since that time the cost of printing this catalogue and index of the copyright registrations has more than doubled. The work consists of a complete yearly record of more than 170,000 entries, and amounts to nearly 8,000 closely

printed octavo pages. An increase to \$10 for the complete work for each year seems entirely reasonable. This proposed increase in the price of the catalogue was directly suggested by Hon. Martin B. Madden, of the Appropriations Committee, who has also recommended the increased fees proposed.

It is the unanimous opinion of the committee that the bill as now amended should be passed.

[69th Cong., 2d Sess. Senate Report No. 1660]

AMENDING THE COPYRIGHT LAWS

(February 28, 1927, ordered to be printed)

Mr. Metcalf, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany S. 5795):

*Senate Report
1660, on bill to
increase copy-
right registration
fees.*

The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5795) to amend sections 57 and 61 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass with an amendment.

The bill has the approval of the register of copyrights, Library of Congress, as will appear by the following letter, which is made a part of this report:

JANUARY 29, 1927.

HON. JESSE H. METCALF,

Chairman Committee on Patents.

DEAR SENATOR: The fees for the clerical services rendered in the copyright office were fixed by the provisions of the copyright act of March 4, 1909. The amounts are small and not really commensurate with the services rendered and this discrepancy is more noticeable by comparison with the general conditions prevailing subsequent to the war.

In the inclosed bill it is proposed to amend these fees—about doubling them—changing the fees as follows:

Registration fee (including certificate), \$2 instead of \$1.

Registration fee for photographs without certificate, \$1 instead of \$0.50.

Duplicate certificate (copy of record), \$1 instead of \$0.50.

Recording fees for assignments, etc., \$2 for each copyright office record-book page, instead of varying fees depending on the number of words. (All such recording is now made by typewriters in specially prepared books.)

Recording notice of user, \$1 for each notice of not more than five titles, in lieu of fees up to 100 words.

Comparing and certifying documents of record, \$2 instead of \$1.

Renewal registrations, \$1 in lieu of \$0.50.

Search fee, \$1 per hour instead of \$0.50.

I venture to submit the matter for your consideration, and it is hoped the proposed changes might be approved by Congress this session.

THORVALD SOLBERG,
Register of Copyrights.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 3, after line 21, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

This act shall take effect on July 1, 1927.

[60th Cong., 2d sess. H. R. 16808. Report No. 2225. In the House of Representatives, January 29, 1927]

*Bill H. R.
16808 — Divisi-
bility of copy-
right bill.*

Mr. Vestal introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed:

(February 23, 1927, reported with amendments, referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed)

A BILL To amend sections 27, 42, and 44 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections 27, 42, and 44 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts with respect to copyright," approved March 4, 1909, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 27. That the proceedings for an injunction, damages, and profits, and those for the seizure of infringing copies, plates, molds, matrices, and so forth, aforementioned, may be united in one action. In any action for infringement, where the plaintiff seeks an accounting of profits, or statutory damages, where any party shows that some third person or persons may claim to be entitled to said profits or statutory damages or some part thereof, by reason of alleged infringement of the same copyright or some right thereunder; or in case it shall

appear to the satisfaction of the court that a complete determination can not be had in the absence of other persons claiming or having rights or interests in the entire or same copyright, or in some parts thereof, the court on application of such party or on its own motion or on petition of such third person or persons shall give notice to such person or persons of the pendency of such action and permit him or them to appear as a party or parties to the action on such terms as the court may deem just and may make such provision with reference to such profits or statutory damages by way of division or otherwise and adjudicate the respective rights and interests of the several parties to the suit as justice may require. The court may require that notice of pendency of the action be given in such manner as the court shall direct to any and all persons of record in the copyright office who may claim to be assignees or licensees or the owners or holders of any rights in or under the copyright in connection with which action may be brought if the instruments under which such persons claim are recorded or if a claim to the copyright be registered in the copyright office. The failure of any party directed to be brought in, to appear in the action or suit, or to participate therein, shall not delay the judgment to which the plaintiff is entitled nor debar the plaintiff from prosecuting his suit to a final determination or to recover profits or damages to which he may be entitled: *Provided*. That nothing herein contained shall in any way prejudice or delay the rights, if any, of the plaintiff to injunctive relief or any other remedy given under this act other than for profits or statutory damages as aforesaid.

“SEC. 42. The author, or other owner of any copyright secured under this act or of any copyright heretofore secured under any previous act of the United States, may (to the extent of his interest therein), by a written instrument signed by him or by his agent duly authorized for such purpose by power of attorney duly acknowledged and executed after this act goes into effect, assign, mortgage, license, or otherwise dispose of the entire copyright or any right or rights comprised therein, either wholly or separately, either generally or subject to limi-

tations, for the entire term of such copyright or for a limited time, or for a specified territory or territories, and he may bequeath the same by will. Any person or persons deriving any right, title, or interest from or through any author or other owner as aforesaid, may each, separately, for himself, in his own name as party to a suit, action, or proceeding, protect and enforce such rights as he may hold, and to the extent of his rights, title, and interest is entitled to the remedies provided by this act.

“All rights comprised in a copyright are several, distinct, and severable. Where, under any assignment of less than the entire copyright or under an exclusive license, the assignee or licensee becomes entitled to any right comprised in copyright or to the exercise thereof, the assignee or licensee to the extent of the rights so assigned or conferred shall be treated for all purposes, including the right to sue, as the owner of the several and distinct rights and parts of the copyright so assigned or conferred; and the assignor or licensor to the extent of his rights not so assigned or conferred shall be treated for all purposes as the owner of the several and distinct rights and parts of the copyright not so assigned or conferred. The word ‘license’ as used in sections 42 and 44 of this act shall include, but not by way of limitation, any instrument executed prior to copyright under this act by which the author reserves to himself any right or rights comprised in the copyright. The time prescribed for recordation of any such instrument shall run from date of registration of copyright. All instruments referred to in sections 42 and 44 of this act shall be such as identify the work. The words ‘copyright proprietor,’ as used in section 25 of this act, shall in the case where any person or persons has derived any right, title, or interest as aforesaid from any author or other owner as aforesaid, be construed to mean the owner of the right infringed.

“SEC. 44. That every assignment of copyright, license, mortgage, or power of attorney or contract in any way affecting or pertaining to any copyright or any of the rights comprised therein may be recorded in the copy-

right office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States, in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser, assignee, licensee, or mortgagee, for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment, license, mortgage, or power of attorney has been duly recorded. The word 'assignment' as used in section 61 of this act shall be construed to include any of the instruments which may be recorded under this section."

[69th Cong., 2d sess. House of Representatives. Report No. 2225]

TO AMEND THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1909

(February 23, 1927, referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed)

Mr. Vestal, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 16808):

House Report 2225, on divisibility of copyright bill.

The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 16808) to amend sections 27, 42, and 44 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, having carefully considered the same, beg to report it back to the House with certain amendments with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as so amended be passed.

The amendments are as follows:

That on page 1, line 8, the word "secured" shall be inserted before the word "under", and in line 9, after the word "may", shall be inserted in parentheses the words "(to the extent of his interest therein)". That after the word "authorized", at the end of line 10, shall be inserted the words "for such purpose"; and on page 2, line 1, after the words "power of attorney", shall be inserted "duly acknowledged and"; and before the word "may", in line 7, shall be inserted the word "he"; so that the sentence as amended shall read:

The author, or other owner of any copyright secured under this act or of any copyright heretofore secured under any pre-

vious act of the United States, may (to the extent of his interest therein) by a written instrument signed by him or by his agent duly authorized for such purpose by power of attorney duly acknowledged and executed after this act goes into effect, assign, mortgage, license, or otherwise dispose of the entire copyright or any right or rights comprised therein, either wholly or separately, either generally or subject to limitations, for the entire term of such copyright or for a limited time, or for a specified territory or territories, and he may bequeath the same by will.

That on page 3, line 1, after the words "not so assigned or conferred," the following sentence shall be inserted:

The word "license" as used in sections 42 and 44 of this act shall include, but not by way of limitation, any instrument executed prior to copyright under this act by which the author reserves to himself any right or rights comprised in the copyright. The time prescribed for recordation of any such instrument shall run from date of registration of copyright. All instruments referred to in sections 42 and 44 of this act shall be such as identify the work.

That on page 3 in section 27, at line 16, after the words "some right thereunder," the comma shall be changed to a semicolon and the following words inserted: "or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that a complete determination can not be had in the absence of other persons claiming or having rights or interests in the entire or same copyright, or in some parts thereof."

And at line 18, after the first words, "person or persons," the rest of the line shall be stricken out, together with the word "in," at the beginning of line 19, and the following words substituted: "shall give notice to such person or persons of the pendency of such action and permit him or them to appear."

And at line 22, after the words "division or otherwise," the following words shall be inserted: "and adjudicate the respective rights and interests of the several parties to the suit."

The amended sentence from line 10 to line 22 will then read:

In any action for infringement where the plaintiff seeks an accounting of profits or statutory damages, where any party shows that some third person or persons may claim to be entitled to said profits or statutory damages or some part thereof by reason of

alleged infringement of the same copyright or some right thereunder; or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that a complete determination can not be had in the absence of other persons claiming or having rights or interests in the entire or same copyright, or in some parts thereof, the court on application of such party or on its own motion or on petition of such third person or persons shall give notice to such person or persons of the pendency of such action and permit him or them to appear as a party or parties to the action on such terms as the court may deem just and may make such provision with reference to such profits or statutory damages by way of division or otherwise and adjudicate the respective rights and interests of the several parties to the suit as justice may require.

That on page 4, in section 27, at line 5, after the word "registered," there shall be inserted the words "in the copyright office."

That on page 4, in section 44, at line 16, the word "or" before the words "power of attorney" be stricken out, and after the words "power of attorney" be added the words "or contract."

The grant of copyright in the United States, under existing law, is a general grant to "any person entitled thereto"; that is, to the author of the work or to the person to whom the author has assigned his copyright in the work. Such general grant of copyright includes all the rights enumerated in section 1 of the act of 1909, so far as any such described right naturally appertains to the author's work. For example, the author of a book secures not only the exclusive right "to print, reprint, publish, copy, and vend" it, but the exclusive right to translate it, to dramatize it, or to make a motion picture of it. If the work is a drama, its author secures also the exclusive right to perform or represent it in public, and if it is a musical composition the exclusive right to perform it publicly for profit and to reproduce it on a phonograph record. In all of these cases also the author has the right under existing law to authorize such use of his work by some one else. He may license other persons to make such separate and special use of his work, but he can not sell to any person any such separate right. If he desires to sell his copyright he can only sell it as a whole, including all the separate rights comprised in the copyright.

This has proven an increasingly embarrassing limitation on the author's right as new inventions have put at his service new methods for the exploitation and production of his work. The would-be users of his work, also, the publishers, the record makers, or the motion-picture producers do not desire to secure merely a license or exclusive license to use. Such licensee can not bring suit to protect the rights he has bargained for under existing law. He does not wish merely to secure a license to make such special use of the work, but he wishes to purchase outright the copyright, not the entire copyright of the work but the copyright covering the special right with respect to the use to be made of the author's work; for example, the publication of it, the dramatization of it, the translation of it, its reproduction as a motion picture, its representation on the stage, its public performance as music, or its reproduction on a phonograph record, etc.

The bill enacts that "All rights comprised in a copyright are several, distinct, and severable," and provides that such assignment or sale of any one or more of the author's rights comprised in his copyright may legally be made, and it further provides that where only a license to use may have been conceded the licensee may sue to protect his right under the license, if such right is infringed. The bill provides that—

Any person or persons deriving any right, title, or interest, from or through any author or other owner as aforesaid, may each, separately, for himself, in his own name as party to a suit, action, or proceeding, protect and enforce such rights as he may hold, and to the extent of his right, title, and interest is entitled to the remedies provided by this act.

All of section 27 of the copyright act of 1909, providing that the judicial proceedings in a suit for infringement might be united in one action, is included in the first sentence of the amended section. But in view of the increase in the number and complexity of transactions involving copyright which may be anticipated as a result of divisible copyright it has been felt desirable to add to this section provisions to enable courts to safeguard the rights of all owners concerned in the divided copyright by permitting them to appear in any

case in which their rights may be involved, so that a full settlement of the case may be had. It was proposed that courts be empowered to compel the attendance of all parties who might seem to have an interest in the case, but the committee has felt it preferable instead to provide for the notification of such person or persons as to the pendency of the cause and permit him or them to appear as a party or parties to the action on such terms as the court may deem just and to authorize the court to adjudicate the respective rights and interests of the several parties to the suit.

At the public hearing on this bill the testimony was unanimous that this divisibility of copyright is highly desirable and that legislation securing it will be of direct service to authors, composers, dramatists, book and periodical publishers, motion-picture producers, and the makers of phonograph records. Certain amendments to the bill as originally introduced which were suggested at the public hearing or subsequently submitted by parties interested have been carefully discussed by your committee and such as were affirmatively voted by the committee have been embodied in the bill and are recommended for adoption in this report.

[69th Cong., 2d sess. H. R. 17276. In the House of Representatives, February 21, 1927]

Mr. Vestal introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

*Bill H. R.
17276. — Mechanical reproduction
of music.*

A BILL To amend sections 1 (e) and 25 (e) of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1, subsection (e) of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, be amended to read as follows:

"(e) To perform the copyrighted work publicly for profit if it be a musical composition, to make any arrangement or setting of it or of the melody of it in any system

of notation or any form of record in which the thought of an author may be recorded and from which it may be read or reproduced.

"That the provisions of this act, so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights.

"Whenever the proprietor of a musical copyright shall grant to a manufacturer of mechanical instruments, whether by sale, assignment, license, or otherwise, the right to manufacture devices serving to mechanically reproduce the copyrighted work, such grant shall be in writing, and a true copy thereof shall within thirty days of the date of its execution, accompanied by a recording fee, be filed in the office of the register of copyrights, and any failure to file such copy shall be a complete defense to any suit, action or proceeding for any such infringement of such copyright by means of the manufacture of similar parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work in a similar manner.

"Thereupon and thereafter, any other manufacturer of mechanical instruments may make similar use of the copyrighted work, by filing in the office of the register of copyrights, accompanied by recording fee, before manufacture is commenced, a notice of his intention to make such use of the work, subscribed by him under his hand and seal and duly acknowledged, agreeing that the manufacture by him of such parts shall be subject to the exact terms and conditions expressed in the original grant on file in the register's office, and delivering a copy of such notice to the owner of record of the copyright. Full compliance with the terms and conditions of the original grant by such subsequent manufacturer shall be a complete defense to any suit, action, or proceeding for infringement of the copyright by such manufacturer.

"The manufacture of such parts of instruments in violation of the provisions hereof shall be deemed to be

an infringement of the copyright of such work, for which the defendant shall be liable as provided in sections 25, 28, and 39 of this act, and all the rights and remedies recited in such sections shall apply to and govern any such infringement.

"In case any defendant shall be adjudged guilty of such infringement he shall be forever barred from the benefits and privileges of the compulsory license provisions of this act with respect to any musical work whatsoever, irrespective of the proprietorship thereof.

"The copyright proprietor shall be entitled, as a matter of course, at any time, to discovery, inspection, or examination of books, records, and papers of any manufacturer availing himself of these provisions, relating to the manufacture, sale, or disposition of the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically such musical work, and the district court of the proper district shall have the power to make such order with respect to inspection, discovery, or examination, upon such terms and conditions as justice may require."

"SEC. 25, subsection (e). Subsection (e) is hereby repealed."

[60th Cong., 2d sess. H. R. 15546. In the House of Representatives, December 21, 1926]

Mr. Bloom introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

Bill H. R. 15546. — Maiden name of married woman.

A BILL Providing that claims to copyright by married women shall not be held invalid or prejudiced by reason of having been made in the name of the author.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That registrations of claims to copyright by married women shall not be held invalid or prejudiced by reason of being made or having been made in the maiden name of the author who claims copyright in the work.

Copyrights in
"Harriman Ge-
ographic Code
System," Pub-
lic Resolution 70.
Mar. 4, 1927.

JOINT RESOLUTION Authorizing a joint committee of both Houses to consider the purchase of the right to an unrestricted use of the Harriman Geographic Code System under patents issued, or that may be issued, and also the unrestricted use of all copyrights issued, or that may be issued, in connection with the products of the Harriman Geographic Code System for all governmental, administrative, or publication purposes for which the same may be desirable.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That the President of the Senate appoint three Members of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House three Members of the House, all of whom shall have been elected to the Seventieth Congress, who shall constitute a select joint committee on the Harriman Geographic Code System, which may sit during recess.

It shall be the duty of the committee—

(1) To consider the purchase of the right to an unrestricted use of the Harriman Geographic Code System under patents issued, or that may be issued, and also the unrestricted use of all copyrights issued, or that may be issued, in connection with the products or publications of the Harriman Geographic Code System, including the right, license, and privilege to manufacture, use, and dispose of geographs, maps, diagrams, and charts embodying said patented inventions or improvements thereof or copyrights issued in connection therewith incident to the functions of all bureaus or departments of the United States Government for all governmental, administrative, or publication purposes for which the same may be desirable.

(2) If, after investigation, the committee shall be of the opinion that the purchase of said system or use thereof by the United States Government would promote efficiency and economy of operation and administration of the executive departments and the administrative branches of the Government, the value of said system, or the use thereof to the United States Government shall be estimated, and the committee shall report to both the Senate and the House of Representatives the result of its investigation, together with its recommendations, and

shall prepare and submit bills or resolutions having for their purpose the adoption of such recommendations.

(3) The officers and employees of any executive department or administrative branch of the Government shall, if called upon to do so, make a report to said committee on the Harriman Geographic Code System, and shall furnish to the committee such information as the committee may from time to time require. The committee is authorized to employ assistance as the committee may require in the investigation herein provided for, and to make such reasonable expenditures as may be necessary for the proper conduct of its work, such expenditures to be paid in equal parts from the contingent funds of the House of Representatives and the Senate as from time to time may be authorized by resolutions of those bodies: *Provided*, That the total expenditures of the committee shall not exceed \$2,000.

Approved, March 4, 1927.

ADDENDUM II
COPYRIGHT—POLAND

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

*Proclamation
dated Feb. 14,
1927, re Poland.*

Whereas it is provided by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," that the copyright secured by the act, except the benefits under section 1 (e) thereof as to which special conditions are imposed, shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of the said act, to wit:

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto:

And whereas it is provided by section 1 (e) of the said act of Congress, approved March 4, 1909, that the provisions of the act "so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted after this act goes into

effect, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights";

And whereas the President is authorized by the said section 8 to determine by proclamation made from time to time the existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid, as the purposes of the act may require;

And whereas satisfactory official assurances have been received that on and after February 16, 1927, citizens of the United States shall be entitled to obtain copyright for their works in Poland which is substantially equal to the protection afforded by the copyright laws of the United States, including rights similar to those provided by section 1 (e) of the copyright act of the United States, approved March 4, 1909.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim

That on and after February 16, 1927, the conditions specified in sections 8 (b) and 1 (e) of the act of March 4, 1909, will exist and be fulfilled in respect to the citizens of Poland, and that on and after February 16, 1927, citizens of Poland shall be entitled to all the benefits of the act of March 4, 1909, including section 1 (e) thereof and the acts amendatory of the said act. *Effective Feb. 16, 1927.*

Provided, That the enjoyment by any work of the rights and benefits conferred by the act of March 4, 1909, and the acts amendatory thereof, shall be conditional upon compliance with the requirements and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States.

And provided further, That the provisions of section 1 (e) of the act of March 4, 1909, in so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically musical works, shall apply only to compositions published after July 1, 1909, and registered for copyright in the United States which have not been reproduced within the United States prior to February 16, 1927, on any contrivance by means of which the work may be mechanically performed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

*Dated Feb. 14,
1927.*

Done at the city of Washington this 14th day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-first.

[SEAL.]

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

FRANK B. KELLOGG,

Secretary of State.

COPYRIGHT—CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PROCLAMATION

*Proclamation
dated Apr. 27,
1927, re Czechoslovakia.*

Whereas it is provided by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," that the copyright secured by the act, except the benefits under section 1 (e) thereof as to which special conditions are imposed, shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of the said act, to wit:

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto:

And whereas it is provided by section 1 (e) of the said act of Congress, approved March 4, 1909, that the provisions of the act "so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted after this act goes into effect, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights";

And whereas the President is authorized by the said section 8 to determine by proclamation made from time to time the existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid, as the purposes of the act may require;

And whereas satisfactory official assurances have been received that on and after March 1, 1927, citizens of the United States have been entitled to obtain copyright for their works in Czechoslovakia which is substantially equal to the protection afforded by the copyright laws of the United States, including rights similar to those provided by section 1 (e) of the copyright act of the United States, approved March 4, 1909.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim

That on and after March 1, 1927, the conditions specified in sections 8 (b) and 1 (e) of the act of March 4, 1909, existed and were fulfilled in respect to the citizens of Czechoslovakia, and that on and after March 1, 1927, citizens of Czechoslovakia have been entitled to all the benefits of the act of March 4, 1909, including section 1 (e) thereof and the acts amendatory of the said act.

Effective Mar. 1, 1927.

Provided, That the enjoyment by any work of the rights and benefits conferred by the act of March 4, 1909, and the acts amendatory thereof, shall be conditional upon compliance with the requirements and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States.

And provided further, That the provisions of section 1 (e) of the act of March 4, 1909, in so far as they secure

copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically musical works, shall apply only to compositions published after July 1, 1909, and registered for copyright in the United States which have not been reproduced within the United States prior to April 27, 1927, on any contrivance by means of which the work may be mechanically performed.

Dated Apr. 27, 1927.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-first.

[SEAL.]

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

FRANK B. KELLOGG,

Secretary of State.

APPENDIX III

CHINESE AND OTHER EAST ASIATIC BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1926-27

By WALTER T. SWINGLE, United States Department of Agriculture

During the past year unusual opportunity was afforded to secure new works for the East Asiatic collection in the Library of Congress because of a trip to Japan made by the writer as a delegate of the United States Government to the third Pan-Pacific Science Congress held at Tokyo, Japan, in October and November, 1926. Some time was spent in Japan before and after this Congress and then Korea and China were also visited for a few weeks. As a result of this fortunate circumstance it was possible to add a large number of worthwhile Chinese books to the already large collection in the Library of Congress.

Of the year's acquisitions of Orientalia, the Chinese (which far outnumber all the others) totaled 232 works in 4,893 volumes. In other languages the additions numbered as follows: Japanese, 33 works in 214 volumes; Korean, 103 works in 557 volumes (37 rubbings were also received); Tibetan, 48 books and one manuscript; one work each in Manchu, Mongol-Chinese, and Mongol-Manchu-Chinese (triglot). Thirty small volumes of Nashi pictographic manuscripts were acquired. No annamite books were secured this year.

In all 18 official gazetteers were acquired during the past fiscal year—1 provincial, 3 prefectural, and 14 district gazetteers. This brings the total number of official gazetteers in the Library of Congress up to 1,383 and there are also 118 duplicate copies.

Although only a few official gazetteers were secured, several of them were of unusual interest because they were old editions which have now become very rare, even in the Orient. For example, *Chung hsiu Ssu shui hsien chih* compiled by Chino Yün-hsiu. This work, in 12

books bound in 4 volumes in 1 case, was apparently printed in 1597. It is apparently collated from at least 2 different editions to make this copy as complete as possible. In book No. 8 there are a few extra pages that belong to a Manchu dynasty edition dated 1684. It is apparently an incomplete copy of a Ming edition that has been completed by pages taken from a later, probably a Ch'ing dynasty, edition.

A number of other geographic works were secured in addition to the above-mentioned official gazetteers. Perhaps the most interesting of these is the *Kuang yü t'u* by Lo Hung-hsien (*tzu* Ta-fu, *hao* Nien-an) published in 1579. This is a Ming dynasty reprint of a work giving maps of China originally compiled in the Yüan dynasty. The work has no fewer than seven prefaces; two of them dated 1551, two 1566, and one, the last, in 1579; the preface to the original work, *Yü t'u* by Chu Ssu-pên of the Yüan dynasty is not dated, and one other preface is not dated. Works of this character are extremely valuable in the study of Chinese history and Chinese geography.

Other geographic works.

The *Huang yü k'ao* compiled by Chang T'ien-fu, revised by his son Chang Yuan-pien is in 18 books, bound in 8 volumes in 1 portfolio. This work is somewhat similar to the *Kuang yü t'u* just mentioned but has a descriptive text, as well as maps. The first edition was published in 1557 A. D., the present revised edition was apparently issued in 1588, the date of the last preface. It is in eight parts of which the first six describe the Provinces of China, the seventh consists of maps, and the eighth is an account of foreign people living in all directions about China. An attentive reading of this chapter on the foreign people might bring to light interesting information about the Europeans just beginning to visit China in large numbers in the period between the issuance of the first and second editions of this work. There is another copy of this work in the Library of Congress printed from different blocks and in 10 books instead of 12.

Still another general geographic work of a somewhat later date is *Ts'êng t'ing kuang yü chi* compiled by Ts'ai Fang-ping (*tzu* Chiu-hsia, *hao* Hsi-kuan) in 24 books

bound in 12 volumes in 2 portfolios. According to the title-page this is an enlarged edition of this work originally published in 1686. It is a comprehensive geographical work embracing all the Provinces of China, the borderlands, and foreign countries. This work is an enlargement of the *Kuang yü chi* of Lu Ying-yang published near the commencement of the seventeenth century.

Among the works of general geographic interest secured last year is the *Wan shan kang mu* compiled by Li Ch'êng (*tsu* Shih-lin, *hao* Ching-hsien) literally, descriptions of the myriad mountains of China in 21 books bound in 8 volumes in 1 case. The author of this work held office in several places in Yünnan and was appointed reviser of the general gazetteer of that Province by the famous scholar Yüan Yüan when he was governor general of the Province. The present work is a reprint made in 1900.

The Library of Congress has a very good collection of works of this character describing the Chinese mountains and other striking scenery.

Another work on the mountains and scenery of China is the *Yen shan tsa chi* by Sun T'ing-ch'üan (*tsu* Po-tu, another *tsu* mei-hsien, *hao* Chih-t'ing) in four books bound in two volumes in one portfolio. The author was a famous man, having been premier during the reign of the great Emperor K'ang Hsi. The author's preface is dated 1665 and a postface by his son is dated 1666. The work consists of a record of the mountains, valleys, springs, thoroughfares, official buildings, schools, local customs, ruins, etc., of the district called Yen shên chên in I-tu District. The copy secured by the Library of Congress is beautifully printed and is a good example of the printer's art of the K'ang Hsi period. There is also a manuscript copy of this work in the Library of Congress.

Another geographic work of unusual interest is the *Shui ching chu shan hai ching*. This work really consists of two parts, the first being the *Shui ching chu* or commentary on the water classic by Li Tao-yüan of the posterior Wei dynasty. It is in 40 books. The second

part is the ancient *Shan hai ching* or mountain and river classic in 18 books. These two works were reprinted from the Wu family editions by Hsiang Yin in 1715 and are beautiful examples of Chinese topographic art, being imitations of a very fine Sung edition. The two works are reprinted together because they were originally published together by the Wu family. This Wu family edition was found in an old family library near Soochow and at the end of the volume was a statement that it had been published by Ch'ien Tsêng of Yü-shan in Ch'ang-shu, Kiangsu Province, and was based upon the revised and corrected Sung edition.

A privately published collection of reprints, the *Kuan Hsiang Lu ts'ung shu*, that contains several interesting geographic works, is noticed below under Collectanea.

Collections of
reprints or ts'ung
shu.

A number of important collections of reprints were secured last year. In all, 20 *ts'ung shu* were added during the past year, bringing the total number of collections of reprints in the Library of Congress up to 454.

Although only a few *ts'ung shu* were acquired during the past year, several of them were of unusual value, and at least one of them is of unusual size. The total number of *ts'ung shu* now in the Library of Congress is therefore just over 450 and represents undoubtedly the best collection to be found in the western world and one that would be noteworthy even in China or Japan. These 454 collections of reprints contain, altogether, an enormous number of Chinese works, probably between twenty-three and twenty-four thousand in all. Of course, there are many duplicates, as important works have been reprinted in many different Chinese *ts'ung shu*, but a great number of distinct works are included in these great collections of reprints. As some 22,000 of these works are already indexed and classified on cards, it is possible to consult with very little loss of time any work contained in these Chinese *ts'ung shu*.

Perhaps the most interesting of the *ts'ung shu* secured during the past year is the *Han hai* collection of reprints compiled by Li T'iao-yüan (*tzu* Yü-ts'un, *hao* Mo-chuang). This edition consists of 20 separate collec-

tions, including in all 140 works in 134 volumes bound in 20 cases. This is the original edition of this famous work published in 1782 A. D. It long ago became rare, and in 1882 a revised reprint was issued, which is also in the Library of Congress.

Many rare and interesting works are reprinted in this collection, and parts 15 to 20 contain the writings of the compiler of the *Han hai*, mostly commentaries on Chinese classic writings. The compiler states that he took advantage of permission to consult books in the Imperial Library and copy rare works found therein. The work of copying lasted for more than a year.

The most bulky *ts'ung shu* acquired last year is the *Wu Ying Tien Chü Chên Pan ch'üan shu*, that is the collection of works originally published with a set of movable wooden type called *Chü Chên Pan* and stored in the Wu Ying palace. These movable type were made by order of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung in 1774 A. D. and were used to print some 148 works.

The original edition long ago became rare and is seldom seen to-day, and several Provinces made reprints by block printing. The present copy is a revised and augmented edition, made by the Kuang Ya Shu Chü, a literary institution established at Canton by Chang Chih-t'ung, the well-known scholar, author of *China's Only Hope*, when he was Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kuangsi Provinces.

The *ts'ung shu* in question was printed in 1899 in 800 volumes, bound in 100 cases. This edition contains 148 individual works, some of them such as the *Nung shu* of Wang Chêng (noted elsewhere), not contained in the earlier provincial reprints nor in the original Wu Ying Tien edition.

The Library of Congress has the Fukien Province reprint, which is the most complete of the provincial reprints, but it does not contain the *Nung shu*, and probably does not contain any works not included in the original edition.

A very interesting acquisition in this field is the *Hui pi chi* compiled by Ch'en Chi-ju (*tsu Chung ch'un, hao Mei kung*) and the *Ku'ang pi chi* by the same author. These two works are parts of a great collection of reprints,

entitled *Pao Yen T'ang pi chi*, which was issued in six parts during the latter part of the Ming dynasty. The Library of Congress already had more or less of two of these six parts, and with the two parts secured this year it is hoped that a fairly complete set of the original edition will be available. Fortunately, the Library of Congress has a photolithographic reprint of this entire *ts'ung shu* which is complete, so it will be easy to collate the parts of the original edition now available. The author was one of the most famous scholars of the Ming dynasty.

A *ts'ung shu*
rich in geo-
graphical works.

A *ts'ung shu* of unusual interest is the *Kuan Hsiang Lu ts'ung shu* compiled and privately published by Lü T'iao-yang of P'êng hsien, Chêng-tu Prefecture, Szechwan Province. It contains 22 works in 114 books bound in 64 volumes, in 6 cases. It has no preface or table of contents, and the date of publication is not given, although one of the latest Chinese bibliographical treatises on *ts'ung shu* says a collection of reprints of this same title but containing 18 works was published during the Kuang Hsü period, 1875-1908.

Six of the works included in this collection are explanations of geographical names; they comprise 23 books and occupy 21 volumes. Another geographical work in 22 books discusses the ancient and modern maps of China and the countries to the north. Perhaps the most interesting geographical work included in this *ts'ung shu* is the *Yüeh nan ti yü t'u shuo* by Shêng Ch'ing-fu, a native of Yung-hsin, Kiangsi. It is in 6 books bound in 3 volumes. It is a treatise on South China, and particularly Annam. It treats of 30 territorial divisions in 4 books and has 1 book giving a historical account of Yueh-nan and another on routes into Yueh-nan, roads, distances, etc.

There are at least three other geographical works and, in addition, many other interesting items, such as *Ch'i min yao shu*, an ancient agricultural treatise by Chia Ssu-niu, an author of the Posterior Wei dynasty, 386-534 A. D., also treatises on mathematics, on ethnology, on music, etc.

Rare Chinese
herbals.

One of the outstanding acquisitions of the year is the hitherto unknown third edition of the famous *Pên ts'ao*

kang mu by Li Shih-chên, first published in 1590 A. D., and still to-day the standard Chinese treatise on materia medica. The original edition is very rare. No copy was known even in China or Japan until some 12 years ago, when Dr. M. Shirai, the well-known mycologist and phytopathologist of the college of agriculture of the Imperial Japanese University of Tokyo, found a copy on sale that had long been in the possession of a family of Japanese physicians.

Professor Shirai supplied the Library of Congress with a manuscript copy of certain parts of this work in 1918 and had a photograph made for Dr. B. Laufer, of the Field Museum, of Chicago, of the description and figure of maize, the first known record of this American plant in the Far East. Repeated search in the book markets of China and Japan in 1915, 1918, and again in 1926 failed to bring to light any copies of the original 1590 edition of this great work. In the meantime the copy found by Doctor Shirai was purchased by the botanical library of the University of Kyoto, Japan. Recently Doctor Shirai located another copy of this edition of the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* in the Cabinet Library in the Imperial Palace grounds in Tokyo.

In November, 1926, there was offered for sale in Tokyo a copy of the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* that differed from any in the Library of Congress, and it was accordingly purchased at a very moderate price, as the last two books were missing. This edition purported to be a new revised issue edited by Ch'êng Chia-hsiang (*tsu* Shao-ch'i), whose preface was dated 1640 A. D., just at the end of the Ming dynasty.

In this preface Ch'êng Chia-hsiang states that he "deleted, added, revised, and corrected" the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* of Li Shih-chên. He added one paragraph to the detailed bibliography of Chinese herbals given by Li Shih-chên and, contrary to the Chinese custom, wrote an account of himself and of the reprint. He says of himself: "He was a man of extensive learning, and had a large collection of books and was clever at searching out hidden meanings," and goes on to say, "He also liked the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* which Li Tung-pi [Li Shih-chên]

of Hupeh published, but was sorry that it contained typographical errors, so he very thoroughly revised and corrected it and reprinted it to make it convenient to use."

Although Ch'êng Chia-hsiang states in his preface that he had written a treatise, *Secret Remedies for Smallpox*, in five books, his name is not given in the Chinese Medical Dictionary published in 1922. However, Ch'êng Kuo-hsiang, who wrote the first undated preface to this edition, is included in the latest Chinese biographical dictionary, *Chung Kuo jen ming ta tzu tien*, published in 1921 by the Commercial Press, Shanghai.

At the time this work was purchased it was noticed that the text was mostly printed in small Chinese characters, unlike any of the other editions printed early in the seventeenth century. A comparison was at once suggested with the first edition printed in 1590, which also had similar small characters. When this 1640 edition was compared with the original edition in the Imperial Cabinet library in the Imperial Palace grounds at Tokyo through the kindness of Dr. M. Shirai, it was found that *both were printed from the same blocks*. In other words, the so-called revised and corrected edition put out by Ch'êng Chia-hsiang in 1640 was in reality printed from the blocks then 50 years old from which the first edition had been printed.

Fortunately, it was possible through the friendly cooperation of Professor Shirai to secure photographic copies from the original edition of the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* preserved in the Cabinet library in the Imperial Palace grounds at Tokyo. These photographs reproduce the preface, list of compilers, and the first pages of several books of text and illustrations, as well as the full text and the illustration relating to maize. The item on maize was also secured in photographic copy from the only other known copy of the first edition now in the library of the botanical department of the Imperial University of Kyoto through the kindness of Dr. B. Laufer, of the Field Museum of Chicago. Inasmuch as the text proper of the first edition is reproduced from the same blocks as the 1640 reprint just secured, it is now possible to reconstruct the first edition from the material in the

Library of Congress, since the photographs from the first edition cover all folios that have been found to show deliberate changes from the original text in the 1640 reprint.

A careful comparison of a large number of the folios of this work with the original edition showed that almost all of the so-called revision of 1640 was printed from the blocks of the original edition, and, furthermore, these blocks were in very much the same state when the 1640 reprint was made as when the two known copies of the first edition were struck off. In other words, the blocks were slightly worn but still good enough to print a perfectly legible text. Of course, it is probable that a very few blocks of the first edition were lost during the period from 1590 to 1640, and Mr. M. J. Hagerty thinks he has located at least one and possibly three such blocks recut in inferior style for the 1640 reprint. Perhaps the most significant change of all is found on the first folio of each of the two books of illustrations which accompany this work. The original edition gives a three-column list of compilers of the illustrations—Li Chien-chung, Li Chien-yüan, and Li Shu-tsung, the first two being sons and the last a grandson of the author, Li Shih-chên. In the 1640 edition, although the original block is preserved, these three columns have been cut out completely and a piece of wood inlaid in both the original blocks substituting the names of three other men—Ch'êng Chio-hsiang, Ch'êng Shih-yü, and Sung Tsung-yin—to whom these illustrations are credited.

Since these illustrations are without doubt the original illustrations, printed from the original blocks with very slight changes, due entirely to the slight wearing away of the blocks, this act of Ch'êng Shao-ch'i would appear to justify the use of the ugly word "piracy," and certainly it is not a carefully revised edition as indicated in the preface. It is just possible that very careful comparison will bring to light a few corrections of characters, although those that have been observed so far were made in the original blocks and not by Ch'êng Shao-ch'i.

What probably happened is that the original edition published in 1590 became at once very popular, so much

so that in 1603 a much more legible printing in larger characters was issued, which probably resulted in stopping the sale of the first edition printed in much smaller characters. However, the popularity of the work steadily increasing, the blocks of the second edition were doubtless soon worn out, so that 50 years after the first edition was published the original blocks of this edition were in better condition than those of the 1603 reprint. Ch'êng Shao-ch'i himself or some enterprising bookseller possibly bought the old blocks, pretended to revise them, and put this pirated reprint on the market.

The copy of the 1640 spurious edition secured for the Library of Congress has the original preface by Wang Shih-ch'êng, dated 1590, but only one of the three folios it covers is printed from the original block, the other two folios being from different blocks, having characters engraved with heavier strokes. There are two new prefaces in this edition and an entirely new list of compilers, all, of course, printed from new blocks. Unfortunately, books 51 and 52, treating of animals and man, are missing from this copy, which is otherwise in good condition.

*First edition
of the Pen ts'ao
kang mu of 1590
A. D.*

Of the very rare first edition of the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* published in 1590 the Library of Congress now has a nearly complete copy, the lacking preface, list of compilers, and several folios deliberately changed in the spurious 1640 reprint being supplied by photographs, the text of books 1 to 50 and two books of illustrations being printed from the original blocks in the 1640 reprint.

As was noted in the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1924-25, this first edition contains the earliest known mention of the American cereal maize growing in China. It reached the wild regions of western China less than a century after the discovery of America. Li Shih-chên's detailed description and crude figure given under *yü shu shu* leave no doubt as to its identity with maize.

In addition to the very valuable reprint of 1640 and photographic copies of the parts of the original 1590 edition, a very good early Japanese reprint of the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* edited by Jakusui To was secured last year. This revised edition was published in 1714 A. D. and has two supplements written by Jakusui To, one

of them giving excellent illustrations and the other describing plants and animals used in materia medica but not mentioned by Li Shih-chên in the original edition of the *Pên ts'ao kang nu*. This item is noted also under Japanese accessions, although it is written entirely in Chinese, as was usual at that period.

The Library of Congress now contains 8 editions of this great Chinese materia medica and also photographic copies or reprints from the original blocks of almost all of the first edition, making 9 editions in all. One other Japanese reprint is in the library of the United States Department of Agriculture, making 10 editions available for study in Washington.

A noteworthy addition to the collection of Chinese herbals in the Library of Congress is the *Shao Hsing chiao t'ing ch'ing shih ch'êng lei pei chi pên ts'ao* compiled by Wang Chi-hsien, Chang Hsiao-chih, Tzu Yuan, and Kuo Shao-kung in 1159 A. D. The copy secured for the Library of Congress is a facsimile copy of a Japanese manuscript filed in the Palace Museum Library of the Forbidden City in Peking; it is incomplete, having only the preface, table of contents, and 404 plates bound in 5 volumes not divided into books. The complete work is said by the imperial catalogue to contain 33 books, although imperfect manuscript copies containing 22, 19, or even 5 books are reported by Chinese and Japanese bibliographers. Apparently only manuscript copies are now known, although the work was doubtless printed in 1159 A. D., the date of the preface, or very soon thereafter.

A Japanese manuscript copy of a lost Chinese herbal found in the Forbidden City in Peking.

The compilers mention a few ancient herbals, then go on to say, "When our glorious Sung dynasty arose, the immortal emperors came to pacify the world. Their benevolent influence extended to the four seas, while their love for their people was as great as heaven itself," and then lists four herbals, including the great *Ch'êng lei pên ts'ao* of T'ang Shên-wei, of which the Library of Congress has many reprints, all of which they damned with faint praise but apparently utilized to the full in making their own compilation.

The outstanding feature of this herbal supposed to have been the standard work of its class during the Southern Sung period is the size and excellence of its illustrations, far better than those of any other ancient herbal that has been preserved.

Wang Chi-hsien and his collaborators say merely, "The pictures and figures are largely based on the old drawings and presented in outline." They are large, bold, and well executed though semidiagrammatic, doubtless because they copy old conventional figures; they show a surprisingly high level of woodcut illustrations, far better than most other famous Chinese herbals and far better than most European herbals of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Several manuscript copies of this work, seen in various libraries in China and Japan, all showed the same high standard of pictorial art and prove that this is no chance copy changed and bettered by the copyist but merely a true copy of the work as originally compiled and printed by Imperial edict. Several notices by Chinese and Japanese bibliographers note the superior character of the illustrations but state that the text is often greatly contracted, which is true of the copy secured for the Library of Congress. More than any other early Chinese herbals that have been preserved, this one awakens a respect for the accuracy and artistic skill of the illustrators. It is very possible that if ever the original printed editions of the early Sung herbals are discovered by some lucky chance, they will be found to have excellent illustrations as well as well-printed texts. Even in its imperfect state this herbal is one of the treasures of the Library of Congress.

There is a chance that this herbal, the only one of which the illustrations have been considered to be of such merit as to justify their perpetuation in manuscript copies apart from the bulk of the text, may prove to be based on the great *T'u ching pên ts'ao* of Su Sung published in the second half of the eleventh century less than a century before the *Shao Hsing chiao ting ching shih ch'êng lei pei chi pên ts'ao* which is confessedly "largely based on the old drawings" which must have been of superior merit to be so good in copies. The *T'u ching pên ts'ao* from its

very name, "Illustrated classic herbal" must have stressed the figures more than was usual in previous herbals. Doubtless a study of the rich materials now available in the Library of Congress Chinese collection will do much to elucidate the history of this interesting field of materia medica and botany in which the Chinese occupied a position superior to that of the western world up to the birth of modern medicine and scientific botany.

The copy secured by the Library of Congress was made from a manuscript in the Imperial Museum Library in the Forbidden City, Peking, and was according to a note written in red ink on a fly leaf brought from Japan to China by Yang Hsing-wu (*tsu* Hsing-lao), a well known Chinese bibliographer, the compiler of the *Liu chên p'u*, a well-known work containing reproductions of folios from Sung and Yüan printed books.

The work as received consists of preface, 7 folios, table of contents, 25 folios, and 404 illustrations (often with scanty text on the verso) bound in 5 thick volumes with no subdivision into books.

This copy was secured for the Library of Congress through the kindness of T. L. Yüan who for three summers worked in the Library of Congress Chinese collection and who is now librarian in chief of the new Metropolitan Library in Peking and also one of the official custodians of the property of the Ch'ing imperial family (the former Manchu imperial family) in which capacity he has access to all the numerous palaces, museums, and libraries of the Forbidden City.

This Japanese manuscript in the Palace Museum Library in Peking is very probably identical with the Japanese copy described by Shibuya and Mori (two Japanese authors) in the *Ching chi fang ku chih* a bibliographic work published in China in 1885. This work mentions two copies of the *Shao Hsing chiao ting ching shih ch'êng lei pei chi pên ts'ao* found in Japan, in the Isshu-Do library in 19 books lacking part of the herb section and another copy kept by Mr. Naose in his study called Kai Sen Koku which is divided into 5 books. This copy is said to have fine drawings the same as the original edition but the text is greatly reduced. It is supposed to

be a copy made by a Japanese. The copy secured by the Library of Congress of the manuscript in the Palace Museum Library in the Forbidden City in Peking likewise has five books, has excellent plates and greatly curtailed text. It is probably the same thing. Another Chinese herbal secured last year is a revised edition of the *Pên ts'ao pei yao* of Wang An (*tzu Jên-an*) in two volumes (not divided into books). This edition is beautifully printed on good paper and a note on the title-page states that it was revised and published by the *Ping Hua Shu Wu* (a publishing house) in 1845.

It was originally written in A. D. 1694, and has been republished several times in combination with the *I fang ch'i chieh* of the same author under the general title *Pên ts'ao i fang ho pien* which was noticed in last year's report of the Librarian of Congress.

Another interesting acquisition is the *Pên ts'ao kang mu shih i* by Chao Hsiieh-min (*tzu Shu-hsin*) in 10 books bound in 10 volumes. The author's preface is dated 1770, which is probably the date of the original edition. The copy secured for the Library of Congress is a reprint published at Tung Chih in 1871 by Chang Ying-ch'ung, a fellow townsman of the author, who was a native of Ch'ien t'ang near Hangchow. This work is the last one of a series of 12 medical works by Chao Hsiieh-min issued as a *ts'ung shu*, which has become very rare, although Chinese bibliographers know both the old and new editions of this herbal. As its name indicates this work is a sort of supplement to the famous *Pên ts'ao kang mu* of Li Shih-chên, the standard work on materia medica in China. Especial attention is given to the classification of drugs and some new remedial agents are added and fuller explanations given for some old medicinal substances. The Library of Congress had already a manuscript copy of this work, and now fortunately secures a printed copy.

An interesting addition to the very good collection of the Chinese medical works in the Library of Congress, many of which were mentioned in the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1925-26, is the *Shih shan i an* by Wang Chi (*tzu Shêng-chih*) and his disciple Ch'ên

T'ung in three books bound in two volumes. The latest preface is dated 1531, which probably represents the date of publication, as the paper and style of characters are those used about the middle of the sixteenth century. This work is a record of interesting medical cases treated by Wang Chi, which text was corrected and printed by his pupil, Ch'ên T'ung. The work contains a supplement, giving a biography of Wang Chi and two other supplements, one by Wang Chi and one by Ch'êng Chiao, in which they discuss in some detail the Chinese drug commonly called *Huang ch'i* (*Astragalus Hoantchy*, Franch.) and its use together with ginseng.

This work is included in the great *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* manuscript library prepared by order of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung, which shows that it must have been considered a work of permanent value.

Wang Chi is the author of the Chinese herbal *Pên ts'ao hui pien*. It is quite probable that an attentive study of the *Shih shan i an* will bring to light very interesting notes on Chinese drugs and their use in medical practice. This work was picked up in a small, dilapidated Chinese bookshop in Shanghai, where at first sight one would not suppose it possible to find any rare old books, as most of the books on sale were of very little if any value. This merely shows how during the present upset conditions in China works of great value are sometimes found in the most unexpected places.

In the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1925-26 mention was made of the collection of texts of the *Li chih p'u* by Ts'ai Hsiang, the earliest scientific work on fruit culture known in any country, written during the Sung dynasty in 1059 A. D. It is a monographic study of the lychee, the favorite fruit of the Chinese.

Monograph of the lychee, the first scientific treatise on pomology.

As a result of investigations made by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture five additional early texts of this famous work were secured last year, one in manuscript and four in photographic reproduction, of which extra prints have been filed in the Library of Congress. Three of these texts are from three editions of the *Po ch'üan hsueh hai*,

a collection of works first issued in the Southern Sung dynasty in 1228 A. D. and reprinted many times. The Library of Congress has a late Ming edition of this collection that would now be called a *ts'ung shu*. Thanks to the hearty cooperation of Dr. M. Shirai, it was possible to get photographic copies of the text of the *Li chih p'u*, a monograph of the lychee, the favorite fruit of the Chinese, from two editions of the *Po ch'üan hsueh hai* from the Lo Hsin-yüan collection of Sung and other ancient Chinese books now owned by Baron Iwasaki and housed in the great Seikado Library in the outskirts of Tokyo. A third text secured with the potent help of Doctor Shirai was a good early edition of the *Po ch'üan hsueh hai* from the great Imperial Household Library, which is very rarely opened to visitors. This third text seems to bear marks of being a genuine Sung edition, and preliminary studies by Michael J. Hagerty show that this is the best text extant of the *Li chih p'u*. It may prove to be from the original edition of the *Po ch'üan hsueh hai* printed in 1228 A. D. Fortunately the original preface was photographed along with the text of the *Li chih p'u*.

At the time that this very good text of Ts'ai Hsiang's monograph on the lychee was found, Doctor Shirai learned of the existence in the Imperial Household Library of the second half of a printed copy of the *Ch'üan fang pei tsu* of Ch'ên Ching-i, a Sung encyclopedia of flowers and fruits (noticed in the Annual Report for 1925-26) not now known to exist in printed form in China, although manuscript copies are occasionally found and one such is in the Library of Congress.

Unfortunately a study of the partial text of the *Li chih p'u* contained in this work showed that this fourth text was very corrupt, almost as bad as that in the manuscript copies of the *Ch'üan fang pei tsu* now found in China. It would seem that this printed edition, although seemingly a very old one—perhaps a late Sung dynasty edition—must have been based on a corrupt manuscript copy and can not be the original work of Ch'ên Ching-i.

The fifth text is a manuscript copy of the volume of the great *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* manuscript library contain-

ing the *Li chih p'u* of Ts'ai Hsiang. This copy was made through the cooperation of T. L. Yuan, librarian of the Metropolitan Library, Peking, from the original set of the *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* filed in a wonderfully beautiful special palace, the Wên Yüan Ko, in the Forbidden City at Peking for the personal use of the great Manchu Emperor Ch'ien Lung by whose order this enormous manuscript library was compiled by a commission of scholars in the third quarter of the eighteenth century.

The Library of Congress now possesses a facsimile copy of one volume of this great collection—the largest ever assembled in China or any other country, including over 3,000 of the leading Chinese works of all ages copied in beautiful, uniform calligraphy in some 40,000 volumes that fill an entire palace.

Including these 5 new texts the Library of Congress now has about 20 texts of the *Li chih p'u*, 5 of them in photographic copy, 1 a manuscript copy, and the rest printed copies or rubbings made from stone or wood carved in the style of inscriptions. Every one of these texts differs from all of the others in some point and it is only by a study of all of them that a reasonably correct text of this great agricultural classic can be restored.

Incidentally the lychee is beginning to show promise for culture in the warmer parts of the United States and the information secured from the *Li chih p'u* and other Chinese treatises on this, the queen of all Chinese fruits, are proving a potent help in acclimatizing it in this country.

In the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1921-22 mention is made of the very important record concerning the manufacture and use of movable type for printing given as an appendix to the *Nung shu* or Book of Agriculture written by Wang Chêng in 1313 A. D. Additional mention of the Chinese records of movable type is also made in the report of the Librarian of Congress in 1924-25 wherein is noted a work entitled, "History of Movable Type Used in the Wu Ying Palace," a work printed with movable type in 1773. This important evidence was quoted at some length in the work of the late Prof. Thomas F. Carter, "The Invention of Printing in

The Nung shu
record of mov-
able type print-
ing.

China and Its Spread Westward." Professor Carter, in the appendix to his work, notes that the chapter of the *Nung shu* giving records of early manufacture and use of movable type was apparently lacking in the Ming dynasty edition of this work found in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris and also in the Ming reprint found in the Provincial Library at Nanking, China.

Several copies of the Ming reprint of the *Nung shu* were found by the writer in China last year and the appendix on movable type was found in all of them. It should be mentioned that the copy of the *Nung shu* now in the Library of Congress mentioned in the report for 1921-22 was not an ordinary reprint but was made by collecting together from the *Yung Lo ta tien* the various scattered fragments of this work. Only 22 books were thus collated while the original edition contained 36 books. The Ming edition reprint contained 36 books and is probably a verbatim reprint of the original edition.

Because of its importance the account of the early manufacture and use of movable type (including a mention of metal types cast in matrices) was photographed through the cooperation of Prof. M. Shirai from a copy of a Ming dynasty reprint found in the great Seikado Library of Baron Iwasaki near Tokyo. The preface by Yên Hung dated 1530 A. D. was also photographed for the Library of Congress. This reprint of the *Nung shu* is entitled "*Hsin k'o Tung Lo Wang Shih Nung shu*," and is apparently identical with the one contained in the Provincial Library at Nanking, China, which also contains the account of movable type at the end of book 20 and not at the end of the work.

A modern reprint of this *Nung shu* is now to be found in China, and it was originally included in the Canton edition of the *Wu Ying Tien Chü Chên Pan ch'üan shu* (secured for the Library this year) a very voluminous *ts'ung shu* bound in 800 volumes in 100 cases. This Canton edition was published in 1899, and this particular edition of this *ts'ung shu* includes a reprint of the Ming edition of the *Nung shu*, although the *Nung shu* is not contained in the original edition of this *ts'ung shu* printed from movable type in the Wu Ying Palace at Peking

about 1775, nor was it included in the Provincial reprints of this great *ts'ung shu*. Besides being included in this collection of reprints the *Nung shu* was also published separately from the same blocks and copies of this modern reprint are not uncommon in China and are perhaps the source of the erroneous characters found in some of the recent quotations in Chinese works of the original account of the manufacture and use of movable type written by Wang Chêng in 1313 A. D.

As matters stand, therefore, the Library of Congress now contains a complete copy of the 1899 Cantonese reprint of the *Nung shu*, a photographic copy of the preface, and of the account of the manufacture and use of movable type from the Ming edition of 1530, and also the reprint made by assembling the scattered parts of the *Nung shu* in the *Yung Lo ta tien* and printed in the Wu Ying Palace in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. It is now possible for scholars in this country to discuss with confidence the evidence brought forward in this book going to show the early use in China of movable metal type cast in matrices. Until now there has been some doubt as to whether the chapter relating to the manufacture and use of movable type was in fact a part of the *Nung shu* as published early in the fourteenth century, since it was supposed that this particular chapter was omitted from the Ming dynasty reprint of the *Nung shu*. The very great importance of establishing definitely whether or not the Chinese did invent the use of movable type, including metal type cast in matrices, was held to be ample justification for going to much trouble to secure definite evidence on this point.

This work is also of fundamental importance in the study of Chinese agriculture, and it is exceedingly fortunate that the Library of Congress has now obtained a reprint of it in its original form in 36 books. It is especially valuable because of its beautiful illustrations showing agricultural implements and machinery in use in China in the early part of the fourteenth century. The *Nung shu* consists in reality of three distinct works, each having a separate title, all three works being printed

together under the general title of *Nung shu*, or Book of Agriculture.

The two greatest Chinese encyclopedias.

The bulkiest work secured during the past year was the *Ch'in t'ing ku chin tu shu chi ch'êng* compiled by Ch'ên Mêng-lei and others. This famous work, commonly called the Imperial Encyclopedia by western scholars, is in 10,000 books and was originally published in 5,000 volumes in 1726 A. D. The present edition is the smallest one ever issued and is bound in 1,628 volumes, which fill 320 portfolios. This edition was printed with movable metal type by Major Bros. in Shanghai and is said to have been begun in 1885 and finished in 1888, but the date of printing given on the back of the title-page is 1884. Fifteen hundred copies of this edition are said to have been printed. The Library of Congress has already the so-called Ts'ung Li Yamen photolithographic reprint of this work, made in Peking by the Chinese Government near the end of the nineteenth century which was presented to the United States Government by the Empress Dowager during the administration of President Roosevelt. The present small-size edition is more convenient for everyday use and will permit the large size Ts'ung Li Yamen copy to be set aside for reference only, as it is one of the most costly works in the Library of Congress.

During the past year four additional volumes were secured of another still more famous encyclopedic work, the *Yung Lo ta tien*, which was discussed at some length in the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1922-23. Two of the four volumes are originals, containing books 15142 and 15143.

Another volume, the gift of the Metropolitan Library at Peking, has been reproduced in facsimile by photolithography and is printed on paper similar to the original and bound in cloth resembling that used on the original volumes. This volume includes book 2610-2611 and was reprinted by the scholar who conceals his identity under the famous pseudonym Ts'ang Yüan Chü Shih—literally, "scholar secreted in a garden." The work was printed in 1926 and contains two very important works of the Yüan dynasty concerning the censorate of that period.

These two works, the *Nan T'ai pei yao* (Essentials Regarding the Censorate) and the *Wu T'ai pi pu* (Supplementary Notes Regarding the Censorate), do not show names of their authors, but the *Nan T'ai pei chi* is credited to Su Yüan-t'ai in the official history of the Yüan dynasty. However, this title does not agree exactly with the work reproduced in the *Yung Lo ta tien* and the number of books does not agree. But the anonymous author of the manuscript note inserted at the end of the volume reproduced by photolithography thinks the chapter here included is an abstract of Su Yüan-t'ai's work. There is no hint as to the author of the *Wu T'ai pi pu*. These works are of very great importance, supplementing the fragmentary official history of the Yüan dynasty. Certain chapters—for example, the one giving the regulations covering issuance of paper money and the control of salt and tea—were omitted from the *Yüan tien*. The anonymous publisher of this volume says: "For years I have sought and seen many fragmentary volumes of the *Yung Lo ta tien* handling no less than 100 volumes, but in general they were insignificant notes and trifling materials of no great importance. But this work is complete in itself."

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 Laws and ordinances of the Yüan dynasty.

The fourth volume of the *Yung Lo ta tien* secured for the Library of Congress is a manuscript copy of a volume contained in the National Library at Peking. It comprises book 7963, containing the first part of a description of the prefecture of the Shaohsing Fu in Chekiang Province, which fills 10 books in all.

It is to be hoped that methods can be worked out for making manuscript copies or photolithographic reproductions of all the volumes still extant of this remarkable work, which embodied the complete text or at least a very full abstract of all important works extant in China at the beginning of the fifteenth century.

It is interesting to note that manuscript copies in facsimile can be prepared in China at about the same cost as natural-size reproductions by means of the photostat in America. It may prove possible to make photostat copies of the volumes of the *Yung Lo ta tien* which are found in American, European, and far eastern libraries

and have them reproduced in facsimile manuscript copies, like the volume secured this year from Peking. This would have the great advantage of permitting libraries to have all of their volumes of exactly the same general appearance and would perhaps permit ultimately the re-assembling of a nearly complete copy of this monumental work probably in some great library in China.

*A monograph
of Chinese incense.*

Among the miscellaneous treatises secured this year, one of unusual interest is the *Hsiang ch'êng*, or Treatise on Incense, by Chou Chia-chou (*tzu* Chiang-tso), in 28 books, bound in 12 volumes, in 2 cases. The author's preface was dated 1641 A. D., just at the close of the Ming dynasty, and the work seems to have been published early in the Ch'ing dynasty, probably shortly after the accession of the Emperor K'ang Hsi to the throne in 1662. It was considered of sufficient importance to be copied into the great *Ssu k'u ch'üan'shu* manuscript collection of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung.

A note by the publisher, Chou Liang-chieh, says: "When Chou Chiang-tso died, his son, Chou Hsi-ya, turned over the printing blocks to me in the hope of enlarging the circulation of the work. I published it. I realized that the refined men of the country would want to place a copy of this book on their desks. One need not burn incense in order to detect its subtle fragrance."

*Biographical
sketches of Sung
poets.*

A biographical and bibliographical work of unusual interest and value is the *Sung shih chi shih* compiled by Li O (*tzu* T'ai-hung, *hao* Fan-hsieh) in 100 books bound in 32 volumes in 4 cases. The author in his preface, dated 1746, states that since 1725 he and several friends had been searching for information about poets of the Sung dynasty, especially as to their official literary careers, with criticisms on their writings and stories concerning them. In all 3,812 authors were studied. The author gives as his reason for making this compilation the following statement [translated by Mien Woo and M. J. Hagerty]:

In the Sung dynasty, which arose after the general decline of the Five Dynasties, there was a great revival of culture and literary interest. Its poetry compared favorably with that of the T'ang dynasty period. The literary men of the Ming dynasty imitated the T'ang writers so exclusively that they paid little

attention to the Sung writers. Consequently the Sung writers known to us are very few, numbering only a few hundred. Even the works of eminent men have become lost. Who will endeavor to make known and glorify the works of the lesser known writers? This is really pitiful!

The copy of this work secured by the Library of Congress is in excellent condition, well printed on yellow paper. Although this work is put by Chinese bibliographers in the class "Critiques on poetry and prose," and is, in fact, an interesting work of this class, it is also of great interest for the biographical and bibliographical information it contains.

A very interesting work on the women of China is the *Lu ch'uang nü shih* (no compiler, publisher, or date of printing indicated) in 14 books bound in 10 volumes in 1 case. It has the appearance of a Ch'ing dynasty work of the seventeenth century. The work is a collection of articles on women by many writers. These articles are classed under 10 different heads, such as palace women, women of remarkable talent, female immortals, literary work by women, slaves and concubines, love stories, etc. At this time, when women the world over, including China itself, are taking an ever larger place in public affairs, it is particularly timely to secure this work, giving authentic pictures of the life of women under the old régime in China. Women of
China.

A noteworthy acquisition in the history class is the *Hsin Yüan shih* (New History of the Yüan Dynasty), compiled by Ho Shao-min (*tsu* Shao-chan), in 257 books bound in 60 volumes in 12 cases, published at the expense of ex-President Hsü Shih-ch'ang, who retired from the Presidency on June 1, 1922, and has been living in retirement in Tientsin since that date. This new history of the Yüan or Mongol dynasty is beautifully printed and is a very good example of recently printed Chinese work in the best old Chinese style. New official
history of the
Yüan dynasty.

In its preface, ex-President Hsü Shih-ch'ang says:

When the Ming scholars wrote the history of the Yüan dynasty they completed the work in a very hasty manner; there were many repetitions and omissions, and readers were very much disappointed. Mr. Ho Shao-min, who took the highest degree and became a member of the Han Lin Academy in 1886, borrowed

from the library of the Han Lin College the volumes of the *Yung Lo ta tien* which were kept there. These he read, and selected those parts which would aid him in writing the history of the Yüan dynasty and then recopied them into one large volume.

* * * As an additional source he endeavored to obtain information from Yüan dynasty rubbings, of which he accumulated more than 3,000 examples. He devoted his energies for more than 10 years to compare texts and make researches and then wrote this new history of the Yüan dynasty in 257 books. None of the modern historians could compare with him in extent of knowledge.

Once I inquired of him: "Have not these statements in this barbaric language been translated repeatedly and will you not sometimes find conflicting statements? Are not records compiled by unofficial writers sometimes unreliable material to use in writing an authentic history?" He replied: "As for the conflicting statements, we must search extensively for proofs, and in deciding questions of this kind I never dare to rely entirely upon my own judgment. And the records which are not considered to be based upon facts must be examined in the light of facts, and these are not difficult to determine." From this we may observe how careful and critical he was.

The Emperor T'ai Tsu (Genghis Khan, 1206-1228 A. D.) has a record of brilliant military achievements that have been described in remarkable records in the old works but were omitted by the compilers of the official Yüan history. The present new history describes these events in detail.

From the time of Shih Tsu (Kublai Khan, 1260-1294 A. D.) the laws and statutes were clearly drawn and complete. They included a poll tax, duties, regulation of the issuance of paper money, sea transportation, river conservancy, criminal law, regulation of official uniforms, sacrificial prayers, posthumous titles of Emperors and officials, all of which were omitted from the old history of the Yüan dynasty, but are now gathered together from ancient sources and set forth in different chapters.

It is clear that this new history of the Yüan dynasty is the work of the greatest possible interest in giving us more complete records of the Mongol dynasty, which at one time ruled practically all of central and northern Asia and even conquered Russia and administered it for a period of nearly half a century.

Many of the most important administrative methods of all modern civilized governments, such as post roads, post offices, paper currency, detailed gazetteers, etc., were perfected and used on a large scale by the Yüan Emperors, doubtless aided and advised in all these reforms by their Chinese officials. The unbiased student of the history of

civilization will be deeply indebted both to Ho Shao-min, who wrote this great work, and to Hsü Shih-ch'ang, who published it in so beautiful a form.

Acting on a petition from the Ministry of Education, Hsü Shih-ch'ang while still President of China issued a proclamation ordering the *Hsin Yüan shih* to be placed among the official Chinese dynastic histories, in accordance with the precedents furnished by the new T'ang History and the new Five Dynasties History. This is the first official dynastic history to be issued for more than a century—the first, in fact, since the Ming History in 1742.

A Ming work of much interest is the *Huang Ming ta chêng chi* compiled by Chu-Kao-hsiang (*tsu Wên-ning*) in 36 books bound in 18 volumes in 2 cases. This work belongs to the class of history called by Chinese bibliographers *Pien nien*, or annals, and consists of a chronicle of events arranged year by year in chronological order. The preface, by Yeh Shang-kao, is undated, and there is no other evidence of the date of publication. The author took his *chin-shih*, the highest literary degree, in 1625, rose to be chancellor of the Wên Yüan Ko, or Imperial Library, and received the posthumous title "Wên Su" from the Emperor; his biography, along with that of other high officials, is given in the official Ming History.

*Annals of the
Ming period.*

This work records events beginning with the first year of the first Ming emperor, Hung Wu, 1368, and ending with the sixth year of the Emperor Lung Ch'ing, 1572. This work is mentioned in the Imperial Catalogue, but is given unfavorable notice, which may not, however, prove to be justified, since the Emperor Lung Ch'ing's commission, which compiled the Imperial Catalogue, was frequently very unsympathetic to works published late in the Ming dynasty, many of which criticized unsparingly the Manchu tribes then struggling for the mastery of China.

It is just such works as these, written by men who held high rank in the latter part of the Ming dynasty, that the impartial historians of the future will be able to utilize in writing the extremely interesting record of China's first large-scale contact with European civiliza-

tion. This work covers the critical period of the first arrival of the Portuguese and Spanish explorers by the sea route, and as it is arranged chronologically it will be an easy matter to see just what mention, if any, is made of these newly arrived "western barbarians."

*Ming imperial
discourses.*

A noteworthy addition to the already large collection of historical source works on the Ming dynasty in the Library of Congress is a voluminous compilation of imperial discourses on government by the emperors of the Ming dynasty from the first emperor, Hung Wu, who ascended the throne in 1368 A. D., to the end of the reign of Wan Li in 1620, entitled *Huang Ming shih fa lu*. It was compiled by Ch'ên Jên-hsi (*tsu* Ming-ch'ing). It has no date of publication, and the two prefaces are not dated, but it is obviously a Ming dynasty work, doubtless issued about 1625 A. D. It is in 92 books bound in 100 volumes and 12 portfolios. Although mentioned in the official history of the Ming dynasty, it is not included in the Imperial Catalogue or other comprehensive Chinese bibliographic works.

The imperial discourses are classed under 10 heads, such as moral exhortation, rites and ceremonies, taxation, military affairs, frontier defenses, coast defenses, education, etc. The following discourse on government, translated by Mr. Michael J. Hagerty and Mr. Mien Woo, will serve to give an idea of the character of this work:

On the *k'uei ssu* day of the 12th month of the *mao hsu* year [1358] two Confucian scholars, named Fan Tsu-kan and Yeh I, were summoned to an imperial interview. When they arrived Fan Tsu-kan offered His Majesty a copy of the *Ta hsüeh*, or Great Learning. "What is the foremost principle of government?" asked His Majesty. "It is contained within this book," he replied. His Majesty ordered him to elucidate this principle. He then told him that the great principle which an Emperor should follow for his own moral advancement, domestic happiness, national security, and universal peace is to be absolutely fair and just, so that all persons and things in the world will be in perfect harmony among themselves and with each other. This is the only principle of government. T'ai Tsu [the first Ming Emperor, Hung Wu] said: "The principle laid down by the sage has been the standard rule for 10,000 generations. From the time I organized my army I have observed this principle. If anyone under my command was not just in rewarding or punishing, how could I

obtain the confidence and support of the people? All military achievements which have brought order out of chaos and confusion and all cultural movements which have promoted order and peace are really nothing but the truth embodied in this great principle." The Emperor greatly admired these two scholars and appointed them imperial advisers. But Yeh I asked to be allowed to decline his appointment because of ill health and Fan Tsu-kan also on account of the advanced age of his parents. The Emperor granted the wishes of both.

By a lucky chance it was possible to secure in Nanking through the cooperation of Mr. Harry Clemons the librarian of Nanking University and his talented Chinese associates a beautifully printed Yüan dynasty edition of the writings of Tu Fu, a famous T'ang dynasty poet. This work entitled *Chi ch'ien chia chu fên lei Tu Kung Pu shih* is in 27 books bound in 16 volumes and is printed in characteristic Yüan style on typical Yüan paper. This title might be rendered freely as "A Thousand Collected Commentaries on Tu Fu's Poems." It appears from extended notices in several leading Chinese bibliographical works that such a work was compiled by Hsü Chü-jen and Huang Hao (*tsu* Shu-ssu) both of the Sung dynasty and included the commentaries on Tu Fu's poems by no fewer than 156 writers. The original Yüan edition seems to have been issued in 1312 A. D. but the same blocks (with a few deletions) were used for several subsequent reprints. A folio printed from the same blocks as those used to print the copy secured for the Library of Congress is reproduced in facsimile in the *Tieh Chin Tung Chien Lou Sung Chin Yüan shu ying*, where it is given as an example of a printed book of the Yüan dynasty. The main work is in 25 books having 20 large characters or 26 small characters to a column. The appendix *Wên chi* (prose collection) in two books is carved in a different style and has 23 large characters to a column. In these details the Library of Congress copy agrees exactly with the description of the Chinese bibliographers. The text is complete in this copy but the prefaces and other introductory notices are missing. The blocks were still in excellent condition when this copy was printed on typical Yüan dynasty paper, doubtless about the middle of the fourteenth century.

A notable Yüan dynasty printed book.

The Library of Congress now has a number of books printed during the Yüan dynasty, several of them being large works in an excellent state of preservation. Probably no other collection in Europe or America is so rich in Chinese printed works of the fourteenth and first half of the fifteenth centuries, the period immediately preceding the introduction of printing into Europe.

The *Chi ch'ien chia chu fên lei Tu Kung Pu shih* is not only of interest as an excellent example of block printing of the Yüan dynasty (doubtless of about 1350 A. D.) but is also of intrinsic interest, as Tu Fu is considered to be one of the greatest poets of China, and the present elaborately commented edition of his works is a famous one known to all expert Chinese bibliographers. His scanty prose works are also added in a supplement in two books. Tu Fu (712-770 A. D.) lived during the T'ang dynasty and as a poet was ranked second only to the great Li Tai-po. Besides being one of the most famous poets of China, Tu Fu was an able and conscientious public servant, who about the middle of the eighth century filled the dangerous post of censor under the Emperor Su Tsung. As Herbert A. Giles says (Chinese biographical dictionary, p. 781):

The honest fulfillment of these duties brought him eventually into disgrace with the Emperor, and he was appointed governor of a town in Shensi, which was practically a sentence of banishment. Tu Fu regarded it as such; and on arriving at his post formally resigned, and retired to the wilds of Szechwan, where for a time he spent a wandering life.

He afterwards served six years in the Board of Works but finally went back to his wandering life and finally died as the result of exposure and famine during a flood which overtook him while on a visit which he made alone to certain old ruins.

The revival of interest in Mo Tzu and his doctrines.

The Library of Congress is already strong in collections of the works of Chinese philosophers and commentaries on these works by late Chinese scholars. During the past year a special effort was made to secure a fairly complete set of the works of the philosopher, Mo Tzu, and especially the newer commentaries on these works. Mo Tzu is one of the so-called heterodox philos-

ophers whose doctrines once dominated China for more than two centuries during the period of the Contending States, B. C. 481 to 221. Later on Mo Tzu's doctrines were supplanted by those of Confucius and his school which have dominated Chinese thought almost uninteruptedly ever since.

Recently there has been a revival of interest in the teachings of Mo Tzu who is considered by the Chinese as the first and ablest teacher of the doctrine of self-sacrifice for the common good. As Mo Tzu himself states, "Our duty is to sacrifice ourselves in order to benefit others"; and again, "Our duty is to perform disagreeable tasks ourselves in order to satisfy the urgent needs of others." These doctrines of Mo Tzu have recently attracted the attention of Liang Ch'i-chao, one of the leading philosophic spirits of China of to-day, whose work, *Mo Tzu hsüeh an*, in one volume, modern style, first published by the Commercial Press (Ltd.), of Shanghai, in 1921, reached its third edition in 1923. This interesting work is in effect a critical survey of the teachings of Mo Tzu and in his preface, Liang Ch'i-chao shows clearly that he frequently has in mind the contrast of Chinese civilization with that of the western nations. He seems to believe that although the essential doctrine of Mo Tzu has not been observed by scholars since the Chin and Han dynasties, "Still they are preserved in the conduct and relations of ordinary men and women."

He gives many instances of self-sacrifice commonly observed in China and states that from one point of view cases like these may injure the development of individuality while from another angle they will give a beautiful exemplification of that cooperative spirit which makes possible social solidarity and continuity.

Whenever we can not benefit ourselves and others at the same time, we should consider the interests of others in the first place and consider our own in the second place. This is what is called "Sacrificing ourselves in order to benefit others." This is Mo Tzu's doctrine. How can the ordinary men and women of to-day read the works of Mo Tzu? How could they know that there was a man called Mo Tzu? Nevertheless, although ignorant of these things their conduct is in absolute harmony with the doctrine of Mo Tzu. While it can not be said that in other countries such

conduct does not exist, still for them this is rare conduct while with us it is the common virtue * * *. This plain virtue is due to nothing else than the teachings of Mo Ti (Mo Tzu) and his disciples, all of whom exhausted their energies for more than 100 years in order to inculcate these moral principles in the minds of the ancient people, principles which have become in the course of time the most important elements in our national characteristics—the fact that our race can persist and continue as long as heaven and earth exist is associated with this fact.

Besides this critical appraisal of Liang Ch'i-chao, seven other works by Mo Tzu or about his doctrine were secured last year, making a very complete collection of his writings and those of his school, just now coming into great prominence in China.

Another important item in this collection is the *Ting pên Mo Tzu hsien ku*, the works of Mo Tzu with a commentary by Sun I-jang (*tzu* Chung jung). This was published in Chinese style in 15 books bound in eight volumes with a preface dated 1895. This critical commentary of the works of Mo Tzu seems to have caused the recent revival of interest in the doctrines of this philosopher which had been very much neglected by scholars for many centuries past.

Perhaps one of the most interesting works of all is the *Tingpên Mo Tzu hsien ku chiao pu* or supplementary textual criticism of Sung I-jang's commentary on the works of Mo Tzu made by Li Li (*tzu* Yen-shing). This work, in two volumes, was published in Shanghai in 1925, and is a critical study of the various commentaries on Mo Tzu. There are several other similar works showing that there is an active school concerned with the elucidation of Mo Tzu's doctrines.

New commen-
tary on the
Thirteen Classics.

A gift of unusual interest and value was made by Dr. Philip T. Y. Sze. It consists of a set of the *Shih san ching tu pên*, a new commentary on the Thirteen Classics, the classics par excellence of the Chinese scholars, compiled by T'ang Wên-chih (*tzu* Wei-chih), the former president of Nanyang College in Shanghai, and nine others. It is a sumptuous work published in 1924 at the expense of Doctor Sze by Sze Sao-tsêng, the father of the donor, in 120 volumes. Mr. Michael J. Hagerty

and Mr. Mien Woo, after reading the prefaces, summarize the nature of this work as follows:

In order to counteract the tendency toward the total neglect and decline of the old classical studies, Dr. Philip T. Y. Sze led a group of men to establish an Institute of National Culture and invited T'ang Wên-chih, the chief compiler of this work, to be its president. As a result of this he has, with the assistance of others, compiled this work. Its distinctive feature is an attempt to simplify the interpretations of the previous commentators and writers which are difficult of understanding to the young students. In his preface the author argues that the decline of interest in classical studies should not be attributed to the difficulty of understanding the classics themselves but rather to the fault of the commentators who in interpreting frequently distorted and obscured the classics instead of explaining or clarifying them. This work represents an attempt to remedy this defect and make them clear to youthful minds.

It is fortunate that Chinese scholars are inclined more and more to present copies of important works like this to the Library of Congress, where they will be available to western scholars.

Among such gifts is a beautiful edition of *Hêng p'u wên chi*, the collected writings of Chang Chin-ch'êng (tzu Tzu-shao), a scholar of the Sung dynasty. It is a reprint of a famous Ming edition, apparently dating from 1614 A. D. The author lived during the Sung dynasty and is known principally as the author of a work on the philosophy of Mencius; this work, as well as the *Hêng p'u wên chi*, was considered worthy of being included in the great *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* collection. The main collection is in 20 books, but there are four supplements and five folios of correction of errors, etc.

Literary collection of a Sung scholar.

At the end of the last volume there is a postface written by Chang Yuan-chi in 1925, the retired general manager of the Commercial Press Ltd., the largest publishing establishment in China, and perhaps in the entire world, and himself a descendant of Chang Chin-ch'êng. The gift of this beautiful edition of the works of one of his remote ancestors is only one of the numerous friendly acts performed by Mr. Chang Yuan-chi to show his great interest in and sympathy with the Chinese collection rapidly being built up in the Library of Congress. The complete work, with its appendices, is bound in eight

volumes and is printed on *lien shih* white paper, and each folio has been lined before it was bound in order to bring out more clearly the characters by showing them against a clear, white background. This practice of inserting a blank leaf inside of each folio is called *ch'en ting*.

Large collection of Korean books.

For many years Dr. James S. Gale, of Seoul, Korea, has not only secured rare and valuable Korean works for the Library of Congress, but has also analyzed, indexed, and otherwise rendered available the masterpieces of Korean literature of which he has an intimate knowledge. Doctor Gale was good enough to aid the writer last autumn to secure additional Korean works for the already large collection in Washington. In all, 103 works in 557 volumes were acquired, many of them of very great interest and value. Of these works, no fewer than 54 are not listed in Courant's great work—*Bibliographie coréenne*. Many items of great interest have been found among these works, but as Doctor Gale has recently sent another great collection to the Library of Congress containing 98 works in 312 volumes, as well as 33 rubbings from old inscriptions, which has not yet been received at the Library, it seems best to postpone consideration of all Korean accessions until both collections can be studied together.

As shown in the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1924-25, there were in July, 1925, 153 works in 828 volumes. Two works in four volumes were added last year, making a total of 155 works in 832 volumes. The collection already received from Doctor Gale adds more than 65 per cent to the old collection, and when the second shipment is received the Korean collection of the Library of Congress will be more than twice as large as it was in 1924 and without doubt one of the two or three largest Korean collections in the western world.

A number of very interesting Japanese books were secured which have not as yet been given adequate study.

Professor Naito's jubilee volume.

Among the items of outstanding interest should be mentioned the jubilee volume, *Naitō hakushi kwanreki shukuga Shinagaku ronsō*, published on the sixtieth anniversary of Professor Naito as head professor of Chinese

language and literature in the University of Kyoto, at which time he retired as required by the new Japanese retirement regulations.

This volume, donated to the Library of Congress by Professor Naito, published at Kyoto in 1926, is a western style octavo of 1,066 pages, with 9 cuts and 1 portrait. It includes a biography and list of 121 writings of Professor Naito and 33 articles contributed by pupils and friends of his, all of them Japanese except three Chinese and Professor Pelliot, of Paris. All of these articles bear on some phase of sinology and many of them are of very great interest.

Another Japanese item of unusual interest secured this year is a reprint of the standard Chinese treatise on materia medica, *Pen ts'ao kang mu*, called in Japanese *Honzo komoku*, revised by Jakusui To (Inau Nabuyoshi) in 1714, in 61 books in 45 volumes in 6 portfolios. This is a reprint in full of the famous Chinese work of Li Shih-chên and for this reason has been noted above in a paragraph discussing the different editions of this famous work now in the Library of Congress. This Japanese edition, edited by Jakusui To, in addition to giving a corrected text of the Chinese work, also contains two original supplements.

A Japanese reprint of a Chinese herbal, with additions.

The first supplement, *Honzo dzuyoku*, consists of excellent drawings made by Jakusui To himself with explanations. These are very different from the crude and conventional diagrammatic drawings that accompany all Chinese editions of this work. Notes are also given as to the time to gather the plants for medicinal use, methods of preparing, drying, etc., and the particular part used in medicine. The author lists 155 Chinese works which he consulted in making this valuable supplement, which, fortunately, is in perfect condition in the copy secured for the Library of Congress, the cuts being as clear as if they had just been printed. This supplement is composed of four books bound in two volumes.

The second supplement is the *Kitsu mokyô Betsu shu*, also written by Jakusui To, under his pen name *Kitsu Moku*, which is, in effect, a supplementary treatise concerning plants and animals not mentioned by Li Shih-

chên in the original edition of the *Pen ts'ao kang mu*. Almost all the plants mentioned in this supplement are those recently introduced into the Orient, such as the peanut, foreign pepper, jack fruit, etc. This supplement is in four books and has a separate preface dated 1714 A. D.

A rare Chinese herbal preserved in a Japanese edition.

A very interesting Japanese reprint of a famous Chinese work is the *Shên Nung pên ts'ao ching su*, by Min Hsi-yung (*tsu Chung-ch'un*), a native of Ch'ang-shu in the Soochow Prefecture. This work is in 30 books bound in 10 volumes, in two portfolios. The author's preface is dated 1625, and the reprint is said to be an example of early Japanese printing with movable type. The *Shên Nung pên ts'ao ching* is the oldest herbal and materia medica known to the Chinese, and this interesting commentary gives perhaps the fullest account yet published on what remains of this ancient work.

Min Hsi-yung's commentary on the *Shên Nung pên ts'ao ching* is well known to Chinese bibliographers and is mentioned in the Imperial Catalogue, as it was included in the great *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* manuscript library prepared by order of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung. In spite of this fact it was severely criticized by the compilers of the Imperial Catalogue.

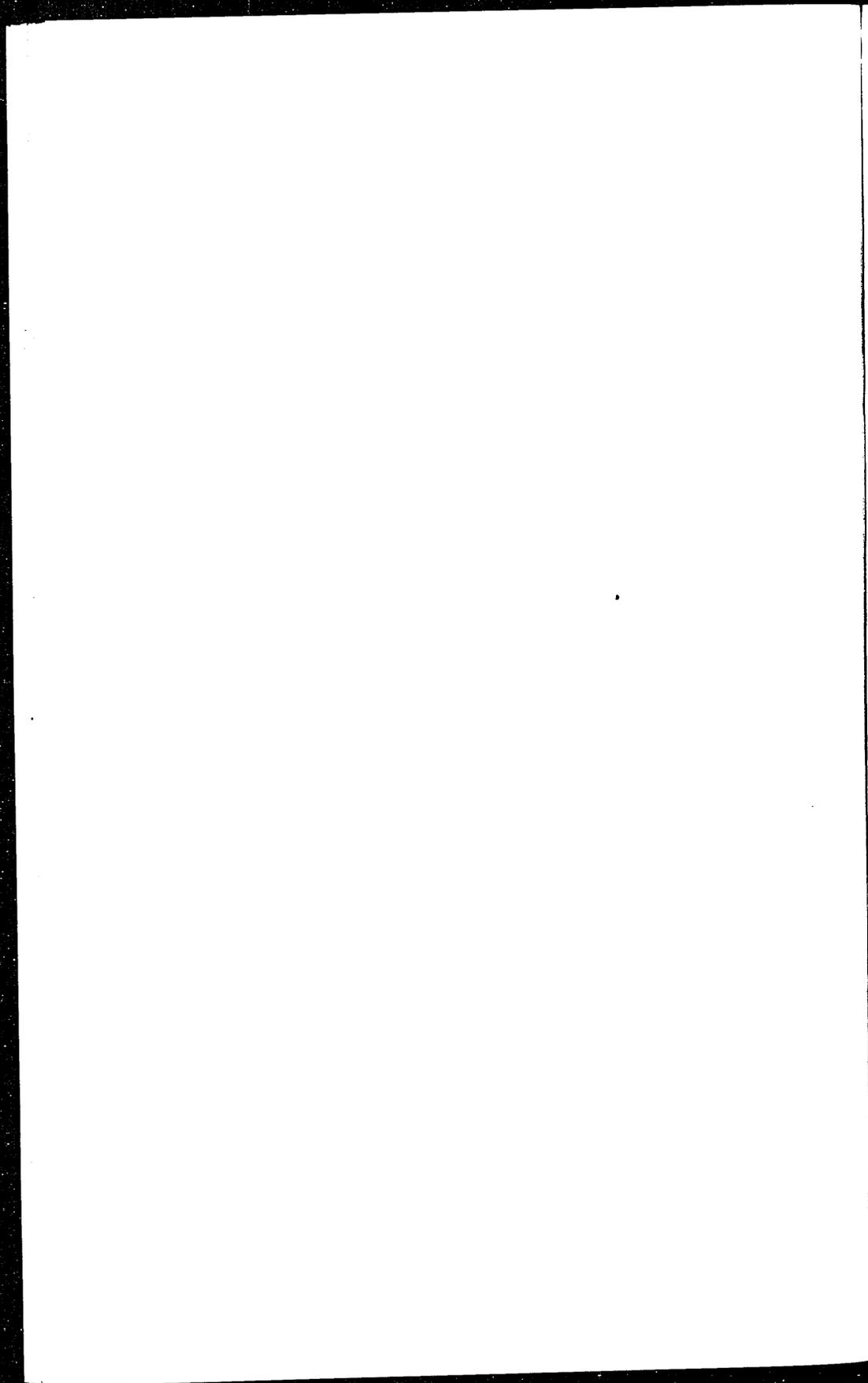
It is highly probable that many other Chinese works that have been lost in China or have become very rare will be found to have been preserved in Japan or Korea, thanks to the very good grade of paper commonly used in these countries for works of this character.

Thanks to the active cooperation of Mr. Michael J. Hagerty, translator of Chinese in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, it has been possible in many cases to present critical data gleaned from the writings of Chinese bibliographers in regard to the works under discussion, and in some cases to give translations that give at least a little of the flavor of the original Chinese. It has, unfortunately, been impossible to print more than a very small fraction of Mr. Hagerty's notes and translations, which were especially complete and thorough in the case of the Chinese agricultural and botanical works included in last year's purchases.



ORIENTALIA: CHINESE SECTION

Central aisle



APPENDIX IV

THE NEED OF ENDOWMENTS

A statement given to the press April, 1927:

Announcement of two further pecuniary gifts to the National Library (or rather to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board in its behalf) indicate how rapidly its abilities as a Government establishment are being enlarged by endowment for purposes to which Government appropriations alone can not reach. It is notable that in the present instance the purpose is not for the acquisition of material, but for the perfection of the service. Both of the gifts—which are equal in amount, \$75,000 each—are for the maintenance of “chairs”; the one in American History, the other in the Fine Arts.

The first is from an individual, William Evarts Benjamin, of New York City; the second, from one of the great foundations—the Carnegie Corporation. Mr. Benjamin's gift was made nearly a month ago; that from the Carnegie Corporation was voted at a meeting of the trustees on April 5. Announcement of them has awaited only the formal acceptance of them—now completed—by the Trust Fund Board, with the approval of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library.

CHAIRS TO PROVIDE FOR RESEARCH

“Chairs”: The term is familiar in connection with universities; it is novel in connection with a library. The librarian explains it by certain distinctions. It is to provide not for instruction nor for research, but for “interpretation”; the interpretation of the collections to the inquiring public and in the aid of those pursuing study or research in them. This is something more than the mere administration of them in the ordinary way; and requires qualifications beyond the technique usually applied. It involves a knowledge of the subject matter—the knowledge of a specialist in it. It is for such specialists that the “chairs” will provide. One such specialist—in music—was assured by an item in Mrs. Frederic Coolidge's endowment of the music division of the Library, two years ago; these present gifts assure two others—in the fields of American history and of the fine arts.

In each case the provision takes the form of an honorarium, which is to be paid regularly to the chief of the designated division (the division of music, the division of manuscripts, the divisions of prints) in addition to his stipend from the Government. The grant from the Carnegie Corporation, in reciting this, explains the motive. It reads:

"In considering the means by which interest in the fine arts may be developed in the United States, the trustees of the Carnegie Corporation recognize that the division of prints (which includes also the department of the fine arts) of the Library of Congress may exercise a considerable influence in promoting an appreciation and understanding of the fine arts in this country; and that the amount and quality of this influence will depend upon the qualities and abilities of the specialist in conduct of the division.

"The board of trustees understands that the Government stipend alone, while providing for the needs of ordinary administration, will not suffice to assure for the position a man of the requisite qualifications; and that, as in the case of the division of music of the Library where a similar situation has already been dealt with by an endowment, there is need of an endowment which will attach to the position an honorarium in addition to the regular Government stipend.

"The following resolution, therefore, has been unanimously adopted by the trustees:

"*Resolved*, That the sum of \$75,000 be, and it hereby is, appropriated to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board as endowment for a chair in the fine arts.'

"The idea of 'chairs' may seem novel, but it has evolved naturally from the situation. It fully recognizes the efficiency of the present organization which Congress has enabled us to develop; an organization highly expert in all technique necessary to the ordinary processes of a library; nor does it overlook the effectiveness, within its function, of the apparatus which this organization has constructed.

"The organization covers competently the needs of ordinary administration and the apparatus is, or in regular course will become, as efficient as apparatus can be. But something further and quite distinct is necessary. Here are these great collections, comprising already over 6,000,000 items and still rapidly enlarging, and embracing every field of recorded knowledge. There is the great inquiring public—the student, the investigator, the groups organized for research, the organization requiring information as the basis of some particular operation, the man of affairs for some particular business, the ordinary inquirer seeking more exact knowledge, or aspiring to some further culture. The response is somewhere in this mass of material; but the mass is huge, it doesn't speak for itself, and the apparatus which attempts to speak for it has a language of its own. The need is for some one who knows both the collections and the language of the apparatus; and knows also the problem and language of the inquirer—investigator or connoisseur—and can serve as interpreter.

"There are also the other great collections in Washington, and those in other American libraries of which, in our 'Union Catalogue' and otherwise, we are accumulating the record. And there

are the specialists and the numerous experts in the scientific bureaus of the Government—generous of their knowledge or counsel to those who know how to ask for it; and others at large who might respond to an inquiry from a Government establishment, though indifferent to one from a mere individual.

"All these sources—material and men—should be drawn upon. Only a specialist in the subject can draw upon them understandingly. A group of such men—interpreters—and acting in liaison between such sources of information and the public; that is the idea, and the ideal.

"The Government stipend doesn't assure them. It isn't niggardly; but it is limited by the standards set for the Government service generally. It provides, as is the duty of the Government, for the needs of ordinary administration—just as the appropriations provide for the acquisition of ordinary material; but just as the latter can't extend to the acquisition of the 'rarities' of great distinction, so the provision for service can't extend to this superservice.

"Comes Mr. Benjamin, and by his gift extends it in this field of American history. Comes the Carnegie Corporation and extends it in the field of fine arts. Came, two years ago, Mrs. Coolidge, and extended it in the field of music.

"In no case was the gift a subsidy to the Government as such, nor to relieve it of its proper obligations. These it is meeting—liberally—in the 'plant' itself, which represents an expenditure of nearly \$9,000,000; in collections representing a present value of as much more—even if an actual governmental expenditure of less than \$3,000,000—and in appropriations for maintenance and further development which have now reached a total of a million and a quarter dollars yearly. No; the endowments are not to relieve the Government of its duty; nor are they required because the Government is doing little for the institution. They come because the Government has already done, and is doing, so much. They are not to subsidize the governmental part of the enterprise, but to utilize this great establishment which the Government has created, for the promotion of certain objects with which the Government fully sympathizes but to which it can not well apply the public funds. With Mrs. Coolidge, the object was promotion of the appreciation and understanding of music; with Mr. Benjamin it is promotion of studies in American history—and the resources for them; with the Carnegie Corporation, promotion of a sound understanding and wider appreciation of the fine arts.

"In each case there is recognition of the unique opportunity for service and for influence afforded here; the remarkable collections, the elaborate 'plant,' apparatus, and organization, the numerous, diverse, and far-reaching relations, and the outstanding position of the institution as the National Library, in the National Capital, which is increasingly the center for efforts in science, in literature, and in the arts, and for the diffusion of them.

"That this opportunity would be recognized and taken advantage of was anticipated by Congress when, two years ago, it created the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board—a quasi corporation, with the Secretary of the Treasury at its head, with perpetual succession, and all the usual powers of a trustee—authorized to accept and administer funds constituting endowments 'for the benefit of the Library, its collections, or its service.' This board is functioning, and even previous to these recent gifts had already in hand three endowments, one from James B. Wilbur (for reproductions of source material for American history), one from R. R. Bowker (for bibliographic enterprises), and a portion of that from Mrs. Coolidge.

"The procedure with the board is simple, and its action prompt; as its authority for the acceptance of an offer is subject only to the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library; exempt therefore from the slow process of a bill in Congress. It is a public agency, officially responsible, with the Treasurer of the United States as its Treasurer and custodian; and yet as to investments it has the freedom—to consider yield as well as safety—of any trust company in the District of Columbia. It therefore offers many assurances, some conveniences, and certain economies.

"But it intends no competition with the trust companies, where available for such a purpose, and many a donor having confidence in some such company and preferring that the corpus of his fund shall remain in local custody, may confide his endowment to it, providing that only the income shall be paid over for the purpose specified. In this case, under the act, it is payable direct to the Treasurer of the United States—or to the librarian, who banks it with the Treasurer—and administered conformably to the trust, and under the regular supervision of the Comptroller General and the General Accounting Office. In any case, both principal and income are under the act exempt from all Federal taxes.

"One may, therefore, foresee many such funds; some applicable to the acquisition of material—the material of distinction to which the Government appropriations can not reach; others for the endowment of 'chairs'; since, besides the three chairs now provided, many others are needed: for bibliography, for cartography (complementing that for history), for science (pure and applied), for law, for economics, for sociology, for Semitic, Slavic, and Oriental literature (three distinct chairs, corresponding to our notable collections in these three fields), to mention only some of the major subjects.

"The result, a faculty; not a teaching faculty, as in a college; not a research faculty, as Mr. Huntington is providing for in the research staff attached to his library at San Marino. A faculty of men competent perhaps to teach, and in fact serving specific studies by their advisory relations with advanced students accredited to Washington from the universities, but whose method of service will be the interpretation of the collections and guidance in

the use of them. Competent to do research, but foregoing it for the sake of aiding others in it. Concerned not with the accumulation of personal repute for scholarship or connoisseurship, but with a service to the public of the results of scholarship or connoisseurship.

"Where, as in the three chairs already provided, the endowment attaches to an existing position involving also some administrative duties, the honorarium will read as to the incumbent of that position; and, as it supplements a salary already provided by appropriation, a fund of \$75,000, whose yield may be about \$3,200 annually, will suffice. Where there is no such existing position or stipend, \$150,000 will be needed, for the compensation as a whole should be equivalent to that paid to the higher group in the faculties of universities.

"In any case the 'chair' may fitly carry the name of its donor—or any name selected by him. The chair of American history, for instance, will naturally be entitled 'The William Evarts Benjamin chair of American history.' And it is peculiarly fitting that it should be, in view of Mr. Benjamin's proved interest in American history, his special familiarity with the sources—especially the autograph sources—and his long association with them as a collector, and for many years as a merchant of them. In this endowment he has brought to a fine fruition the knowledge and the enthusiasms gained from these experiences.

"The grant from the Carnegie Corporation has also special elements of interest. One is that it exemplifies the distinction already noted; that endowments of the Library for such purposes are not subsidies to a governmental enterprise—since neither the Carnegie nor any of the foundations subsidizes governmental projects as such—but the utilization of a governmental establishment for the promotion of an interest of general concern; and another is in the mere fact of a grant from such an authority as a certificate to the soundness of our aims and the competence of the agencies (including the Trust Fund Board) provided.

"Our division of prints (which includes not merely the half million items in our print collection, but the books on the fine arts, and is therefore, our department of the fine arts) has been without a head since the death of Prof. Richard A. Rice, in 1925. Our division of manuscripts (which as a collection of source material for American history is the appropriate care of a specialist in American history) has been without a permanent head since we released Dr. Gaillard Hunt to the State Department (in whose service he died, in 1924); for Dr. Charles Moore, who then consented to assume the duties temporarily did so only as locum tenens and until a satisfactory permanent provision could be made. He has prolonged the arrangement, to the great profit of the collections in the remarkable gifts of material which his skill, enterprise, and influence have induced. But his other in-

terests—including his important public service as chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts—require now his entire attention.

“Both endowments are, therefore, extremely apposite to our present situation. Their direct results will certainly be of great consequences. And I believe their example will be widely influential.”

APPENDIX V

THE ACT OF CONGRESS CREATING THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

Recommended unanimously by the Joint Committee on the Library, passed both Houses by unanimous consent at the second session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, approved by the President March 3, 1925; as amended by act (S. 90) approved January 27, 1926

[Public, No. 541—68th Congress. S. 3899]

AN ACT To create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a board is hereby created and established, to be known as the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board (hereinafter referred to as the board), which shall consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the Librarian of Congress, and two persons appointed by the President for a term of five years each (the first appointments being for three and five years, respectively). Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the board shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. The board may adopt rules and regulations in regard to its procedure and the conduct of its business.

No compensation shall be paid to the members of the board for their services as such members, but they shall be reimbursed for the expenses necessarily incurred by them, out of the income from the fund or funds in connection with which such expenses are incurred. The voucher of the chairman of the board shall be sufficient evidence that the expenses are properly allowable. Any expenses of the board, including the cost of its seal, not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by it, shall be estimated for in the annual estimates of the librarian for the maintenance of the Library of Congress.

The board is hereby authorized to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts or bequests of personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its service, as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library.

The moneys or securities composing the trust funds given or bequeathed to the board shall be receipted for by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall invest, reinvest, or retain investments

as the board may from time to time determine. The income as and when collected shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, who shall enter it in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the librarian for the purposes in each case specified; and the Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized to honor the requisitions of the librarian made in such manner and in accordance with such regulations as the Treasurer may from time to time prescribe: *Provided, however,* That the board is not authorized to engage in any business nor to exercise any voting privilege which may be incidental to securities in its hands, nor shall the board make any investments that could not lawfully be made by a trust company in the District of Columbia, except that it may make any investments directly authorized by the instrument of gift, and may retain any investments accepted by it.

Should any gift or bequest so provide, the board may deposit the principal sum, in cash, with the Treasurer of the United States as a permanent loan to the United States Treasury, and the Treasurer shall thereafter credit such deposit with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, payable semiannually, such interest, as income, being subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress for the purposes specified: *Provided, however,* That the total of such principal sums at any time so held by the Treasurer under this authorization shall not exceed the sum of \$5,000,000.

SEC. 3. The board shall have perpetual succession, with all the usual powers and obligations of a trustee, including the power to sell, except as herein limited, in respect of all property, moneys, or securities which shall be conveyed, transferred, assigned, bequeathed, delivered, or paid over to it for the purposes above specified. The board may be sued in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which is hereby given jurisdiction of such suits, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of any trust accepted by it.

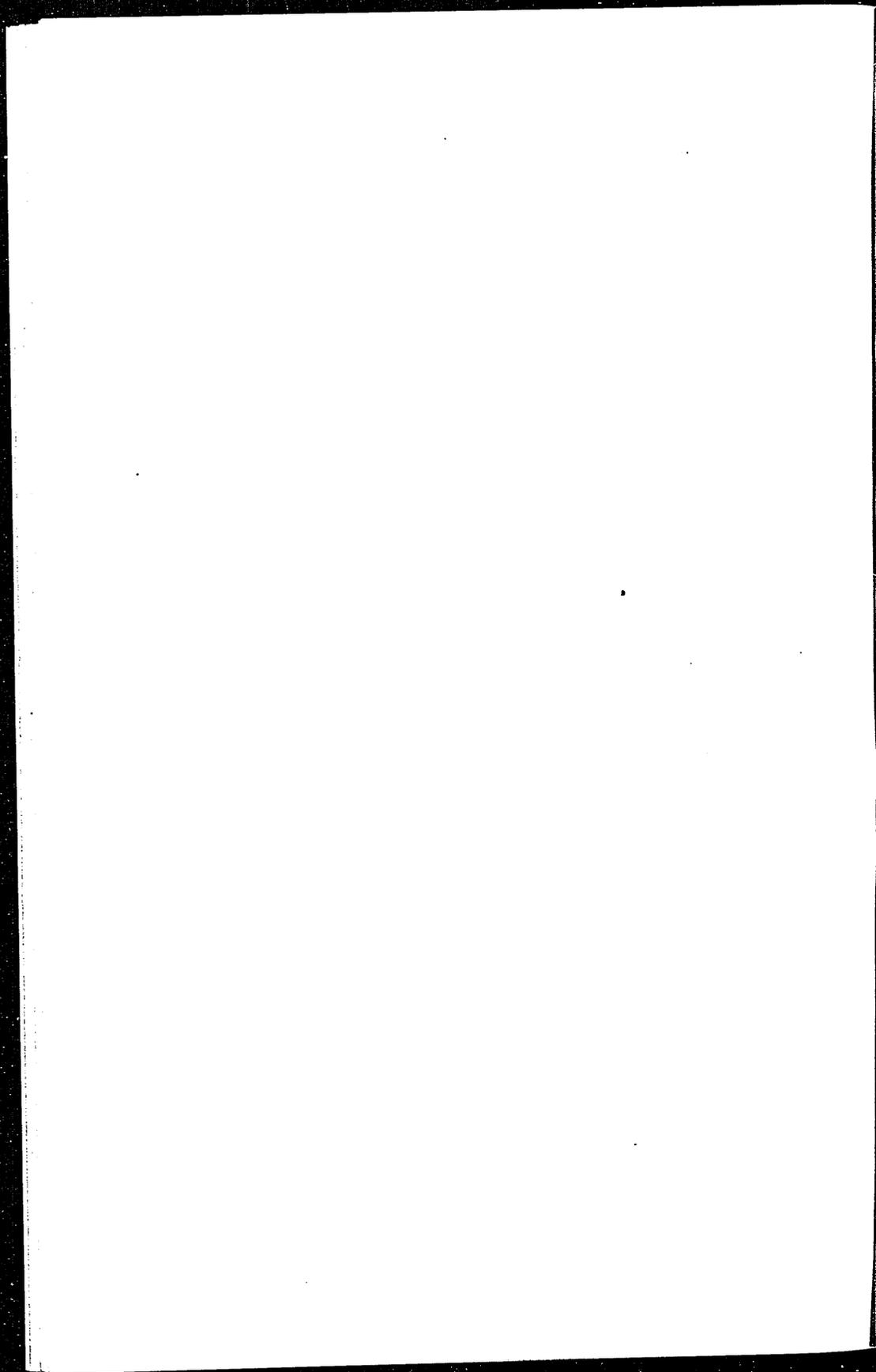
SEC. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting or restricting the Librarian of Congress from accepting in the name of the United States gifts or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in the interest of the Library, its collections, or its service. Such gifts or bequests, after acceptance by the librarian, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the librarian for the purposes in each case specified.

SEC. 5. Gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the board, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from all Federal taxes.

SEC. 6. Employees of the Library of Congress who perform special functions for the performance of which funds have been intrusted to the board or the librarian, or in connection with cooperative undertakings in which the Library of Congress is engaged, shall not be subject to the proviso contained in the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1917, in Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, at page 1106; nor shall any additional compensation so paid to such employees be construed as a double salary under the provisions of section 6 of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, as amended (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page 582). X

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.



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