

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

U. S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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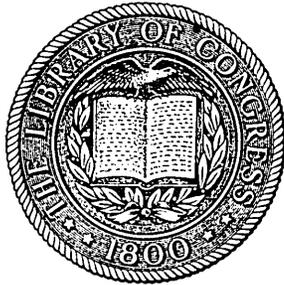
REPORT OF THE  
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30  
1936



UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1936

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1936

## FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

### A. Of material:

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

### B. Of endowments:

By an act approved March 3, 1925 (see appendix II to this report), Congress created a "Library of Congress Trust Fund Board", a quasi corporation, with perpetual succession, and "all the usual powers of a trustee", including the power to "invest, reinvest, and retain investments", and, specifically, the authority to "accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of 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."

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

### C. Of money for immediate application:

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

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

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

### Ex officio:

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

### Appointive:

ADOLPH C. MILLER, Esq., Washington, D. C. (Term expires March 9, 1938.)  
Mrs. EUGENE MEYER, Washington, D. C. (Term expires March 9, 1940.)

## LIST OF OFFICERS

1936-37

### 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.

——— Chief Assistant Librarian.

WILLIAM ADAMS SLADE—In charge of reference work.

ALLEN RICHARDS BOYD—Executive Assistant (until Oct. 31, 1936).

ROBERT ANDREW VOORUS—Chief Clerk (from Nov. 1, 1936).

JESSICA LOUISE FARNUM—Secretary.

#### DIVISIONS

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

*Rare Book Room*—V. Valta Parma, Curator.

*Division of Accessions*—Linn R. Blanchard, Chief.

*Division of Aeronautics*—Albert Francis Zahm, Chief.

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

*Binding Division*—George W. Morgan, in charge.

*Card Division*—Charles Harris Hastings, Chief.

*Catalog Division*—Julian Leavitt, Chief.

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

*Classification Division*—Clarence W. Perley, Chief.

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

*Division of Documents*—James B. Childs, Chief.

*Division of Fine Arts*—Leicester B. Holland, Chief.

*Law Division*—John T. Vance, Law Librarian.

*Legislative Reference Service*—George J. Schulz, Director.

*Mail and Delivery*—Samuel M. Croft, Chief.

*Division of Manuscripts*—J. Franklin Jameson, Chief.

*Division of Maps*—Lawrence Martin, Chief.

*Division of Music*—Oliver Strunk, Chief; Henry Blakiston Wilkins, Honorary Curator of Musical Instruments; John A. Lomax, Honorary Curator of the Archive of American Folk Song.

*Division of Orientalia*—Arthur W. Hummel, Chief.

*Division of Periodicals*—Henry S. Parsons, Chief.

*Division of Semitic Literature*—Israel Schapiro, Chief.

*Division of Slavic Literature*—Nicholas R. Rodionoff, Chief.

*Smithsonian Division*—Frederick E. Brasch, Chief; William Lee Corbin, Custodian (office at Smithsonian Institution).

*Union Catalog*—Ernest Kletsch, Director.

*Representative in France*—José Meyer.

#### CONSULTANTS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

*Consultant in Bibliography and Research*—Ernest Cushing Richardson.

*Consultant in Economics*—Victor Selden Clark.

*Consultant in Hispanic Literature*—David Rubio.

*Consultant in Philosophy*—William Alexander Hammond.

*Consultant in Political Science and Public Administration*—William F. Willoughby.

*Consultant in Science*—Harry Walter Tyler.

*Project C*—Seymour de Ricci, Compiler and Editor; William J. Wilson, Executive Secretary and Associate Editor.

*Project E*—William J. Wilson, Director.

*Honorary Consultant in Military History*—Brig. Gen. John McAuley Palmer (U. S. A., retired).

*Honorary Consultant in Classical Literature*—Harold North Fowler.

*Honorary Consultant in Musicology*—Carl Engel.

*Honorary Consultant in Palaeography*—Elias Avery Lowe (Princeton).

*Honorary Consultant in Roman Law*—Francesco Lardone.

*Honorary Consultant in Sociology*—Joseph Mayer.

#### COPYRIGHT OFFICE

William Lincoln Brown, until July 31, 1936 and Clement Lincoln Bouvé, from August 1, 1936—Register of Copyrights.

Richard Crosby De Wolf—Assistant Register.

#### LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

William C. Bond—Superintendent.

Charles E. Ray—Chief Engineer.

Damon Warren Harding—Electrician.

Roy N. Carr—Captain of the guard.

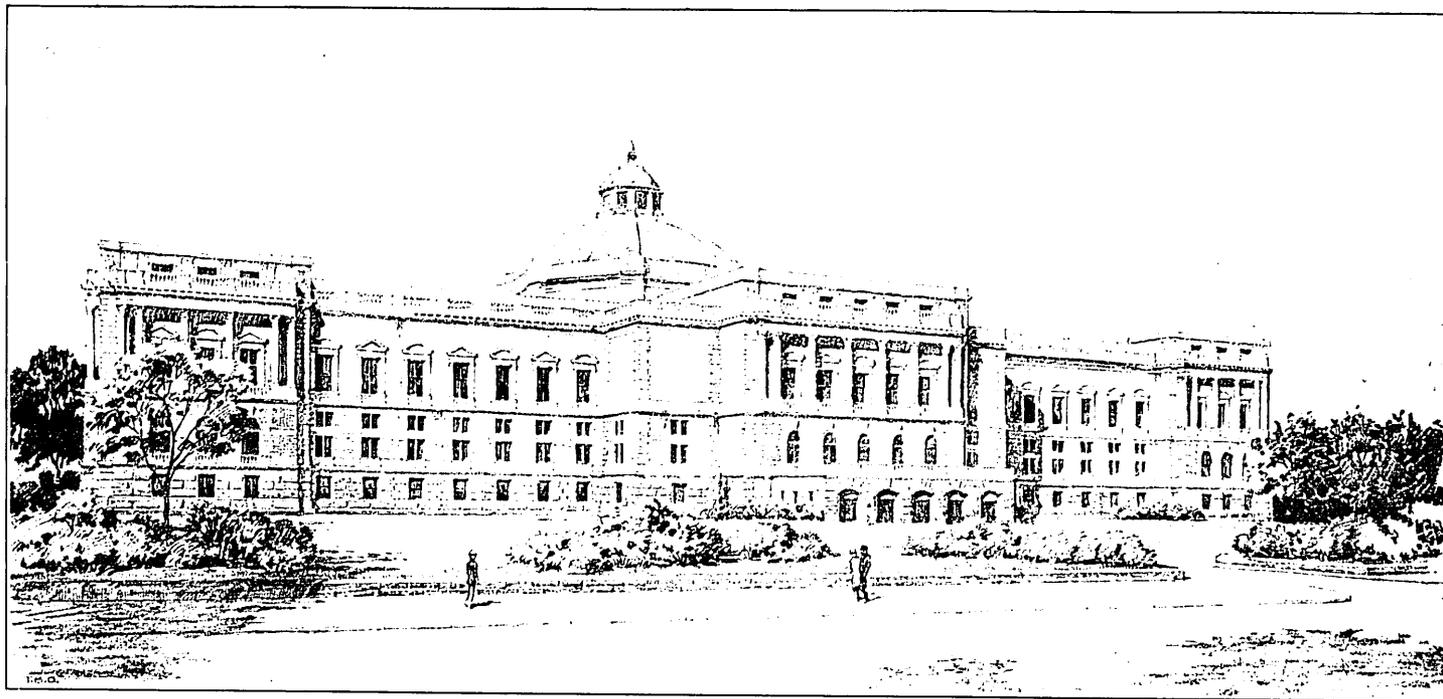
#### DISBURSING OFFICE—LIBRARY AND BOTANIC GARDEN

Wade H. Rabbitt—Disbursing officer.

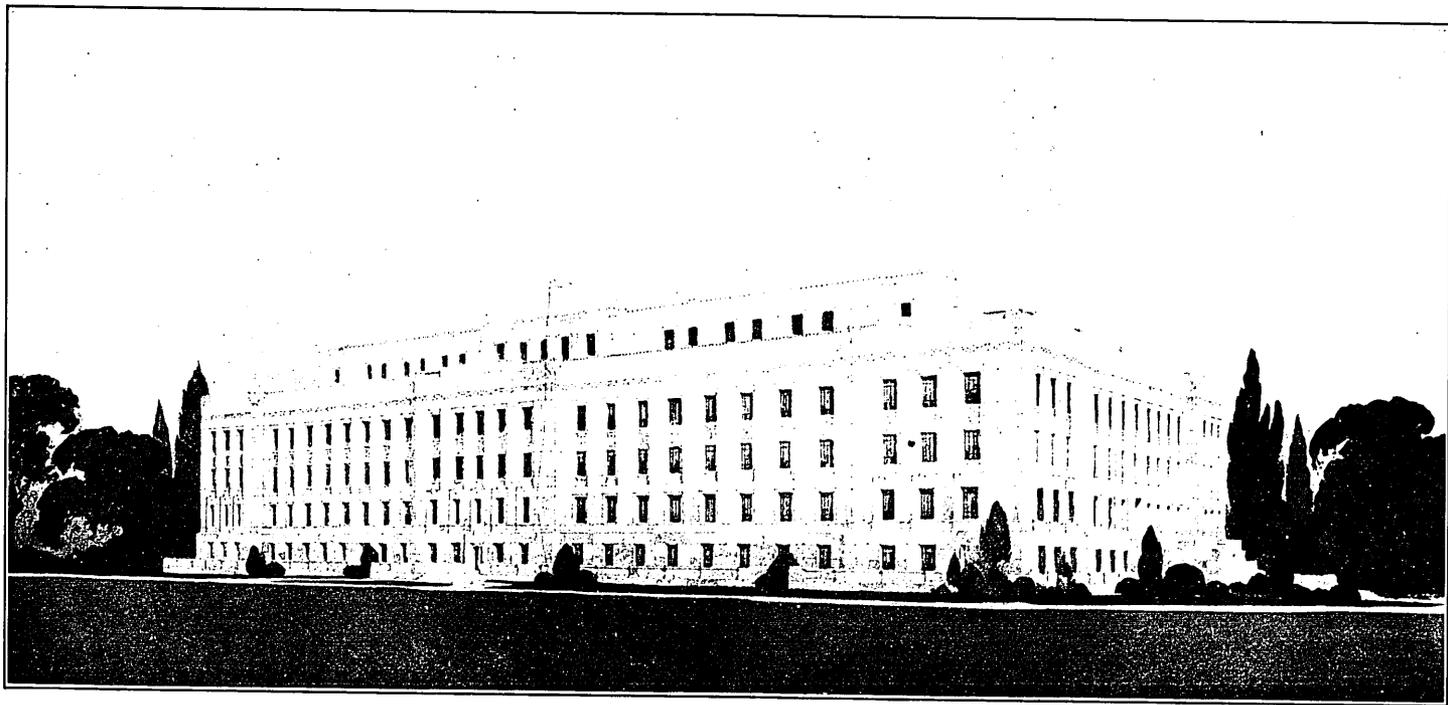
#### LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

*Printing*—John Henry Williams, Foreman.

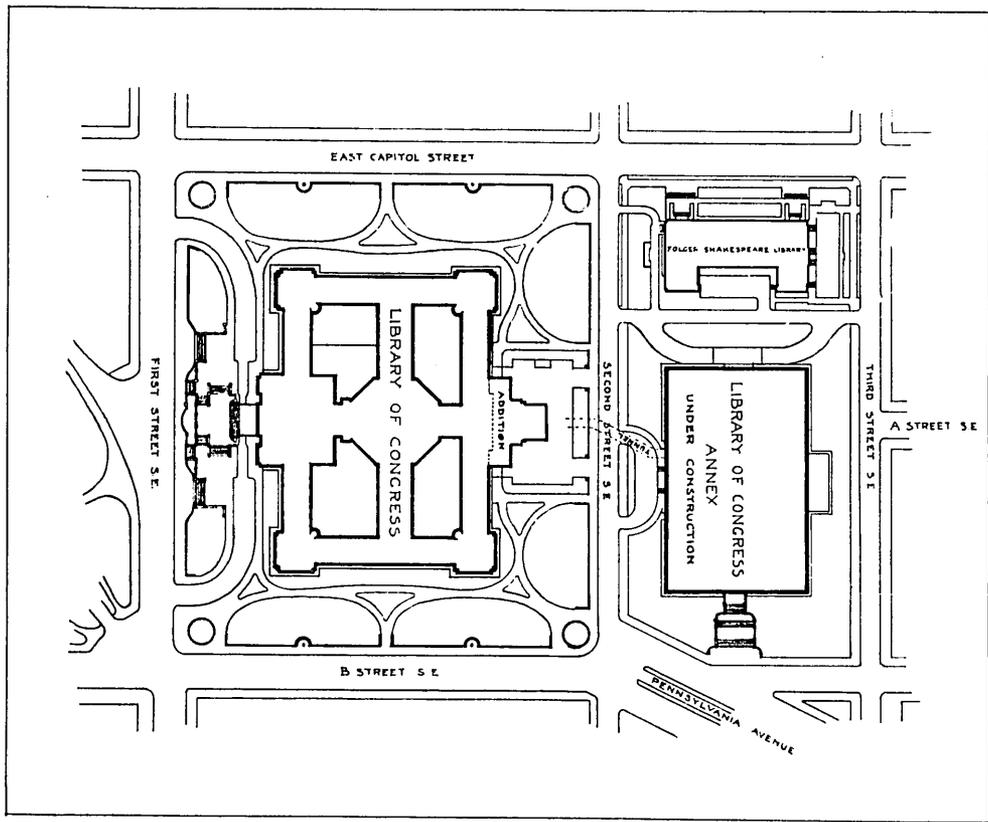
*Binding*—William Holt, Foreman.



EAST FRONT SHOWING NEW ADDITION.

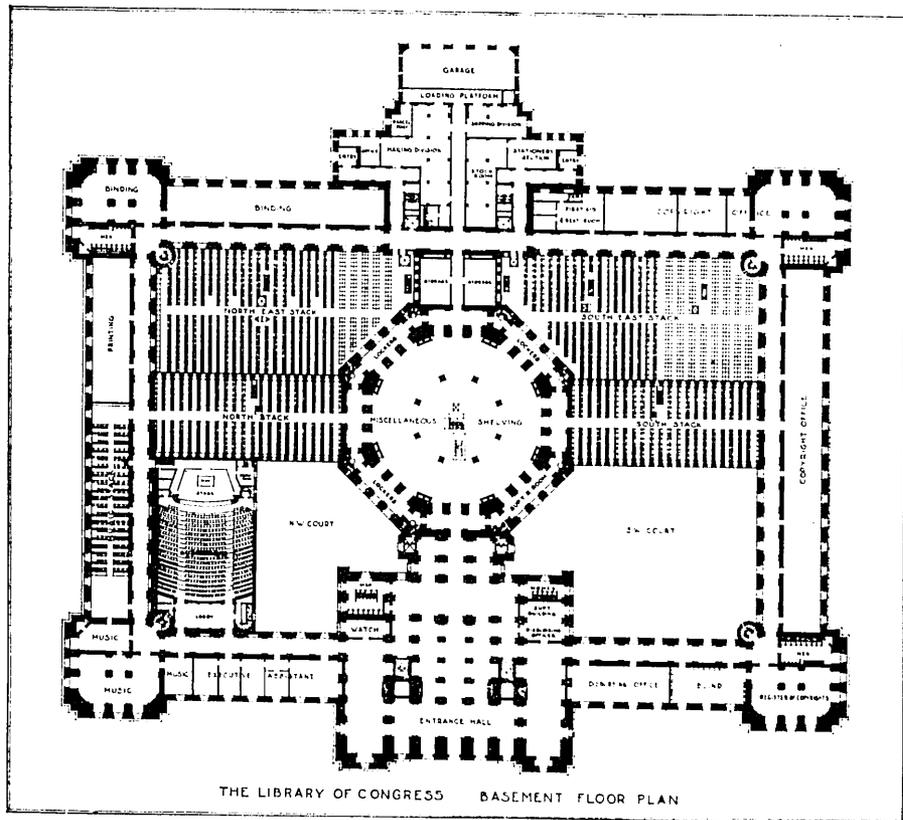


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ANNEX: FRONT ELEVATION.

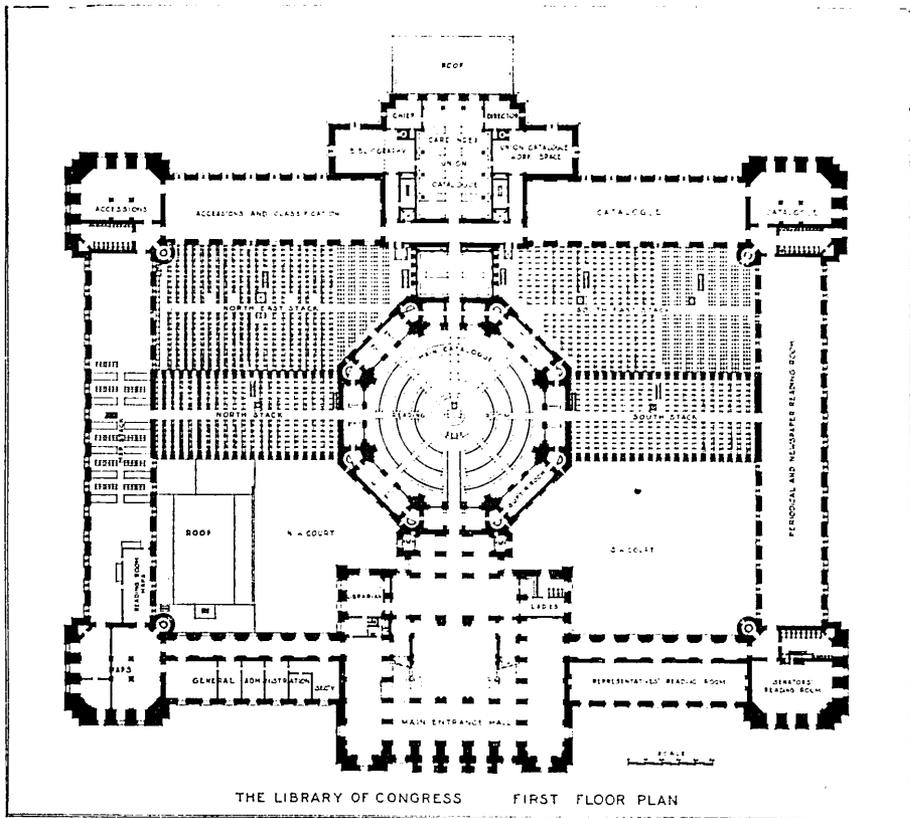


PLAT OF LIBRARY GROUNDS WITH SQUARES 760 AND 761

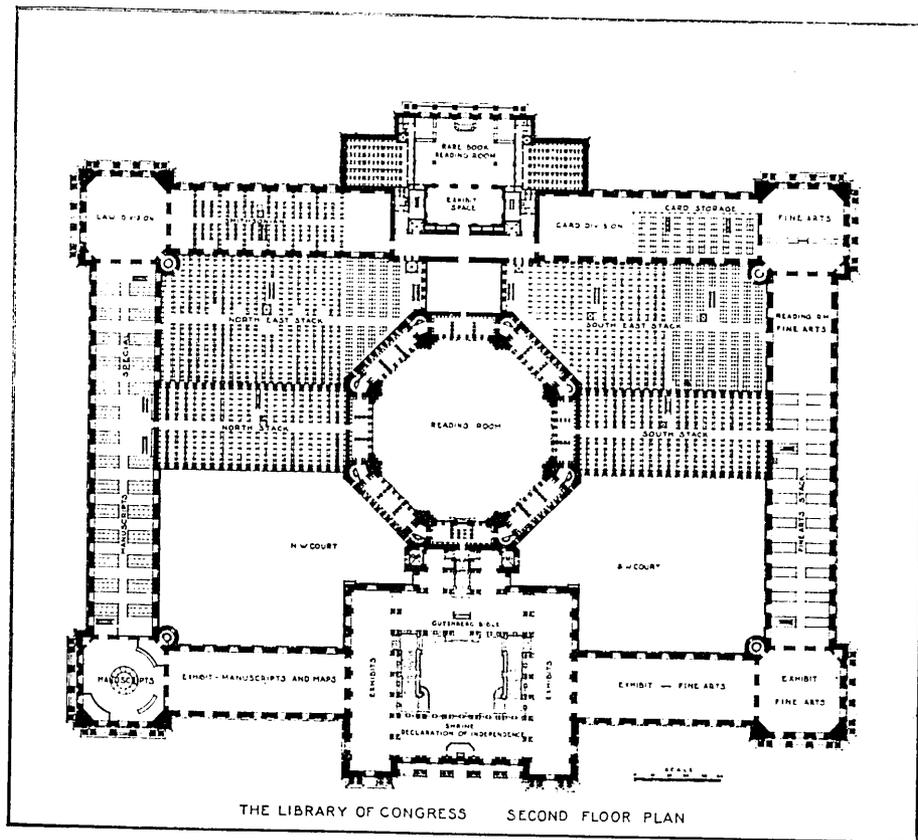




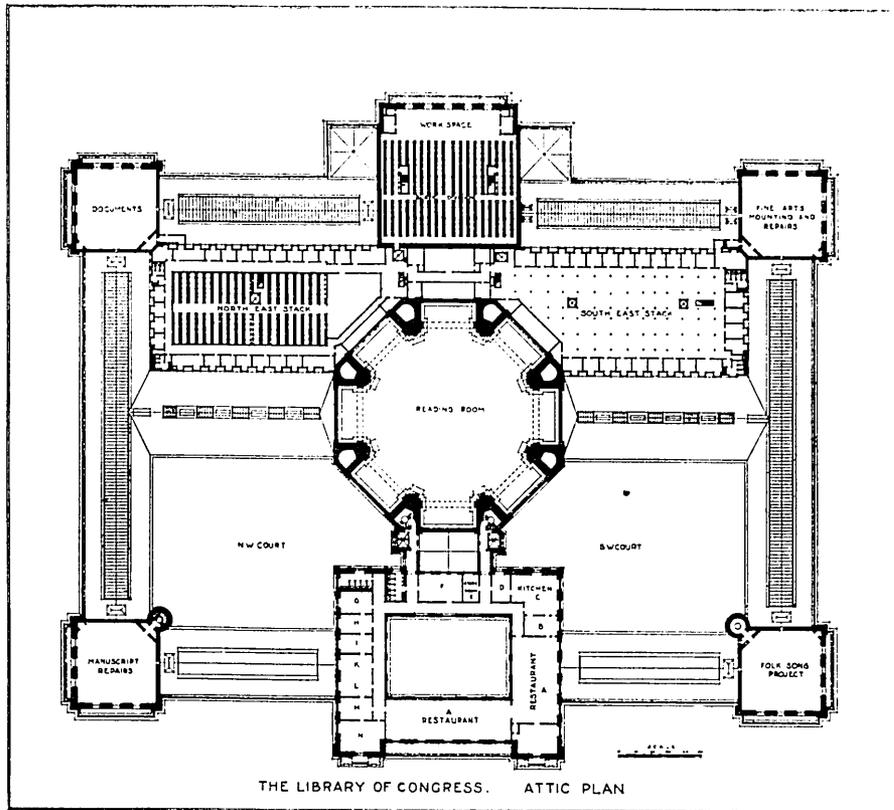
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

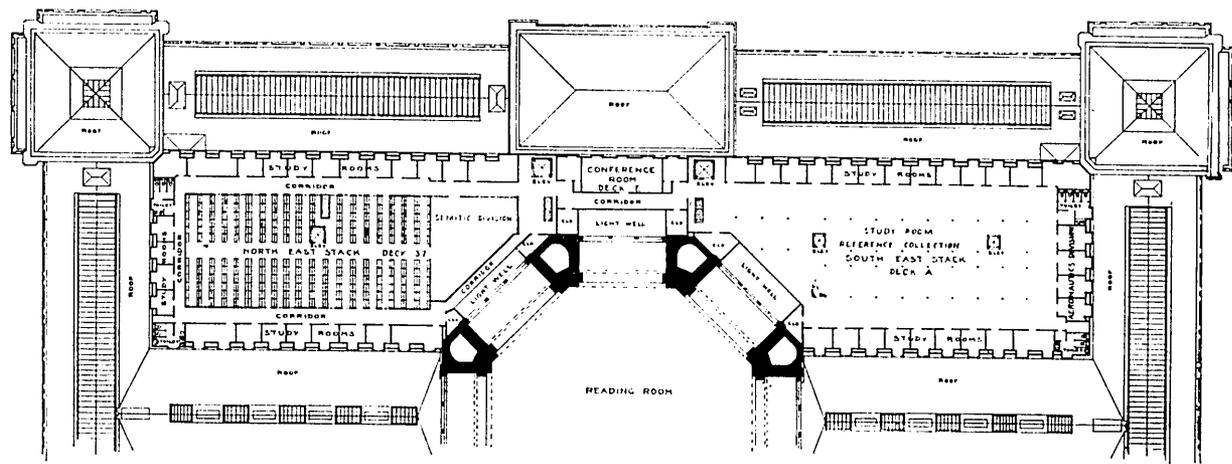


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FIRST FLOOR PLAN

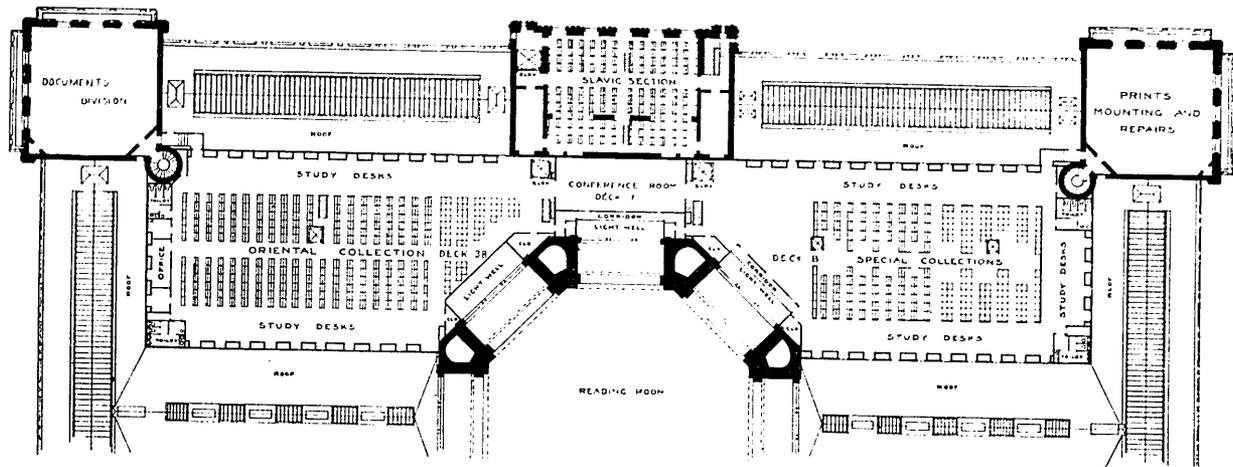


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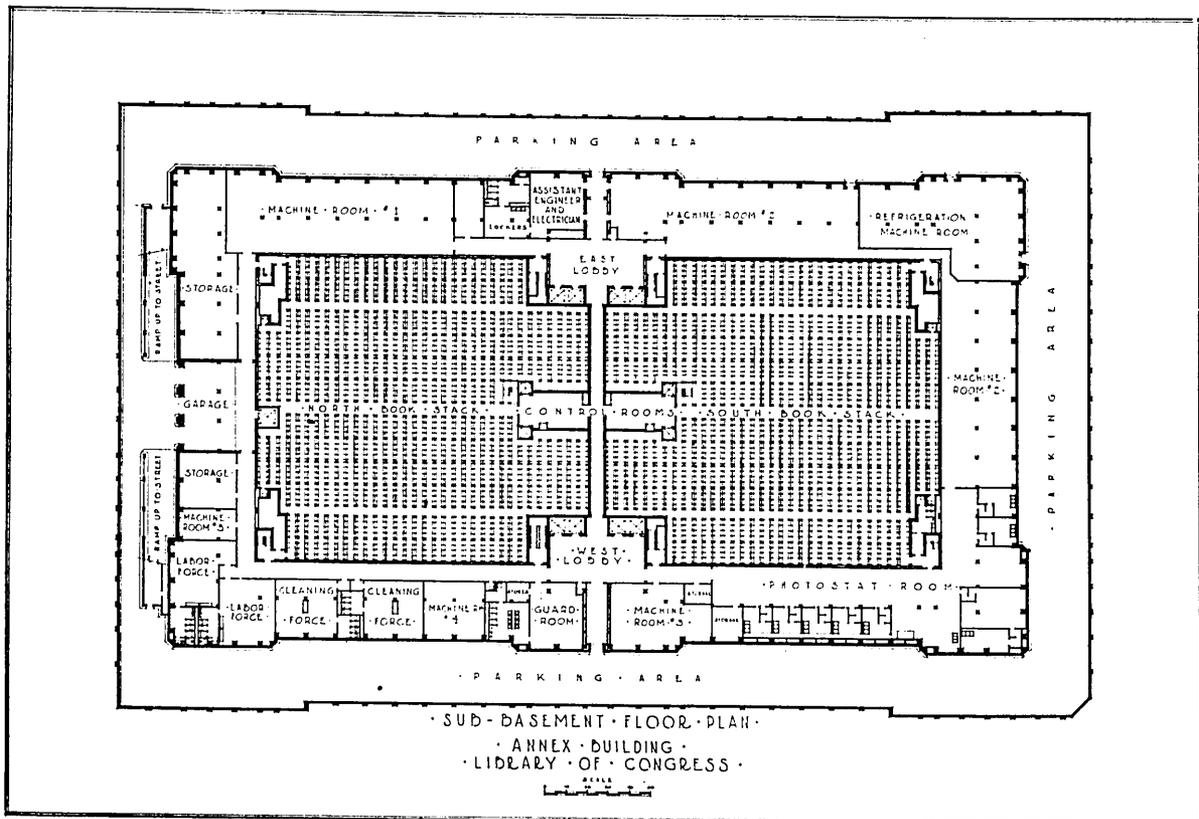


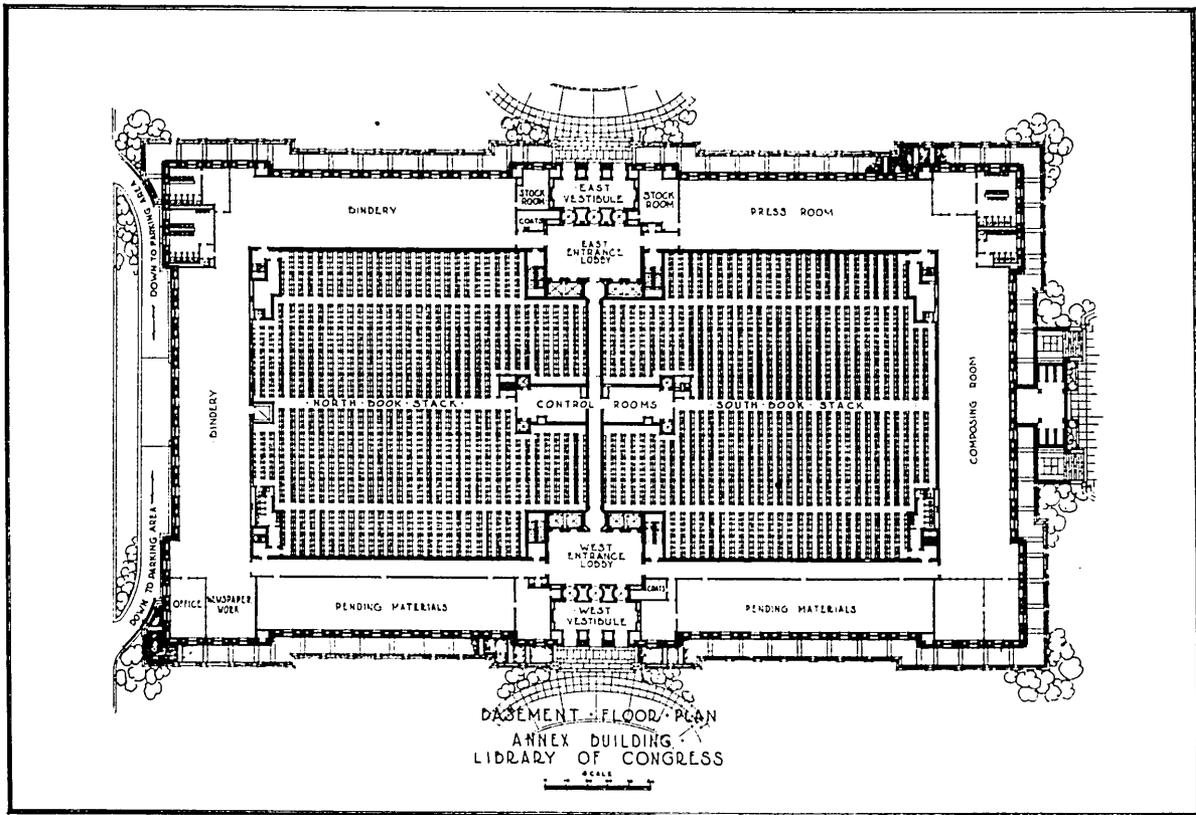


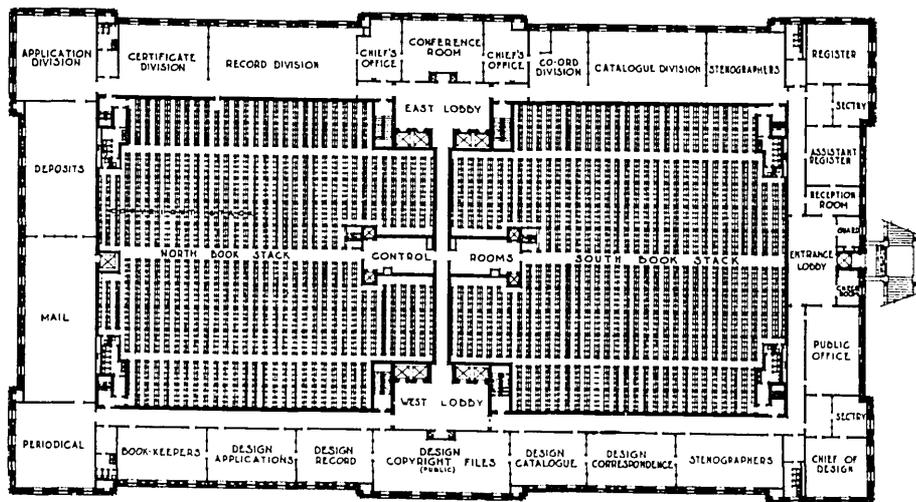
PLAN OF TOP DECKS



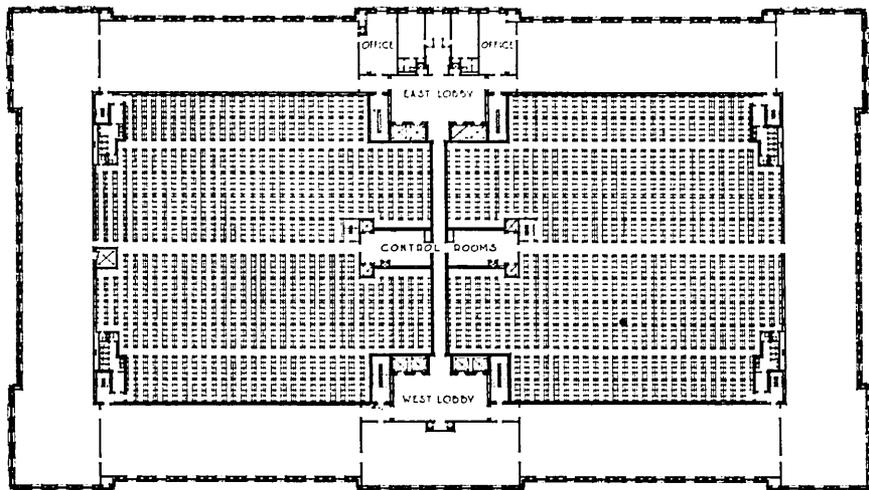
PLAN OF DECKS NEXT BELOW TOP DECKS





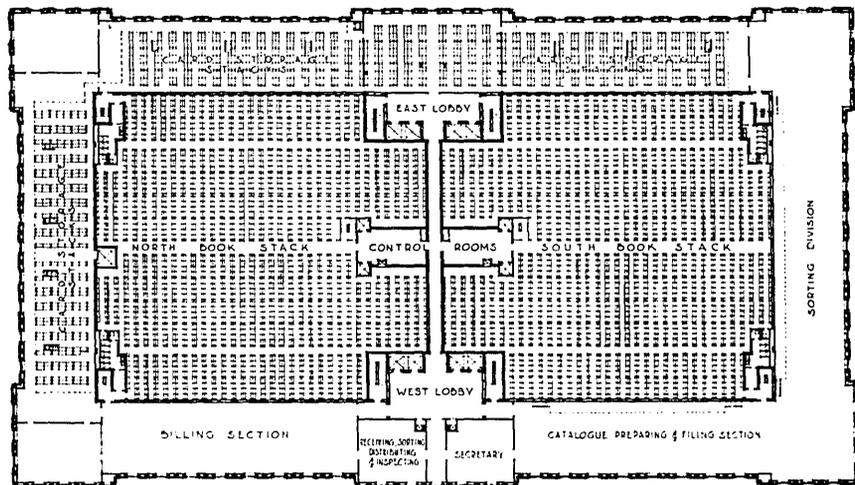


· FIRST · FLOOR · PLAN  
· ANNEX · BUILDING ·  
· LIBRARY · OF · CONGRESS ·



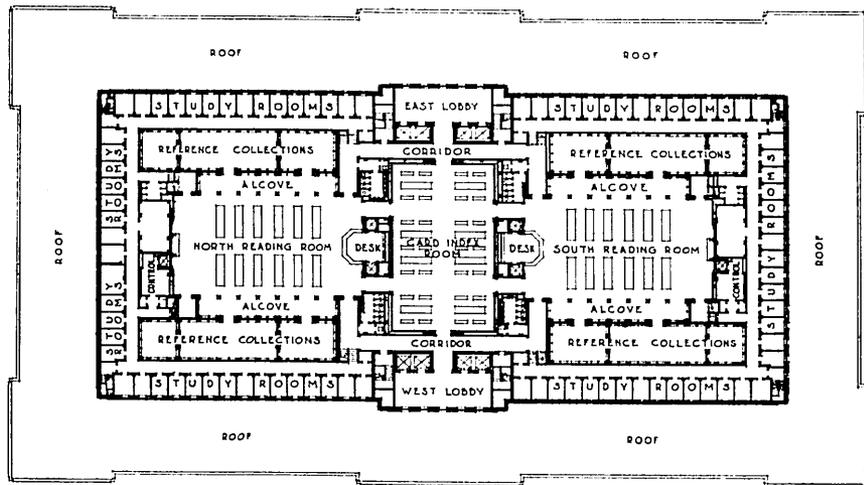
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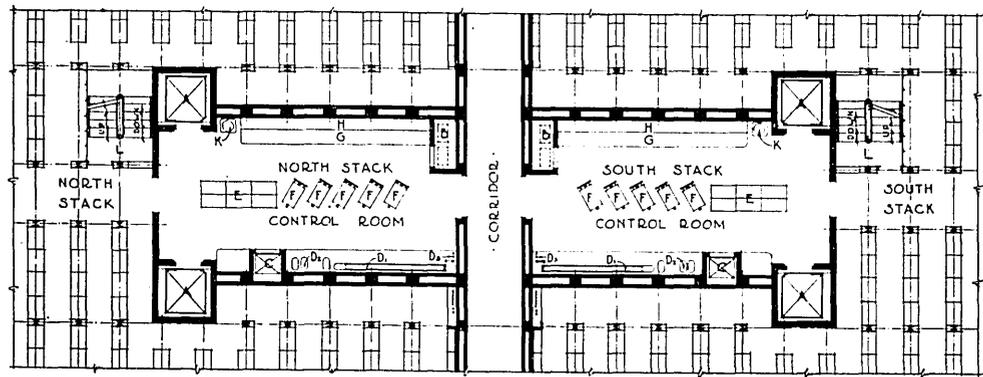
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 LIBRARY·OF·CONGRESS·





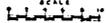
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 · ANNEX BUILDING ·  
 · LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

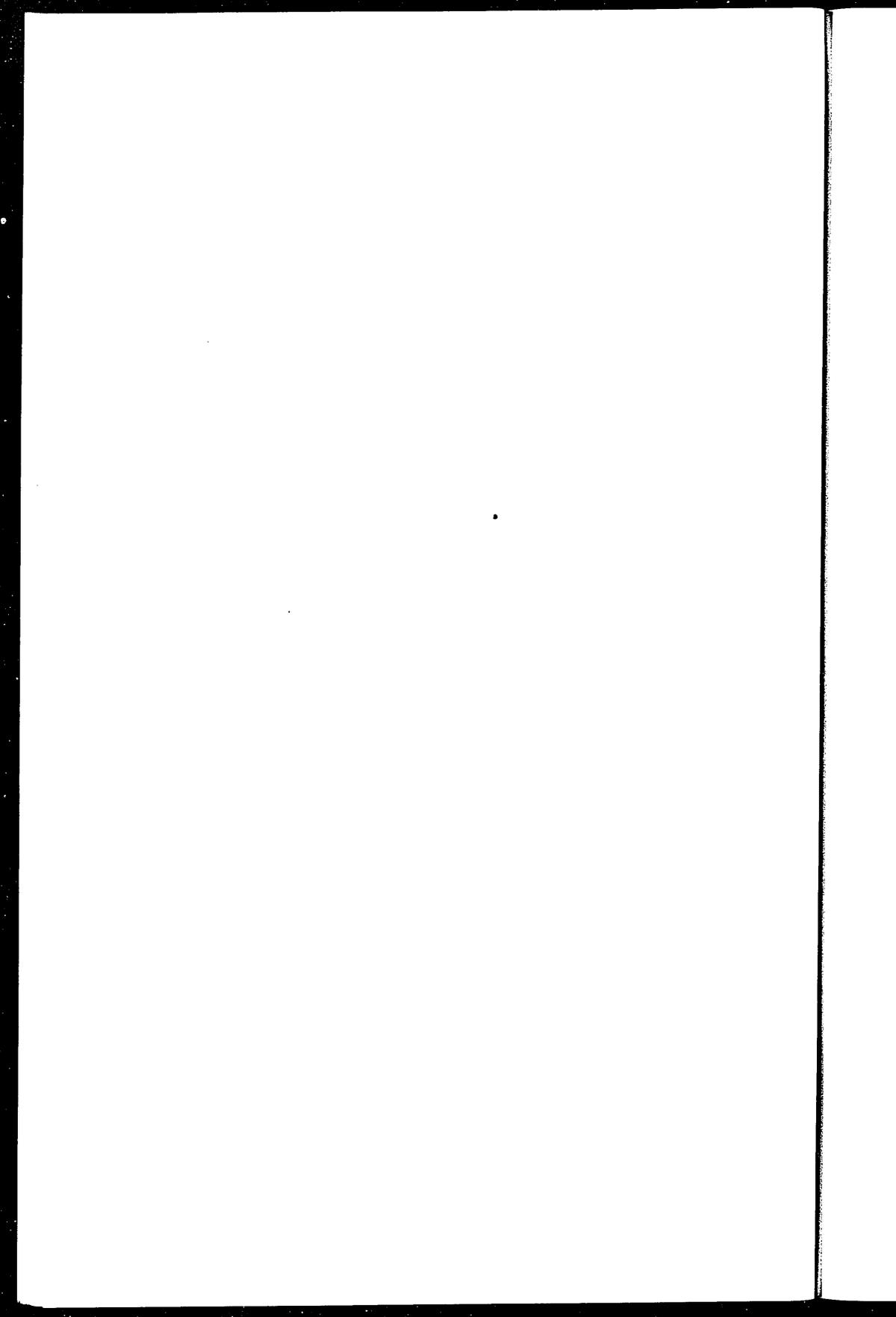
SCALE  
 1" = 10' 0"



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

• TYPICAL CONTROL ROOM PLAN •  
 • ANNEX BUILDING •  
 • LIBRARY OF CONGRESS





## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
*Washington, D. C., January 5, 1937.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1936. That portion of it which deals with the physical establishment (excepting such matters as now come within the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol) appears in the statements of the superintendent of the buildings, William C. Bond, and the disbursing officer, Wade H. Rabbitt, beginning at page 311, the latter submitting the usual analysis of expenditures, including receipts and expenditures from trust funds. The report of the Register of Copyrights is published separately.

The year 1937 is the fortieth since the Library, moved from the Capitol, entered upon a new era in the building specifically designed for it. The period has seen not merely a complete and active use of that building and extensions of it, but the initiation and near completion of another structure of comparable size, auxiliary to it. It has seen the development of suitable equipment, elaborate bibliographic apparatus; and an impressive development of the collections themselves until these have become numerically perhaps the largest in existence. A concurrent development of the personnel has brought the staff to a dimension six times as great as that which existed in 1897.

Except as to the personnel, all these amplifications represent a steady advance, without recession. They stand, without impairment, as a permanent asset. In the personnel there is, unhappily, no such permanence. The organization as such remains, and continues its growth; but there is an incessant drain upon it through death, resignation, or retirement: a drain never compensated by replacements. We may "fill the place"; but we cannot replace the individual.

It would be untrue to say that the men and women who have thus left us left nothing permanent here. Their *impress* remains: in the impulses which they gave, the examples they set, the influence which they exerted, and the policies which they helped to frame. These remain vital in the personality of the institution itself. But they do not reconcile us to the loss of the individuals themselves—their familiar traits, their tested abilities, and their comradeship in a

common cause. As against the satisfactions of an establishment otherwise steadily advancing, the privations we have thus had to endure have been many and serious: in the highest staff positions no less than 40 during my incumbency.

And now I must reluctantly report four more, in the retirement on November 1, 1935, of Herman H. B. Meyer (Director of our Legislative Reference Service), on April 1, 1936, of Frederick W. Ashley (Chief Assistant Librarian), on August 1, 1936, of William L. Brown (Register of Copyrights), on November 1, 1936, of Allen R. Boyd (Executive Assistant). They were veterans, having served the Library—Mr. Meyer for 31 years, Mr. Ashley for 36 years, Mr. Brown for 29 years, Mr. Boyd for 37 years. They had therefore been integral with the development of it to its present dimension and character.

Our auxiliary service also has suffered in the retirement on July 1, of Henry E. Bourne, who had been a member of our staff of consultants since its creation 7 years ago. Losses in the subordinate positions have, of course, been proportional, as appears from the reports of the Chiefs of Division, to whom I leave the recital even where, as in the case of Miss Anna Koerper, of the Accessions Division, the personality of the employee has affected the entire service.

Upon the retirement of Dr. Meyer, his chief assistant, Dr. (George J.) Schulz, was assigned provisionally the conduct of the Legislative Reference Service. The position of Register of Copyrights has been filled by the appointment of (Col.) Clement L. Bouvé, of Maryland, an accomplished lawyer, versed in administration, and with useful experience in the public service.

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The act (Public No. 541, 68th Congress) creating the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board was passed in 1925. A slight amendment amending the phraseology was adopted in 1926. During the session of 1936 there has been occasion for two others which were severally approved on April 13 and June 23.

The first of these (Public No. 518, 74th Congress) extended the possible assets of the Board by enabling it to accept and hold realty as well as personalty. The second (Public No. 770, 74th Congress) extended the power of the Board to treat the fund given as a loan to the Government (at a stated 4 percent interest) by enabling the Board so to apply it, not merely as heretofore "upon request of the donor", but within its own discretion "in the absence of any specification to the contrary."

The two acts read as follows:

[PUBLIC—No. 518—74TH CONGRESS]

[H. R. 11849]

AN ACT To amend an Act entitled "An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the third paragraph of the Act entitled "An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The Board is hereby authorized to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of 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."

Approved, April 13, 1936.

[PUBLIC—No. 770—74TH CONGRESS]

[H. R. 12353]

AN ACT To amend an Act entitled "An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Act entitled "An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925, is amended by striking out the first seven words of the last paragraph of section 2 thereof, to wit, the words "Should any gift or bequest so provide" and substituting therefor the words "In the absence of any specification to the contrary".

Approved, June 23, 1936.

An occasion for these modifications was the bequest to the Government of the estate of Joseph Pennell, which became effective upon the death (on February 7, 1936) of Mrs. Pennell, the life tenant.

As the bequest, though intending the Library as the beneficiary, read "to the United States of America", legislation was necessary in order to enable the assets to be taken over in behalf of the Trust Fund Board and thereafter administered by the Board. It was secured in a joint resolution (Public Resolution No. 81, 74th Congress) approved April 12, 1936, which read as follows:

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 81—74TH CONGRESS]

[H. J. Res. 526]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the Librarian of Congress to accept the property devised and bequeathed to the United States of America by the last will and testament of Joseph Pennell, deceased

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Librarian of Congress, with the

advice and consent of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board and the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, is hereby authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, the property devised and bequeathed to the United States by the last will and testament of Joseph Pennell, deceased (which will was admitted to probate by the register for the probate of wills and granting of letters of administration in and for the city and county of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 24th day of June 1926), upon the terms and conditions set forth in the said will, if, in their judgment, such acceptance would be to the best interests of the Library.

SEC. 2. Should the property be accepted pursuant to the authority hereinbefore granted, the Librarian of Congress is hereby authorized and directed to do all acts necessary in connection therewith: *Provided, however,* That the Librarian of Congress shall transfer the assets of the "Pennell Fund" (as designated in the said will), to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for administration by the said Board.

Approved, April 13, 1936.

Although the will of Mr. Pennell and the various gifts to the Library by him and Mrs. Pennell have been described in previous of my reports, the entire history is so well summarized in the Report (No. 2269) of the House Committee on the Library, accompanying the above resolution, that I quote it here in full:

#### REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 526]

The Committee on the Library, having had under consideration House Joint Resolution 526, respectfully report the same with recommendation that it do pass.

Joseph Pennell, distinguished among American artists for the power and profusion of his output, as etcher, lithographer, illustrator, critic, and essayist, was a close friend and ardent admirer of James McNeill Whistler, whom he considered the greatest of American artists. His wife, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, an author of distinction in her own right, shared both the friendship and the admiration.

Determined to perpetuate the memory of Whistler through the fullest possible record of him, not merely as an artist but as a man, they began during his lifetime and continued after his death the collection of every procurable evidence of him in print and in manuscript. Their resulting collection of "Whistleriana" became more comprehensive than, perhaps, exists as to any other contemporary artist or critic. They had based upon it their biography of Whistler, issued in 1908; and, without concluding their own use of it, decided to place it in an institution where it would have appropriate association and be permanently available to students of art and of character.

They selected Washington, because in the Freer Gallery there was to be here the fullest expression of Whistler as an artist, in examples of his paintings and etchings; and the Library of Congress, because of its abilities to care for such a collection, to make it useful, and to exhibit it in galleries which Mr. Pennell declared "the finest galleries for prints" in any institution in the world.

In 1917, therefore, they presented it to the Library; and thereafter, throughout their lifetime, continued to add to it.

Concurrently, they assured the Library a full representation of Mr. Pennell's own work and of examples of etchings and lithographs by other American

artists, by numerous gifts of books and prints which began in 1913. Under the titles of "The Pennell Collection" and "The Pennell-Whistler Collection", the two groups have constituted a huge, unique, and most notable possession of the institution.

After the death of Mr. Pennell, Mrs. Pennell continued unabated the devotion to the memory of Whistler which she had shared with her husband—a devotion unexampled on the part of one artist toward the fame of another. She accepted the title of "honorary curator" of the collection, adding to it unstintedly out of her own income. She edited for publication the Whistler Journals. She arranged for the publication of comprehensive catalogs of her husband's etchings and lithographs; and she transferred to the Library whatever items remained in her possession associated with him or with Whistler, including even the press upon which Pennell "pulled" prints from his own plates.

Included among the gifts of very decided significance was a collection of books on cookery, formed by Mrs. Pennell herself, independently. They are of considerable value in the literature of that subject and have a scientific as well as a social interest.

Joseph Pennell died on April 23, 1926. His will, drawn on January 7, 1919, confirmed to the Library the property in the material already deposited, bequeathed to it all Whistler "books, manuscripts, prints, and drawings" remaining in the estate, and also all "books, manuscripts, drawings, prints, oil or water-color paintings, etc.", not by or relating to Whistler; and, subject only to a life tenancy in Mrs. Pennell, made "the United States of America, for the Division of Prints of the Library of Congress", the residuary legatee (remainderman) of the estate itself.

The will remarks that this bequest to the United States, like the previous gift of the "Whistleriana", is made in part because of the Whistler collection at the Freer Gallery, but also "because the United States is spending money on prints and encouraging art and artists, and has encouraged me."

On the recent death of Mrs. Pennell (on Feb. 7, 1936), the United States thus became entitled to the assets remaining in the estate. As most of the material described in the will had already been released to the Library by Mrs. Pennell during her lifetime, the principal assets remaining are securities and a few parcels of real estate in the custody of the Provident Trust Co. of Philadelphia as trustee. The securities are reported to have (as of Feb. 7, 1936) a book value of \$327,562.49; the realty, an assessed value of \$40,700. (Prudent administration of the estate during the tenancy of Mrs. Pennell is evidenced by the fact that, in spite of the intervening depression, these items of the estate now total some \$40,000 in excess of the inventory at the time of Mr. Pennell's death.)

#### DISPOSITION OF THE ESTATE OTHER THAN THE MATERIAL

The general provision for this, contained in the first paragraph of clause (c) of the will, reads as follows:

"Insofar as the said property shall consist of moneys, securities, copyrights, or other property, available for sale, but not suitable to be included in either of the above collections, such property to be held and invested by the United States of America, under the administration of such officer or officers of the Library of Congress, as the Government may designate, with full power to sell any and all of the securities, or real estate, from time to time, upon such terms as he or they may deem proper, and to convey and assure the same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof, free and discharged of all trusts, and to invest and reinvest the proceeds in such securities as he or they may deem proper, and to collect all the interest and income thereof, and apply the same to the purchase of further addi-

tions to the said collections, and this money is to be known as the Pennell fund. If, in any year, an important Whistler item can be obtained and it is thought desirable to obtain it, all the available interest of the Pennell fund in that year may be devoted to its purchase."

Subsequent paragraphs provide that the fund thus established may be augmented by any sums received as royalties upon copyrights held by Mr. Pennell, and also by the proceeds of the sale of duplicates or undesired items from the separate unit constituting the J. and E. R. Pennell collection; and that, in addition to the acquisition of further "Whistleriana", the income of the fund is to be applied "to purchase original prints by modern artists of any nationality living or who shall have produced work during the last 100 years, the prints so purchased to be of the greatest excellence only."

A concluding paragraph, mentioning the inclusion in the bequest of etched and lithographic plates, the work of Mr. Pennell, expresses the hope that these will form the nucleus of a collection of such plates in the possession of the Library from which further "pulls", i. e., prints, may be made for popular sale at nominal prices, after the manner of the Bureaus of Chalcography at Paris, Rome, and Madrid; a purpose quite characteristic of Mr. Pennell, who combined the tastes of an aristocrat with sympathies extremely democratic.

As to the application of the income, there are also other particulars which do not require consideration in connection with this resolution. It may suffice to note (1) that none of them seem inconsistent with a suitable policy for the Library; and (2) that in any case the resolution is not in itself an acceptance of the bequest, but commits the decision to the three agencies (the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, the Committee on the Library, and the Librarian) in whom authority is vested by existing law: In the Librarian to accept material for the collections; and in the Trust Fund Board, with the approval of the Library Committee, to accept and administer funds in the nature of endowments, the income of which is to be used "for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections or its service."

Had Mr. Pennell's will been drawn subsequent to the creation of that Board, the bequest other than that of material might properly have read directly to the Board. But the Board was not created until March 3, 1925, while the will was drawn on January 7, 1919. Although clearly designating the Library as the actual beneficiary, it therefore necessarily named "the United States of America" as the legal legatee.

It added, however (clause (c) above quoted) "under the administration of such officer or officers of the Library of Congress as the Government may designate." The purpose of this resolution is to make such a designation and thereby enable the assets to be taken over and a suitable quittance given to the Provident Trust Co., the present custodian of them.

The resolution was drafted with the assistance of law officers of the Treasury Department and is understood to be satisfactory to the legal advisers of the Trust Co.

Your committee recommends that it be adopted without amendment.

#### FINANCE

The following table exhibits the appropriations and expenditures of the Library proper, the Copyright Office, and the custody and maintenance of the Library Building for the fiscal year, and the appropriations for the preceding fiscal year and the year now current. Included also are the appropriations for the mechanical and

structural operations, repairs, and equipment of the building and grounds, under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations, 1935	Appropriations, 1936	Expenditures, 1936	Appropriations, 1937
<b>Library and Copyright Office:</b>				
Salaries: <sup>1</sup>				
General service <sup>2</sup> .....	\$828,066.91	\$888,245.00	\$887,567.67	\$911,365.00
Special service.....	2,887.50	3,000.00	2,976.99	3,000.00
Sunday service <sup>3</sup> .....	17,325.00	19,000.00	18,967.25	19,300.00
Distribution of card indexes <sup>4</sup> .....	176,090.48	185,237.58	184,807.99	182,190.00
Legislative Reference Service.....	71,242.00	87,990.00	87,681.02	92,990.00
Copyright Office <sup>5</sup> .....	239,727.25	249,620.00	249,541.97	251,420.00
Index to State legislation <sup>6</sup> .....	38,390.30	39,952.61	39,952.61	33,000.00
Union Catalogs.....	19,287.50	22,000.00	21,928.01	22,000.00
Increase of Library <sup>7</sup> .....	150,000.00	205,000.00	205,000.00	165,000.00
Books for adult blind <sup>8</sup> .....	99,809.04	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00
Contingent expenses:				
Miscellaneous.....	9,000.00	9,000.00	8,934.56	9,000.00
Photostat supplies <sup>9</sup> .....	5,327.55	5,508.00	5,390.83	5,000.00
Printing and binding <sup>10</sup> .....	366,161.51	435,760.39	435,760.39	456,700.00
<b>Total Library and Copyright Office <sup>11</sup>.....</b>	<b>2,023,315.04</b>	<b>2,325,313.58</b>	<b>2,323,509.29</b>	<b>2,325,965.00</b>

<sup>1</sup> Appropriations for salaries include amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1935, \$48,448.31; for 1936, \$50,368.40; for 1937, amount not yet determined. Expenditures, 1936, include \$50,214.80 withdrawn for retirement fund. Appropriations, 1935, include additional sums to cover restoration of Economy Act reductions, appropriated under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935, title II, sec. 21 (e); and act approved Feb. 13, 1935, Public Res. No. 3, 74th Cong., sec. 2 (d).

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

<sup>3</sup> No reduction for retirement fund.

<sup>4</sup> Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions: For 1935, \$2,645.20 credited and \$65 yet to be credited; for 1936, \$3,033.69 credited and \$373.89 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1936 (\$184,807.99), offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury (\$224,829.32).

<sup>5</sup> Expenditures, 1936 (\$249,541.97), offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$285,206.90).

<sup>6</sup> Appropriation, 1936, includes \$252.61 reimbursement by the National Emergency Council for services rendered by members of the staff of the Index to State Legislation Service in preparing an Index of the National Emergency Council Manual. Expenditures, 1936, include outstanding indebtedness.

<sup>7</sup> Any unexpended balance for purchase of books will be available for the succeeding year. Appropriations do not include amounts (\$2,500 for 1935; \$2,500 for 1936; \$7,000 for 1937) to be expended by the Marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body. Expenditures, 1936, include outstanding indebtedness.

<sup>8</sup> Appropriation, 1935, includes \$94.47 withdrawn for retirement fund. Appropriation and expenditures, 1936, include \$153.60 withdrawn for retirement fund. Expenditures, 1936, include outstanding indebtedness. Appropriation, 1935, includes additional sum to cover restoration of Economy Act reduction, appropriated under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935, title II, sec. 21 (e); and act approved Feb. 13, 1935, Public Res. No. 3, 74th Cong., sec. 2 (d). Appropriation and expenditures, 1936, include also \$75,000 appropriated under the act approved Aug. 12, 1935.

<sup>9</sup> Appropriations include credits on account of sale of photoduplications to governmental institutions: For 1935, \$327.55; for 1936, \$450.45 credited and \$57.55 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1936, include outstanding indebtedness.

<sup>10</sup> Appropriations include credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions: For 1935, \$1,133.61 credited and \$27.90 yet to be credited; for 1936, \$1,300.06 credited and \$160.33 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1936, include outstanding indebtedness. Appropriation, 1936, includes \$3,800 appropriated under the Act, approved Feb. 11, 1936, for printing the Index and Digests of Bills pending in the second session of the 74th Cong. Appropriation, 1937, includes \$1,200 appropriated under the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1936, approved June 22, 1936, for printing and binding a compilation containing the provisions of Federal laws held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

<sup>11</sup> Appropriations, 1935, do not include the sum of \$400 transferred to the Library of Congress under the act of Mar. 21, 1935, in connection with the California-Pacific International Exposition. Appropriation and expenditures, 1936, do not include the sum of \$1,400 transferred to the Library of Congress under the act of Aug. 12, 1935, in connection with the participation of the Library in the Texas Centennial Exposition.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations, 1935	Appropriations, 1936	Expenditures, 1936	Appropriations, 1937
<b>Library Building:</b>				
Care and maintenance (salaries) <sup>12</sup> .....	\$155,667.20	\$163,705.55	\$161,843.21	\$164,260.00
Sunday service <sup>13</sup> .....	3,844.41	5,000.00	4,995.75	5,100.00
Special and temporary service <sup>14</sup> .....	481.25	500.00	438.00	500.00
Custody and maintenance <sup>15</sup> .....	8,900.00	7,000.00	6,736.06	8,900.00
<b>Total, Library Building</b> .....	<b>168,892.86</b>	<b>176,205.55</b>	<b>174,013.02</b>	<b>178,760.00</b>
Expenses Trust Fund Board.....	500.00	500.00	-----	500.00
<b>Total, Library of Congress, exclusive of Architect of the Capitol</b> .....	<b>2,192,707.90</b>	<b>2,502,019.13</b>	<b>2,497,522.31</b>	<b>2,505,225.00</b>
<b>Mechanical and structural operations, repairs, and equipment (under the Architect of the Capitol):</b>				
<b>Buildings and grounds:</b>				
Salaries <sup>16</sup> .....	44,346.68	46,720.00	46,147.36	46,720.00
Sunday opening.....	-----	-----	-----	2,139.00
Trees, shrubs, etc.....	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,489.23	-----
Repairs and supplies <sup>17</sup> .....	39,640.00	23,000.00	22,953.55	24,500.00
Furniture.....	13,965.00	14,000.00	13,968.21	17,000.00

<sup>12</sup> Appropriations include amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1935, \$5,596.24; for 1936, \$5,679.22; for 1937, amount not yet determined. Expenditures, 1936, include \$5,679.22 withdrawn for retirement fund. Appropriation, 1936, includes \$443.55 appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1936, approved Feb. 11, 1936, to pay charwomen not employed on holidays, in accordance with the provisions of the act approved Aug. 23, 1935—Public No. 308—74th Cong. Appropriation, 1935, includes \$10,027.20 to cover restoration of Economy Act reductions, appropriated under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935, title II, sec. 21 (e); and act approved Feb. 13, 1935, Public Res. No. 3, 74th Cong., sec. 2 (d).

<sup>13</sup> Appropriation, 1935, includes additional sum to cover restoration of Economy Act reductions, appropriated under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935, title II, sec. 21 (e); and act approved Feb. 13, 1935, Public Res. No. 3, 74th Cong., sec. 2 (d). Appropriation, 1937, includes \$100 for additional holiday (Inauguration Day).

<sup>14</sup> Appropriation, 1935, includes additional sums to cover restoration of Economy Act reductions, appropriated under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935, title II, sec. 21 (e); and act approved Feb. 13, 1935, Public Res. No. 3, 74th Cong., sec. 2 (d). Appropriation and expenditures, 1936, include \$4.10 withdrawn for retirement fund.

<sup>15</sup> Appropriations, 1935 and 1937, include \$1,900 for uniforms for guards.

<sup>16</sup> Appropriations include amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1935, \$1,614.83; for 1936, \$1,617.89; for 1937, amount not yet determined. Expenditures, 1936, include \$1,617.89 withdrawn for retirement fund. Appropriation, 1935, includes additional sums to cover restoration of Economy Act reductions, appropriated under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1935, title II, sec. 21 (e); and act approved Feb. 13, 1935, Public Res. No. 3, 74th Cong., sec. 2 (d).

<sup>17</sup> Appropriation for 1935, includes \$10,000 for copper roofing, \$5,000 for pointing stone masonry joints, and \$7,000 for oil-air filters. Appropriation for 1936 includes \$5,000 for pointing stone masonry joints. Appropriation 1937 includes \$5,000 for pointing stone masonry joints, and \$1,500 for trees and shrubs.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations, 1935	Appropriations, 1936	Expenditures, 1936	Appropriations, 1937
Mechanical and structural operations, repairs, and equipment—Continued.				
Buildings and grounds—Continued.				
To provide for the construction and equipment of annex building <sup>18</sup> .....	\$4,275,000.00	-----	-----	\$2,225,000.00
Reconditioning elevators <sup>19</sup> .....	30,300.00	\$147,200.00	\$9,804.83	140,395.17
Total, buildings and grounds.....	4,404,251.68	232,420.00	91,363.18	2,455,754.17
Grand total.....	6,596,959.58	2,734,439.13	2,588,885.49	4,960,979.17
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account) <sup>20</sup> .....	1,564.53	1,100.29	941.01	959.28

<sup>18</sup> Appropriation, 1935, includes \$1,000,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1932 and \$150,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1933 to continue available until expended. Also includes \$325,000 appropriated under the Legislative Appropriation Act approved Feb. 28, 1933, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended. Also includes an allotment of \$2,800,000 made available until expended in accordance with the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933.

<sup>19</sup> Appropriation for 1935 is contained in the Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1934. Appropriation for 1936 consists of \$116,900 appropriated in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1936, for reconditioning elevators and, in addition thereto, the sum of \$30,300 contained in the Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1934, reappropriated and made available for the fiscal year 1936. Expenditures, 1936, include \$65.38 withdrawn for retirement fund. Appropriation, 1937, includes unexpended balance, made available for the fiscal year 1937, of the \$147,200 appropriated in the Legislative Appropriation Act of 1936 for reconditioning elevators.

<sup>20</sup> Appropriations include balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

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

*Salaries—Library proper.*—Appropriation increased from \$828,066.91 <sup>2</sup> to \$888,245.

*Copyright Office.*—Appropriation increased from \$239,727.25 <sup>2</sup> to \$249,620.

*Legislative Reference Service.*—Appropriation increased from \$71,242 <sup>2</sup> to \$87,990.<sup>3</sup> In addition, the sum of \$3,800 was appropriated for the fiscal year 1936 under the Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936, approved February 11, 1936, for printing the Index and Digests, prepared in the Legislative Reference Service, of bills pending in the second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress.

*Distribution of card indexes.*—Appropriation increased from \$173,308.28 <sup>2</sup> to \$181,830.

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

<sup>3</sup> Appropriations for 1936 includes \$10,000 appropriated to enable the Legislative Reference Service to furnish to Senators and Representatives a weekly digest of bills and resolutions introduced and reported.

*Temporary services.*—Appropriation increased from \$2,887.50<sup>2</sup> to \$3,000.

*Index to State legislation.*—Appropriation increased from \$38,390.30<sup>2</sup> to \$39,700.

*Sunday opening.*—Appropriation increased from \$17,325<sup>2</sup> to \$19,000.

*Union Catalogs.*—Appropriation increased from \$19,287.50<sup>2</sup> to \$22,000.

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

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

*Books for Adult Blind.*—Appropriation for books for the adult blind increased from \$99,809.04<sup>2</sup> to \$175,000, and the following additional phraseology included: “\* \* \* including not exceeding \$500 for necessary traveling expenses connected with such service and for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian.”

*Printing and binding.*—Appropriation for miscellaneous printing and binding increased from \$200,000 to \$258,500.<sup>3</sup>

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

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

The following additional item included in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936, approved June 22, 1936:

For the printing and binding of a compilation containing the provisions of Federal laws held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, to remain available during the fiscal year, 1937, \$1,200.

*Library Building.*—Appropriation for salaries increased from \$155,667.20<sup>2</sup> to \$163,705.55.<sup>4</sup>

Appropriation for Sunday opening increased from \$3,844.41<sup>2</sup> to \$5,000.

Appropriation for special and temporary services increased from \$481.25<sup>2</sup> to \$500.

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

<sup>3</sup> In addition, the sum of \$3,800 was appropriated for the fiscal year 1936 under the “Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936”, approved February 11, 1936, for printing the Indexes and Digests, prepared in the Legislative Reference Service, of bills pending in the second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress.

<sup>4</sup> Appropriation for 1936 includes \$443.55 appropriated under the Act approved February 11, 1936, for personal services.

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

*Library Building and Grounds (under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol).*—Appropriation for salaries increased from \$44,346.68<sup>2</sup> to \$46,720.

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

Appropriation for necessary expenditures for the Library Building increased from \$39,640 to \$170,200, and the item made to read:

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

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

The appropriations for 1936-37 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

*Salaries—Library proper.*—Appropriation increased from \$888,245 to \$911,365.

*Copyright Office.*—Appropriation increased from \$249,620 to \$251,420.

*Legislative Reference Service.*—Appropriation increased from \$87,990<sup>1</sup> to \$92,990.<sup>1</sup>

*Distribution of card indexes.*—Appropriation increased from \$181,830 to \$182,190.

*Index to State legislation.*—Appropriation decreased from \$39,700 to \$33,000.

*Sunday opening.*—Appropriation increased from \$19,000 to \$19,300.

*Increase of the Library.*—Appropriation for the purchase of books and periodicals for the law library decreased from \$90,000 to \$50,000.

Appropriation for the purchase of books for the Supreme Court increased from \$2,500 to \$7,000 and the item made to read:

For the purchase of books and periodicals 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.

*Printing and binding.*—Appropriation for the printing of catalog cards increased from \$125,000 to \$150,000 and the following addi-

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$10,000 appropriated for 1935-36 and \$15,000 for 1936-37 to enable the Legislative Reference Service to furnish to Senators and Representatives a weekly digest of bills and resolutions introduced and reported.

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

tional phraseology included: "\* \* \* of which amount \$15,000 shall be immediately available."

In addition to the appropriation for printing and binding for the fiscal year 1937, the sum of \$1,200 was appropriated under the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936, for the printing and binding of a compilation containing the provisions of Federal laws held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

*Library Building.*—Appropriation for salaries increased from \$163,705.55 to \$164,260.

Appropriation for Sunday opening increased from \$5,000 to \$5,100.

Appropriation for custody and maintenance increased from \$7,000 to \$8,900.

*Library Building and Grounds (under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol).*

The following additional item included:

Salaries, Sunday opening: For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the opening of the Library Building on Sundays and on holidays, at rates to be fixed by such Architect, \$2,139.

Appropriation for necessary expenditures for the Library Building decreased from \$170,200 to \$24,500, and the item made to read:

\* \* \* and appurtenances, and personal and other services in connection with the mechanical and structural maintenance of such building and grounds, \$24,500: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance on June 30, 1936, of the portion of the appropriation of \$139,900 and of the reappropriation of \$30,300 allocated for installation, replacement, and reconditioning of elevators, contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1936, shall continue available for the same purposes until June 30, 1937: *Provided further*, That the Architect of the Capitol may continue the employment under his jurisdiction of Damon W. Harding until June 30, 1938, notwithstanding any provision of the act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes", approved May 22, 1920, and any amendment thereof, prohibiting extensions of service after the age of retirement.

Appropriation for furniture, etc., increased from \$14,000 to \$17,000.

The following additional item included:

Annex, Library of Congress: Toward carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction and equipment of an annex to the Library of Congress", approved June 13, 1930 (46 Stat. 583), as amended by the act approved June 6, 1935 (49 Stat. 326), \$2,225,000, to remain available until expended.

## COPYRIGHT OFFICE

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

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

*Fees received and applied, fiscal year 1935-36*

Registrations for published works (at \$2) .....	\$230, 792. 00
Registrations for unpublished works (at \$1) .....	31, 817. 00
Registrations (at \$1), photographs, no certificates .....	1, 569. 00
Registrations (at \$1), renewals .....	8, 180. 00
For copies of record .....	1, 772. 00
For assignments and copies of same .....	9, 906. 00
For notices of user .....	295. 00
For indexing transfers of proprietorship .....	128. 90
For searches .....	747. 00
Total .....	285, 206. 90

Total number of registrations .....	156, 962
Total communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits noted above .....	207, 335
Total communications sent out (including letters written) .....	188, 041

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 1935-36 as above .....

	\$285, 206. 90
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EXPENSES

Salaries, including retirement fund, as stated .....	\$249, 541. 97
Stationery and sundries .....	1, 323. 53
	250, 865. 50
Net cash earnings .....	\$34, 341. 40

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 247,663 such

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

On July 6, 1936, the books of the Copyright Office were balanced for June, the accounts for the year closed, and the financial statements completed for the Treasury Department, showing that all earned fees to June 30 had been paid into the Treasury.

During the past 39 years the business done by the office was as follows:

Total number of entries.....	5,042,814
Total number of articles deposited (about).....	8,566,761
Total amount of fees received and applied.....	\$5,690,480.70
Total expenditure for service.....	\$4,757,425.68
Net receipts above expenses for service.....	\$933,055.02

During the 66 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 5,923,670.

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the Copyright Act of 1909, 66,108 volumes have been transferred to the Library from the deposits in the Copyright Office during the fiscal year, 7,216 books have been deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 44,709 articles have been returned to copyright claimants.

#### CATALOG OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES

The "Catalog of Copyright Entries" has always been printed and published to make up calendar-year volumes for the different classes of work cataloged. For the calendar year 1935 all parts of the catalog have been printed.

# DIVISION OF ACCESSIONS, PRINTED MATERIAL<sup>1</sup>

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

## CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY

Adopting the count of printed books and pamphlets made in June 1902 as accurate, the total contents of the Library, inclusive of the Law Library, at the close of the past 2 fiscal years were as follows:

Description	Contents of the Library, June 30, 1935 and June 30, 1936			Net accessions	
	1935	1936	Gain	1935	1936
Printed books and pamphlets.....	4,992,510	5,220,794	228,284	186,864	228,284
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Maps and views <sup>2</sup> .....	1,337,415	1,358,479	21,064	17,718	21,064
Music (volumes and pieces).....	1,131,747	1,150,044	18,297	14,852	18,297
Prints (pieces).....	534,642	538,629	3,987	<sup>3</sup> 6,386	<sup>3</sup> 3,987

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

<sup>2</sup> Including deposits.

<sup>3</sup> In addition 408 original drawings and 348 negatives were received.

<sup>4</sup> In addition 120 original drawings and 673 negatives and lantern slides were received.

The accessions of books and pamphlets during the past 2 years, in detail, classified by source, were as follows:

How acquired	1935	1936
<b>By purchase:</b>		
Government appropriation for the increase of the Library.....	23,976	<sup>1</sup> 36,746
Government appropriation for the increase of the Law Library.....	15,292	<sup>2</sup> 27,960
Government appropriation for the State Law Index.....		59
Guggenheim gift fund.....	536	253
Huntington endowment fund.....	1,673	1,761
By gift (from individuals and other unofficial sources).....	<sup>3</sup> 21,777	<sup>4</sup> 28,734
By transfer from United States Government libraries.....	19,053	13,072
From the Public Printer by virtue of law.....	6,423	4,393
From the American Printing House for the Blind (volumes and pieces of music)....	4	229
From Project: Books for the Blind.....	2,877	<sup>5</sup> 1,802
By international exchange (from foreign governments).....	41,639	46,816
Gifts from the United States Government in all its branches.....	2,339	1,820

<sup>1</sup> Including 9,130 volumes and pamphlets acquired in 1929 as part of a large collection of Portuguese books. The entire collection has now been accessioned.

<sup>2</sup> Including 7,000 volumes purchased for the Supreme Court Library.

<sup>3</sup> Including 917 bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers received as gifts from publishers.

<sup>4</sup> Including 1,307 bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers received as gifts from publishers.

<sup>5</sup> Not including 51 titles of "talking books" on 3,797 records.

How acquired	1935	1936 <sup>o</sup>
Gifts from State governments.....	21, 157	23, 266
Gifts from local governments.....	2, 303	1, 952
Gifts from official corporations and associations.....	792]	1, 205
By copyright.....	<sup>6</sup> 25, 915 <sub>4</sub>	<sup>7</sup> 28, 858
From Smithsonian Institution:		
Added to regular deposit.....	<sup>8</sup> 5, 162	<sup>9</sup> 5, 486
Added to Langley Aeronautical Library deposit.....	<sup>10</sup> 65	<sup>11</sup> 29
By exchange (piece for piece).....	6, 121	8, 175
By priced exchange.....	329	49
Library of Congress publications cataloged and added to the collections.....	102	112
Library of Congress publications specially bound (Librarian's reports).....	28	37
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals uncounted in their original form.....	8, 131	15, 323
Total added—books and pamphlets.....	205, 694	248, 137
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidations in binding.....	5, 459	12, 176
By transfer of duplicates to other United States Government libraries.....	4, 573	2, 374
Duplicates sent to other libraries on piece-for-piece exchange.....	8, 443	4, 356
Duplicates sent to other libraries on priced exchange.....	225	539
Books withdrawn (worn out, imperfect, superseded, etc.).....	130	408
Total deductions.....	18, 830	19, 853
Net accessions.....	186, 864	228, 284

<sup>6</sup> Including 211 volumes added to the reserve collections.

<sup>7</sup> Including 19 volumes added to the reserve collections.

<sup>8</sup> Including 3,229 foreign dissertations. In addition 9,148 parts of volumes and 1,585 maps and charts were added from this source, and 605 volumes were completed.

<sup>9</sup> Including 3,296 foreign dissertations. In addition 10,671 parts of volumes and 608 maps and charts were added from this source, and 763 volumes were completed.

<sup>10</sup> In addition 538 parts of volumes were added from this source and 17 volumes were completed.

<sup>11</sup> In addition 611 parts of volumes were added from this source and 23 volumes were completed.

#### GIFTS

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, the Library received 28,734 volumes and pamphlets as gifts from individuals and other unofficial sources, as compared with 21,777 received last year, an increase of 6,957. The 14,851 volumes in the bequest of Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, referred to in last year's report, have not yet been entered in our statistical statement as the collection, pending the settlement of the estate, has not been formally turned over to the Library. The total of 28,734 volumes and pamphlets received this year is the highest total of gifts for the 10-year period from 1927 to 1936, both inclusive, as shown by the following table:

1927.....	22, 988	1932.....	22, 453
1928.....	18, 921	1933.....	25, 194
1929.....	20, 505	1934.....	27, 922
1930.....	20, 409	1935.....	21, 777
1931.....	20, 237	1936.....	28, 734

Gifts in special fields are described in the reports from the several divisions directly concerned with their care; among other gifts to the general collections, the following are named here:

From Dr. James Truslow Adams, of New York City, a copy of Ellenmartha Rasmussen's Danish translation of his "Epic of America", which was published under the title, "Amerikas saga" [København] Gyldendal [1935].

From Ahmad Habeeb, and his brothers, of Bombay, through the publishers, the Ahmadiyya Anjuman Isbaat-i-Islam, Lahore, India, a copy of the English translation of the holy Quran (without Arabic text). With short notes and introduction by Muhammad Ali", Lahore [1934]. The donors had placed a supply of copies of this translation at the disposal of the Anjuman for free distribution, as a memorial to their father.

From Mrs. Stella Hadden Alexander, of New York City, a Christian Science scrapbook. A special title-page, printed for it by the Library, has the title, "A scrap book of historical data relating to Christian Science, to its discoverer and founder, Mary Baker Eddy, and to her student in New York City, Augusta E. Stetson, C. S. D. Comp. from the press and from other sources by Stella Hadden Alexander, C. S. B.", New York, 1935.

From the Alexander Kohut Memorial Foundation, of New York City, a copy of "Beside the still waters. Legends, lyrics, elegies, by George Alexander Kohut", 2d ed., New York, 1934. Edition limited to 200 copies.

From Miss Lucy E. Anthony, of Moylan, Pa., 11 volumes formerly belonging to Miss Susan B. Anthony which, because of their associations, she retained when she presented the major part of her books to the Library in 1903, a few years before her death. Several of the books had been inscribed to the Library by Miss Anthony. In a copy of "Ann Phillips, wife of Wendell Phillips; a memorial sketch", Boston, Printed for private circulation, 1886, she wrote, "This is too precious to go now. The Congressional Library, Washington, D. C., may have it after I am gone." In Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Aurora Leigh", New York, C. S. Francis & Co., 1857, the following note appears on the fly leaf in Miss Anthony's handwriting, "This book was carried in my satchel for years and read & re-read. The noble words of Elizabeth Barrett—as Wendell Phillips always called her—sunk deep into my heart. I have always cherished it above all other books. I now present it to the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C., with the hope that women may more & more be like 'Aurora Leigh'."

From the Anti-cobweb Society, Foochow, Fukien, China, two copies of "Fukien, arts and industries; papers by members of the Anti-cobweb Society, Foochow, Fukien, China", Foochow, Christian Herald Industrial Mission Press, 1933.

From Yakichi Ataka, of Osaka, Japan, two works in English on Zen Buddhism by Prof. Daisetz Teitaro Suzuki.

From Mrs. Harriet T. Barber, of Southampton, L. I., New York, eight beautifully bound volumes of engravings of Rome, published in the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, among them being Giuseppe Vasi's "Delle magnificenze di Roma antica e moderna", In Roma, 1747-61. 10 v. in 4.

From Sándor Baumgarten, of Budapest, Hungary, a copy of his work, ". . . Pierre Le Gros, artiste romain . . ." Paris, E. Leroux, 1933. (Travaux édités par le Centre d'études hongroises en France, n. 3.)

From Albert M. Bender, of San Francisco, Calif., a copy of "Stella Benson, written by Phyllis Bottome and printed for Albert M. Bender", San Francisco [Printed by the Grubhorn Press], 1934. Edition limited to 250 copies.

From Theodore Besterman, of Skelmorlie, Scotland, 11 of his publications, principally in the field of psychical research.

From Mrs. Ellen Louise Bigelow, of Harvard, Mass., a copy of her work entitled "The daughter of an earl: intimate sketches of the life and accomplishment of Lady Blanche Murphy. Comp. and ed. by Ellen Louise (Slade) Bigelow", Boston, Marshall Jones Company, 1928.

From Miss Josephine A. Bingham, of Norwood, Mass., a copy of her "Poems [by] Joe Bingham", Northampton, Mass., Smith College [1935?].

From F. Gilbert Blakeslee, of Hollywood, Calif., a copy of his "Eastern costume . . ." Hollywood, Calif., Printed for the author by Warner Publishing Company, 1935. No. 17 of 200 copies.

From Charles Bragin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a collection of 73 dime novels, each one accompanied by a brief bibliographical note by Mr. Bragin. Examples of different series have been arranged in such a way as to enable the student to survey the field of dime novel publication.

From H. E. C. Bryant, of this city, a copy of his "Tar heel tales", Charlotte, N. C., Stone & Barringer Co., 1910.

From W. W. Carpenter, of Esccondido, Calif., a collection of publications in the Esperanto language (195 volumes, 115 pamphlets, and 2,156 issues of 84 different periodicals). Of the books special mention should be made of Edmond Privat's "Historio de la lingvo esperanto deveno kaj komenco, 1887-1900", Leipzig, Ferdinand Hirt & Sohn, 1923; Dr. Vallienne's "Ĉu li? (Romano originale verkita)" Paris, Librairie Hachette et Cie., 1908; Cardinal Wiseman's "Fabiola, rakonto pri la katakomboj . . . el la angla lingvo tradukis E. Ramo", Genève, Universala Esperantia Librejo [1911] and Dr. L. L. Zamenhof's "Fundamenta krestomatio de la lingvo esperanto . . . 5. eldono", Paris, Hachette & Cie., [1907]. The periodicals (84 different titles published in 20 different countries) range from a few issues of a given title to complete files. The most nearly complete are "Esperanto", "Heroldo de Esperanto", "La Onco de Esperanto", and "La Revuo, internacia monata literatura gazeto", the latter published under the editorship of Dr. Zamenhof, the inventor of Esperanto. The collection includes works written originally in Esperanto, translations into Esperanto from other languages, dictionaries, grammars, anthologies, official year books, and proceedings of various Esperanto associations.

From Capt. Charles H. Coe, of this city, a copy of his non-copyrighted work entitled "Red patriots: the story of the Seminoles . . .", Cincinnati, The Editor Publishing Company, 1898.

From Robert Henderson Croll, of Camberwell, Victoria, Australia, a copy of his work entitled "Tom Roberts, father of Australian landscape painting . . ." Melbourne, Robertson & Mullens, Ltd., 1935.

From Mrs. Caroline T. Daniels, of Boston, Mass., a copy of her work entitled "Facts and fancies and repetitions about Dark Harbor, by one of the very oldest cottagers <1890-1932> Mrs. E. A. Daniels (Caroline T. Daniels) written at four-score years and many more for my niece Edna Holbrook Barger" [Cambridge, Mass.], Privately printed [The Cosmos Press] 1935.

From Mr. Myers Dean, of this city, a copy of a juvenile work published under the title "Lights of education; or, Mr. Hope and his family; A narrative for young persons, by a lady", Baltimore, Published by E. J. Coale, 1825.

From the widow of the late Rev. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, of this city, his extensive private library of books on temperance and allied subjects. The collection comprises 2,447 volumes, 2,441 pamphlets and 247 numbers.

From Paul DuPays, of London, Eng., a group of seven of his own works in French, all published in Paris.

From Miss A. V. Duthie, of Knysna, Cape Province, South Africa, a copy of "A memoir of the Reverend Alfred George Duthie, M. C., of Belvidere, South Africa, and of William Henry Moore Duthie, of Belvidere, South Africa, together with a short history of Holy Trinity Church, Belvidere, Knysna, South Africa. Ed. by Annie Hart . . . and Robert C. H. Hart . . ." Oxford, Printed at the University Press, 1934. No. 613 of 1,000 copies.

From Miss Lavinia Hartwell Egan, of Gibsland, La., a copy of her work entitled "A bundle of fagots . . ." Franklin, Ohio, The Editor Publishing Co., 1895.

From Mrs. Luenna von Eltz, of Cragmoor, N. Y., two copies of her volume of poems, "On nearing seventy-one and other verses . . ." [Cragmoor? N. Y.] Privately printed [1934?].

From Dr. Henry Ridgely Evans, of this city, a copy of his work, "Founders of the colonial families of Ridgely, Dorsey, and Greenberry, of Maryland . . ." Washington, D. C., Sold by W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., 1935.

From Mrs. Grant Foreman, of Muskogee, Okla., a collection of 302 miscellaneous theater programs.

From M. J. Fortie, of this city, three miniature books, each 2½ inches high: "La divina commedia di Dante Alighieri", Firenze, G. Barbèra, 1898; "Le rime di Francesco Petrarca", Firenze, G. Barbèra, 1900; "Il tesoretto della poesia italiana." [Edizione vademecum, Firenze, G. Barbèra, n. d.]

From Madison Grant, of New York City, a volume of newspapers published in Panama in the middle of the nineteenth century, including a nearly complete file of the Panama Herald from its first issue (April 14, 1851) to August 16, 1853.

From Rev. Francis J. Grimke, of this city, a collection of 41 of his pamphlets and tracts, most of which relate either directly or indirectly to the negro race.

From Miss Emmy Luise Grotefeld, of Marburg (Lahn) Germany, a copy of her "Erlebtes und auch anderes", Marburg-Lahn, Selbstverlag des verfassers, [1935].

From Dr. Ramiro Guerra y Sánchez, who was for several months engaged in research work in the Library, four of his books in Spanish on the Antilles, the history of Cuba, Spanish colonization in America and the territorial expansion of the United States, respectively.

From Countess Ada Hardenberg, of Boekum, Amelinghausen, Lüneburg, Germany, two copies of a genealogical chart of the de Haven family, compiled by Baron Eberhard von Alten.

From Mr. E. B. Higgs, of Greenville, N. C., a copy of "A history of the Higgses or Higgs family of South Stoke, in the county of Oxford and of Thatcham, in the county of Berks and their descendants . . . By William Miller Higgs . . . greatly assisted by the late Frederick Higgs, esq., and Miss Martha Adeline Higgs . . ." London, Adlard & Son, Ltd., 1933.

From Dr. David Spence Hill, of this city, 32 of his publications in the field of education.

From Sidney B. Hill, of Scarsdale, N. Y., a miscellaneous collection comprising 297 volumes and 16 pamphlets.

From the Honorable Isaac R. Hitt and Mrs. Hitt, of this city, a miscellaneous collection of 167 volumes.

From Mrs. F. H. Hodder, of Lawrence, Kans., the extensive collection dealing with political caricatures and cartoons which had been brought together over a period of many years by her late husband, Prof. F. H. Hodder, of the Department of History of the University of Kansas. The collection covers the periods of the early presidential administrations and the various wars in

which the United States has engaged. It includes original cartoons, many reproductions, and 298 lantern slides.

From Mrs. Philip G. Hubert, of New York City, an album of "Engravings of the American Bank Note Company", compiled by her father, the late Albert Gallatin Goodall, president of the company from 1874 to 1888.

From the International Mark Twain Society, Webster Groves, Mo., through its president, Mr. Cyril Clemens, a collection of 126 volumes and pamphlets by contemporary authors, selected from the library of the society. Many of them are autographed presentation copies.

From Mrs. Catherine Murray Jacoby, of New York City, a copy of her work entitled "On special mission to Abyssinia", New York, Published privately: printed in the United States of America by Argus Graphic Arts Service [1933].

From the New York City office of Johnstons of Elgin, Ltd., a copy of "The rarer wools, by E. S. Harrison; decorations by W. R. Lawson", Elgin [Scot.] James Johnston & Co., 1928. No. 17 of 100 copies of the special de luxe first edition.

From L. Ewing Jones, of Columbus, Ohio, a copy of "The general character of the dog, illustrated by a variety of original and interesting anecdotes of that beautiful and useful animal, in prose and verse", New York, Published by George G. Sickels, 1829.

From Mr. and Mrs. William B. Klee, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a miniature book, an edition of John Bunyan's "The Pilgrim's progress . . ." Ed. by Edmund Venables . . ." London, Henry Frowde, 1896. (2 3/8 inches high.)

From Miss Pearl C. Laskey, of West Orange, N. J., a collection of 137 volumes of legal works from the library of her father, the late C. W. Laskey.

From Lucius N. Littauer, of New York City, a copy of "Selected works of Hyman G. Enelow, with a memoir by Dr. Felix A. Levy . . ." [Kingsport, Tenn.] Privately printed [at the Kingsport Press, Inc.,] 1935. 4 v.

From Cecil Edward Lugard, of Wirrall, Cheshire, Eng., a copy of his work entitled "Traillbaston, Derbyshire . . ." Derbyshire, Printed on his press in Ashover, 1933-35. 3 v. Edition limited to 20 sets.

From Miss Lucy G. Lynch, of this city, a collection of 16 volumes in the fields of art and architecture.

From Edgar Lee Masters, of New York City, a typewritten transcript of a group of his poems.

From Mrs. Charles O. Miller, of Stamford, Conn., 24 volumes and 2 pamphlets, including 12 volumes that were added to our collection of juvenile books.

From the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America, 15 folio volumes comprising photofacsimile reproductions of Emanuel Swedenborg's manuscripts. The set is now complete in 18 volumes, the first three volumes, reproducing the manuscript of Swedenborg's "Diarium Spirituale", having been received as gifts from the same source in 1907.

From the New York Public Library a copy of "Washington's Farewell address in facsimile, with transliterations of all the drafts of Washington, Madison & Hamilton, together with their correspondence and other supporting documents. Edited, with a history of its origin, reception by the nation, rise of the controversy respecting its authorship, and a bibliography, by Victor Hugo Paltsits", At New-York, Printed & published by the New York Public Library, 1935. No. 112 of 500 copies printed on rag paper.

From Wouter Nijhoff, of The Hague, Netherlands, a copy of "De Arnheemsche boekverkoopers en uitgevers Nijhoff; geschiedenis en bibliographie", 's-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff, 1934.

From Alvaro Leonor Ochoa, of Guadalajara, Jal., Mexico, two of his own works, both in unusual bindings.

From the Trustees of the Peabody Library Association, of Georgetown, D. C., a collection of 1,074 volumes and 102 prints. These were selected from the stock of the Peabody Library when that library was merged with the Georgetown branch of the District of Columbia Public Library.

From the late Mrs. Joseph Pennell, of New York City, a collection of 1,634 individual items and packages of material to be added to the Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell Collection of Pennelliana and Whistleriana (see p. 159).

From C. Stewart Peterson, of New York City, a typewritten manuscript entitled "Bibliography of county histories of the 2,982 counties in the 48 States, compiled by C. Stewart Peterson . . . December, 1935."

From Miss Blanche Polkinhorn, of this city, a miniature book, with the title, "Schloss's English bijou almanac for 1839. Poetically illustrated by L. E. L.," London, Pub. by the proprietors, n. d. ( $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch high.)

From Mrs. Samuel Polkinhorn, of this city, a copper plate giving the text of the Declaration of Independence, with an inset medallion depicting the signing of the Declaration.

From John Alden Reed, of Chevy Chase, Md., a miscellaneous collection of 134 volumes.

From Hon. Alfonso Reyes, the Ambassador of Mexico in Brazil, 18 volumes of his own works that had not previously been represented in our collections, many of them belonging to limited editions.

From Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, of Old Lyme, Conn., in addition to other gifts, 157 composite volumes of pamphlets comprising 2,116 separate items, including 22 volumes containing 379 works published in Venice by Visentini and 27 volumes containing 435 works published in Bassano, Italy.

From Bruce Rogers and his friends, the unique copy, in two volumes, of the Oxford Lectern Bible of 1935, designed by Mr. Rogers, printed for the Library of Congress on special paper and encased in bindings fitly expressive of the dignity of the contents. A special presentation page lists sixty friends who contributed toward making the gift possible (see p. 23).

From Joseph R. Scherer, President of the Esperanto Association of America, a copy of his illustrated book of travel, written in Esperanto, ". . . Ĉirkaŭ la mondo kun la verda stelo . . . Enkonduko de Robert Kreuz . . ." Köln, Heroldo de Esperanto, 1933. At head of title: "Unua oficiala . . . mondvojaĝo esperanta." This work was published serially and in more complete form in "Heroldo de Esperanto" under the title, "Mondvojaĝo Scherer." A file of "Heroldo de Esperanto" was presented to the Library this year by Mr. W. W. Carpenter.

From the Servants of India Society, Poona, India, 13 volumes and pamphlets, all of which are either publications of the Society or of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

From John P. B. Sinkler, Director of the Department of City Architecture, Philadelphia, a composite volume of documents relating to public buildings built under the supervision of Thomas U. Walter, and referring principally to the extensions of the Capitol, Post Office, and Library of Congress. The documents were brought together into a volume and indexed by Mr. Walter and presented by him to John McArthur, Jr., architect of the Philadelphia Public Buildings.

From Dr. Hugh M. Smith, of this city, a collection of 43 volumes and pamphlets relating to Siam, of which 22 are in the English language and 21 in Siamese.

From Miss Edna C. Spaulding, of this city, a collection of 16 juvenile books, most of them published in the middle of the nineteenth century.

From Ulysses G. Stanley, of Nisbet, Pa., a copy of "The general apiarian, wherein a simple, humane, and advantageous method of obtaining the produce of bees, without destroying them, is pointed out in a series of letters to a friend, by J. Isaac, secretary to the Apiarian Society established at Exeter", Exeter, Printed and sold by Messrs. Trewman and Son [etc., etc.] 1799.

From the Misses Otilie and Rose Sutro, of Baltimore, Md., a miscellaneous collection of 102 books, most of them in the German language.

From Mr. and Mrs. Armit Thomas, of Scranton, Pa., a Welsh Bible (London, Fisher, Son & Co. [1846]).

From Miss C. C. Townshend, of Putney, Eng., a copy of "Emily Townshend, 1849-1934: some memories for her friends", London, Privately printed at the Curwen Press, 1936.

From Clarence Earle Vrooman, of this city, a copy of "An introduction to arithmetic for the use of common schools, by Erastus Root . . ." Norwich, Printed by Thomas Hubbard for the author, 1795.

From Dr. William F. Wagner, of Hartleton, Pa., an extensive collection of typewritten manuscripts comprising declarations of service of revolutionary soldiers and pensioners from those counties of Pennsylvania which, during the Revolutionary War period, formed part of Northumberland County.

From Mrs. Katherine P. Waters, of this city, a copy of her father's translation of "The Odes of Horace, complete in English rhyme and blank verse, by Henry Hubbard Pierce . . ." Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1884.

From Mrs. Brand Whitlock, of New York City, an extensive collection comprising the papers of her late husband (see p. 34).

From Mrs. Matthew John Whittall, of this city, the four Stradivari stringed instruments and four Tourte bows described on p. 156 of the Librarian's Report for the year ending June 30, 1935 (see also p. 131 of this report).

From the Most Honorable the Marquess of Winchester, of Monte Carlo, Monaco, a copy of his work entitled "Statesmen, financiers and felons . . . With an introduction by Shane Leslie . . ." [Abbeville, Imprimerie F. Paillart, 1935].

From Miss Louise Wood, of this city, a copy of "Truth triumphant through the spiritual warfare, Christian labours and writings of that able and faithful servant of Jesus Christ, Robert Barclay . . ." London, Printed for Thomas Northcott in George-Yard in Lombard-Street, 1692.

From the Worshipful Company of Drapers, of London, Eng., a copy of the "Roll of the Drapers' Company of London, collected from the Company's records and other sources [by] Percival Boyd . . ." Croydon, J. A. Gordon, at the Andress Press, 1934.

#### GENEALOGIES

Since the establishment of the genealogical reference room on deck 47 the use of our genealogical collections has greatly increased and the acquisition of books in the fields of genealogy and local history has assumed a new importance. The older and out of print books must of course be purchased but compilers of new genealogies have been most generous in presenting copies of their works to us, among them being histories of the following families: Alden, Allen, Arnold, Ball, Ballard, Banfield, Barlow, Barse, Bates, Batterton, Beachy,

Beck, Belconger, Benjamin, Berry, Bigelow, Blake, Blocker, Boarman, Bowen, Bowers, Boyd, Boyer, Bracken, Briggs, Brooking, Browning, Bullard, Bush, Carrington, Carson, Cartwright, Casteel, Champion, Clifton, Coe, Coggeshall, Cogswell, Conger, Cook, Cooke, Cossart, Cowles, Crooke, Cuppett, Davis, de Haven, De Wolf, Dodge, Doty, Doubleday, Dreisbach, Dudley, Dwelle, Eagley, Earhart, Eaton, Ellis, Endicott, Ferguson, Fike, Fisher, Freeman, Gee, Gilliam, Gledhill, Goddard, Goodnight, Goodrich, Griffin, Guard, Gutknecht, Hall, Hall, Harmon, Harned, Harvey, Haskell, Haughwout, Henckel, Higgs, Hildreth, Hoffman, Holloway, Holman, Holmes, Hopkins, Hough, Houston, Hunt, Jeffry, Johnson, Johnston, Jones, Keefer, Kinsey, Landis, Lang, Lathrop, Lawrence, Lefferts, Lehman, Levegood, Linn, Livingood, Livingston, Llewellyn, Loar, Lowdermilk, Lynn, McCarty, McFatrige, McKay, McMullen, McNair, Mailler, Mansfield, Marbury, Martin, Mason, Matthews, Merrill, Miller, Mills, Moffett, Montgomery, Moses, Mueller, Murphy, Nichols, Nicholson, Nisbet, Norton, Orton, Parker, Peck, Perdue, Perrine, Peverly, Purdue, Ragatz, Rarig, Rathbone, Reynolds, Richardson, Ring, Savage, Schieffelin, Schindler, Scovill, Scroggs, Shelburne, Sherburne, Shimer, Simkins, Sines, Skilton, Skinner, Skrine, Smith, Southwick, Spilman, Staples, Staudt, Stevens, Stoudt, Stout, Supplee, Sutherland, Swift, Tallman, Teller, Terry, Thomas, Throope, Tolles, Tracht, Treadway, Tripp, Turner, Voorhese, Walford, Wallin, Wallis, Ward, Warner, Warren, Webb, Weeks, Wertheimer, Whitaker, White, Williams, Wilson, Worsham, Wright, Yandes, Young, Zinn.

## THE OXFORD LECTERN BIBLE

In October last, Mr. Bruce Rogers presented to the Library, in behalf of himself and a group of 60 friends, a copy of the Oxford Lectern Bible printed on special paper and bound for the Library of Congress. Mr. Rogers has stated that "Some time before the Bible was even contemplated I had discovered at the Hayle Mill of Messrs. J. Barcham Green and Son a small lot of very beautiful paper which they had made a number of years earlier from fibre imported from Japan. For whatever reason no more had ever been produced and this experimental lot was all there was in existence. When work on the Bible was well under way I recollected this paper, and I found on investigation that there was enough to print a single copy . . . This copy is an inch or more taller and wider than the other hand-made paper copies, and was intended from the first for the Library of Congress in Washington, where . . . it now is placed." It is bound in stamped pigskin, in two volumes, each bearing a design by Mr. Rogers.

About 6 years ago the Oxford University Press decided that it was time to plan a new Bible, which should, in its arrangement, combine practicality as a pulpit book with beauty as a specimen of printing. Mr. Rogers was asked to design the Bible, and his Centaur type, which he considerably modified, was selected as the type from which the new Bible was to be printed. This Bible was to be a folio, the text the King James authorized version, including the Apocrypha and the translator's preface, and it was not to exceed 1,250 pages in length.

The result has been acclaimed both in England and America. Concluding a lengthy editorial, the London Times of June 28, 1935, stated, "Not even a University Press can set out lightly in these days on the printing of a new folio Bible; and the Oxford Press, having undertaken the task, has succeeded in making an epoch in the history of Bible-printing in England."

It is fitting, in the year of the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the printing of the Bible in English, that Mr. Bruce Rogers and the Oxford University Press should finish their new Oxford Lectern Bible. It is especially gratifying that this work has come to the Library through the interest of its designer.

In addition to the special copy for the Library of Congress, 200 copies were printed on large paper and 1,000 copies on small paper. Designed primarily for use in cathedrals and other churches, the Bible is already being placed in colleges and libraries for its beauty of design and form.

#### THE JOHN DAVIS BATCHELDER COLLECTION

During the year, Mr. John Davis Batchelder, of New York City, transferred to the library by deed of gift his remarkable collection of books which had been in the custody of the Library as a deposit since 1933. The collection comprises about 1,225 items, without enumerating the many individual autographs, prints, etc., inserted in books, portfolios, and folders. Mr. Batchelder's object in making the collection was to bring together from the literature of about 20 different countries the significant books, especially in first editions, illustrative of the history of culture. As a result, he assembled a library containing many distinguished items coming under such headings as biography, cosmography, dictionaries, the drama, the epic, fiction, history, juvenile literature, music, orations and sermons, philosophy, sacred literature, science, voyages, and travels. Among Mr. Batchelder's special interests were Americana, editions of the classics, and the drama. A first folio of Shakespeare (the Cholmondeley copy) is in the collection. An unusually interesting

item is an anthology of English poetry which Rudyard Kipling, as a youth of 15, used as a school book in 1880, and which contains numerous pen sketches from his hand, and verses which he wrote in imitation of well-known English poets.

#### DEPOSITS

During the year, 16 new deposits were accepted, additions were made to 9 deposits, and 3 were withdrawn. Among the new deposits are the following:

(a) A collection of original manuscripts and sketches by Victor Herbert, including the holograph full scores of many of his operettas, deposited by the composer's daughter, Mrs. Ella Herbert Bartlett, of New York City.

(b) A collection of 156 scrapbooks covering the period from September 1886 through the year 1925. They were compiled by Mr. Charles S. Hamlin, of the Federal Reserve Board, who has deposited them with us with the understanding that they are to be available to research workers for examination. The historical, economic, and political material in these scrapbooks is comprehensively indexed in a series of nine index-digests.

(c) A collection of papers relating to the Blair family, deposited by Major Gist Blair, of this city.

#### PURCHASES

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, Congress appropriated \$115,000 for the general increase of the Library and \$90,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals for the Law Library, as compared with \$100,000 and \$50,000, respectively, for the preceding year. It was understood, although not specified in the appropriation act, that the increase of \$40,000 in the Law Library appropriation was to provide for the purchase of books for the library in the new Supreme Court Building. The existing units of the Supreme Court Library, the Gerry collection of 30,000 volumes and about half of the Conference Library of approximately 20,000 volumes, were transferred from their old quarters in the Capitol to form the nucleus of this new library. To this nucleus about 25,000 volumes were added, transferred by the Law Library from its duplicates. It remained to purchase certain reference books to round out the collection. With an appropriation of \$40,000 assigned for this purpose, almost as much again as the usual law appropriation, and with the necessity of securing in 3 months as many of these books as possible before the opening of the new term of the Supreme Court on October 7, it is obvious that it demanded intensive work and careful planning on the part of the

Law Library, the Division of Accessions, and the Classification Division, in order to bring the matter to a successful conclusion. All purchases for the Supreme Court Library (7,000 volumes) were ordered through the Division of Accessions under the direction of Mr. William H. Crouch, who is responsible for placing orders under the Law Library appropriation.

Not only were the net accessions of books and pamphlets for the year from all sources (i. e., 228,284 volumes) the greatest since the present statistical method to indicate growth was introduced in 1902, but the total number of volumes purchased was exceeded in only one other year. This was in 1909, when the Yudin Collection, purchased in 1907, was included in the statistics, bringing the total purchases for that year to 108,753 volumes. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, we recorded 66,779 volumes as having been acquired by purchase, the next highest figure, omitting 1909, being that of 1931 when we purchased 59,238 volumes. Even this figure does not tell the story as it fails to take into consideration the many manuscripts, maps, engravings, and pieces of music that were purchased this year, all of which were procured through the Division of Accessions.

We were represented at a few auction sales this year, both in this country and in England, although, with a few exceptions, we were forced to yield in our bidding either to private collectors or to dealers. Of the items that we were successful in obtaining at auction sales, possibly the ones that gave us the most satisfaction were an edition of "Poor Richard's Almanack" for the year 1739 and four journals covering the first three sessions of the first legislature and the first session of the second legislature of the House of Representatives of Louisiana, 1812-14.

Brief mention is made of the following collections that were acquired by purchase:

(a) The private library of the late Hon. Alexander A. Tunstall, of this city, comprising 2,444 volumes and pamphlets and numerous unbound issues of periodicals. The collection is miscellaneous in nature with only a few rare items.

(b) A collection of 703 juvenile plays and monologues in the French language, including original plays written especially for children and adaptations from the French classics.

(c) A collection of 73 items of Americana, representing early printed works from 16 States and Territories and from 4 Canadian Provinces, including the following:

A second letter to the Reverend Mr. George Whitefield, concerning the accounts of the orphan-house in Georgia, containing diverse exceptions which are taken to the last accounts published of the said house, dated January 1745-6. From his friend Publicola . . . Charles-Town. Printed by Peter Timothy, in Broad-Street, 1747.

Les ornemens de la mémoire; ou, Les traits brillans des poëtes françois les plus célèbres; avec des dissertations sur chaque genre de style. Pour perfectionner l'éducation de la jeunesse, Au Detroit. Imprimé par A. Coxshaw, 1811.

On p. 132: Fin de la première partie.

General epistle from the Council of the twelve apostles, to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints abroad, dispersed throughout the earth, greeting. n. p. [1847]

Caption title.

At foot of p. 8: Written at winter quarters, Omaha Nation, west bank of Missouri River, near Council Bluffs, North America, and signed December 23d, 1847, in behalf of the quorum of the twelve apostles. Brigham Young, president. Willard Richards, clerk.

This is the earliest known example of printing in the present State of Nebraska.

The publicity given to the Library in several syndicated articles descriptive of its various special collections and exhibits resulted in numerous offers and extensive correspondence. Although most of the items offered in this way were for sale, a few private collectors, learning of our interest, presented valuable books and pamphlets to us. As illustrating the importance of this publicity, shortly after an article appeared in the press relating to our collection of juvenile books, we were offered and purchased a heretofore unrecorded edition of the New England Primer:

The New-England primer, improved, for the more easy attaining the true reading of English. To which is added, The Assembly of Divines catechism. Hartford, Printed by Hudson & Goodwin, 1788.

#### ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON ENDOWMENT FUND

During the past fiscal year the income from the Archer M. Huntington endowment fund has furnished 1,298 titles, representing 1,761 volumes and pamphlets. Since March 16, 1928, when the fund first became available, it has enabled the Library to purchase 13,258 titles, representing 16,497 volumes and pamphlets. This fund provides for the purchase of books relating to Spanish, Portuguese, and South American arts, crafts, literature, and history, which have been published not more than 10 years previous to the date of purchase.

As the year 1935 marked the tercentenary of the death of Lope de Vega, the Spanish dramatist, an effort was made to purchase all of the important works by and about him that were published in 1935 and early in 1936.

Mr. Gino J. Matteucci, who had been in charge of the Huntington fund since October 17, 1931, resigned on June 19, 1935, to engage in the practice of law in New Mexico and the position was filled by the appointment of Mr. Henry H. McGeorge. As in past years recommendations for the purchase of books on this fund have, for the

greater part, been made by Dr. David Rubio, our consultant in Hispanic literature, and by Mr. C. K. Jones, of the Classification Division.

#### EXCHANGES AND TRANSFERS

Exchange relations were continued with many of the larger libraries and new contacts were made with several small libraries with satisfying results. Among the libraries sending us extensive lists of duplicates to check were Brown University Library, Conception College Library, Lafayette College Library, New York Public Library, University of Michigan Library, University of Minnesota Library, St. Benedict's College Library, University of Virginia Library, and the University of Western Ontario Library. The lists from the University of Western Ontario Library have contained the highest number of items not represented in our collections, taking into consideration the number of items offered. Several of these libraries make a practice of awaiting a report on the needs of the Library of Congress before sending their lists to other libraries, a courtesy that is much appreciated. During the year we received 8,175 volumes on piece-for-piece exchange and 49 volumes on priced exchange, as compared with 4,356 volumes sent to other libraries on piece-for-piece exchange and 539 volumes sent out on priced exchange. These figures do not cover the international exchange of Government documents, for which the report of the Chief of the Division of Documents should be consulted.

The transfer of duplicates to the Library from Government libraries in the District of Columbia continues to be something of a problem considering the bulk of the material that is received and the comparatively few items that are actually needed for our collections. The District of Columbia Public Library and the Bureau of Standards Library usually send us material that we can put to excellent use. One lot from the District of Columbia Public Library received this year, comprising 423 volumes, 28 pamphlets, and 130 numbers, included many bibliographical works of the highest importance. For the fiscal year just ended we received by transfer in the Division of Accessions a total of 6,196 volumes, 5,549 pamphlets, 11,775 numbers, 1,330 maps, and 19 photostat sheets. We, in turn, transferred 1,658 volumes, 716 pamphlets, 6,053 numbers, and 5 maps to other Government libraries.

#### COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS AND TRANSFERS

A total of 28,858 copyrighted books was added to the permanent collections of the Library during the year, as compared with 25,915 added last year.

Surplus copyright deposits, numbering 5,888 volumes and pamphlets, were transferred to 9 governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, divided as follows:

Department of Agriculture Library.....	343
Army Medical Library.....	492
Department of Commerce Library.....	258
District of Columbia Public Library.....	2,620
Office of Education Library.....	1,062
Engineer School Library.....	3
Federal Trade Commission Library.....	1,097
Geological Survey Library.....	6
Patent Office Library.....	7
 Total.....	 5,888

In addition, 243 volumes of copyright deposits were sent to a library outside of the District of Columbia, following a practice extending over several years. The volumes selected by these beneficiary libraries are not included in the statistical statements because they have never been considered as a part of the permanent collections.

MISS ANNA C. KOERPER

The sudden death of the assistant chief of the division, Miss Anna C. Koerper, on May 30, 1936, is a heavy and grievous loss. She was endowed with superior abilities and high qualities of character, with executive force and with the capacity for endless work, to which she gave herself without stint throughout her 34 years as a member of the Library staff. Shortly after her appointment in 1902 she was assigned to the Order Division (now the Division of Accessions) and soon became an integral part of it. Here she continued during the remainder of her life, serving during the latter part of it as the assistant chief. Dignified in bearing, sympathetic, and of strong personality, she received respect and esteem from all sides, not only in the Library but in her interests without. In following her high ideals of service, she engaged in work in her church; taught a class in the Sunday school for 25 years; during the World War was in charge of the clerical corps of the District of Columbia Chapter of the American National Red Cross; and after the close of the war, when that chapter organized a group of workers in Braille, she was put in charge. Her service for the blind probably gave her more genuine satisfaction than any other work that she did as a member of the Red Cross, and in recognition of it, and as a memorial to her, Miss Koerper's friends have established a fund to be known as The Anna C. Koerper Braille Fund, the proceeds to be used in publishing a limited Braille edition of a forthcoming ink-print "Catalog of Publications in Braille—Grade 1½ [in the] Library of Congress."

## DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

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

An annual report from the Division of Manuscripts will usually consist mainly of a recital of accessions. Matters of personnel are seldom mentioned. Faithfulness and industry and special skill on the part of the members of the staff are taken for granted—abundantly appreciated within the Division, but not publicly proclaimed. The past year has, however, brought a development in the field of personnel which calls for special mention. The national supervisor of the Historical Records Survey in the Works Progress Administration, Dr. Luther H. Evans, with a gratifying perception of our needs, has assigned to the Division six additional workers, whose labors have much advanced the effectiveness of the collections along certain lines. While such work as calls for special training and familiarity with the existing materials falls naturally to the experienced and more permanent members of the staff, much useful work has been accomplished by these additional assistants, especially in such tasks as that of arranging in proper order the large accumulations of letters and documents which have come into the Division in recent years. Thus, by their labors, which began only in March, and therefore have been a matter of only 3 or 4 months, a satisfactory arrangement has been given to the collections of papers of James G. Blaine, William Jennings Bryan, John D. Caton, Caleb Cushing, the Riggs family, Bishop Matthew Simpson, John C. Spooner, Brand Whitlock, and John Sharp Williams, and the catalog of the papers of Elihu B. Washburne has in large part been remade by one of these assistants to correspond with the present arrangement of the collection.

Before proceeding to a description of the year's accessions, it may be well to clear up a misconception as to the Division of Manuscripts which some correspondence and conversations show to have been entertained by persons having some knowledge of the manuscript departments of European libraries. In those collections the most conspicuous and most valued items, if not the most numerous, are the medieval manuscripts, illuminated or other, which in old countries have come down in large numbers from times before the invention of printing. Manuscript departments of libraries in the New World, unless endowed with great wealth, cannot expect to consist of such treasures in more than a quite small proportion. The Library of Congress possesses about 75 book-manuscripts of the Middle Ages and two or three hundred medieval documents, all

of which are described in the first volume of the "Census of Medieval Manuscripts in the United States", spoken of on a later page. Almost all have been gifts, and additional gifts of the sort are received with cordial gratitude, but the Library of Congress has never had the means for extensive purchase of such rarities, and the position of its Division of Manuscripts is fixed in the main as that of a collection of manuscripts—millions in number, to be sure—relating to American history.

The collections have increased during the year by gifts, some of them highly important, and by some purchases. In a report necessarily brief, only the more important accessions can be touched upon. All are at the service of scholars, except insofar as restrictions have, not unreasonably, been temporarily imposed by donors or depositors in the case of letters and papers relating to the affairs of recent years. In describing the year's additions, it is thought convenient to observe an order like that followed in preceding years.

#### COLONIAL

The items of colonial interest acquired during the year have mostly been of an economic character. The papers of the Amory family, mentioned last year as received by gift of Mr. Copley Amory, have been supplemented by the purchase, from another source, of 22 miscellaneous pieces of mercantile correspondence of John, Jonathan, and Thomas Amory, including three letters of much interest, of the period just before the Revolution, written from London by Samuel Eliot, grandfather of the late President Charles W. Eliot, and discussing various consequences of the Townshend acts.

A volume entitled "Account Book for the Estate of the Right Honble. Thomas Lord Fairfax deceased, 1781-86", while paralleling another set of accounts of that estate already in the possession of the Library, includes also a set of letters of Thomas Lee and Richard Lee to Catherine Lady Fairfax, of dates in 1713-15.

A dozen stitched account books of the Glasgow firms of James and Henry Ritchie and James Ritchie & Co., 1771-77, chiefly of debts due to their two stores on the Rappahannock, at Brookesbank and at Hobbs Hole, illustrate as to that region the problem of the "British debts" which played so large a part in the politics of the period after the Revolution. They were found in a garret at or near Fredericksburg.

Other account books are of ironworks, chiefly in Maryland: of John Armstrong, 1745-86, of Bush Town, 1765-66, 1747-73, of the Company of Maryland, 1774-80, and of Cumberland Forge, 1797-99, 1802. The Library of Congress is a natural repository for economic materials of this class, pertaining to its neighborhood.

## REVOLUTION

By the kindness of Judge Walter Beals, of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington, the Library has been enabled to enlarge its store of papers of foreign officers assisting in the American War for Independence by photostating letters of several of these officers in Judge Beals's remarkable collection.

Dr. Peter Turner was a valuable surgeon in the Revolutionary Army, afterward long engaged in medical practice in East Greenwich, R. I. His papers, about 100 in number, supplement usefully our knowledge of surgical and medical practice in the Revolution.

Special interest attaches to a contemporary manuscript of "Resolves of the Corporation of Annapolis", offering special advantages to the Continental Congress in 1783 if the capital of the United States should be established in that city.

## PRESIDENTS •

The collection of papers of George Washington has been enlarged with photostats of some 15 additional letters and by the bequest of three original letters of Washington to the dentist, John Greenwood, provided by the will of his descendant, Joseph R. Greenwood.

A group of letters written by James Monroe to his intimate correspondent, Littleton W. Tazewell, of Norfolk, mostly in 1811, is of importance for their exposition of Monroe's reasons for reconciling himself with the major forces in the Democratic Party and for attaching himself to the administration of President Madison.

A letter book of President Jackson, kept from the beginning of his administration on March 4, 1829, though it continues for but a brief period, is of considerable interest and contains some letters not otherwise known.

The Library of the National Cathedral, through the kind offices of Col. Thomas M. Spaulding, U. S. A., one of its trustees, has permitted the Library to photostat some 15 letters of Zachary Taylor written to his friend Thomas S. Jesup, mostly in his earlier years.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison has made further additions to the series of scrapbooks belonging to the collection relative to her husband's career.

The papers of President McKinley, presented by Hon. George B. Cortelyou, arriving just at the close of the preceding fiscal year, could not then be fully reported upon. They have now received their final arrangement, and their extraordinary value can be more fully appreciated. Their classification will embrace 100 bound volumes of letter books (outgoing letters from President McKinley), about 100 more of letters to him, of such utility to possible future

students of history as should require them to be bound, 34 scrap-books kept by him or his secretaries, and 89 of our file boxes of associated material, related to his career but unbound, forming part of his correspondence or of that of the important historical figures of the time—manuscripts of speeches now in print, social correspondence of the White House, invitations, minor letters on patronage, election returns, letters of congratulation, and the like.

#### CABINET OFFICERS

During the period when Roger B. Taney was successively Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury and President Jackson was carrying out his warfare against the United States Bank by removal of the Government's deposits and allocation of them to various State banks, Taney's chief adviser among bankers seems to have been his friend, Thomas Ellicott, president of the Union Bank in Baltimore. A collection of nearly a hundred letters of their correspondence, mostly of 1832 and 1833, acquired during the year, casts much valuable light upon these transactions.

From the period when Daniel Webster was Secretary of State under President Tyler, a contemporary memorandum of several pages by Webster narrates in an instructive manner the successive developments in the President's mind, as shown in his conferences with the Secretary, on the question of vetoing and shaping the Bank Bill. It is accompanied by a copy of a letter addressed by Webster to the two Massachusetts Senators, describing the same process.

Perhaps the most valuable acquisition of the year, certainly a very large one, filling more than 300 of our manuscript boxes, is the collection of the papers of Caleb Cushing, presented by Miss Margaret W. Cushing, of Newburyport. The long and varied series of Caleb Cushing's public employments, and the energy and fullness of his mind, make the collection one which will be serviceable to historical students in many different ways. The collection, carefully preserved, embraces full records of his life, from the notebooks of the brilliant Harvard student and the correspondence of the young lawyer down through the papers of the Member of Congress, the envoy to China, and the general in the Mexican War. For the years 1853-57 in which Cushing was Attorney General under President Pierce, the volume of political correspondence, correspondence with special agents and district attorneys, and drafts of opinions, is enormous. Later papers exhibit the large assistance which Cushing rendered to the Lincoln administration in legal matters, his services in the Geneva arbitration of the *Alabama* Claims, and his varied relations with Spaniards during the occupancy of his last official post, that of envoy to Spain during 1874-77.

The collection of papers of Jeremiah S. Black has been increased by four scrapbooks deposited by Dr. Mary C. Hurlburt.

Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy 1877-80, was in earlier life, 1841-43, 1846-48, a Member of Congress. A full diary kept by him in the first 3 months of 1842 is of much value for a knowledge of congressional transactions during those months.

Three volumes of letter books of Don M. Dickinson, of the years 1887-89, when he was Postmaster General, are full of the politics of that period, and are accompanied by a collection of letters received, from 1885 to 1902.

A few days after the close of the year now reported upon, the Division received a large trunk full of the papers of Simon Cameron, Senator 1845-49 and 1857-61, and Secretary of War 1861-62, deposited in the Library by the kindness of his grandson, Mr. James M. Cameron. Brief examination has shown the collection to be of much historical value, but full report upon its contents must be deferred to the next annual report.

#### OTHER PUBLIC MEN

The library of the University of California possesses an interesting manuscript by Senator W. M. Gwin, entitled, "Memoirs on the History of the United States, Mexico, and California." Photostats of the pages relating to the years 1850-61, when Gwin was a Senator in Washington, have been obtained by courtesy of the university named.

By the kind intervention of Mr. Russell S. Bachman, the Library has obtained a body of 30 or 40 photostats or typed copies of letters from and to Senator Matthew S. Quay, 1871-1927.

To the collection of papers of the late Dr. William Dudley Foulke, given by him in his lifetime and important for the study of the movement for reform in the Civil Service and some similar movements, Mrs. Foulke has added some seven boxes of similar material.

To the generosity and public spirit of John Sharp Williams, Jr., the Library is indebted for a collection of Senator Williams's papers so extensive as to have arrived in 12 mail sacks. It is naturally of great importance to the history of the Senate during all the later years of his distinguished public service.

Three chests of the papers of the late Brand Whitlock, whose remarkable services as mayor of Cleveland and as representative of the United States in Belgium during all the period of the World War are well remembered, have been presented by Mrs. Whitlock. Their interest, in view of his intimate connection with great events, is of a high order.

Twelve large file drawers of the correspondence of the late Senator Thomas J. Walsh have been added by his daughter, Mrs. Gudger, to the great collection noted in the last annual report as deposited by her. These contain some of the most important materials in the whole collection.

Messrs. Ralph, Joseph, and Herbert Pulitzer have given to the Library a valuable collection of the papers of their father, Joseph Pulitzer, for many years publisher of the *New York World*. It embraces 25 volumes of letter books, accompanied by four considerable boxes of letters received, clippings, etc., mostly of the years from 1889 to 1914.

Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, at one time Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and for many years a member of the Federal Reserve Board, has given to the Library his invaluable series of scrapbooks of newspaper clippings covering a long period of political and financial observation, 156 volumes, accompanied by 9 volumes of indexes and 7 volumes of personal diaries—the latter naturally not open to present examination.

#### OTHER POLITICAL PAPERS

Arthur Robb, Esq., of the Attorney General's Office, having compiled for the Department of Justice, from original materials, a careful and valuable account of the founding of Washington City, has kindly sent to the Library one of the typewritten copies of his monograph.

The Library having a collection, in three volumes, of the correspondence of Andrew Ellieott during the period when he was engaged in running the southwestern boundary between the United States and the Spanish possessions, has taken pleasure in acquiring also some 25 pieces of his correspondence with one of his subordinates, David Gillespie, mostly of those years, 1796-1801.

Miss Ella H. Jones has presented the *Minute Book* of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, kept from 1845 to 1857, giving it as a memorial to her parents, Benjamin S. Jones, secretary of that society, and his wife.

No small interest attaches to those old diagrams, lithographic or engraved, which show the seating of Senators and Representatives in their respective halls in the time of earlier Congresses. The Division has taken pleasure in adding to its stock of these diagrams several issues of the 1830's.

By gift of Miss Gertrude E. Greenwood, 17 lively letters from Washington, 1856-77, by Mary Abigail Dodge ("Gail Hamilton") have been acquired. In addition Miss Greenwood has presented two

stout scrapbooks in which Miss Dodge had mounted a long series of her printed letters sent to periodicals throughout the period of the Civil War.

Dr. Hunter Miller, historical adviser of the Department of State, has deposited in the Library a large collection of papers pertaining to the history of the "Inquiry" which President Wilson instituted, under the charge of Col. Edward M. House, as a preparation for the work of the American commissioners to the Peace Conference at Versailles—a collection so large that it fills 20 metal file drawers.

#### MILITARY

The post-Revolutionary history of the United States Army is illustrated by a group of 21 papers, 1780–1812, which have come down from Brig. Gen. Anthony W. White, Adjutant General of New Jersey, relating in part to the suppression of the Whisky Rebellion and in small part to politics; by a small group of manuscripts of which the main portion is correspondence, 1803–15, of Brig. Gen. James Winchester, presented by Miss Margaret R. Fox; and by some 66 papers, 1813–51, mainly letters received, of Nathan Starr, chief maker of swords to the United States Army.

A happy chance has brought together, from two different sources, two mutually complementary collections of papers of Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Jesup, a distinguished officer of the old Army, who for 40 years, 1818–58, served it faithfully and efficiently as Quartermaster General. Such part of this large accession as is official in character is especially important for the history of the Seminole and Mexican Wars, and contains several interesting early letters of Zachary Taylor. The family correspondence, which is still more voluminous, contains much material of the Croghans—William, William, Jr., John, George, and Charles—and of James Blair, son of Francis P. Blair, with all of whom General Jesup was connected by marriage.

Col. M. L. Crimmins, U. S. A., kindly permitted the photostating of a valuable report on the fortified posts in the department of New Mexico, prepared in 1853 after a tour of inspection by Insp. Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield.

By gift of Mrs. Godfrey, widow of the late Brig. Gen. Edward S. Godfrey, the Library has received three boxes of his papers, of the first authority in respect to General Custer's last campaigns and defeat; by gift of Col. John R. M. Taylor, four boxes of the papers of Brig. Gen. Albert J. Myer, 1829–80, head of the Signal Service during an important period.

## CIVIL WAR

When the committee which framed the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, at Montgomery, Ala., in February 1861, had come near to the final stage in its deliberations, it caused the draft thus far prepared to be printed confidentially in a small number of copies for the use of the committee. The Library has been so fortunate as to acquire one of these confidential prints, on the margins of which a member of the committee has minuted some of the amendments which gave that famous document its final form.

Not to be compared with so remarkable a relic of 1861 as this, yet not without its peculiar interest, is a copy of the Official Army Register of that year, presented by Col. J. R. M. Taylor, in which Maj. Julius P. Garesché, Assistant Adjutant General at that time, has minuted in a fine hand, against each officer's name, a dated record of the numerous resignations and other changes that marked that critical year.

Mr. David M. Gregg, to whom the Library is indebted for several previous gifts of ancestral manuscripts, has presented in typewritten and illustrated form a biography of his father, prepared by him with much care, entitled "Brevet Major-General David McMurtrie Gregg."

Daniel R. Larned, of Connecticut, entered the Civil War as private secretary to General Burnside, and served in that capacity throughout the war. In a series of letters, some 350 in number, addressed to his brother, to his sister, and to Mrs. Burnside, which the Library has been so fortunate as to acquire during the year, he has given an almost continuous and a vivid and entertaining record of what went on from day to day and week to week at General Burnside's headquarters, with some good accounts of battles and other military happenings outside headquarters.

By the kindness of Dr. George F. Bowerman, the Library has received an interesting journal of life in the Union Army in 1862-63, kept by the Rev. Dr. H. Graham, father of the late Mrs. Bowerman. Miss Caroline W. Jameson has presented a brief diary, June-August 1863, and nearly a score of wartime letters, written by her father, Dr. R. E. Jameson, surgeon in a Massachusetts regiment, who served throughout the Civil War.

Of materials from the Confederate side, the most conspicuous mention belongs to a series of 109 ante-bellum letters, 1845-60, of Lt. and Bvt. Maj. Thomas J. Jackson (the "Stonewall Jackson" of Civil War days), of which photostats were acquired by permission of the owners; and to a collection of about 75 letters, 1842-54, of Capt. Richard

S. Ewell, afterward lieutenant-general, C. S. A., which the Library owes to the generous kindness of Mrs. R. M. Crawford and of Dr. Percy G. Hamlin.

Another side of Confederate activities is illustrated by the letter-book kept through the year 1862 by Gen. James Chesnut, Jr., who had been a prominent Senator from South Carolina, and now was chief of the military department in the government of that State. Any body of material exhibiting the peculiar relations of Federal and State Governments in the Confederacy commands especial interest.

Certain portions from a scrapbook kept by the late Gen. Edward P. Alexander, chief of artillery in General Lee's army, have been presented by his descendants, through the kind intervention of Mr. Leonard L. Mackall. They embrace a copy of "Maryland, My Maryland", printed in the winter of 1861 on General Beauregard's headquarters press; two fateful notes sent to General Alexander by General Longstreet on the field at Gettysburg, on the third day of the battle, respecting the artillery attack preceding Pickett's charge; and General Alexander's copies of his replying notes to Longstreet and to Pickett.

Maj. Gist Blair, besides interesting additions to the Blair collection previously presented by him, has presented the original manuscript of a long letter written by Mrs. Jefferson Davis in 1865 to his grandfather, Francis P. Blair, in which she gave a full narration of her husband's capture by a Union detachment at the close of the war.

#### NAVAL

By the kindness of Col. George F. Sever the division has been enabled to photostat a collection, amounting to nearly 100 pieces, dated from 1794 to 1801, of papers of Capt. James Sever, U. S. N. They cast much light on the quasi-war with France and on the preparation of the infant Navy for that struggle.

In 1838 the Navy Department sent Capt. Matthew Calbraith Perry to England to investigate the possibilities of application of steam navigation to naval vessels. A volume purchased during the year contains his letters, notes, and journal written during that expedition.

#### ECONOMIC

Economic material of the earlier period has been already mentioned under the rubric "Colonial." For the post-Revolutionary period, mention may be made of a collection of about 40 letters and papers, 1784-85, of William Hemsley, dealer in tobacco on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; of two letter books, 1789-91 and 1793-94, kept in Savannah by Ezra Denison, a Connecticut man having charge of

the business of his brother Gideon Denison; and of the daybook, 1801-10, of Samuel Davidson, Scottish merchant in Georgetown. D. C. Davidson was one of the chief capitalists in Georgetown, and many entries in his accounts are of interest to the student of early real-estate transactions in the District of Columbia.

## MISCELLANEOUS

By exchange with the archives of Pennsylvania the Library has acquired an interesting Spanish journal of travel in the Philippine Islands in 1802. The writer, a cleric, describes a tour in which he accompanied Rear Admiral Ignacio Maria Alava (second in command at Trafalgar 3 years later, but at this time chief commander of Spanish naval forces in Asiatic waters) through the provinces of Bulacan, Pampangas, and Zembales. He gives much detailed information regarding them and regarding ecclesiastical affairs in the Philippines, and concludes his book with a treatise on Tagal grammar. Since the manuscript was acquired, however, its text proves to be the second part of Father Joaquin Martínez de Zúñiga's "Estadismo de las Islas Filipinas", published in Madrid in 1893 from the original manuscript preserved in Valladolid.

Of interest also, in their respective fields, are the correspondence of the Ward family of Virginia, illustrative of Virginian clerical and educational life before the Civil War and of domestic life during its continuance; the illustrated journal kept by Daniel H. Smith, of Newburyport, during a voyage around Cape Horn to San Francisco in 1849-50, presented by his daughter Mrs. James S. Lowell; and a typewritten copy of a long series of letters by one Charles Stevens, 1851-79, descriptive of pioneer conditions in Oregon. And the supervisor of W. P. A. searches in Maine has sent a list of manuscripts found in that State.

## BROADSIDES

Among the broadsides of varied character which have been acquired during the year, mention may be made with special pleasure of one of 1789, in which "The committees of both Houses of Congress, appointed to take order for conducting the ceremonial of the formal reception . . . of the President of the United States", set forth the arrangements on which they have agreed; it is said that only one other copy of this is known. The Library's possession of the Mercy-Argenteau papers lends particular interest to two broadsides, 1672 and 1681, announcing the sale at auction of the chateau of Argenteau. Others are: Typical instructions for the vessels of a merchant fleet sailing under convoy of Admiral Sir William Cornwallis, 1776; "Let every Federalist do his duty, and Massachusetts will yet be

saved", 1811; epistle of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting respecting the War of 1812; one more of the "coffin handbills" of 1829; a slave dealer's advertisement, Charlestown, W. Va.; regulations of the Confederate postal system, 1861, by John H. Reagan, Postmaster General; a broadside signed by Col. Lafayette C. Baker, offering a reward of \$30,000 for the apprehension of John Wilkes Booth; and a "Manifiesto desmascarando el Imperialismo Yanqui", apropos of the assassination of Col. E. F. Riggs in Puerto Rico, February 23, 1936.

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION

A considerable part of the work of the Division consists in the supplying, to institutions or to individual scholars, of photostat or photofilm reproductions of originals or photofilms which it possesses. Improved appliances for performing this service are in preparation. Circulars setting forth the prescribed rates for such service are available on application.

The accessions to the Division's resources by photographic reproduction of materials for American history in European archives have been considerable in number. The income from the Wilbur Fund, supplemented by an allotment from the general funds appropriated by Congress for the increase of the Library, have made it possible to continue the work in the three European cities in which it has been pursued in recent years—London, Paris, and Seville—under the faithful and intelligent care respectively of Miss Ruth A. Fisher, Mr. Abel Doysié, and Miss Irene A. Wright. The total amount of such reproduced material in the Division at the beginning of the year was somewhat more than two million pages. The additions made during the year have amounted to 33,244 pages. These acquisitions have, as usual, been of two sorts: Papers illustrating our colonial history, of which there is naturally a large supply in the archives of those countries to which parts of America were once in colonial subjection, and papers concerning the diplomatic intercourse and controversies which have marked the relations between the United States and European countries since the acquiring of American independence.

#### ENGLAND

The year's receipts from the London Public Record Office represent 15,410 pages of original manuscripts, including old maps to the extent of 431 sheets. The material from the Foreign Office papers has embraced all the voluminous correspondence that passed between the British minister in Washington and the Foreign Secretary in London during the important years 1869 and 1870, completing to the end of that year, from 1791, this invaluable series of documents for American diplomatic history. The material from the Colonial

Office papers has mostly related to Jamaica, the correspondence of whose royal governors with the Secretary of State and the Board of Trade had, at the end of the year, been brought down to the year 1735. It is not intended that the correspondence and papers of the West Indian colonies shall be copied as extensively as those of the colonies of the mainland, but, in the conviction that the old colonial empire of Great Britain cannot be understood without taking the island colonies into account, it has been thought that there should be one place in the United States where scholars could consult the essential records of at least the two chief British islands—Barbados, already largely represented in our collections, and Jamaica.

## FRANCE

The material received from France amounted to 10,272 pages, of which a small part came from the archives of the Marine, mostly of the period of the Seven Years' War, but much the largest part was derived from the Archives des Affaires Étrangères. Here, two endeavors were made: To complete to the year 1830, the limit set by the French archival authorities, the correspondence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs with his representative in Washington, the French envoy to the United States—which was done—and to continue, in the series *Angleterre*, the reproducing of materials, of 1778 and the following years, which illustrate those complications between Great Britain and France which sprang from the American War for Independence.

## SPAIN

The material from the Archive of the Indies in Seville received during the year amounted to 7,562 pages. Of this a minor part came from the "Papeles procedentes de la Isla de Cuba"—the formidable *legajo* 1 of that section—but the greater portion from the section called "Audiencia de Santo Domingo", abounding in material for the history of Louisiana and Florida when under the rule of Spain. So much of the material for Florida in this section has been copied in previous years for the Florida State Historical Society, whose archives, near Washington, are without much difficulty accessible to scholars, that the attention of the Library has been mainly directed toward the Louisiana material.

The Division has on hand a certain amount of photocopy on film from Spain, obtained during the time of "Project A", which has not yet been furnished with enlargements on paper. Effort has been made to supply this lack, but illness of the operator in Canada, to whom the work was confided, has retarded its completion. All that comes from the "Papeles de Cuba" has, however, been thus made readable; the deficiency lies in the Santo Domingo section.

## CALENDARING

It has been recognized in previous annual reports that, for the benefit especially of scholars at a distance from Washington, it is desirable that detailed lists or inventories of the documents or other papers in foreign archives or libraries which the Library of Congress possesses in the form of transcripts or photocopies should be provided, either in print or by some of the less expensive processes now in use. It is difficult to achieve such guides in the case of archives from which fresh materials are currently arriving, and want of means has made it impossible, when confronted with a mass of more than two million pages, to do more than to make a beginning. Certain groups, however, are now complete, and in fact a tentative beginning has in the past year been made. Choice has been made, for this experiment, of the papers from that section of the British Public Record Office called "Foreign Office, America", or F. O. 4, 5, and 115. The series obtained from those "classes" of the Public Record Office consists, as has been made plain in various of these reports, of the communications ("instructions") sent by the Foreign Secretary in London to the British Minister in the United States, from 1791 on, and of the communications ("despatches") sent by the latter to the former. The series is not complete, extending at present only to the end of the year 1870, but it is one of those most used, and better guidance to it will be appreciated. The volumes in London covering the period from 1791 (or 1783) to the end of 1860 are so fully described in the appropriate sections of Paullin and Paxson's "Guide to the Materials in the Public Record Office for the History of the United States since 1783" (published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1914), that calendaring of them seems superfluous. At the time when that volume was prepared, however, the volumes of Foreign Office correspondence subsequent in date to the end of 1860 were not yet open to general investigation, and the notes of contents furnished by its authors stop at that point. The calendar compiled by Miss Griffin begins with January 1861 and extends to the close of 1870, setting forth the contents of 127 volumes of the F. O. series. It is hoped that before long it will be possible to make it public in some form.

## ROTOGRAPHS OF MEDIEVAL MANUSCRIPTS

The main series of photographic reproductions of medieval or early modern European manuscripts administered by the Division is that which has been made under the direction of the Modern Language Association of America, primarily for the use of students of the vernacular languages and literatures of Europe. The number

of these reproductions, consisting in some instances of several volumes, as mounted and bound by the Library, has increased during the year from 313 to 331. The borrowing and use of them by the method of interlibrary loans has increased correspondingly. The nature of the acquisitions made during the past year may be briefly and partially indicated as follows: The field of French medieval romances is illustrated by rotographs of Thomas or Eustache de Kent's "Roman de Toute Chevalerie," from Cambridge; of Jean Dupin's "Roman de Mandevie" and of Jacques de Longuyon's "Les Voeux du Paon," from the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris; and of "Perceval," from the last-named library and from the Estense at Modena; religion, by the Revelations of Juliana of Norwich, from the Bibliothèque Nationale and the British Museum; lyric poetry, by collections of rondeaux from Paris and Moritzburg; medieval science, by a reproduction of Lord Tollemache's manuscript of Bartholomaeus Anglicus "De Proprietatibus Rerum." Prof. C. W. David has presented the rotographs of the unique Corpus Christi (Cambridge) manuscript of the "De Expugnatione Lyxbonensi" used by him in the preparation of his edition of that narrative recently published.

As was explained in last year's report, the American Council of Learned Societies devoted to Humanistic Studies has enabled the Modern Language Association to expand its system, hitherto confined mostly to the reproduction of vernacular manuscripts, by adding some provision for the needs of students occupied with the study of Greek and Latin writings. The year's acquisitions for this additional series (MLA. Add. 11-16), have included a Greek manuscript of the Gospel of St. Mark (Paris); three manuscripts of the Allegories of Peter of Poitiers, from Pembroke College, Cambridge, Trier, and the Mazarine in Paris; Alcuin, "De Pontificibus et Sanctis Ecclesiae Eboracensis," from Trinity College, Cambridge; a set of Artes Praedicandi, from various sources, etc.

#### HARKNESS COLLECTION

The first volume of the series which the Library proposes to publish from this remarkable collection of early Spanish documents from Peru and Mexico was a general "Calendar of Spanish Manuscripts concerning Peru, 1531-1651," prepared by Miss Stella R. Clemence and published in 1932. It was planned that the second volume should present in full text a portion of this Peruvian collection. It was natural to select, as perhaps the most important and generally interesting, those documents which were written by or to the Pizarros and the Almagros or directly concerned them. These, to the number of nearly 70, Miss Clemence has transcribed, translated, and annotated, to compose a volume entitled "Documents from Early Peru:

The Pizarros and the Almagros, 1531-78." All work on this volume was finished during the year, including the making of the index and the reading of all proofs, and the volume may be expected from the Government Printing Office early in the present fiscal year.<sup>1</sup> Otherwise Miss Clemence's time has been devoted to the preparation of the Calendar of the Mexican Manuscripts, the third volume in the proposed series. It is her expectation that this volume will be ready for the printer by the end of the fiscal year.

#### JOURNALS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Volumes XXXII and XXXIII of this series, of which the first volume was published in 1904, were issued before the close of the year, edited by Dr. R. R. Hill. The approaching sesquicentennial of the Constitution of the United States directs special attention to the transactions of the Congress during the year 1787, which these two volumes cover. Volume XXXIV, embracing the transactions of the year 1788 and the first weeks of 1789, down to the time when the Continental Congress went out of existence and was succeeded by the First Congress under the present Constitution, has been read in galley proof and in page proof, and waits only for the completion of its index. Thus will be brought to a conclusion an enterprise which the Library, and, it may be added, the public, has regarded as of great importance and value to the progress of scholarly studies in the history of the United States.

#### REPAIR AND BINDING

The repair shop, conducted under the authority of the Public Printer, has maintained its high standard of efficiency. Its records show 50,270 pieces or pages of manuscript repaired, 7,743 covered with mousseline, 4,920 photostats mounted, and 301 books completed for binding.

The bindery bound 352 volumes for this division, not including the rotographs of the Modern Language Association. This number includes 13 volumes of the diaries of George Washington, 58 volumes of the Grover Cleveland collection, 75 volumes of the Benjamin Harrison collection, and 102 volumes of the collection of papers of Elihu Washburne.

#### USE OF THE COLLECTIONS

A collection so large and various, though mostly in the field of American history, is naturally resorted to for the most varied researches and inquiries in that field. The inquiries are very numerous,

<sup>1</sup> Received from the Government Printing Office while this Report was in press.

and entail many small researches and a large correspondence. Researches too extensive to be undertaken by members of the staff, in view of the amount and pressure of their ordinary tasks, can always be referred to competent professional searchers, whose rates of compensation are reasonable. Many scholars come personally, and are daily given all facilities which are possible. While original manuscripts are never loaned, there is much lending of the Library's photographic and other reproductions of manuscripts in foreign archives and libraries, on the system indicated on a previous page, and, as said above, photostat or film copies of its originals can be obtained at prescribed rates.

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

(From the reports of the Executive Secretary and Associate Editor, Project C, and Director, Project E, Dr. WILSON)

*Project C.*—Volume I of the "Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada," covering the States from Alabama to Massachusetts, was published toward the end of 1935, and is being distributed in this country by the H. W. Wilson Co., of New York. Volume II, covering the remainder of the States together with Canada, is in type and will probably be ready in 1937. Volume III, containing indexes, etc., should also appear in that year. In the first volume, approximately 8,000 items have been listed, derived from about 200 collections, of which a little more than half are privately owned. The arrangement is alphabetical, first by States, then by cities, then by institutions or private owners. Each item has been numbered, either by the owner or by the editor, for identification, and the descriptions include author and title (if any), date of writing, material (paper or vellum), size, number of leaves, country of origin, and binding. In fine print is added all that can be determined regarding the previous owners of the manuscript, as well as references to printed literature in which it has been discussed. A general closing time limit has been set at 1600 A. D., though a number of items of the seventeenth and a few of the eighteenth century have also been admitted. Not only codices but also letters, charters, and deeds are included, the latter being commonly described in groups. Orientalia are not included, and Greek and Latin papyri have been reserved for separate treatment, probably in volume III.

*Project E (Alchemical Manuscripts).*—So much material has been discovered that it seems advisable to publish separate fascicles of the "Catalogue of Latin and Vernacular Manuscripts in the United

States and Canada." The material for the first fascicle, including descriptions of about 75 manuscripts in some 25 different collections, is nearly ready for the press.

The important alchemical manuscript by Arnaldus de Bruxella, owned by Lehigh University, is the subject of a special monograph written by the Director of Project E, and published in September as part 8 of the second volume of "Osiris." Of perhaps equal interest is a manuscript recently acquired by the Boston Medical Library, composed at Bamberg between 1464 and 1468, and formerly numbered 4341 in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps. It contains some 800 alchemical recipes in Latin or German, varying in length from two or three lines to two or three pages, and furnishing, to anyone who has the patience to read them, an unparalleled insight into the materials, processes, and achievements of fifteenth-century alchemy. Apparently no similar collection of equal magnitude has come down to us. No extended discussions of the theory of alchemy are included, though occasionally the "practica", or set of laboratory instructions, is excerpted from one of the current alchemical treatises. Bits of alchemical verse in Latin are from time to time inserted. The compiler is unknown; German must have been his native tongue, but there is a cosmopolitan breadth in his outlook.

## THE UNION CATALOG

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

The fourth year of the Union Catalog as a distinct unit within the organization of the Library was marked by the introduction of new procedures which should further increase the strength and usefulness of this bibliographical implement. In cooperation with the Association of Research Libraries, an arrangement was made which will add to the locations of materials. In cooperation with the A. L. A. Committee on Resources of American Libraries, new plans were devised for reporting holdings. Upon the suggestion of the Committee on Bibliography, new arrangements were made for reporting bibliographical information. Some of these cooperative matters are discussed below.

### GROWTH OF THE UNION CATALOG

The growth of the Catalog last year exceeded that of any previous year of its operation since it became a unit of the Library. Cards received or produced by the Division came to a total of 436,274 as compared with 363,844 for the preceding year. The number added to the Union Catalog proper was 357,895 of which, however, 41,575 were cards for temporary entries, cross-references, reprints, and corrected entries. Additions to the auxiliary catalogs were made with 78,379 cards.

The growth of the Union Catalog during the past 5 years is shown by the following statistics:

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Main record.....	8,344,256	8,689,303	8,900,257	9,103,082	9,460,977
Auxiliary record.....	5,533,871	5,633,459	5,815,411	5,976,430	6,054,809
Total.....	13,878,127	14,322,762	14,715,668	15,079,512	15,515,786

### CONTRIBUTIONS

Of the 78 libraries contributing over 130,000 cards during the year, from 1,000 up to 28,000 titles were furnished by the New York Public Library, Brown University, Boston Public Library, Yale University, Newberry Library, Henry E. Huntington Library, Pan

American Union, University of Illinois, Columbia University, American University, University of Chicago, John Crerar Library, University of Michigan, Union Theological Seminary, Princeton University, Cleveland Public Library, University of Iowa, University of Minnesota, Grosvenor Library, Duke University, Washington State College, and the University of Texas.

The libraries sending less than 1,000 cards each numbered 56; together they furnished over 22,000 cards. These receipts are of no small importance, since they usually represent selected items or groups of items contained in libraries having a wide geographic distribution, and add to the usefulness of the Union Catalog with items and locations not previously recorded.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Henry B. Van Hoesen, librarian of Brown University, the entire Union Catalog at that university is being transmitted to us in weekly installments of about a thousand cards each. Photostat copies, made here, are retained; the originals are returned to Providence. Some 26,786 cards were received up to June 30 of this year. The total will probably exceed 50,000. Included in the Union Catalog at Brown are the combined holdings of the Providence Public Library, Brown University Library, Rhode Island School of Design, John Carter Brown Library, and the Rhode Island Historical Society.

The University of Washington, in response to a request for contributions from special and rare collections, contributed cards for the books in its "safe" collection. The American University, through the efforts of Mr. Walter G. Shenton, contributed cards for its collection of books on mathematics. The Newark free public library similarly contributed cards for its R. C. Jenkinson collection. The University of Michigan library reported its Michigan material and rare book-room items. The Department of Agriculture made arrangements to supply cards for all items not covered by printed cards. Through the instrumentality of Prof. Richard J. Duval, of the United States Naval Academy, the Union Catalog received a contribution covering the books in the Academy's library published before 1800. The library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, is furnishing its monthly accession list, which, as it is mimeographed on one side of the page and is of proper length of line, permits cutting and pasting. Haverford College Library, Haverford, Pa., completed the card record of its Quaker collection. The Hampton Institute Library, Hampton Institute, Va., from its Negro collection, contributed a number of titles seldom found.

An unusual contribution, both in number of the cards and in rarity of the items, was made by Mr. Douglas C. McMurtrie. For several years past, Mr. McMurtrie has provided the Union Catalog with the titles and locations of practically all the Americana of which he

found record while he was compiling bibliographies of early printing in various sections of the United States. The system of reporting the titles employed in this instance has worked so satisfactorily that, during the year, locations of approximately 3,000 unusual books, many of them unique, were added to the Union Catalog. An important element in this cooperation was the complete adoption by Mr. McMurtrie, in his lists, of the library symbols as established by the Union Catalog.

Additions to our foreign holdings include two installments of (mimeographed) cards of the Biblioteca Nacional of Madrid, as well as a complete set of the printed catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, printed on one side, on pelure paper for possible conversion into a card catalog as is being done with the catalog of the British Museum.

#### FOREIGN DISSERTATIONS

During the past year 7,173 cards for European dissertations were prepared and filed, as compared with 5,523 the previous year, an increase of 30 percent. In the same proportion the use of dissertations, as well as the request for locations, increased. This is owing in a great measure to the fact that the Library's collection of dissertations now numbers over 250,000, over and above the number for which there are printed cards.

#### THE HORACE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Work on the Horace Bibliography, undertaken last year as a contribution to the bimillennial celebration of the birth of Horace, was concluded at the beginning of last summer. The bibliography comprises, in card form (1) a list of approximately 3,700 editions of which copies are to be found located in the United States or Canada, (2) an additional 800 entries representing the holdings of the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and other foreign institutions, copies of which cannot be found on this continent, together with a number of unlocated editions, and (3) a supplementary body of 3,000 titles of commentaries and other works about Horace. This bibliography is regarded as the most extensive one on the subject now existing.

#### PUBLICATIONS

The list of United States author headings appearing in the Union Catalog, compiled by Mr. G. A. Schwegmann, was issued during the year in printed form. Providing, as it does, the only comprehensive guide to the numerous entries under the heading "United States", its usefulness was instantly established. An additional printing has been made for distribution by the Superintendent of

Documents; copies may be secured also through the Card Division, where the price of \$1 a copy may be charged to the subscriber's card account.

Copy for a revised edition of the Key to Symbols used by the Union Catalog was prepared, to go to the printer after July 1. This reissue was necessitated by the addition of about 100 symbols, now bringing the total to over 700.

#### COOPERATION

A conference on Union Catalogs, resulting from the interest of the A. L. A. Committee on Resources of American Libraries, under the chairmanship of Dr. Bishop, was held at the Library on April 17 and 18. At this conference, which was quite informal in nature, over 30 librarians from various parts of the country were in attendance. The discussions afforded the opportunity for an exchange of experiences and of views, with a resulting simplification of problems involving techniques and especially problems of cooperation. A gratifying feature of the conference was the emphasis placed upon the Union Catalog as a cooperative undertaking and upon the responsibility of the contributing libraries. The cooperative plan evolved includes: reports covering all books that have apparent value for research; all early American entries; all titles of publications not copyrighted; all books copyrighted before 1873; all foreign books; and all titles in special libraries and in treasure-room collections—in every instance irrespective of whether or not the Library of Congress already possesses the item in question.

A mutually helpful procedure was worked out as follows: When Library of Congress cards are used, the ordering of an extra card for the Union Catalog is recommended; when ordering is by author, original order slips may be substituted; if purchase of extra card is not desirable, such entries may be reported by author, first word of title, and Library of Congress card number. Continuity is provided for by reporting accessions during the year. This practice is now followed by the University of Southern California, University of Kentucky, Princeton University, Cleveland Public Library, University of Oregon, University of Texas, University of Michigan and the University of Iowa. If the plan is developed systematically, taking into consideration geographical distribution of the libraries supporting the scheme, it will go far to put on record an adequate regional distribution of copies of books available for interlibrary loan.

The discussions begun at the informal conference held at the Library in April were continued at the joint session of the Committee on Resources and the College and Reference Section of the A. L. A.

at the Richmond conference. This made possible the announcement of a project, which will doubtless prove of great value in locating books wanted for interlibrary loan, in lightening the labor and the expense incident to searches, and in securing additional titles for the Union Catalog.

It is obvious that if a book is not at once located through the Union Catalog, much time and correspondence is apt to be necessary in finding it, and that when it is later found by the inquiring library, it still remains unrepresented in the Union Catalog so that later searchers have the same labor in locating a copy. By the method adopted at the suggestion of the secretary of the Association of Research Libraries, the Union Catalog is now made the central bureau of inquiry by member libraries and the public in connection with interlibrary loans, following the exhaustion of local means. Under the new method, applications for searches are made in duplicate on prescribed forms. The originals are returned within a day and indicate all locations named in the Union Catalog. The duplicates are used for the compilation of a weekly questionnaire mailed each Saturday to 34 libraries whose support is essential to the scheme. On the succeeding Monday the titles listed in the questionnaire are searched in these libraries, information is noted as to presence of copies and their availability for loan, and the questionnaire is returned. The information concerning located items is redistributed to the requesting libraries and at the same time these titles are filed into the Union Catalog, as are the unlocated titles, the latter being filed simply as "want" items. Another use to which these residual titles can be put is in the compilation of lists of works desirable for acquisition.

First advocated at the Denver meeting in June 1935, the plan began to take shape, and when again brought to the attention of the advisory committee of the Association of Research Libraries in October 1935, in New York, it was put into operation on an experimental basis prior to the Richmond meeting.

As a result of suggestions received either from Dr. Gilchrist or from the participating libraries, it was anticipated that the scheme would prove its merit before its real test was made with the beginning of the scholastic year 1936-37. The scheme is supported by 34 libraries upon whom falls the burden of checking these weekly lists, though not themselves, perhaps, always beneficiaries. Indeed, the lists in question are largely made up of items requested by libraries which do not contribute but rather ask service. Dr. Gilchrist and his committee will make a report later on the full details of this service.

The 34 supporting libraries to whom the weekly questionnaires are sent are: Henry E. Huntington Library, McGill University Library, Yale University Library, John Crerar Library, Newberry Library, University of Chicago, Northwestern University, University of Illinois, University of Iowa, Brooklyn Public Library, Grosvenor Library, Cornell University, New York Public Library, Columbia University, Washington Square Library of New York University, University of Rochester, University of North Carolina, University of Indiana, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard College Library, Clark University Library, Wellesley College Library, The Johns Hopkins University, University of Michigan, Minnesota Historical Society, University of Minnesota, Princeton University, University of Cincinnati, Cleveland Public Library, Ohio State University, University of Pennsylvania, Brown University, University of Virginia, University of Wisconsin.

#### INDEX TO SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

This index includes at present all available information culled from published lists and obtained by correspondence. It is realized, however, that much more information should be added especially on the part of those libraries which have heretofore failed to furnish comprehensive statements of their collections.

The activity of the A. L. A. Committee on Resources of American Libraries has given a new stimulus to the index by the attempt to define a "special collection" and by bringing about increased cooperation through the adoption of the plan followed by the library at Harvard University in furnishing descriptions of resources.

In keeping with the increased use of the microfilm, the Index to Special Collections has been photographed on 10-millimeter Recordak film, copies of which may be secured for the cost of duplication (about \$4), useful to any library having a suitable projector.

#### REGIONAL UNION CATALOGS

The recent extensive development of regional union catalogs, such as those at Chicago, Philadelphia, Denver, North Carolina, Texas, etc., has been observed with interest. To some of these it was possible to furnish helpful suggestions regarding technical procedure based upon our own experience. It may be confidently expected that these regional catalogs will in the future become important contributors to the national Union Catalog, and perform a service similar to that now being performed by the union catalog at Brown University.

In the development of the union catalogs in Philadelphia, Denver, and elsewhere, a new method of procedure makes its appearance. The 16-millimeter microfilm is being used to gather the original material for copying by typewriter or reproduction by photographic enlargement. The execution of either plan puts a new demand on libraries, namely the training of typists familiar enough with cataloging rules to copy from films.

At the request of the Union Library Catalog of the Philadelphia Metropolitan Area, Mr. Schwegmann served in an advisory capacity and assisted the authorities of the catalog in solving certain of their problems.

## DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

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

Continued active growth in a national document center is shown in the following table of accessions to the Library, received through this Division, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936:

How acquired	Volumes	Pamphlets	Total
Received by virtue of law.....	1,915	2,478	4,393
Gifts of the Government of the United States in all its branches.....	683	1,137	1,820
Gifts of State governments.....	4,419	18,847	23,266
International exchange and gifts from foreign governments.....	24,760	22,056	46,816
Gifts of local governments.....	523	1,429	1,952
Gifts of corporations and associations.....	30	1,175	1,205
By transfer.....	700	627	1,327
<b>Total received.....</b>	<b>33,030</b>	<b>47,749</b>	<b>80,779</b>
By purchase, exchange, deposit, and transfer (counted in Accessions Division).....	9,823	15,982	25,805
<b>Total handled.....</b>	<b>42,853</b>	<b>63,731</b>	<b>106,584</b>
Maps and charts.....			8,385
Volumes added by binding <sup>1</sup> .....			2,982
Duplicates discarded.....	3,042	6,604	9,646

<sup>1</sup> A total of 11,785 volumes were sent to the bindery and a total of 9,054 pamphlets were bound into covers.

Even the statement of volumes and pamphlets by no means gives an adequate impression of the increase in publications of a periodical nature to be kept in order and available for use. For the Federal Government particularly, the large amount of important material being issued currently by various near-print processes has for the first time been listed fully in the "Monthly Catalog, United States Public Documents," beginning with January 1936. As a consequence the use of such material is increasing. While the number of volumes sent to the bindery has increased by more than 3,000, there are still important arrears which at the present rate will be overcome only gradually.

### INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

More substantial and effective provision of United States Government publications for international exchange is carried in the recent amendment to the law as stated in sections 139, 139a, and 228, title 44, United States Code, which now read as follows:

139. *International exchange of Government publications.*—That, for the purpose of more fully carrying into effect the provisions of the convention concluded at Brussels on March 15, 1886, and proclaimed by the President of the United States on January 15, 1889, there shall hereafter be supplied to the Library of Congress not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five copies each of all Government publications, including the daily and bound copies of the Congressional Record, for distribution, through the Smithsonian Institution, to such foreign governments as may agree to send to the United States similar publications of their governments for delivery to the Library of Congress.

139a. *Distribution of Government publications to the Library of Congress.*—That there shall be printed and furnished to the Library of Congress for official use in Washington, District of Columbia, and for the international exchange as provided in section 139 of this title, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies of the publications, described in this section, to wit: House documents and reports, bound; Senate documents and reports, bound; Senate and House journals, bound; public bills and resolutions; the United States Code and supplements, bound; the Official Register of the United States, bound; and all other publications and maps which are printed, or otherwise reproduced, under authority of law, upon the requisition of any Congressional committee, executive department, bureau, independent office, establishment, commission, or officer of the Government: *Provided*, That confidential matter, blank forms, and circular letters not of a public character shall be excepted.

In addition, title I of Public, No. 724, relative to the Congressional Record, contains the following provisions:

To the Library of Congress for official use in Washington, District of Columbia, and for international exchange, as provided in title IV of this act, not to exceed one hundred and forty-five copies of the daily, five semi-monthly copies, and one hundred and fifty bound copies.

Title III of Public, No. 724, contains the following requirement concerning the decisions of the Supreme Court:

To the Library of Congress for the use of the law Library and for international exchange, as provided in title IV of this Act, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies each of the bound and advance editions.

Title VI of Public, No. 724, dealing with the Statutes at Large contains the following provision:

To the Library of Congress for international exchange and for official use in Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies.

Public, No. 387, Seventy-fourth Congress, relative to the Official Register of the United States, contains the following allotment:

To the Library of Congress, for international exchange and for official use in Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies.

In addition to the daily issues of the Congressional Record forwarded currently by mail to various foreign jurisdictions through the Smithsonian Institution in conformity with the Convention of 1886 for the Immediate Exchange of Official Journals, Parliamentary Annals and Documents, copies of the "Federal Register", prepared by

the National Archives, have likewise been forwarded beginning with the first issue on March 14, 1936. The Regional Parliament of Catalonia has just begun to participate in this immediate exchange, and is furnishing the "Butlletí oficial de la generalitat de Catalunya", as well as the "Diari de sessions" for the Parlament de Catalunya.

Brief visits at the Library of Congress by the Chief Librarian of the General Assembly Library of New Zealand, and by the Secretary of the Bibliothèque Nationale of France, furnished opportunity for informal discussion relative to the international-exchange relationships. The practical results of such discussion point to the need for more frequent, competent, and fully informed representation from the Library not only to ascertain in detail what has been and is being published officially, and to perfect the collections, but to take any practical steps that will place international-exchange relationships on a more formal and precise basis.

#### TURKEY

Shipments to Turkey were resumed in accordance with advice from the Turkish Embassy in Washington that the Government had designated the Basma Yazı ve Resimleri Derleme Direktörlüğü, Istanbul, to care for the exchange of publications. It seems that one copy of all available Turkish publications prior to 1936 is being assembled and that in the future two copies of each will be forwarded. This is in conformity with the arrangement made at the time of the visit of the Chief of the Division to Ankara in 1927.

#### MEXICO

Upon further investigation by the Mexican Embassy in Washington, it seems that there is the possibility of concluding a new agreement to regulate in due form the international exchange of official publications between Mexico and the United States<sup>1</sup> similar to that now in effect with Germany.

#### DENMARK

In connection with the arrangement for exchange with Denmark, there never seems to have been any mention of a specific control to insure that the Library of Congress as a depository for the United States Government receive one copy of every Danish official publication. Since there is no source through which the titles of Danish official publications can be ascertained as they are issued from year to

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<sup>1</sup> Mexico, the United States, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and El Salvador have all ratified the convention for the exchange of official, scientific, literary, and industrial publications signed at the city of Mexico, Jan. 27, 1902. The convention, although ratified by the United States, was never proclaimed.

year, it not infrequently happens that some publication of considerable interest is never supplied. The Danish Legation in Washington has transmitted these facts to the Danish Foreign Office.

## NETHERLANDS

An arrangement has been concluded with the Topografische Dienst of the Netherlands for the current exchange of Dutch sheet maps for the new issues of the United States standard size topographic maps. Aside from general international arrangements for government publications, there is often need for special arrangements covering maps.

## PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS

Since parliamentary proceedings and documents as well as official gazettes constitute especially notable features of our collections, some very considerable additions should be noted.

*Sweden*.—The Riksdagsbibliotek of Sweden has assisted materially in completing our collection of the journals and documents of the four estates comprising the Swedish Parliament during the period 1809 to 1866. The Constitution was enacted at the session of 1809-10, and the protocols of that session are documents of particular interest. On the establishment of the bicameral legislative system in 1866, special provision was made for triennial conclaves of the nobility (Adelsmöten) and quinquennial conclaves of the clergy (Kyrkomöten) to discuss the special problems of their groups without the responsibility of political representation.

*Denmark*.—Additions have been made to the earlier Danish parliamentary material. Regional or provincial parliaments were established by royal orders in the 1830's, and we now have the following representing these:

(1) Tidende for forhandlingerne ved provindsialstænderne for Sjællands, Fyens og Lollands-Falsters stifter samt for Island og Færøerne, 1835-36; 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844. (Roskilde was the place of meeting.)

(2) Tidende for forhandlingerne ved provindsialstænderne for Nørre-Jylland, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1846. (Viborg was the place of meeting.)

These two regional parliaments were replaced by a bicameral national parliament under the Constitution of 1849. We also now have the proceedings of the Assembly of 1848-49 which considered the constitution, the title of which is as follows: "Beretning om forhandlingerne paa Rigsdagen", 2 vol.

*Germany*.—Sixty-three volumes of both the "Protokolle über die Verhandlungen des Bundesrates" and of the "Drucksachen zu den Verhandlungen des Bundesrates" were furnished by the Reichstauschstelle im Reichsministerium für Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung, completing these important series for the period 1871-1918. In addition occasional accessions are through the assistance of the same agency being added to the parliamentary materials of the lesser German states. For the principality of Reuss-Jüngere Linie the "Mitteilungen über die Verhandlungen des ordentlichen Landtags" for the 9th to the 21st legislative periods, 1878-1917, were received. For the province of Posen, in Prussia, the volumes of the "Verhandlungen des . . . Provinzial-Landtages der Provinz Posen (Transakeye . . . Sejmu prowincyalnego powincyi poznánskiej)" were obtained for the 1st to the 47th period, 1827-1916 lacking volumes for the 8th and 9th periods. At this point we may mention the complete set of the "Amtsblatt der Oberzolldirektion für den Thüringischen Zoll- und Steuer (Handels) verein", 1864-1919.

*Hungary.*—From the Library of the Hungarian Parliament, the following publications of the Hungarian delegation in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy (Közösügyi országos bizottság) partly complete our files:

Határozatai, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1875-79, 1881-82, 1885, 1887, 1893-96, 1900, 1913-1st half 1914.

Irományai, 1869, 1870-71, 1875, 1877-78, 1880-81, 1895, 1904.

Jegyzőkönyvei, 1870-71, 1873, 1875, 1877-78, 1880-81, 1885, 1892, 1904.

Naplója, 1868, 1870, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1878, 1880, 1881, 1885, 1892, 1901, 1902, 1904.

There were no sittings of the delegation in 1905, 1915, and 1916.

*Portugal.*—Of the Portuguese Congress, many volumes of the "Diario" for the Chamber of Deputies, for the Chamber of Peers, and for the Senate have been supplied by the Biblioteca Nacional upon the solicitation of Dr. Rubio, the consultant in Hispanic literature, who was at Lisbon in the summer of 1935. Seven cases of publications were received. The older volumes of the "Diario", especially for the first half of the last century, are especially scarce. Indeed, in many countries not having a well organized system of printing and distribution for government publications, there is need for personal contact by one especially familiar with government publications and institutions. The visit by Dr. Rubio has tended to strengthen our relations with Portugal.

*France.*—For France, the "Compte-rendu des séances du Corps législatif" for 1853-56 (inclusive) and 1859-65 (inclusive), which has recently been acquired, forms a very considerable documentation for parliamentary history during the Second Empire.

*Victoria.*—For Victoria, the Public Library of Victoria at Melbourne has made the very considerable contribution of a set of the Victorian parliamentary papers from 1860-1934 inclusive. Unfortunately in the report for 1934 the accession of 172 volumes of Victorian parliamentary debates was credited inadvertently to the Parliamentary Library of Victoria instead of to the Public Library of Victoria.

*Estonia.*—For Estonia, a group of the Legislative publications was presented by the Chancellery of the State Assembly through the Consulate General in New York. Among the publications included may be mentioned the following proceedings of the first National Council, in which the independence of Estonia was declared: Maanõukogu protokollid. 1. koosolekust 1. juuli 1917, 78. koosolekuni 6. veebruaril 1919, 1917-19. [Tallinnas, R. Tohver & ko. trükk, 1935.] XIV, 397 p.

#### OFFICIAL GAZETTES

For official gazettes, there have been a number of acquisitions worthy of mention:

*Switzerland.*—Bundesblatt der Schweizerischen eidgenossenschaft, 1885-1902 (inclusive).

*Rumania.*—Monitorul oficial, 1867, 1874, 1876 (Oct.-Dec.), 1882 (2d quarter)-1899 (inclusive), 1916-22 (inclusive, with some deficiencies). Owing to the vicissitudes of war, the gazette was printed at Jassy from the latter part of November 1916 to November 16, 1918.

*France.*—Tables (indexes) to *Moniteur universel*, 1847-50, 1852-68, and to the *Journal officiel*, 1869-75, 1878-86, 1890-1901, 1907, 1909, 1919.

*Philippines*.—Gaceta oficial, the Spanish edition of the Official gazette, 1904-17, 1920-23, 1932, 1934 to date.

For Germany, Italy, and Portugal, the files of the respective gazettes during the World War have been materially extended.

## OTHER FOREIGN ACCESSIONS

Other foreign accessions of some note may be mentioned as follows:

*Argentine Republic*.—Among the various receipts from the Comisión protectora de bibliotecas populares, vols. 1-10 of the "Obras completas del Dr. Joaquín V. González" issued by the Universidad nacional de La Plata.

*Brazil*.—From the Brazilian Ambassador in Washington, a copy of the facsimile edition of the manuscript entitled "Geographia Historica da Capitania de Minas Geraes", written by José Joaquim da Rocha in the last quarter of the 18th century, now preserved in the library of the Ministry of Foreign Relations in Rio de Janeiro. The facsimile edition apparently made by the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Relations subsequent to 1933 (reproduced by Harrison & Sons, London, Eng.) has a preliminary notice of six leaves and text of 59 leaves with 35 tables.

From the Bibliotheca Nacional at Rio de Janeiro, 38 volumes of current Brazilian publications in various fields of history, science, geography, etc., in continuation of many previous gifts.

*Burma*.—From the Government of Burma, Upper Burma rulings (Burmese) 1892-96 (2 vol.), 1897-1901 (2 vol.), 1902-3 (2 vol.), 1904-6 (2 vol.), 1907-9 (2 vol.); Upper Burma rulings, being the selected judgments of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, vol. 1 (1910-13)-4 (1921-22) both English and Burmese editions; Lower Burma rulings, being the printed judgments of the Chief Court of Lower Burma (Burmese) vol. 3 (1915-16)-8 (1915-16), and English edition vol. 3, 8, 11.

*Canada*.—From the Dominion Department of Finance at the request of the Hon. Martin Burrell, parliamentary librarian, a mimeographed copy of the stenographic report of proceedings of the Royal Commission on Banking in 1933 amounting to more than 3,500 pages foolscap folio size.

From the Minister of Railways and Canals, two copies of the following: "The Welland ship canal between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie 1913-32. Reprint of articles appearing in 'Engineering' during the years 1929, 1930, and 1931, by Maj. P. J. Cowan, M. B. E. . . . in collaboration with officials of the Department of railways and canals" . . . London, 1935.

*China*.—From the National Quarantine Service, "Plague, a manual for medical and public health, by Wu Lien-teh, J. W. H. Chun, R. Pollitzer, and C. Y. Wu", Shanghai, 1936.

*Czechoslovak Republic*.—From the Library of the National Assembly, 17 bound volumes of "Věstník pro Železnice a plavbu."

*Danzig*.—From the Stadtbibliothek of the Free City of Danzig, the "Amtsblatt der königlich Westpreussischen regierung," 1st to 6th Jahrgang, May 3, 1811-June 28, 1816, and "Amtsblatt der königlichen regierung zu Danzig," July 1816 to 1918, inclusive, with the exception only of 1902-4. In 1816 the Province of West Prussia was divided into two Regierungsbezirke (Danzig and Marienwerder).

*Denmark*.—From Landbrugsraadet through the Legation in Washington the following issued on the occasion of the International World Exhibition at Brussels: Denmark: Agriculture. Copenhagen, 1935. 324, liii p.

*Dominican Republic.*—From the Servicio nacional de instrucción pública the following volume and supplement concerning a record of the administration of General Rafael L. Trujillo Molina: "La nueva patria dominicana. Recopilación de discursos, mensajes y memorias del generalísimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, presidente de la República Dominicana, benefactor de la patria, durante el cuatrienio de 1930 a 1934." Santo Domingo, 1934. (A supplementary volume issued in 1935 is devoted to the reconstruction of the capital city after the cyclone of Sept. 3, 1930.)

*Egypt.*—From the Bibliothèque Egyptienne, Cairo, the following important additions of Arabic materials: Al Noughoum Al-Zahira, 5 vol., Al Aghani, 7 vol., Nihayatul Arab, 11 vol., Al Jamée Lil-Kourtubi, 2 vol., Arabic papyri in the Egyptian library, by Adolf Grohmann, Vol. 1.

*France.*—Through the efforts of Miss José Meyer, representative of the Library in France, certain French official publications which had not previously been made available, as follows:

A nearly complete collection of the publications of the Conseil national économique. The principal items among these are:

(1) Enquête sur la situation des principales branches de l'économie nationale, 1er-Tme, 9me, 10me fasc., and (2) Rapports sur les problèmes généraux posés par l'Enquête sur la situation des principales branches de l'économie nationale, 9 vols.

Conseil d'Etat. Annuaire. 1849, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1859-1863, 1865-1872 (Commission provisoire), Nov. 1874, Janv. 1875, Déc. 1875, Déc. 1877, Janv. 1879, 1880 or 1881, 1882-1887, Janv. 1889, Oct. 1889, Déc. 1895, 1899, 1907, 1909, 1910, 1912, 1913, 1915/18, 1922, 1923, 1925, 1928, 1931-1935. Some of the above are proof copies and of the utmost rarity, since the library of the Conseil d'Etat was destroyed by fire during the Commune in 1871 and hardly anything was saved.

Commission de surveillance des banques coloniales. Rapport au Président de la République sur les opérations des banques coloniales, 1889-90, 1893-94, 1896-97, 1897-98, 1900-01, 1910/11-1917/18 (inclusive), 1920/21, 1922/23, 1925/26, 1926/27, 1927/28, 1928/29, 1929/30, 1931/32.

École nationale des chartes. Position des theses soutenues par les élèves for 1865/66, 1909, 1921, 1925-36, completing the set.

Comité national de défense contre la tuberculose. Rapport du service de la statistique 1927-34.

Service de prophylaxie des maladies vénériennes. (a) Étude statistique sur l'activité antivénérienne enregistrée de 1920 à 1928 inclusivement, par M. M. Cavaillon et Moine. (b) Compte rendu statistique de l'activité antivénérienne, 1929-1933.

*Guatemala.*—From the Tesorería nacional the following book issued on the centenary of the birth of General Justo Rufino Barrios: "Administración General Ubico. Album gráfico. Trabajos de la Tesorería nacional" [Guatemala, Tipografía nacional, 1935] 104 p.

*Hungary.*—From the Hungarian Libraries Board, "Magyarország tisztí cím- és névtára" (Official handbook of Hungary), 1875, 1893, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1911, 1912, 1915, 1917, 1918, 1928, 1929.

*India.*—From the British Library of Information, New York City, the important set of historical documents concerning the Maratha government preserved at the Alienation Office, Poona, and published by the Bombay government, 1930-34, in 46 parts with indexes, a handbook, and a foreword: Selections from Peshwa Daftar.

- Iran (Persia).*—From the Ministry of Public Instruction of Iran nine volumes in Persian including among other items a Catalogue of the Persian and Arabic manuscripts in the library of the Ministry.
- Italy.*—From the Italian Embassy in Washington, the following publication of the Ministero degli affari esteri: *Elenco dei trattati e convenzioni fra il regno d'Italia e gli altri stati dal 1° gennaio 1906 al 31 dicembre 1930. Elenco II.* Roma, Tipografia del Ministero degli affari esteri, 1935. From the Ministero dell'educazione nazionale, vol. 65 and 66 of the Edizione nazionale of the "Scritti editi ed inediti di Giuseppe Mazzini."
- Kedah.*—From the British Adviser's Office, "The laws of the state of Kedah", compiled by G. B. Kellagher, judge of the first division of the High Court, Kedah . . . Published by authority. Printed at the Kedah Government Press, Alor Star, 1934. Vols. I-VI, inclusive.
- Lithuania.*—From the Legation in Washington, a large group of the scientific publications of the National University at Kaunas.  
Through purchase the following publication dealing with Lithuania during the war period: "Verordnungsblatt der Deutschen Verwaltung für Litauen. Paliėpinų laiškai Vokiečių valdžios Lietuvoje" nos. 1-9 (Oct. 26, 1915-Jan. 4, 1916) printed at Tilsit; nos. 1-15 (Jan. 28-June 30, 1916), printed at Kaunas. Publication was suspended on June 30, 1916, and material was thereafter to be published in the Kownoer Zeitung.
- Malta.*—From the Public Library at Valletta, the "Malta government gazette", for 1871 and 1873, and two volumes of legislative debates.
- Mozambique.*—From the Repartição de estatística at Lourenço Marques, 37 volumes of Mozambique official documents, including "Estatística do comércio e navegação", 1912, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1919, 1922, 1923, 1924.
- Netherlands.*—From the Ruilbureau at the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, "Verslagen omtrent 's Rijks verzamelingen van geschiedenis en kunst", completing no. 1-37 (with exception of no. 2), as well as various other publications needed to complete our files.
- Quebec.*—From the Library of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec the following together with various other legislative publications: *Journaux du Conseil législatif*, vol. 1-8, 10, 12-36, and 38 to date; *Documents de la session*, vol. 1-8, 10-15, 17-31, 41, and 59 to date; and from the Provincial Archivist, a collection of all the available book publications of the Provincial Archives.
- Spain.*—From the Director del Registro de la propiedad intelectual, the Spanish catalog of copyright entries, "Boletín de la propiedad intelectual." The first series covering entries under the law of 1847 was printed in four volumes, 1894-1903. The second series covering the entries under the law of 1879 to the year 1915 is in 13 volumes. From the Spanish Embassy 30 publications of the Ministry of Public Instruction.
- Switzerland.*—From the Schweizerische Geschäftsstelle für den internationale Schriftenaustausch at the Eidgenössische Centralbibliothek, Bern, the following Swiss documents not previously furnished on international exchange: "Marken Jahres-sammlung" 1880-1934; "Patent-liste", 1891-1924; "Liste der muster und modelle", 1901-34; and "Bulletin des Eidgen. Gesundheitsamtes", 1925-34.
- Venezuela.*—From the Legation in Washington two copies of Arcaya, Pedro Manuel: *Venezuela y su actual régimen.* Washington, D. C., 1935. 217 p.
- Yugoslavia.*—From the Prince-Regent of Yugoslavia a copy of the de luxe facsimile edition (printed at Ljubljana) of the manuscript of the poetical work "Gorski Vijenac", by the Prince Bishop Petar Petrović-Njegoš, made

from the original in the personal library of the late King Alexander I of Yugoslavia. This is a welcome addition to the scanty representation of Yugoslav material in the Library of Congress.

In addition, certain other foreign acquisitions may be noted here-with: from the Prussian State Library considerable runs of the "Haushaltsplan" and "Verwaltungsbericht", for various of the larger German cities such as Bremen, Bochum, Breslau, Duisburg, Düsseldorf, Elberfeld, Kiel, Königsberg, Magdeburg, and Stettin. These have a considerable interest from the point of view of the development of trade and industry in these larger centers, as well as for the study of housing and the management of local utility services.

Through the assistance of the Chief Municipal Librarian of Copenhagen, various municipal publications of Copenhagen were obtained, as follows: *Københavns Borgerrepræsentanters forhandling*, aarg. 89 (1928/29) to aarg. 95 (1934/35); *Samling af bestemmelser vedrørende Københavns kommune, 1928-33*; *Ugentlige oversigter over fødsler, sygdomme og dødsfald, 1887-1919 and 1929 to date*; *Københavns vandforsyning, 1909-34, historiske beretning, 1934*. 120 p.: *Betænkning vedrørende København og Frederiksberg afgivet af den af Indenrigsministeriet under 30. April nedsatte kommission, 1935*; *Betænkning afgivet af Gentoftedvalget af 1935*; map of the city and two publications concerning town planning conditions of Copenhagen.

From certain of the larger Swedish cities, there have been substantial additions. The Secretary of the financial department of the city of Jönköping presented "Kommunal författningssamling, 1919", and a supplementary volume covering 1919-32; a city plan (western part) 1935; "Privilegie och frihetsbrev samt andra urkunder rörande Jönköpings stad 1284-1785", 1930; and "Jönköpings historia", published in 4 vol., 1917-21. The borough accountant of Uppsala furnished "Uppsala stadsfullmäktiges tryck", 1929-34, together with the "Kommunal författningssamling för Uppsala stad, 1926." A complete collection of "Malmö stads årsbok" for the years 1913-34 was sent by the Drätselkammaren of Malmö.

The Board of the Hallwyl Museum in Stockholm presented 10 additional volumes of the *Beskrifvande förteckning*.

The Chambre de Commerce de Marseille furnished "Compte rendu de la situation commerciale et industrielle de la circonscription de Marseille pendant l'année (Instructions ministérielles du 10. déc. 1861)" 1863-70, 1872, 1875-96, 1898-34; "Compte-rendu des travaux pendant l'année", 1853/54, 1855/56, 1866-69, 1871, 1876-1918; and a recently issued album on the Chambre de Commerce and the port of Marseilles.

M. A. Jacques Parès, archiviste de la ville de Toulon, presented the following works dealing principally with the history of Toulon:

"Table générale analytique et alphabétique du Bulletin de l'Académie du Var . . . 1833-1924", by A. Jacques Parès (Paris, 1925); "Etude critique sur les abordages" (Toulon, 1876); "Dictionnaire des locutions proverbiales", by L.-M.-E. Grandjean (Toulon, 1899, 2 vol.); "Le choléra à Toulon", by A. Dominique (Toulon, 1885); "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la ville de Toulon en 1793", by Z. Pons (Paris, 1825); "Invasion de la France en 1707", by Baron Textor de Ravisi (Saint-Étienne, 1876); "Le Procès Girard-Cadière (Toulon, Aix . . . 1731), bibliographie anecdotique", by A. Jacques Parès (Marseille, 1928); "Inventaire sommaire des archives communales antérieures à 1790", for Toulon (Toulon, 1866-67, 2 vol.); "Canton de La Roque-Brusanne (Var)", by Robert Reboul (Néoules, 1902); "Louis-Sauveur de Villeneuve, marquis de Forcalqueiret", by Marius Blanc (Toulon, 1907).

The Banque Cantonale de Berne has presented a copy in both German and French of the jubilee publication prepared by W. Egger celebrating the foundation of that Bank in 1834. The Banque Cantonale at Berne is the oldest cantonal bank in Switzerland, and the study is an important contribution to economic history of that country.

The Rector of the Université de Genève has sent the third and last volume of "Histoire de l'Université de Genève, par Charles Borgeaud", covering the 19th century.

Among other items from the British Library of Political and Economic Science, "The chronicle of Melrose from the Cottonian Manuscript, Faustina B. IX in the British Museum", London, 1936, was received, the work being no. 100 in the Studies in economics and political science.

From the city of Glasgow, the "History of Glasgow", in 3 volumes, published in 1921-34.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES

On account of the difficulty in obtaining complete files of the proceedings of international congresses, it is desirable to call attention to the following additions:

*Child welfare.*—From the Comité national de l'enfance, Paris, the proceedings of the Congrès international pour la protection de l'enfance, Paris, July 4-9, 1933, 4 vol., and the work "Evolution de la puériculture."

*Plumbing.*—From the Comité technique permanent international de la couverture, plomberie, gaz, hydraulique générale, distribution d'eau chaude & froide & installations sanitaires, 3, rue de Lutèce, Paris (4<sup>e</sup>), the "Compte rendu" of the Cinquième Congrès international de la couverture, plomberie, gaz, hydraulique générale, distribution d'eau chaude et froide et installations sanitaires held at

Zürich, June 25-27, 1934. The Comité technique permanent was organized in 1925. The first Congress was held at Paris in 1926, the second at Brussels in 1928, the third at Antwerp in 1930, and the fourth at Paris in 1932.

*Red Cross.*—The report in German and a summary in French of the 6th International Red Cross Conference, 1897, were received from the Österreichische Gesellschaft vom Roten Kreuz; the "Compte rendu" of the 10th (1921), 11th (1923), and 12th (1925) from the Comité international at Geneva; of the 13th (1928) from the Hoofdbestuur van het Nederlandsche Rood Kruis; of the 14th (1936) from the Croix-Rouge de Belgique.

*Refrigeration.*—From the Argentine executive committee at the Ministry of Agriculture in Buenos Aires, the "Actes du VI<sup>ème</sup> Congrès international du froid", 1932.

*Wool.*—Through the assistance of M. Maurice Dubrulle, president of the Fédération lainière internationale, Roubaix, France, the procès-verbal of the International wool conference for 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1934, and 1935 have been obtained from various national committees.

#### UNITED STATES

As regards Federal publications, the careful and permanent registration of all items including briefs, circular letters, forms, broadsides, posters, maps, and even materials issued by the mimeograph and other near-print processes, in the "Monthly Catalog, United States Public Documents" and in the biennial "Document Catalog" makes all of this material likely to be requested for serious use not only in Washington but elsewhere in the United States. Owing to the expense of printing, there is an increasing tendency to issue materials of a permanent character by mimeographed or other near-print processes.

Not only the departments in Washington but branches in the field contribute to this mass. As specimens of these mimeographed publications, such items may be mentioned as the state directories of federal agencies and departments and the reports of the proceedings of the statewide coordination meeting of federal agencies issued by the state directors in each of the various states.

Aside from the publications distributed day by day from the Government Printing Office, there is almost an equal amount in number that are not furnished to the Library of Congress despite the comprehensive provisions of sections 139 and 139a, title 44, United States Code, as recently amended by Public, No. 724, without special effort on the part of the Library itself. Since a fair proportion of such documents cannot physically be handled by the divisions devoted to

cataloging and classification, there is an urgent need for more adequate provision in the Division of Documents for preserving them and making them accessible to readers.

The file of printed Executive orders of the President of the United States transferred to this Division from the Manuscripts Division was collated with the official record<sup>1</sup> in the Department of State. Through the courtesy of Mr. Hunter Miller, the historical adviser of the Department of State, we were able to reproduce in photostat (negatives on all rag paper) the 999 sheets needed to complete our set.

#### STATE PUBLICATIONS

During the past year there have been enactments in certain States materially assisting in the systematic and adequate supply of current State publications.

At the 1936 session, the South Carolina General Assembly passed an act to require eight copies of the reports of the supreme court, two copies of the journals and reports of the general assembly, eight copies of the acts and joint resolutions, and eight sets of the 1932 code of laws, to be transmitted to the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. The bill was introduced into the general assembly by the Hon. John B. McMillan at the instance of Congressman Thomas S. McMillan. On March 18, 1936, the act was ratified and on March 20, 1936, was signed by the Governor.

In Alabama, a house joint resolution approved on March 24, 1936, provides "that the Secretary of State of Alabama is hereby authorized and directed to furnish to the Library of Congress for the Division of Documents, eight copies of the General and Local Laws of the State of Alabama for the 1935 session, as well as each succeeding session, and eight sets of the house and senate journals of the 1935 session and each succeeding session, and that the Secretary of State be credited with copies so furnished." The joint resolution was introduced at the instance of the Hon. Howell Turner, Secretary of State of Alabama.

In Kentucky a similar measure was introduced in the 1936 session of the general assembly by the Hon. Ralph Gilbert, State senator, passed the senate by unanimous vote but was not acted upon by the house.

In Virginia and Louisiana there have been recent enactments which will provide for a certain systematic distribution of State publications. The Virginia enactment approved on February 28, 1936,

<sup>1</sup> Now deposited in the National Archives.

forms chapter 23-a (general library laws of the Code of Virginia) and provides the following, among other things, in section 361:

The director of the Division of Purchase and Printing shall, upon publication, set aside and deliver to the State Library two copies of every publication printed under his authority, except court reports which shall be placed in the Law Library, which copies shall become a part of the collections of the State Library.

He shall also set aside and deliver to the State Library such copies of every publication, printed under his authority, as may be designated in writing by the State Librarian to be used for gifts and for exchange (not to exceed one hundred copies of any publication).

In Louisiana Act No. 258, of the 1936 session of the legislature approved July 9, 1936, provides in section 4 for Louisiana State University:

That, in addition to the number of copies of any report or other official publication required by an executive office, department, commission, bureau, board, or state institution, now existing or which may hereafter be authorized by law, except the reports of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and the acts and journals of the Legislature, the state printer, or other person printing such report or document shall print one hundred copies for the use of the Department of Archives, to be held for free distribution and exchange with state libraries, public libraries, institutions, and individuals.

To meet not only the current needs of the Government in its various branches but of research workers generally, it is becoming increasingly necessary to survey systematically deficiencies in the older State publications, and wherever possible to perfect our collections. A few important additions have been made to our runs of legislative journals. Among these may be mentioned the following:

#### ALABAMA

(1) Journal of the Legislative council of the Alabama territory; at the first session of the first General assembly, in the forty-third year of the American independence. St. Stephens. Printed by Thomas Eastin, printer to the Alabama territory, 1818. 56, iv p.

(2) Journal of the Senate at the first session of the first General assembly of the state of Alabama. Begun and held in the town of Huntsville on the fourth Monday in October one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; and forty-fourth year of American independence. Cahawba, printed at the Press office, Charles A. Henry, printer, 1820. 203 p.

(3) Journal of the Senate at the second session of the General assembly of the state of Alabama begun and held in the town of Cahawba on the first Monday of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, . . . Cahawba, printed by Allen and Brickell, state printers, 1821. 131 p. (p. 57-64 wanting. Supplied in photostat.)

(4) Journal of the Senate of the third annual session of the General assembly of the state of Alabama; begun and held in the Capitol in the town of Cahawba, on the first Monday of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, . . . Cahawba, Printed by William B. Allen & Co., state printers, 1822. 168 p.

INDIANA

The Legislative sentinel: containing the proceedings and debates of the special session of the General assembly of the state of Indiana, convened by proclamation of the Governor, on the 20th day of November 1858. Indianapolis, Bingham & Doughty, 1858. 204 p. Vol. 1 of the Brevier reports.

LOUISIANA

(1) Journal of the House of representatives of the state of Louisiana. First session—First legislature. New Orleans, Baird, 1812. 94, vi, v p. Caption title with signature of Governor W. C. C. Claiborne.

(2) Journal of the House of representatives during the second session of the first legislature of the state of Louisiana. By order. New-Orleans, Printed by Peter K. Wagner, state printer, 1813. 117 p.

(3) Journal of the House of representatives during the third session of the first legislature of the state of Louisiana. By order. New Orleans, Printed by Peter K. Wagner, state printer, 1814. 92 p.

(4) Journal of the House of representatives during the first session of the second legislature of the state of Louisiana. By order. New-Orleans, Printed by P. K. Wagner, state printer, 1814. 121 p.

NEW YORK

General assembly. A set of the legislative documents in folio for the session of 1822, about 180 items. The New York Legislative documents were first issued in a collected edition (octavo) with the session of 1830.

VIRGINIA

Journal of the House of delegates of the commonwealth of Virginia; begun and held at the capitol, in the city of Richmond, on Tuesday, the eighth day of November, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-six. Richmond; Printed by Augustine Davis, printer for the public, 1796. 102 p.

WISCONSIN

(1) Journal of the House of representatives, fourth annual session, of the fourth Legislative assembly of the territory of Wisconsin, held at Madison on the first Monday of January one thousand, eight hundred and forty-six. Madison, W. T., Simeon Mills, territorial printer, 1846. 412 p.

(2) Journal of the House of representatives, second annual session, of the fifth Legislative assembly, of the territory of Wisconsin, held at Madison on the seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. Madison, W. T., H. A. Tenney, territorial printer, 1848. 486 p.

Work on a guide to the official publications of the national Government of Mexico was begun on July 1, 1936, by Annita M. Ker under a grant in aid of graduate library study for 1936-37 allotted by the American Library Association committee on fellowships and grants. This work in hand represents a necessary step in making available the rich informational resources of Latin American public documents.

## LAW LIBRARY

(From the report of the Law Librarian, Mr. VANCE)

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

How acquired <sup>1</sup>	1934-35		1935-36	
	Main library	Conference library	Main library	Supreme Court Library
By copyright.....	3,452	-----	3,427	-----
By gift and transfer.....	\$16	-----	1,446	-----
By purchase.....	15,292	334	20,960	7,475
Through Division of Documents.....	1,069	-----	1,181	-----
Total.....	20,629	334	27,014	7,475
Total accessions.....	20,963		34,489	
Total contents of Law Library.....	320,420		354,900	

<sup>1</sup> The actual number of volumes purchased and received by Accessions Division.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of law material classified in the general library.

The extraordinary increase in accessions for the past year, as compared with the fiscal year of 1934-35, is accounted for in part by the expenditure of an extra appropriation of \$40,000 for the books now purchased and deposited in the Supreme Court Library. Substantial increases from all sources, except by copyright, however (which was only 25 volumes less), gave the past year the all-time record for Law Library accessions, namely, a total of 34,489 volumes.

The Supreme Court total of 7,475 volumes includes also the purchases made from the appropriation of \$2,500, which is expended by the Marshal under the direction of the Chief Justice. This sum was increased in the Library of Congress budget for the present year to \$7,000, which, it is expected, will amply care for the requirements of the two working collections deposited in the Supreme Court Building, namely, the Conference Library and the Bar Library. Since 1832 the law has provided that such books purchased by the Marshal under the direction of the Chief Justice for the Supreme Court Library shall be a part of the Law Library of Congress, although they are for the exclusive use of the Court (U. S. C. A., title 2, sec. 135).

The total number of volumes and pamphlets which are shown to be contained in the Law Library of Congress as of June 30, 1936,

354,402 volumes, is considerably short of the actual total of law books represented in the Library of Congress. A conservative estimate would place the figure at over 400,000 volumes, inasmuch as a great deal of law material is classified and shelved in the general library under the subjects of political science, economics, sociology, history, philosophy, and in short almost every subject in the Library of Congress classification, including international law, both public and private. An estimate made several years ago of 50,000 volumes of classified law material was at that time considered conservative; any made since then would have to take into account an increase of probably several thousand volumes.

In spite of the excellent showing in the matter of accessions for the past year, the Law Library is still lacking in so much important primary and secondary material that it can ill afford to boast of a superior position among the outstanding law libraries in the United States. A substantial increase in the law appropriation is necessary in order to meet the requirements of the national Law Library. In the budget for the present fiscal year, an increase of \$40,000 was asked on the grounds:

(1) That a portion of it will continue to be expended for such books [for the Supreme Court Library].

(2) That such portion as may procure books for our general law collections will still have particular concern for the needs of the Court and its bar, to whom any book may be served speedily from the main library.

(3) That our main collection has been depleted by 25,000 volumes transferred from it to the Supreme Court Building. These must be replaced by purchase.

(4) That, owing to the inadequacy of the former appropriations for law books, our law collection is still in many fields imperfect.

The need for a larger book fund for the Law Library has been brought to the attention of the Congress and emphasized on several occasions by Justices of the United States Supreme Court, and representatives of the American Bar Association, and other national law associations. In the recent report of the Special Committee on Facilities of the Law Library of Congress, of the American Bar Association, it was stated among other cogent reasons for increasing the appropriation that "it is the Law Library of Congress and the Supreme Court and on that account alone should be complete in every possible particular."

#### AMERICANA

The practice inaugurated in 1930 of expending the appropriation more or less equally between Anglo-American material and other foreign material, has been maintained during the past year. Early Americana, naturally, would be our first concern, but this class of

material is so rare that it is not possible to expend much money thereon. However, several very rare items were acquired, thanks to the practice of a number of well-known dealers of giving the Law Library an option on all rarities. The following are the outstanding Americana items:

[Cherokee Nation. Laws, statutes, etc.] Laws and joint resolutions of the National Council: Passed and adopted at the regular and extra sessions of 1870. Tahlequah, 1871.

[Hawaii. Laws, statutes, etc.] Na kanawai o ka moi Kalakaua, ke alii o ko Hawaii pae aina, i kauia e ka hale ahaolelo, . . . 1874 . . . Honolulu, 1874. Acts passed at the first session of the seventh general assembly of the Mississippi Territory, begun and held at the town of Washington, on the fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eleven. Natchez: Printed by P. Isler, printer to the Mississippi Territory, 1812.

Laws, statutes, ordinances, and constitutions . . . of the city of New York . . . Printed and sold by J. Parker, 1749. (Title-page and pp. 1-4 in facsimile reprint.)

Known copies: Huntington (2 copies), Hist. Soc. of Pennsylvania, New York Hist. Soc., New York Public Library, and this one in the Library of Congress. (Tower Catalogue, No. 635; Evans' American Bibliog., v. 2, No. 6388.)

A collection of all the public acts of assembly, of the province of North Carolina: . . . Newbern, J. Davis, M. DCC. LI.

Exceedingly rare. Only five copies found: Huntington, New York Public, Pennsylvania Historical Society, University of North Carolina, and the one just acquired by the Library.

Translation of the laws, orders, and contracts on colonization from January 1821 up to 1829; in virtue of which, Col. Stephen F. Austin introduced and settled foreign emigrants in Texas. Columbia: Reprinted by Borden and Moore, 1837.

Very scarce; original was published in 1829; contains an interesting explanatory introduction (pp. 1-33) giving the history and purposes of the colonization movement.

In addition to the above originals, several interesting facsimile and photostat copies were acquired. The most important from a historical standpoint is the item known as "The Laws of the Jefferson Territory", of which a photostatic copy was obtained through the courtesy of Honorable Lawrence Lewis, Representative from Denver, Colo., and Ernest Morris, Esq., president of the State Historical Society, at Denver. According to experts in this field, only five copies of the original are known to exist. It is gratifying to have even a photostatic copy of this important item, inasmuch as such facsimiles are also very scarce.

Through the courtesy of Representative Lewis and the State Historical Society, the Law Library was also able to obtain photostat copies of some of the rarest of legal Americana, namely, the early laws of the mining district governments of the West.

A facsimile reprint of another very rare western item which we obtained is the following:

Laws passed by the general assembly of the territory of New Mexico, in the session of December 1847 . . . Santa Fe, 1848.

GREAT BRITAIN

Among the noteworthy accessions of British statutes, abridgments, and tables:

Anno Septimo Edvvardi sexti. Actes made in the Parliament holden at Westminster, the first daie of Marche, in the. vii. yere of the reigne of our moste redoubted, Souueraine Lorde Edwarde the. vi. Londini, in edibus Richardi Graftoni, M. D. LIII.

This item carries pagination of Beale S. 236, but has the italicized colophon of Beale S. 237. The spelling of the word "Parliament" as such, however, identifies it as S. 236.

The newe greate abredgement brefly conteynyng, all thactes and statutes of this Realme of England, untill the. xxxv. yere of the reigne of oure late noble Kyng of moste worthye and famous memorye Henry the. viii. . . . London, Richard Kele, M. D. LI. Cowley 45; Beale S. 53.

Still another abridgment of the statutes based on the similar works which appeared during the first half of the sixteenth century. The 1551 edition is usually referred to as the Gaultier edition (Beale S. 54) and the title-page of the present volume is identical with that printed by Gaultier; but the colophon shows this impression to have been printed by Richard Kele. The greate abbrydgement of all ye statutes of Englãde, untyl the. xxxiii. yere of the reygne of our moste drad soueraygne lord king Henry the eyght. London, Wyllyam Myddylton, M. CCCCC. XLII. Cowley 39; Beale S. 51.

This is one of the several similar abridgments, for which the activity of the legislature had created a demand in the first half of the sixteenth century. Another impression of this abridgment appeared in the same year, 1542, printed by Thomas Petyt. Both of these works have their foundation in the abridgments printed by John Rastell and his son, William, in the years 1528 and 1533, respectively.

Ashe, Thomas. A generall table to all the severall books of the reports of the late most Reverend Judge, Sir Edvvard Coke . . . London, I. Flesher, 1652. Cowley 134.

During the early decades of the seventeenth century several abstracts of digests of, and indices to, the regular court reports were published to meet the needs of the practitioner. Several of these were published by different authors, but the author who made a specialty of this kind of literature was Thomas Ashe. In 1600 he wrote a table to Dyer's reports, in 1607 an abridgment of Plowden's reports, in 1609 an abridgment of Dyer's reports, and in 1625 a collection of new cases of the time of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Mary, while the abridgment of Coke's reports together with an index of cases and an index to the subject matter appeared in 1618. This last item is in Norman French; the present acquisition is the first English edition.

A table to all the Statutes made in the tyme of the most victorious Reigne of Kyng Edward the sixte. Londini, Thomae Bertheleti, M. D. LIII. Beale S. 37.

Very few early English treatises were acquired during the year. This material is becoming very rare and no opportunity is passed by to close our *lacunae*. The most interesting and noteworthy were as follows:

[Bacon, Sir Francis]. The charge of Sir Francis Bacon Knight, his Maiesties Attourney generall, touching duells, vpon an information in the Star-chamber against Priest and Wright. With the decree of the Star-chamber in the same cause. 1614.

According to Holdsworth (Vol. V, p. 201), the case of *Priest and Wright* was an early famous case in which the Star Chamber applied the principle that an attempt to commit a crime is a substantive offence. The court agreed with Bacon's argument, and rested its judgment upon the general principle that "Wheresoever an offence is capital or matter of felony if it be acted and performed, then the conspiracy, combination, or practice tending to the same offence, is punishable as a high misdemeanor, although they never were performed." This doctrine effected a great improvement on the criminal law, and it was subsequently adopted by the common law courts.

[Bacon, Sir Francis]. Ordinances made by the right honourable Sir Francis Bacon . . . for the better and more regular Administration of Justice in the Chancery . . . London: 1642. Other editions appeared in 1623, 1640, 1656. Also in his Law Tracts.

These Orders, 101 in number, were issued in January, 1619, and supplemented in October, 1620. They largely governed the practices of the court until the reforms of the nineteenth century. Holdsworth states that "This is the one piece of codification which Bacon, always a consistent advocate thereof, was able to effect." For a statement of the contents of the Orders, see Holdsworth, Vol. V, p. 253.

Billinghamst, George. Arcana clericalia, or, the mysteries of clerkship: being a sure way of settling estates by deeds, fines, and recoveries. With the forms of all manner of charter-parties in maritime cities, towns, and corporations. London, 1674.

Bound with this is: Arcana clericalia: or a treatise of common recoveries upon writs of entry in le post, with notes (57 pp.), 1673.

[Brydall, John]. A compendious collection of the laws of England, touching matters criminal . . . By J. B. Esq. London, 1675. Sweet & Maxwell gives the date of publication as 1676.

According to Holdsworth (Vol. VI, p. 605), "The only writer, besides Hale, who produced much upon the criminal law was John Brydall, of Queen's College, Oxford, and Lincoln's Inn, and secretary to Sir Harbottle Grimston. He was a prolific writer of small books, chiefly upon legal topics." "He knew some Roman law; and his books, though short, are clearly arranged, and based on the leading authorities."

Cowell, John. Institvtiones iuris anglicani, ad methodvm et seriem institutionvm imperialium compositae & digestae. Gvilielmi Fitzeri, M.DC.XXX.

Cowell's work is written after the method of Justinian's Institutes, with the view that in the Universities where the Civil Law was taught, the translation might be made more easy to one acquainted with the municipal law. The author was well skilled in both the common and civil law, and he is one of the very few writers upon English jurisprudence who has written in Latin.

His work is founded upon the old feudal tenures, such as the law of wards and liveries, tenures *in capite*, and knight service, which he has treated with considerable ability. It was so highly esteemed during the Commonwealth as to have been translated into English by order of the Parliament by W. C. (London, 1651).

The olde Tenures. Robert Redman . . . M. ccccc.xxxii. (*Bound with*: Littleton tenvres nevly imprinted . . . M.ccccc.xxxix).

Exceedingly rare. Pollard & Redgrave's Short-title Catalogue records no copy of either of these editions. William Herbert's copy, with his note "W H p. 390" on title. (See Sotheby's Catalogue, p. 6).

Beale T. 74 and T. 15. "The *Old Tenures* (so called to distinguish it from Littleton's book on the same subject) gives an account of the various tenures by which land was holden, the nature of estates, and some other incidents to landed property. It is a very scanty tract, but has the merit of having led the way to Littleton's famous work." (Reeves, John. *History of the English Law*. Philadelphia, M. Murphy, 1880. Vol. III, p. 346.)

P[hillips], H. *The grandeur of the law; . . . The second edition to which is added, an exact catalogue of all the Lord Chief Justices of the Courts of Kings-Bench and Common-Pleas, and of the Lord Chief Barons of the Exchequer, from their first institution*. By H. P. London, 1685. First edition appeared in 1684.

The first attempt to collect biographical details as to distinguished members of the legal profession. They are grouped under the heads of the Nobility, Baronets, Knights, and Esquires; and particulars are given of their names, parentage, and offices held by them. (See Holdsworth, Vol. VI, p. 612-13.)

The fyrste dyalogue in Englysshe, with newe addycyons. Robert Wyer . . . Beale T. 464 (gives 1531 as date; see also *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, v. 50, p. 127).

According to Holdsworth (Vol. V, 267 ff.): "The first Dialogue was first published in Latin in 1523, but no copy of this edition is known to exist. It was reissued in 1528. The second Dialogue was published in English in 1530, and the first Dialogue was revised and published in English by the author in 1531."

*Ecclesiastical law:*

Clerke, Francis. *Praxis . . . tam jus dicentibus quàm alijs omnibus qui in Foro Ecclesiastico versantur apprime utilis*. Per Thomam Bladen . . . Dvblinii, N. Thompson, 1666.

The present work was finished in 1596, but published posthumously: an edition was published in Dublin in 1664, another (the present item) by T. Bladen, Dean of Ardfert, Ireland, in 1666; 2d edition, London, 1684. *Constitutiones legitime seu legatine regionis anglicane; cū subtilissima interpretatione dñi Johannis de Athon: triplicque tabella. Neenon et institutiones prouinciales ab archiepiscopis Cantuariensibus edite: et sūma accuratione recognite: annotate et Parisijs coimpresso*, 1540.

Johannes de Athon (Acton, Ayton, Eaton) was one of the earliest English writers on the ecclesiastical law. He was a pupil of John Stratford, who became archbishop of Canterbury, and wrote his gloss while Stratford was archbishop, that is, between 1333 and 1348. He was then, and had been since 1329, a Canon of Lincoln. His treatise is published with William Lyndwood's "*Provinciale, seu Constitutiones Angliae*", published at Oxford in 1679.

## FOREIGN MATERIAL

In the development of the collections of foreign legal material, the plan outlined in the two preceding annual reports was followed during the past year very successfully. In addition to the purchase of current publications intended to keep the Law Library abreast of the rapidly changing legislation of European countries, it was possible also to acquire a number of early items, source materials, as well as treatises of the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries, important from the point of view of legal scholarship. A considerable number of these items are of such value to the collection as to merit a special description.

## AUSTRIA

Handbuch aller unter der Regierung des Kaisers Joseph des II. für die K. K. Erbländer ergangenen Verordnungen und Gesetze in einer sistematischen Verbindung vom Jahre 1780 bis [1789]. Wien, 1785-90. (18 v. in 19.)  
 Sammlung der Gesetze welche unter der glotreichsten Regierung des Kaisers Franz des II. in den sämtlichen K. K. Erblanden erschienen sind, in einer chronologischen Ordnung von Joseph Kropatschek. Bd. 1-15, index. Wien, 1792-1801 (15 v. in 16.)

With the acquisition of these sets the Law Library collection of Austrian legislative material is practically complete.  
 Buergerliches Gesetzbuch fuer Westgallizien. Wien, 1796. 3 v.

The first edition of this regional civil code was the predecessor of the Austrian General Civil Code of 1811, which rivals in importance the *Code Napoléon*.

## BAL TIC STATES

## Poland:

Zawacki, Tadeusz. *Processus iudicialivs Regni Poloniae. Varsaviae, 1647.*  
 Zawacki was the best Polish jurist of this period and this treatise of his is the best compendium on the contemporaneous Polish judicial procedure (Kutrzeba, *His. źródeł*, I, 280). Ours is the last complete edition and was preceded by the editions of 1612, 1616, 1619, and 1637, each having been revised by the author.

Janidło, Jakób. *Processvs iudicialivvs ad praxim fori spiritvialis Regni Poloniae conscriptus. Cracoviae, 1643.*

Though not so prominent as Zawacki, Janidło (Janidlovius) is one of the outstanding Polish jurists of the seventeenth century. The work acquired appeared first in the year 1606 and was reprinted in 1619. (*Encyclopedia powszechna*, VII, 420). Our edition includes an *approbatio* on verso of title-page in spite of the contrary statement of Estreicher (XVIII, p. 450).

## Danzig:

Avgvsti tertii ordinationes Regiae Poloniae civitati Gedanensi clementissime datae. Avgvsti III. allergnaedigste Verordnungen fuer Koengl. Pohl-nische Stadt Danzig. 3d ed. Dresden, 1751. Text in Latin and German.

The post-war Polish-German dispute over Danzig is to some extent rooted in the peculiar status of Danzig within the Polish State prior to the partition of the latter in the eighteenth century. The decree of July 20, 1750, included in the present publication, defines the limits of self-government of the city and its relation to the crown.

*Livonia and Estland:*

Auswahl derer wichtigsten in denen Landes- und Stadtgerichten des Herzogthums Estland, auch noch jetzt geltenden Koönigl. schwedischen Verordnungen. Reval, 1777.

Die in ganz Liefland, ausgenommen Revall und Narva, annoch geltende Statuta und Rechte der Stadt Riga. Das Rigische Civiloquium de 1375, die Bursprake de 1412 und die neueste willkürliche gesetze dieser Stadt als der Rigischen Recht II Band I Theil aus Original-Handschriften. Bremen, 1780.

The Territory along the Baltic Sea coast acquired by Russia in the eighteenth century and known as her Baltic Provinces was not a single political entity before this acquisition. Parts of it had come under various jurisdictions at different times and, therefore, a multitude of legal sources had been characteristic of these Provinces until the middle of the nineteenth century when a single code of law of the Baltic Provinces came into force. The law of the city of Riga and the ordinances of the Swedish kings were among the principal sources of the law of these Provinces, for which reason the acquisition of the items listed above is a valuable addition to the collections of the Law Library.

## FRANCE

*Incunabula:*

- Libertates per illustrissimos princi//pes delphinos viennenses delphinalibus subdi//tis concessestatua : decreta ab eisdem princi//pibus necnon magnificis delphinatus presidibus quos//gubernatores dicunt : excelsum delphinalem senatū edi//ta: . . . Impensa Francisci//Pichati et Bartholomei Bertoleti grationopolitanoru; ciuium. [At foot: Venales habentur huius modi libelli grationopoliin//platea mali consilij apud Franciscumpichatuy; et invico//parlamenti apud Bartolomeum Bertoletem. n. d. [Pt. I after 1483; Pt. II after 1501; Pt. III after 1508].

Title-page in red and black with fine woodcut coat of arms of Dauphiné in the center supported by two angels. Numerous woodcut floral initial letters in the text.

*Collation:* 4 p. l., fol. I-IXXXVII (verso blank); 1 blank leaf; 2 l. unnumb.; fol. I-XXXVII.

*Signatures:* [i]-[iiij]; a-1<sup>a</sup>, A<sup>a</sup>, aa-bb<sup>a</sup>, cc<sup>a</sup>, dd-ee<sup>a</sup>, [i], verso [lvij], verso [lvij], and [eevii] blank.

Copinger 1922; Brunet II, 1812; Winship, p. 81; Voynich No. 28, p. 109-II, no. 329.

A complete copy of this rare and important book containing the two leaves without foliation reproducing the ordinance of March 4, 1508, which is often missing.

*Coutumes:*

Boutellier, Jean (fl. 1392). La somme rrral, ov le grand covstymier général de practique civil et canon: . . . Reueu, corrigé . . . illustré de commentaires & annotations . . . par Lovys Charondas le Caron. A Lyon, De l'Imprimerie de Simon Rigavd, M DC XXI.

Title in black and red. Printer's mark on title-page. Bound in contemporary parchment.

The customary law, which was the prevailing legal source of northern France, was not officially compiled until the sixteenth century. However, as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century, a number of private compilations were made which enjoyed full recognition. The Law Library collection of these compilations of French customary law, known as *coutumiers*, was considerably augmented by the purchase of the following items:

Le Grand Covstvmier de France. A Paris. CIO IO IIC (1598).

This work was compiled in the fourteenth century by an unknown lawyer and is usually cited as *Le Grand coutumier de Charles VI*, although it had never obtained royal sanction. The present edition was prepared by the noted Charondas le Caron (1536-1607). In the opinion of Camus, shared by Glasson, this work is very useful for the understanding of the old French court procedure. The first edition has no date, the second bears the date of 1515; the edition acquired by the Law Library is considered the best.

Guenoys, Pierre. La Conference des Covstvmes tant generales, qve locales et particvlieres dv Royaume de France. A Paris, M. D. XCVI (2 v.)

Among the pre-revolutionary works of this type, this is the only edition of the collections of various *coutumiers* considered by Gavet to be a source convenient for research.

Coquille, Guy (1523-1603). Qvestions et responses sur les covstvme de France. A Paris, M. DC. XXII.

Pothier called the author "le judicieux Coquille."

*Paris:*

Covstvme de la Prevosté et Vicomté de Paris, commentée par Ivlien Brodeav. 2 v. A Paris, M.DC.LXIX. *Same*, [commentée] par Pierre le Maistre. A Paris, M.DCCXLI.

The Covtume de Paris is of official origin; it was passed by the States General and promulgated in 1510.

*Brittany:*

La Bigotière, René. Commentaires sur la Coutume de Bretagne. A Rennes, M.DCC.II. 2d ed.

The present edition combines an early edition (1693) of the same title and the author's contemporaneously published *Institution au Droit français* (1693). La Bigotière de Perchambault was "président aux enquêtes" of the *Parlement* of Brittany.

*Burgundy:*

Chasseneaux (Chassenaeus), Barthélemi (1480-1541). Consvetvdines dvcatvs Bvrgvndiae fereque totius Galliae: Commentariis illustratae. Coloniae Allobrogvm. M.DC.XVI.

This is the ninth of the ten editions published between 1523 (the first) and 1641 (the last). President of the *Parlement* de Provence, Chasseneaux has the credit of having suspended the famous, cruel decree of the 18th of November, 1540, which summarily condemned the followers of Luther. This decree was executed only after the death of Chasseneaux.

*Senlis:*

Les covstvmes dv bailliage de Senlis avec des remarqves par Jean Marie Ricard. A Paris, M.DC.LXIV.

These *covstvomes* were compiled by a commission appointed by the King in 1493 and revised in 1506 and 1539.

*Grand Perché:*

Costumes des pays, comté et bailliage du Grand Perche, Avec les apostilles de Charles du Moulin & autres. Nouvelle édition. Mante, 1737.

*Collection of ordinances.*—No complete collection of the French ordinances and decrees has been published thus far, although they are an important source of more than historical interest, some of their provisions having been used in later French codifications. Therefore, contemporaneously published compilations of such material are valuable additions to the collection of the Law Library. Three such compilations were acquired during the past year:

Ordonnances et edicts royaux de France depuis le Roy S. Loys IX. en l'an 1226. iusques au Roy Charles neuvième à present regnant 1565, le tout assemblé par Pierre Rebvfl. A Lyon, A la Salamandre rue Mercure, M.D.LXVI.

It was originally published in the year 1547. The material is arranged following the system of the Pandects, and is profusely annotated. It is one of the most nearly complete collections of the period.

La grande conference des ordonnances et edits royaux par Pierre Guenois, amplifiée par L. Charondas, etc. A Paris, M.DC.LXXXVIII (3 v.)

This work enjoyed popularity at the time; it went through at least six editions during some 80 years, every subsequent edition being enlarged. Thus the one volume of the first printing grew into a set of three volumes. The date of the first edition is unknown; the second appeared in 1593. The edition acquired is the last given by Glasson, who was unable to locate a copy of the 1660 edition mentioned by Dupin.

Code du roi Henri III, rédigé et écrit par Barnabé Brisson, avec les annotations de Charondas le Caron, M.DCI. Title-page and dedication damaged.

Henri III charged Brisson, the president of the *Parlement* of Paris, to make a compilation of laws after the pattern of the Justinian codification. The present work is a draft prepared by Brisson and communicated to the *parlements*. The tragic events of that era prevented the codification from being enacted. Brisson was killed in 1591 and Henri III died before he could give his royal sanction to the work. The ordinances are given here not verbatim, but in Brisson's own language, who, according to D'Aguesseau, acted more like a legislator than a compiler. (cf. Gavet, *Sources de l'histoire des institutions et du droit français*, Paris, 1899, p. 250; Camus-Dupin, 5th ed., No. 1021.) The compilation went through several editions—1587, 1601, 1609 and 1622—the last three having each a full alphabetical index.

## GERMANY

*Holy Roman Empire—Sources:*

Der erste [und der ander] Theil aller des heiligen Roemischen Reichs gehaltener Reichstaege Ordnungen/vnd Abschiedt sampt der Guelden Bullen/sonderlich auch der Artickel/von Policey Constitutionen/Item das Kayserlich Regiment/Cammergericht/den Landfrieden/vnd anders/diesen allen anhengig/belangendt/Vom ersten anfang/biss auff's LXXXII. Jar auffgericht. Auch ist Kayser Carols dess V. Peinliche Halssgerichts Ordnung neben einer Besonderen Verzeichnuss aller gehaltener Reichs-versamblungen/vnd Reichs Deputations taege hinzugethan worden. Meyntz, Casparus Behem. Im Jhar. M.D.LXXXV. 2 v.

The title-page is printed in red and black with a woodcut of the imperial coat of arms in the center.

Der Römischen Keyserlichen Maiestat reformirte vnd gebesserte Policy Ordnung . . . auff Anno M.D.LXXVII zu Franckfort gehaltenem Reichs Deputation tag verfast vnd aufgericht. Meintz, Franciscus Behem, Anno M.D.LXXIX.

Abschiedt der Roemischen Kaiserlichen Maiestat/vnd gemainer Staende/auff dem Reichsstag zu Augspurg Anno Domini M.D.LXXXII auffgericht. Meyntz, Casparus Behem [Colophon: Behaim], Anno M.D.LXXXII.

Woodcut of imperial coat of arms in the center of the title-page.

Abschiedt der Röm. Kay. Mt. und gemeiner Staendt auff dem Reichstag zu Regenspurg/Anno Domini M.D.XCIII auffgericht. Meyntz, Henrich Breem. Anno Domini, M.D.XCIII.

Woodcut of the imperial coat of arms, in the center of the title-page.

Wahl-capitulation des . . . Josephi erwählten Roem. Koenigs. Geschlossen und auffgerichtet zu Augspurg den 24.14ten Monats Tag Jan. 1690. Halle in Sachsen, Anno MDCCVII.

The legal system of the Holy Roman Empire was beset with the disadvantages of a multitude of legal sources. The resolutions of the Reichstag (*Abschiede*), the constitutions which the Emperors granted at the time of their election (*Wahl-capitulationen*) and Imperial decrees were among these sources, forming a kind of confederate enactments possessing legal force throughout the Empire. However no authentic collection was ever published officially and none of the private compilations can lay claim to completeness. Therefore, the items of contemporaneously printed collections described above are a valuable addition to the possessions of the Law Library.

*Treatises on public law.*—In addition to this source material, treatises on the constitutional and public law of the Empire were also acquired. They are worthy of mention because they came from the pen of writers who enjoyed considerable reputation in their time and contributed to the development of the constitutional and political doctrine of nineteenth century Europe. Here belong:

Conring, Hermann (1606–81). *De origine iuris Germanici liber unus*. Editio quinta. Helmestadi, MDCCXX.

This book, which appeared originally in 1643, gained for the author the reputation of being one who laid the foundation for the scientific study of the history of German law (Schröder, 6th ed., p. 967). He established the doctrine that the rules of Roman law are applicable in German countries only insofar as their application is justified by precedent. This doctrine stimulated the development of the national law in Germany and is still recognized. To the present edition the following works of Conring are bound: *De iuris publici iustiniani in Germania auctoritate*; *Excerpta ex proemio editionis secundae Taciti de moribus germanorum*; and others.

Kopp, Johann Adam (1698–1748). *Historia iuris, quo hodie in Germania vimvr*. Editio ex schedis B. auctoris auctior et emendatior. Marbyrgi Cattovrvm, MDCCL.

Stinzing mentions only the 1741 (first), 1748, and 1768 editions. This work was highly esteemed among the so-called Germanists, *i. e.*, jurists who advocated the development of a German rather than a Roman law.

Heineccius, Iohn Gottlieb (1681-1741). *Elementa iuris germanici tum veteris, tum hodierni*. Editio nova avetior et emendatior. Halae CIO IO CCXXXVI-CIO IO CCXXXVII. 2 v. Engraved frontispiece.

Toppen, Johann Conrad Sigismund. *Deutlicher Unterricht vondenem in Teutschland ueblichen Rechten, nebst einer Tabelle von der Historie der Rechtgelahrtheit*. Dresden, 1742.

Struvius, Georg Adam. *Jurisprudentia Romano-Germanica forensis*. Ed. quarta. Jenae M.DC.LXXXIII. *Additiones ad G. A. Struvii jurisprudentiam Romano-Germanicam in epitomen juxta hodiernum usum redactam*. Jenae, CIO IO CLXXXV.

Horn, Caspar Heinrich (1657-1718). *Juris publici Romano-Germanici ejusque prudentiae, liber unus secundum L. L. fundamentales . . . conscriptus*. Accesserunt instrumentum pacis Osnabrugensis, & capitulatio Caesarea. Bero- lini, MDCCVII.

First edition. The second and last was printed in 1725. This is the only attempt known in the German jurisprudence of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to construe subjective public rights on the basis of the law in effect in the Holy Roman Empire (cf. Taranovskii, p. 180).

Vitriarius, Philipp Reinhard (fl. 1690). *Institutiones juris publici Romano-Germanici*. Edition nova prioribus omnibus correctior. Ludg. Batav., CIO IO CCXXIII.

Mascov, Jo. Jacobus (1689-1761). *Principia iuris publici Imperii Romano-Germanici*. Editio quarta, Lipsiae, CIO IO CCL.

Its importance may be seen from the fact that it had six editions in forty years (1729, 1736, 1744, 1750, 1761, and 1769). The author is, however, more of a historian than a dogmatic jurist (Stinzing III, 129).

*Saxony*.—During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Saxony occupied a leading place in the development of German law. Because of the *Sachsenspiegel* the law was more unified in Saxony than in any other German country. The decisions of the courts were exempt from any appeal to the *Reichs-Cammergericht*, a privilege which strengthened their authority. Three famous courts (Magdeburg, Leipzig, and Halle) and four law schools (Erfurt, Leipzig, Wittenberg, and Jena) supplied the learned jurists who collaborated with the sovereign in the development and unification of the legal structure. The so-called *Sächsische Constitutionen*—a general legal compilation promulgated in 1572—were the result of this collaboration which yielded the outstanding piece of legislation of that epoch. This compilation as interpreted by the Saxon courts and jurisconsults exercised a strong influence all over Germany for a long period of time, because they combined both the doctrine of the Roman law and the peculiarities of Germanic legal institutions. Saxon *Landrecht*, thus produced, played no less an important rôle in the development of German law than the Prussian *Allgemeines Landrecht* of the late eighteenth century. Among the new acquisitions the following works belong to the Saxon legal literature of importance:

Coler, Mathias (1530-1587). *Tractatus de processibus executivis, in causis civilibus et pecuniariis accommodatus passim ad practicam fori Saxonici. Jenae, excudebat Tobias Steinman. Anno M.D.LXXVI. 2 v. in 1. Printer's mark.*

This treatise appeared first in 1562 and was republished in 1602, 1610, and 1657. The edition acquired is not mentioned by Stinzing.

— *Practica universalis. Francofurti, excudebat Ioannis Friderici Weiss, Impensis Ioannis Gottofredi Schönwetteri, Anno M DC LI.*

This item is not listed by Stinzing, who mentions only the *Tractatus j Commentarii de exceptionibus* and *Decisiones Germaniae*.

Rotschitz, Georg von (fl. 1526). *Processus juris. Ordnung der Gerichtsleuffte. Aufs neu uebersehen durch J. Schultes. Ed. tertia, Lipsiae, 1613.*

This was the first work expounding the formal law developed in Saxony out of Germanic and Roman elements; in this capacity it exercised a strong influence upon the practice of the courts of all the German countries. The edition acquired is the first as revised by Schultes. The work appeared originally in 1529; ten more editions preceded this revision, some of them probably unknown to its editor.

Pantzschmannus, Hieronymus (1541-96). *Quaestionum practicarum liber primus [et secundus] v. 1. Lipsiae, 1623; v. 2, altera editio. Jenae, 1609.*

Carpov, Benedictus (1596-166?). *Definitiones forenses ad constitutiones electorales saxonicas. Lipsiae & Francofurti, ex officina Ritzschiana, 1668. Copper engraved title-page with the portrait of the author.*

Eckold, Amadeus (1623-68). *Compendiaria pandectarum tractatio in qua integrum Digestorum opus secundum titulorum seriem . . . pertractatur adjuncto ubique jure morum et cumprimis Saxonico annotationibus et supplementis aucta a B. L. Svendendörffero. Lipsiae, 1694. Engraved portrait of the author.*

Hell, Chr. J. *Judex et defensor in processu inquisitionis, seu tractatus criminalis theoretico-practicus, ex juribus imperii Carolinis et praecipue Saxonice electoralibus collectus. Lipsiae, 1738.*

Lipski, Andrea (*Count*). *Practicarum observationum ex ivre civili et Saxonice collectarum et ad stylym vsuque iudiciorum curiae Regalis accomodatarum, centuriae II semis. Cracoviae, 1619.*

Lipski (1572-1631), bishop of Krakow, enjoyed considerable reputation of learning in Saxon as well as in Polish law. In less than half a century his work went through six editions, the first of the year 1602 and the last of 1648. The acquisition of the Law Library is a copy of the second edition.

#### *Württemberg:*

*Disputationes juridicae jus provinciale VVirttembergicum enucleantes, praecipuasque differentias inter id et jus commune continentis. Tubingae, M.DC.LII.*

The *Württemberg Landrecht* of 1552 (jus provinciale *Württembergicum*) shared with the Saxon constitutions (*supra*) the reputation of an important source of regional German law. The above item is a collection of the public disputations by various scholars of the Tübingen University under the presidency of the noted professors Besold and Lauterbach.

#### *City States—Rottweil:*

Zimmern, Joannes Georgius von. *Manuale Caesareo-Dicasteriale sive quodlibeta judiciaria theorico-practica ex iudicii Caesareo aulici Rottwiliani. Constantiae, Typis Ioannis Jacobi Stravb, Ann. M.DC.LXXIX.*

Before its incorporation into *Württemberg* at the end of the eighteenth century, *Rottweil* was a city under the direct jurisdiction of the Emperor and, therefore, had an imperial court whose practice was important throughout the Empire.

## LATIN AMERICA

In view of the difficulties of acquisition already alluded to in previous reports, lists including current legal source material and treatises published in the countries of Latin America have had special attention. During the past year a total of about 500 volumes was acquired; Argentina is represented with 200 items, Mexico with 150, Brazil with 50, etc. In addition, orders have been placed for the acquisition of about 300 works printed in the years 1935 and 1936.

## ORIENTALIA

The most noteworthy accessions from China and Japan were as follows:

*China:*

Li-an Ch'üan-chi. A collection of illustrative cases, by Chang Kuang-yüeh. Pub. 1722 in 35 *chüan*, bound in 12 *pên* or volumes.

These cases deal with crimes and punishments. They may be compared with our collections of "leading cases."

Li-fa Chuan-k'an. Special Bulletin of the Legislative Yüan, No. 11, February 1935.

Criminal Code . . . translated into English by Chao-Yuen C. Chang . . . Shanghai, Kelly & Walsh, 1935.

The Chinese Criminal Code, and special criminal and administrative laws. Translated and annotated by the legal department of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Shanghai, Municipal government printing dept., 1935.

The descriptions of the two items in Chinese were furnished by Mr. B. A. Claytor, of the Division of Orientalia.

*Japan:*

Sôshu Aikogun Tsumadamura Goningumi Go-Kaichô. Rules of the Council of Five of Tsumada Village, Aiko District, Sagami Province.

A manuscript dated: 9th month (Tiger) 19th year of Kyôho (1734).

The purpose of the "Council of Five" was to keep peace and order. It was responsible also for the welfare of the village or town in which it was organized. At the close of the sixteenth century, Toyotomi Hideyoshi introduced changes which gave over to the Council certain functions more or less analogous to those of the modern police. The Council was obliged to detect all Christians and subject them to persecution. Another of its duties was to examine all transients. The Council had rules of its own, and once a year the members subscribed to them and swore their allegiance. Dr. Chinju Hozumi, who made a special study of the Council, found only 11 manuscripts earlier than 1734 which related to it. Accordingly, the present manuscript is one of the earliest. It bears the seal of its members, first in the 9th month (Tiger) 1734, and again in the 9th month (Dragon) 1736.

Kenshi Sonohoka Kokoroi-kata Hisho. A confidential guide-book of a coroner.

Undated manuscript, probably of the eighteenth century.

Kosai O-Sadame-Gaki. Decisions of the feudal court.

This manuscript lists those cases that came up to the high court of the Tokugawa Shogunate between the 4th and 6th months, 1740.

Ao Byoshi. Dated 1839. Warrior's pocket blue-book in two small folded volumes.

This is a handy guide to the warriors in regard to the laws and rules, public and private conduct, etc.

Manchukuo Horei Shuran. Hsinking, 1935. 5 vols. A cyclopaedia of the laws and ordinances of Manchukuo.

Genko Kaiji Horei Zensho. Tokyo, 1934. 2d ed. A cyclopaedia of maritime laws.

Nomura, Tsuguji. Kanzei ho taii. Kyoto, 1934. On the customs tariff.

Katsumoto, Seiko. Horitsu yori mitaru Nihon bungaku. Tokyo, 1934. On the treatment of law in Japanese literature.

Nakamura, Yoshimoto. Kogyo-ho rei shu. Tokyo, 1935. 5th ed. Laws relating to mining.

Kakehi kyoju kanreki shikuga ronbunshu. Tokyo, 1934. A volume of legal studies presented to Professor Kakehi on his sixtieth birthday.

Tanaka, Kotaro. Sekai ho no genri. vol. 3. Tokyo, 1935. On the basis of world law.

Minobe, Tatsukichi. Koho hanrei taikai. Tokyo, 1933. 2 vols. An outline of public law, illustrated with cases.

Roppo zensho. 5th ed. Tokyo, 1935. A handbook of law.

Nakano, Tomio. Toshiken no dokuritsu. Tokyo, 1934. On the prerogative of the Supreme Command.

Yanagi, Yoshiharu. Chiso-ho yogi. Tokyo, 1934. On the land tax.

Fukui, S. Nihon seisai ho soron. Tokyo, 1934. The laws of sanctions.

Ukada, Naosaku. Kokuzei choshu-ho seikai. Tokyo, 1935. An analysis of the system of national taxes.

Soejima, Rokuichiro. Horei sakuin soran. Tokyo, 1934. 2 vols. An index to the laws of Japan.

Sawamura, Yasushi. Kosaku ho to jisaku no soteiho. Tokyo, Iwanami, 1927. A study of the laws relating to farm ownership and tenancy.

Hozumi, Juen, *ed.* Hozumi Chinju ibun shu. Tokyo, Iwanami, 1934. 3 vols. Essays by Chinju Hozumi, posthumously collected.

A pioneer in the modern development of law and administration, Dr. Hozumi's contribution has been widely recognized. The present work contains his essays and speeches not previously printed. The articles, arranged in chronological order, furnish an exposition of the thought of this famous legal scholar.

Yoshikawa, Shuzo. Shizoku jusan no kenkyu. Tokyo, 1935. A study of property distribution among the warrior class.

This work deals with the legal and economic aspects of the distribution of property among these feudal retainers after the system was abolished.

Rinji Taiwan kyukan chosa-kai, *ed.* Committee for the Investigation of the Usage and Customs of Formosa. Shin-koiku gyosei-ho. Tokyo, 1910-15. The administrative law of the Chin dynasty, edited by the Committee for the Investigation of the Usage and Customs of Formosa. 7 vols.

This encyclopaedic work is considered the most authoritative work on the law and administration during the Chin dynasty. It represents the results of the cooperative work of the outstanding scholars of the time.

The description and bibliographical notes concerning the above Japanese items were contributed by Dr. Shio Sakanishi, in charge of the Japanese section of the Division of Orientalia.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

Åo Byoshi. Dated 1839. Warrior's pocket blue-book in two small folded [1752] n/p/ Engraved title-page.

Koenigs Christian des Fuenfften Daensches Gesetz. Aus dem Daenschen ins Teutsche uebersetzt durch H[enrich] W[eghorst]. Copenhagen, 1699.

The codes of Christian V, King of Denmark and Norway, are two separate pieces of legislation: the "Kong Kristian V's Danske Lov" of 1683, and the "Kong Christian V's Norske Lov", of 1688. However, the latter having been enacted after the former, and compiled in collaboration with Danish jurists, reproduces substantially the Danish compilation, deviating from it primarily in respect to rural matters and judicial organization (General survey, etc., Continental Legal Series, vol. I, p. 557 *passim*). Both these have preserved to some extent the significance of sources of the law in force in Denmark and Norway. The Danish compilation, with the purchase of the Virgin Islands, became a part of the legal system of the United States.

Sweriges riktes landz-och stads lagh. Stockholm, Henrich Keyser, 1647. Copper engraved added title-page.

Under this joint title three separate publications with a separate title-page each were issued. The first consists of the "Sweriges landz lagh efter som hon år aff her Carl then IX öfwersedd", i. e., a collection of national royal statutes. The second publication contains "Sweriges riktes stads lagh efter her Gustaf Adolph befalning", i. e., a code of the municipal law enacted by this King in 1618. The third publication contains a number of additional ordinances. The copy of the Law Library answers the description of Rudbek (no. 19), with the exception of the dedication which is missing in a number of copies. Worthy of additional notice is the fact that this little volume is a fine specimen of printing in Gothic characters.

## SPAIN

Among outstanding Spanish jurists, the Law Library came into possession of a copy of the work on government by Pedro Calixto Ramírez (Petrus Callistus) (1556-1627) which is of importance in the development of Spanish public law in its theoretical and practical aspects.

Analyticvs tractatvs de lege regia, qva, in principes svprema & absoluta potestas translata fuit: cum quadam corporis politici ad instar phisici capitis & membrorum connexione. Avctore doctore Petro Callisto Ramirez . . . Anno 1616 . . . Caesaravgvstae: Apud Ioannem à Lanaja & Quartanet . . .

In the field of Spanish civil and canonical practice, the Law Library acquired the work of the brothers Pedro Jerónimo Cenedo (d. 1603) and Juan Jerónimo Cenedo (d. 1619) of which according to the Union Catalog the library of the Harvard Law School also possesses a copy.

Practicae Qvestiones canonicae, et civiles, tam vtrivsq. ivris, quam sacrarvm literarvm . . . Desumptae ex codicibvs manvsriptis doctoris *Petri Cenedo* . . . Recognitae, & auctae ab eius germano fratre Ioanne Hieronymo Cenedo . . . Addita est singularium centuria . . . Anno 1614 . . . Caesaravgvstae. Apud Ioannem à Lanaja & Quartanet . . .

Another popular author included in the acquisitions of the Law Library is José Vela de Ureña (1588-1643), who is represented with a treatise on controversial points of law relating to Spain as well as the province of Granada. This work enjoyed considerable popularity and went through a number of editions, the earliest being that of Granada, 1638.

D. D. Iosephi Vela de Oreña i. c. celeberrimi . . . Dissertationum Ivris controversi tam in Hispalensi, quam Granatensi senatv, in II. tomos distinctae. Tomus primus . . . editio novissima . . . Lvgdvni, sumptib. Lavrent. Arnavd, & Petri Borde, M.DC.LXXV. Tomvs secvndvs . . . Access. calci tres praelectiones, salmanticenses eiusdem Authoris . . . editio novissima . . . Lvgdvni . . . M.DC.LXXV.

In the field of Spanish judicial practice of the sixteenth century, the Law Library acquired the treatise of Juan de Montealegre, completed by his son Jerónimo and published after the author's death. It is of importance as illustrative of the practice of law and procedure of the epoch.

Praxis civilis de exercitio practicarvm actionvm, tam in communi, quam regio iure sancta, iuxta hodiernum stylum . . . Avthore Ioanne à Montealegre . . . defuncto avthore completvm et recopilatvm per d. Hieronymvm à Montealegre eius filium . . . Anno 1614 . . . Matriti, in officina Ioannis à Herrera . . .

Another acquisition is the second edition of the treatise of the professor at the University of Salamanca, Melchior de Valencia (1595-1657), member of the royal council and senator of the Praetorio Granatensi. According to the Union Catalog, copies of this work are available also at Harvard and the University of Michigan.

D. Melchioris de Valentia i. c. hispani . . . Illvstrivm ivris tractatvum libri tres . . . Lvgdvni, Sumptibus Lavrentii Anisson. M.DC.LXIII.

Among the commentaries on important sources of Spanish law, the Law Library acquired the first edition of the commentaries on the "Leyes de Toro" by Tello Fernández. Although left incomplete by the author, it occupies an important place in the reconstruction of the legal history of Spain. It was only after extensive search that the Law Library was able to obtain a copy of this work. Another commentary on this important legal compilation acquired during the past year is the work of the jurist Marcos Salón de Paz, of Burgos.

Prima pars commentariorvm in constitvtiones taurinas, avthore Tellio Fernandez iureconsulto, et in Granatensi Praetorio aduocato. Granatae . . . Hugo à Mena & Ruperius Rabut. Anno domini 1566.

Doctovis Bvrgensis Marci Solon de Pace, ad leges Taurinas insignes comentarij, nunc primum in lucem editi, quorum hic codex primus est toms, in quo quatuor insunt exactissime relectiones. Pincia, Apud Franciscvm Ferdinam. à Cordoba . . . M.D.LXVIII.

Among the outstanding commentaries on Spanish law, the Law Library acquired the work of the celebrated Antonio Gómez (fl. 1555).

This work went through a considerable number of editions; the edition acquired is that with the annotations of Manuel Suárez de Ribera and is a welcome addition to the works by this jurist which the Library already possessed.

*Commentariorvm variarvmqve resoltionvm iuris civilis, commvnis, et regii, tomi tres: primvs* Vltimarum voluntatum materiam continet; *secvndvs* contractvm; *tertivs* delictorvm, auctore Antonio Gomezio . . . accesserunt eruditissimae annotationes Emanvelis Soarez à Ribera . . . Lvgdvni, sumptibus Horatij Cardon. M.DC.II.

Concerning the practice of criminal law, the Law Library acquired a copy of the treatise of the seventeenth century jurist Gerónimo Fernández de Herrera Villaroel.

*Practica criminal, instruccion (nueva util) de substanciar las causas . . . escriviala* Gerónimo Fernández de Herrera Villaroel . . . en Madrid: . . . don Gabriel del Barrio . . . año de 1724.

*Catalonia.*—In relation to Catalonia, the Law Library acquired a copy of the compilation of decisions on the subject of jurisdictions, the work of the noted jurist Miguel Cortiada (d. 1691). The original edition of this work appeared in the year 1661. The Harvard Law School possesses a number of editions of this important treatment of legal source material.

*Don Michaelis de Cortiada, regiam cancellariam regentis in regia audientia Cathaloniae. Decisiones cancellarii et sacri regii senatus Cathaloniae; sive praxis contentionum et competentiarum regnorum inclytæ coronæ Aragonum super reciproca in Laicos & clericos jurisdictione: tomus primus, editio correctior . . . Lugduni, sumptibus Anisson, & Posuel. M.DCCXIV. 4 v.*

In the field of Catalonian law, the Law Library secured a copy of an important monograph on family law, written by the noted sixteenth century jurist Francisco Ferrer y Nogues.

*Francisci Ferrer . . . commentarius analyticvs ad constitutionem ex insignioribus principatus Cathaloniae primam, sub titulo soluto matrimonio, incipientem . . . anno 1629 . . . Herdae, apud Viduam Margaritam Anglada, & Andraeam Laurentium.*

In the field of criminal and civil law practice, the Law Library acquired one of the most popular works of the noted sixteenth century Catalonian jurist Luis de Peguera in an edition with the additions of Acacio Antonio de Ripoll. An earlier edition (1603) of this work is available at the Harvard Law School Library.

*Nobilis d. Lvdovici de Pegvera regii senatoris in svpremo Cathaloniae senatu: Praxis criminalis, et civilis, haec additionata iuribus decisionibusque, diuersorum senatum, per nobilem don Accacivm de Ripoll . . . Barcinone, ex praelo aere Antonii Lacavalleria . . . anno domini M.DC.XLIX.*

*Valencia.*—In relation to the practical jurisprudence of Valencia, the Library acquired the second edition of the popular work of the

jurist Nicolás Bas y Galcerán illustrative of the influence of Roman law on Valencian legal practice.

D. Nicolai Bas, et Galceran, villae Algezirae regni Valentiae, et in ejus cancellaria regia causarum patroni. Theatrum jurisprudentiae forensis Valentinae, romanorum juri mirificae accomodatae. Pars prima in duos tomos distributa . . . Tomus primus. Valentiae: Ex officina Josephi Stephani Dolz. Anno M.DCC.XLII. Tomus secundus . . . Anno M.DCC.XLII.

*Aragon.*—During the past year the Law Library acquired copies of the best known repertorium of *fueros* (charters) of Aragon, originally compiled by Micer Miguel del Molino, noted Aragonian juriconsult born in the second half of the fifteenth century. A number of jurists have issued editions of this work, among them Bernardo Monsoriu, Miravete de Blancas, Portoles, Pérez de Bordalua, etc.

Scholia, sive adnotationes ad repertorium Michaelis Molini, super foris et observantiis regni Aragonum. Auctore Hieronymo Portoles, ivris vtrivsqve doctore. Caesaravgvstae. Ex officina Laurentij & Didacum Robles fratrum. Anno M.D.LXXXVII. *Colophon:* Caesaravgvstae, Apud Laurentium, & Didacum Robles fratres. Anno 1588.

This edition is the work of the jurist Gerónimo Portoles y Sunel (1546–1620), and is of great importance not only for the reconstruction of the legal history of Aragon, but also for the state of development of jurisprudence at the time. Another edition acquired, prepared by the jurist Juan Miguel Pérez de Bordalba, is of a similar value to the collection of the Law Library.

Repertorium, Fororum, et Observantiarum regni Aragonum, vna pluribus eū determinationibus cōsiliij iustitiae Aragonū practicis atque cautelis eisdem fideliter annexis . . . Authore Michaeli del Molino iurisperito . . . tertia editione . . . per Ioannem Michaeli Perez à Bordalua. Caesaravgvstae, Ex officina Dominici à Portonarijs . . . Anno 1585.

In the same field of *fueros* (charters) of Aragon, the Law Library acquired the compilation of Diego (Prudencio) Franco de Villalba (d. 1749). It is a convenient and serviceable source. According to the Union Catalog another copy of the same edition of this work is available in the library of the Harvard Law School.

Forum, atque observantiarum Aragoniae Codex, sive ennodata methodica compilatio, jure civili, ac canonico fvleita, legibus Castellae conciliata, et omnigena ervditiōne contexta. Editio secunda . . . auctore ipsomet d. d. d. Didaco Franco de Villalba . . . Caesar-augustae: in typographia haeredum Joannis Malo. Anno M.DCC.XLIII. 2 v.

Another important acquisition relating to the *fueros* of Aragon is the commentaries of Juan Ibando Bardají y Almenara (d. 1586). It seems that this posthumously published edition is the only one ever made of this work.

Commentarii in qvator Aragonensivm forum libros. Ibando de Bardaxi . . . Caesaravgvstae, Apud Laurentium Robles . . . Anno Domini M DLXXXIII. *Colophon:* Caesaravgvstae . . . MDXCII.

In the field of Aragonese public law, the Law Library acquired a copy of the work of the same author who was one of the popular Aragonian jurists on subjects of government.

Tractatus de officio gubernationis, seu proevrationis generalis regni Aragonum. Ibando de Bardaxi . . . Caesaraugustae, Apud Laurentium Robles . . . Anno Domini MDLXXXII.

On the subject of jurisdictions relating to Aragon, the Law Library acquired the treatise of Diego Antonio Frances de Urrutigoyti (fl. 1656), a noted jurist of Zaragoza. A number of his works have so far been available at the library of the Harvard Law School; the work acquired is the first item by this author in the collections of the Library of Congress.

Tractatus de competentis iurisdictionis inter curiam ecclesiasticam et secularem : Et de officio cancelarij regnorum coronae Aragonum. Auctore D. D. Didaco Antonio Frances de Urrutigoyti . . . nunc primum in lucem prodit. Lvgdvni, sumpt. Philippi Borde Laurentii Arnaud et Petri Borde MDC.LXVII.

#### FEUDAL LAW

Our collection of books on feudal law was considerably augmented by the acquisition of the following items:

##### Germany:

Borcholten, Ioannes (1535-93). Commentaria, in consuetudines fevdorum. Nunc tertio editio. Helmaestadii ex officina Iacobi Lucij, impensis heredum Ludolphi Brandes, CIO IO XCVI.

Among the other editions of the work are those published in 1581, 1591, and 1608. This is one of the well-known works of Borcholten, who was among the prominent followers of the French school in Germany (Stinzing I, 403).

Schrader, Ludolph. Tractatus feudalis. Francofurti, ex officina Paltheniana, 1594. 2 v. in 1.

Wernde, Johan von. Tractat von Lehend-Recht. Nuernberg, 1693.

Copper engraved frontispiece.

Rilderbeck, Chris. Laur. Neuvermehrtes Dorff- und Land-Recht. Leipzig und Zelle, 1708.

Copper engraved frontispiece representing scenes of country life. It appeared originally in 1704.

Rosenthal, Henricus. Tractatus et synopsis totivs juris feudalis, conclusionibus, & sententiis in capita duodecim familiari methodo digestus. Editio postrema, cum praefatione Georgii Melchioris de Lvdolf. Francofurti et Lipsiae, 1721. 2 v.

Senkenberg, Heinrich Christian von (1704-68). Jvris fevdalis primae lineae ex Germanicis et Longobardicis fontibvs deductae ac vsvi hodierno forensi accommodatae. Goettingae [1737].

This is a theoretic treatise of feudal law by the editor of the famous "Corpus Juris Feudalis Germanici", 1740, and "Corpus Juris Germanici", 1760-66.

Trier, Johannes Wolfgangus (1686 and after 1750). Animadversiones in Samvelis Strykii examen juris feudalis. Lipsiae, 1716.

Buder, Christian Gottlieb (1673-1763). Opvsevla qvibvs selectoria iuris pblici fevdalis, ecclesiastici germanici et historiae patriae ac literariae argvmenta exhibentvr. Jenae, M DCC XLV.

*France:*

[De la Touloubre]. Collection de jurisprudence sur les matieres féodales et les droits seigneuriaux; . . . en usage principalement en Provence et en Languedoc. Nouvelle édition. A Avignon, M.DCC.LXXIII. 2 v.

This edition was unknown to Camus-Dupin where the 1756 and 1766 editions are mentioned under an abridged title (Camus-Dupin, 5th ed., No. 157S).

Guyot, Germain-Antoine. *Traité des fiefs*. A Paris, M.DCC.LXVII-LXX. 3 v.

## ROMAN LAW

*Sources and their commentaries.*—In accordance with the policy of remedying the deficiencies of the collection in source material, a number of important editions were acquired during the past year. Among the most noteworthy are the following items:

*Corpus Juris:*

Ivs civile emendatvm et perpetvis notis illustratvm: L. Russardo: Consilio tamen et auctoritate Fran. Duareni qvi summaria in Pandectas praescripsit, novellasque constitutiones ad optimum Graecum exemplar collatas antiquae integritati restituit. Antverpiae, ex officina Christophori Plantini. CIO IO LXVII. 12 v. in 8.

This is a complete edition of the compilations of Justinian. It is one of the editions previous to the rise of the title *Corpus Juris Civilis*, having been made customary by Gothofredus in his 1533 edition of the compilations. François Duaren, the noted sixteenth century French philologist and jurist, collaborated on the preparation of this edition which is a reprint of the 1560-61 Lyon edition, issued by the same editor (Russard). In this edition the *Pandects* are divided into seven separate volumes. The *Constitutions* appear in this edition in the Latin version of Haloander (Meltzer) as revised with Scringers' Greek texts.

*Codex:*

Codicis iustiniani impatoris cū varijs legū sūmarijs diuina pmulgatio. Venales reperiuntur in edib' Francisci regnault sub diuo Claudio ex aduerso Sancti yonis: e regione Sancti Jacobi in vniuersitate Parisiensi. *Colophon:* Codex Justinianus summa cura castigatus atq, reuisus: sumarijs nouis illustratus finem optatum accepit. Ano dñi M.ccccxvij. die vero xij Augusti . . .

The book is a splendid example of the artistic press of one of the early Paris printers, François Regnault.

Sichardus, Ioannes (Johann Sichardt). In codicem Iustinianum praelectiones cura Franciscum Modium. Francoforti ad Moenum Impensis Sigismundi Feyrabendij, Henrici Thacquij, & Petri Fischeri, M.D.LXXXVI.

This is the second of the three known editions (1565, 1586, and 1598) of the notes taken from Sichardt's lectures and printed posthumously despite his expressed wish to the contrary. The author (1499-1560?) is especially known as the scholarly editor of the ancient codes, among them the Theodosian Code and the *Breviary of Alaric*. He was among the jurists who brought to light some of the source material hitherto unknown (Stinzing I, 213).

Questiones earvmqve distinctiones in libros codicis Dn. Ivstiniani ex vetusto manuscripto exemplari descriptae, operũ & sumptibus Viti Polanti. Hanoviae, apud Guilielmum Antonium, MDCXI.

This treatise was printed from an old manuscript whose author has not been identified.

Pinelus, Arius, Lusitanus. Ad constitutiones cod. de bonis maternis commentarii. Francofvrti, Anno MDCXIV.

A disciple of the famous Antonio Gómez and teacher of Manuel Suárez, Pinelus (fl. 1570) was, according to the latter, a most learned, profound and industrious interpreter of the law. According to Antonius, the present work was first published somewhere in Spain, then in Frankfurt, 1585, and in Salamanca, 1573; the present edition not being known to him. (Antonius, *Bibl. hispana nova*, I, p. 170). Another very important work of Pinelus "Ad rvb. et L.II C de rescindenda venditione" Coloniae Agrippinae, M.D.LXXVIII, was also acquired.

Tartagnus, Alexander. In primam & secundam codicis commentaria. Augustae Taurinorum, Apud haeredes Nicolai Beuilaquae, M DLXXV.

Tartagnus (1424-77) belongs among the well known representatives of the post-glossators or Bartolists of the fifteenth century, sharing in the defects of the school. In addition, Savigny finds him to be more ambitious than gifted.

#### *Constitutiones:*

Νεαρῶν Ἰουστινιάνου Βασιλέως ... Βιβλιον. Novellarvm constitutionvm Dn. Ivstiniani principis quae extant, et vt extant, volumen, Gregorio Haloander enarratore. Basileae M.D.LXX. Printer's mark with inscription: "Palma Gvar."

Haloander (Meltzer), Gregorius (1500-1531) was the first who collated the texts used before him with the extant Greek manuscripts of the Constitutions and thus rectified the translation of their texts. To this edition are appended: Feudorum lib. II; Constitutiones Friderici Imperatoris de Statutis & consuetudinibus contra libertatem Ecclesiae editis, etc.; Extravagantes cum apparatu sive glossis do Bartoli and Liber de pace Constantiae, etc. cum commento do Baldi de Ubaldis.

#### *Pre-Justinian Law:*

Haloander (Meltzer), Gregorius. Chronologia magistratvum reipublicae romanae vsqve ad IIII. Dn. Ivstiniani & Paulini V. S. consulatum . . . cui accedere iuris civilis variae lectiones ex diversis authoribus desumptae. Basileae, M.D.LXX. Printer's mark with inscription: "Palma Gvar."

Augustinus, Antonius. De legibvs et senatvsconsvlis liber: adivinctis legvm antiquarum & senatvsconsvltorum fragmentis, cum notis F. Vrsini. Adjectus est Justi Lipsii libellus de legibus regiis & X viralibus. Parisiis, Apud Ioannem Richerivm, sub signo Arboris viriscentis CIO IO XXCIV

The author (1516-86), Archbishop of Tarragona, known internationally for his learning, had an opportunity to examine the famous Florentine manuscript of the Corpus Juris. He belongs to those sixteenth century legists who excelled in the restitution of the texts of the sources of Roman Law. To this publication, printed facsimiles of the extant fragments of the Roman documents, stone inscriptions, etc., are appended.

*Institutes*.—To the editions of the Institutes of Justinian on the shelves of the Law Library those of Basileae, 1570, Francofurti, 1713, Lugduni Batavorum, 1719, and Halae Magdeburgicae, 1728, were added. Besides, the following commentaries to the Institutes, i. e., elementary books on the jurisprudence of that time, were also added: Borcholten, Joannes. Commentaria in quatuor institutionum Justiniani Imp. S. S. libros. Sextò nunc edita. VVitebergae, Typis Wolfgangi Meisneri, Anno M.DC.XVI.

According to Stinzing (I, 404), Borcholten's (1535-93) clear exposition elevated these commentaries to an independent text-book so that this work, which originally appeared in 1590, had already gone through 20 editions down to the year 1663.

Frider, Petrus. Commentarii ad IV institutionum divi Justiniani imperatoris libros. Editio nova et auctior; cvi additis, de materia possessionis, ad tit. de acquir. vel. amittend. possess. commentarius synopticus. Marpurgi, Sumptibus Philippi Franci, MDCXXXIIX.

The "Commentarius Synopticus" by Frieder (1570?-1616), contained in this book is a treatise on the theory of possession, severely condemned by Savigny (Recht des Besitzes, 7. ed., p. 12).

Among other commentaries acquired, those of Wilhelm Ledwell, Altdorphi Noricorum, 1671, and François Brau (Broeus), Expositiones, Lutetiae Parisiorum, 1622, should be mentioned.

#### *Pandects:*

Les cinquante livres du digeste, ou des pandectes de l'Empereur Justinien. Traduit en François par feu M. H. Hulot, Fieffe-Lacroix et Berthelet. Metz et Paris, 1803-05. 35 v.

The Law Library is in possession of another edition of this translation with the same imprint in seven volumes (Grandin I, 49).

Gronov, Laurentz Theodor. Emendationes pandectarum juxta Florentium exemplar examinatae. Lug. Batavor. 1685.

This work of the noted jurist of the School of elegant Romanists of the Netherlands, is a contribution to the restoration of the true text of the Pandects.

*Commentaries on Pandects*.—A number of commentaries to the Pandects by representatives of various schools were also acquired; among them are:

Boehmer, H. Justus (1674-1749). Introductio in ivs digestorum. 3. ed. Halae Magdeburgicae, 1723.

This is one of the best text-books on *usus modernus pandectarum* among those written in the eighteenth century, according to Stinzing (III, 149), and Windscheid lists it among those worthy of reading by a modern student. The book was so popular that from 1704, when it first appeared, to 1791, it had 14 editions.

Treutler, Hieronymus (1565-1607). Selectarum disputationum ad jus civile Justinianaeum quinquaginta libris pandectarum comprehensum volumina duo Postrema editio. Francofurti ad Moenum, 1649. 2 v.

This is the last of the eleven editions issued during some fifty years, the first being printed in 1592. It was one of the popular text-books on Civil Law, and as late as Windscheid it has been referred to by modern students (Stinzing I, 466; Jugler II, 309; Windscheid, 64).

Giphanius, Hubertus, or Obertus (Hubrecht von Giffen) (1534-1604). *Lectvrae Altorphinae in titulos Digestorum & Codicis*. Francofurti, Typis Ioannis Saurii, impensis Petri Kopffii, MDCV.

First edition of the notes taken from the lectures of Giphanius and published posthumously; during his lifetime they circulated in manuscript form. Besides being a noted jurist, disciple of Brisson and Cujas, Giphanius was a classical scholar, and his editions of Lucretius and Aristotle are still considered among the best. In the field of law he was among the first to appreciate the historical approach to the systematic study of Roman law; as a result he established the true place and importance of the Praetor's *Edictum Perpetuum* in the development of Roman Law (Stinzing I, 404).

Frantzkius, Georgius. *Commentarius in viginti et unum pandectarum libros juris civilis*, Argentorati, sumptibus heredum Lazari Zetzner, MDCXLIV. Engraved portrait of the author.

The work was still praised by Struvius some hundred years after its publication.

A number of monographs on individual *tituli* of the Pandects were also acquired during the past year, among them being treatises (*Commentarii*) on *titulum de diversis regulis iuris* by Petrus Faber (Lugduni, 1590); Christopher Sturtz (Sturcius) (Francofurti ad Moenum, 1590); Giphanius (Argentorati, 1602); and Bronchorst (Magdeburgi et Lipsiae, 1711).

Among the individual *tituli*, one, *de verborum significatione*, resulted in a number of commentaries which developed into legal lexicons. The outstanding acquisitions in this group are as follows:

Brechaeus, Joannes. *Ad titulum pandectarum de verborum & rerum significatione commentarii*. Lugduni, Apud Ioannem Temporalem, 1556. Woodcut portrait of the author on the title-page with inscription "anno aet. XLI".

Spiegel, Jacob (1482-after 1545). *Lexicon iuris civilis . . .* Basileae, ex officina Hervagiana per Evsebius Episcopum MDLXXVII. Woodcut symbolic title-page.

This edition seems to have remained unknown to Stinzing, who quotes only those of Argentorati 1538, 1539; Lugduni 1541, 1545, 1549; and Basileae 1548 and 1569 (1564?). Spiegel, who at one time was private secretary (*Geheim-schreiber*) to Emperor Maximilian belongs to the so-called German practical school of Jurisprudence. To his lexicon some other works of his own and other contemporary jurists, such as Oldendorp and Melanchton, are appended.

*General treatises on Roman law.*—In the selection of the works of writers on Roman Law of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, no particular preponderance was given to any single school of legal thought, efforts having been made to have all schools of importance adequately represented on the shelves of the Law Library. As to the outstanding scholars in the Roman jurisprudence of that time, the tendency is to assemble as complete a collection of their works as possible. The following acquisitions are worthy of mention here:

*French school.*—The sixteenth century school of Romanists, which began with Alciatus and continued in the works of Cujas, Brisson,

Hotman and Doneau, developed the historical and philological elements in the reconstruction and interpretation of the Roman legal sources (the *mos gallicus*, as distinguished from the earlier *mos italicus*). During the past year the Law Library made a number of additions to the collection representing this school:

Alciatus, Andreas (1492-1550). Opera omnia in quatuor tomos. Basileae, apud Thomam Gvarinum M.D.LXXXII. Printer's mark. 4 v. and index.

Vol. IV, p. 1099-1175, contains Emblemata illustrated by artistically executed woodcuts, 5 to 6 on each page.

Cujas, Jacques (Cujaz, Cujacius) (1522-90). Opus metadromum. Francofvrti, ex officina Paltheniana sumtibus Ionae Rhodii, successoris P. Fisch. Anno Christi M.D.C.

— Operum postviorumque de ivre reliquit. Secunda editio . . . Operum quae de ivre fecit, tam eorum eo superstite quam quae post obitum ejusdem iussu edita sunt. Lutetiae Parisiorum, apud Gvillielmum Macevm. M.D.C.XXXVII. Together 6 v.

Fine copper engraved portrait of the author on the title-page of each volume.

— Commentarii ex libro XLI digestorum, etc. Lvgdvni, Typis suis excudebat Ioannes Tornaesius typographus regius, M.D.LIX.

— Controversiarum libri IX quorum tres priores et tres posteriores sunt Roberti, tres intermedii Cuiacii. Marpurgi Cattorum, 1592.

Brissonius, Barnabas (fl. 1580-91). Selectarum ex jure civili antiquitatum libri IV. Editio quinta. Heidelbergae CIO IO CLXIV.

The first edition of the book appeared in 1585.

Hotman, François (Franciscus Hotomanus) (1524-90). Observationum quae ad veterem nuptiarum ritum pertinent, liber singularis, Excudebat Ioannes le Preux [Parisiis] M.D.LXXXV.

— Observationum in ius civile libri IX. Ejusdem responsonum amicabilium libri duo. Excudebant heredes Evtaphii Vignon. M.D.LXXXIX.

Title within a woodcut border.

Doneau, Hugo. Commentarii de ivre civili. Editio sexta. Norimbergae in Bibliopolio Raspeano. CIO IO CCCV.

*German school:*

Zazius (1461-1535). In tit. institvionvm de actionibvs enarratio. M.D.XXVI.

— In primam digestorum partem paratitla. Anno M.D.XXXIX.

— In sequentes digestorum titulos lecturae. M.D.XL.

— In tit. de verb. obligationib. lectura. M.D.LX.

Basileae, Apud. Mich. Isingrinvm. 4 v.

— De re iudicata, lectura. Basileae, Apvd Io. Bebeliym. M.D.XXXVIII.

— In sequentes ff. veteris titulos lecturae. Basileae, M.D.XLIIII.

Printer's mark of Bebelius.

Zazius is considered to be the German representative of the movement away from the *glossae* and the secondary treatments to the original sources of Roman law which was the modern tendency among the jurists in the sixteenth century. Instead of blind adherence to the authority of the glossators he stressed the importance of independent study of the texts and a free interpretation from the *communis opinio doctorum*. (See Stinzing, *Zazius: also Zazii Epistolae et Riegger*, p. 62, 320, 59, 60, 64; Stinzing, *Geschichte der Deutschen Rechtswissenschaft*, X, p. 161 *passim*.)

*Netherlands school.*—During the past year the Netherlands school of Romanists was represented with the acquisitions of works by Johan Voet (1647–1714) and Cornelius van Bynkershoek (1673–1743).

Quite a number of treatises written by the lesser lights were also acquired, of which the following are worthy of mention:

Contius, Antonius (Leconte) (1517–77). *Opera omnia quae exstant nunc primvum ex Mms. auctoris, in vnum redacta, digestaque. Studio et diligentia Emvndi Merillii. Parisiis, Sumptibus Nicolai Bvon, M.DC.XVI.*

The author is famous for his work on the establishment of the true texts of the Codex, Institutiones, and the Novellae. Gothofredus used some of the Contius version of this source material for his edition of Corpus Juris.

Gregorius, Petrus Tolosanus (1540–1614). *De iuris arte, methodo, et praeceptis. Lvgdvni, Apvd Ant. Gryphivm. M.D.LXXX.*

The author, professor at Cahors and Pont à Mousson, was one of the important systematizers of Roman law who influenced the German Romanists (Jugler 4, 64).

Govea (Goveà), Antonius (1505–65). *Opera iuris civilis. Lugduni, 1561.*

Govea was born in Portugal, but spent his life in France and Savoy. Cujas had a high esteem for Govea himself and for his legal writings (Camus-Dupin, 5th ed., p. 370).

Faber (du Faur), Petrus (1540–1600). *Semestrium liber vnvs. Lvgdvni, Apud Franciscum Fabrum CIO IO XC. Same, editio quarta, Coloniae Allobrogum, 1611.*

— *Semestrium liber secvndvs. Lvgdvni, Apud Franciscum Fabrum CIO IO XCII. Same, Lugduni, 1611.*

— *Semestrium liber tertivs. Lvgdvni, in officina Hvga porta sumptibus fratrum de Gabiano. CIO IO XCV. Same, editio nova, Coloniae Allobrogum, 1611.*

Originally each book appeared separately and, according to Jugler, complete sets of the three books were scarce in the eighteenth century. The title of this general treatise was selected by the author because the supreme tribunals of France (*parlements*) where he was on the bench held their sessions only once every 6 months (*semestrium*). Petrus Faber and his brother Carl were prominent among the immediate disciples of Cujas. Ripa, Franz Johann von (Ioannus Franciscus a Ripa) (fl. 1524). *Commentaria ad ius civile. Augusta Taurinorum, Apud heredes Nicolai Beullaquae, MDLXXIII. Printer's mark.*

*Consilia and decisiones.*—Collections of case law, such as *consilia* or *responsa*, legal opinions on concrete or hypothetical cases given by individual jurists or university faculties, opinions of learned jurists of the bench, or reports of *decisiones* of courts, are of importance. To what extent some of the universities were drawn into such advisory activity one can see from the fact that, for example, the legal faculty in Greifswald gave 50 *consilia* within 17 weeks in 1589, 113 in 1650, and 144 in 1653 (Stinzing I, 523–4). Stinzing lists 83 editions of collections which had originated in other countries.

Because of the reception of the Roman law as the common law of the major part of the western European countries, the *consilia* or *decisiones* of one country were of theoretical or practical interest in other countries. Thus, for a time Italian collections of this kind exercised a great influence in Germany and were in demand; they became a potent factor in the reception of Roman law in that country and in the adoption of Roman law constructions into the practice of the courts.

During the year, the following collections were acquired:

*German consilia:*

Everardus, Nicolaus (Klaus Everts or Evertszon) (1462–1532). *Consilia sive responsa*. Francofurti, M.D.XCIII.

*Colophon:* Impressum Francofurti ad Moenum, apud Nicolavm Bassaevm, M.D.XCIII.

— *Responsa siue consilia*. Lovanii, excudebat Seruatius Sassenus, Sibe & heredibus Arnoldi Birckmanni. Anno M.D.LIIII.

These editions were known to Savigny who quotes only the 1577 edition.

Cothman, Ernst. *Responsa juris et consultationes*. Francoforti, ex officina Typographica Nicolai Bassaei, M.D.XCVII.

*Consultationum, de insignioribus aliquot, tam publici, quam privati juris questionibus volumina sex. Quorum . . . quinque complectuntur ea, quae nomine inclytae juridicae facultatis Tubingensis, ac etiam per se dedit Christophorus Besoldus. Tubingae, Typis Philiberti Brunnii, Anno M.DC.XXXIV.*

*Italian consilia:*

Castro, Paulus de (d. 1441). *Pavli Castrensis consiliorum tomus primus [et secundus]*. Lvgdvni, M.D.LIIII.

*Colophon of Vol. I:* excudebat Claudius Seruanus; Vol. 2: excudebat Blasus Guido. Title within a woodcut, symbolic ornamental border. Savigny mentioned only the Frankfurt 1582 editions. 2 vols.

Menochio, Giacomo (Menochius, Jacobus) (1532–1607). *Consiliorum sive responsorum tomi XIII*. Francofurti ad Moenum, Sumptibus Jacobi Gothofredi Seyler, M.DC.LXXVI. 13 vols. in 3.

Menochio was called the Bartolus of his age, being the most influential and conspicuous representative of the old Italian school of the seventeenth century. He wrote over 1300 consilia. (Giudice, vol. II, p. 111.)

*Combined collections of consilia of jurists of various nations:*

*Communes opiniones sive receptae iuris utriusque sententiae, in quibus varia prudentum responsa . . . habentur*. Lvgdvni, Apud heredes Iacobi Ivnectae. M.D.LXXI.

Contains opinions of Franciscus Viuius ad Aquila Perusinus, I. B. Villalobos Tolletanus, I. Fichardus, F. Turzanus ab Incisia, I. Bellonus Tolozanus, Emanuel Soarez à Ribeira, M. Gribaldus Mopha, Franciscus Riuius, P. Fichardus Clarom, I. Damhonderius, E. Musculus Hauriensis, Benedictus de Capra, Julius Clarus, Antonius Gabriellus.

*Italian decisiones:*

*Sicily:*

Basilieus, H. *Decisiones criminales magnae regiae curiae regni Siciliae*, Ed. secunda. Florentiae, Ex typographia Philippi Cecchi, 1691.

Giurbia, Mario. (fl. 1626). *Decisionvm novissimarvm Consistorii Sacrae Regiae Conscientiae Regni Siciliae. Volumen primum. Venetiis, Ex typographia Petri Dusinelli, M.DC.XVI.*

— *Tribunalvm Siciliae decisae observationes. Amstelaedami, Ex Typographeo Ioannis Blaeu, M.DC.LIII.*

Muta, Mario (fl. 1600). *Decisiones novissimae Magnae Regiae Cvriae svpremiq. magistratvs Regni Siciliae. Panormi, Apud Io. Bastiani Maringum, M.DC.XXV.*

*Romagniola:*

Dynus de Liciniano, Franciscus. *Decisiones criminales. Lucae, typis & sumptibus Leonardi Venturini, M.DCC.XIII.*

*Picmonte:*

Ecclesia, J. A. ab. *Observationes forenses Sacri Senatvs Pedemontani ad Supremae Curiae praxim, et ad declarationem styli Marchiae salutarum inter ipsas impressi. Adijciuntur aliquod usufrequentiora sereniss. Sabaudiae Ducum edicta antea dispersa. Augustae Taurinorum, Ex officina Bartholomaei Zapatae, 1668.*

*Duchy of Urbino:*

Paitellius, Rutilius. *Decisiones caesarvm civilvm, expeditarvm in cvriis dvcatvs Urbini. Una cum doctissimis annot. Ludovici Paitelli, auctoris filii. His addita est semicenturia decisionum Sacrae Rotae Romanae, alibi non impressarum. Romae, Sumptibus Joseph Corui, M.DC.LXIV.*

*Bologna:*

Barzius, Caesar. *Decisiones almae rotae Bononiensis. Nunc primum in lucem editae. Venetiis, Apud Domianum Zenarium, 1603.*

Camuncula, Marcus Ant. *Decisiones almae rotae Bonon. Typis Nicolai Tebaldini, 1645. Engraved coat of arms.*

*Spanish decisiones:*

Montero à Cueva, Martín. *Decisionvm Sacrae Regiae Avdientiae caesarum civilium Regni Aragonum. Marpurgi Cattorum, Typis Pauli Egenolphi, Typogr. Acad. Anno MDCl.*

*French decisiones—Bordeaux:*

Boerius (Boyer) Nicolaus. *Decisionvm aurearvm in sacro Burdeg. Senatu olim discussarvm. Additionibvs eiusdem avthoris in tract. Joan Eremitarvm pulcherrimo. Venetiis, Ad signvm seminantis, M.D.LXXXVI.*

— *Decisiones svpremi senatvs Burdegalensis. Nunc iterum recusae. Francofurti ad Moen. ex officina Ioann. Feyrabende, M.D.XCIX. Printer's mark.*

These editions seem to be unknown to such authorities as Gavet. (p. 312) and Dupin (5th ed., No. 1384). Gavet mentions Lyon 1620 ed.; Dupin. Lyon 1603, 1611 (in French) and 1612.

*Reichs-Cammergericht:*

Gail, Andreas (1526-87). *Practicarvm observationvm, tam ad processvm iudiciarvm, praesertim imperialis camerae, quam caesarvm decisiones pertinentivm libri duo. Item de pace publica . . . de pignorationibvs. Editio secvnda. Coloniae Agrippinae, apvd Ioannem Gymnicvm sub monocerote. Anno M.D.LXXX.*

The *Reichs-Cammergericht*, established in 1495 as a central (federal) tribunal for the whole of the Holy Roman Empire, shared in the uncertainty of the central power of the Empire itself. Nevertheless, it contributed to the establishment of the practice of judicial settlements.

## CANON LAW

The Law Library acquired the first edition of the monograph of the seventeenth century professor of Canon law at the University of Salamanca, Antonio Graña y Nieto. It consists of commentaries on the decretals of Gregory IX.

Catena ivrivm vtrivsqve ivris prvventiae, sive in librvm II. decretalivm, Greg. IX. integri et absolvti commentarii per singvla eivsdem capita . . . Avct. d. Antonio Graña et Nieto . . . Anno 1642. Vallis-oleti, ex officina, et svmptibus Antonii de Rveda.

Two important acquisitions are the works of the Portuguese canonist Augustinus Barbosa (1590-1649), who enjoyed an international reputation. The first is a fundamental treatise on ecclesiastical law; the library of Harvard Law School is in possession of two earlier editions of the same work. The second is a collection of source material relating to the Council of Trent, which was published for the first time in 1618, and was placed on the Index in 1621. The library of the Harvard Law School is in possession of three editions of this work, other than the one acquired by the Law Library.

Augustini Barbosae j. u. d. Lusitani, protonotarii apostolici. . . . Juris ecclesiastici universi libri tres, in quorum: I. de personis; II. de locis; III. de rebus ecclesiasticis plenissimè agitur . . . Editio novissima, ab auctore recognita . . . Lugduni, sumptibus Anisson & Posuel, M.DCC.XVII. 2 v.

Augustini Barbosae i. v. d. Lusitani. . . . Collectanea doctorvm, qui suis in operibus concilij Tridentini loca referentes . . . Lvgdvni, sumptibus Lavrentii Dvrand, M.DC.XLII.

On the subject of the relation between ecclesiastical and secular jurisdictions in Spain, the Law Library acquired the well-known treatise of Gerónimo Cevallos (fl. 1617); so far as is known, the Harvard Law School Library possesses the only other existing copy of this work.

Tractatvs, de cognitione per viam violentiae in causis ecclesiasticis, et inter personas ecclesiasticas duplex; cvivs in prima parte, hvivs cognitionis proponitur theorica, hoc est, regis Hispaniarum circa res temporales potestas manifestatur; in secvnda eivsdem cognitionis praxis, hoc est, ad iudices à tege Hispaniae constitutos recursus . . . in vtroque tam civilis quàm, hispanici juris leges plurimae nonè & curiose explicantur. à Hieronymo de Cevallos . . . Coloniae, sumptibus haeredum Lazari Zetzneri . . . Anno M.DC.XX.

Another acquisition concerning the relation of the secular and ecclesiastical jurisdictions is the treatise of the Portuguese jurist Feliciano de Oliva y Sousa (1579-1656) which was placed on the Index for its unorthodox views on the subject.

Feliciani de Oliva e Souza, Lusitani. . . . Tractatus de foro ecclesiae, principaliter materiam vtrivsqve potestatis spiritvvalis, scilicet & temporalis respiciens . . . in tres partes divisus . . . pars prima Coloniae Allobrogvm, sumptibus Leonardii Chovët. M.DC.LXXVIII. (*Bound with: pars secvnda & pars tertia.*)

Another important acquisition is the collection relating to different parts of the *Corpus Juris Canonici* by the Spanish jurist Pedro Gerónimo Cenedo (d. 1603).

*Collectanea ad ius canonicum. Omnibus tam iuris utriusque, quam sacrarum literarum . . . in tres partes distincta; quam prima continet collectanea ad decretum, altera ad decretales, tertia ad sextum, clementinas, & extrauagantes. Auctore Petro Cenedo . . . Caesaravgstae, apud Michaëlem Ximenum Sanchez. M.D.XCII.*

In the field of the judicial practice relating to benefices, the Law Library acquired the treatise of the canonist Pyrrhus Corradus of Terranuova (Neapol.), sometime minister general of the Inquisition in Rome. Another acquisition in the same field is the work of Melchior Lotterius.

*Pyrrhi Corradi. . . . Praxis beneficiaria, recentioribus constitutionibus apostolis, rotalibus decisionibus . . . cancellariae apostolicae notabilibus perornata . . . addito quinto libro, alias non impresso . . . Venetiis, MDCCXXXV. ex Typographia Balleoniana.*

*Melchioris Lotterii. . . . De re beneficiaria libri tres in duos tomos distributi. opus utriusque foro accommodatissimum . . . Editio postrema priori emendatior. Lvgdvni, sumpt. Lavrentii Arnavd, Petri Borde, Ioan. & Petri Arnavd. M.DC.LXXVI. 2 v. [Liber tertius posthumus—second vol.]*

In the field of the law of the Inquisition, the Law Library acquired the treatise of the theologian and canonist from the universities of Padua and Paris, Caesar Carena, of Cremona. It consists of three parts covering the topics of the power of the Popes, the organization of the central and national tribunals, the definition of offenses, and procedure.

*Caesaris Carenae cremonensis . . . Tractatus de officio sanctissimae inquisitionis, et modo procedendi in causis fidei, in tres partes divisus . . . Lvgdvni, sumptibus Lavrentii Anisson, & Soc. M.DC.XLIX.*

One of the outstanding acquisitions in this field is the well-known treatise of rectifications of the *Decretum Gratiani* by the famous Spanish jurist Antonio Augustín (1517–86). There are a number of editions of this work with notes and additions by Schott, Baluzius, Maastricht, Grevier, Rieger, etc. The copy acquired last year is the third edition of this work in the possession of the Library, and is a Maastricht-Schott edition; Harvard also has three editions of this work.

*Augustinus, Ant. . . . De emendatione Gratiani libri duo. Gerh. von Maastricht J. C. edidit iterum, recensuit & in hanc formam digestit. In fine addita est oratio Andreae Schotti, de vita & scriptis auctoris. Dvisburgi ad Rhenum, sumptibus Joh. Friedr. Hagen . . . CIO IO CLXXVI.*

## PUBLIC LAW

In the field of public law, the Law Library acquired a treatise on the subject of the empire by the professor at the universities of Bologna and Perugia, and jurisconsult of the s. officio of Perugia, Restaurus Castaldus.

Restavri-Castaldi Pervsini ivreconsulti, Amplissimus Tractatus de Imperatore. quo omnia, quaecius originem, statum, & iurisdictionem, respiciunt . . .

*Colophon:* Romae in Lucem missum, Antonij Bladi Asulani cura, & assiduo labolo, anno domini M.D.XL.

Another important acquisition in the same field is the first edition of the work of Fridr. Lud. de Berger (1701-35), public law scholar of the universities of Wittenberg and Wien. Besides presenting one of the most consistent treatments in favor of the imperial idea, Moser (Bibl. iuris publ. III, 1148) finds it one of the most important sources of information of practical value (*cf.* Jugler: I, 67-76).

Berger, Fridr. Lud. de: Succinctae animadversiones ad Henrici de Cocceji prudentiam . . . Lipsiae, 1724.

The Law Library acquired also a copy of the popular and extensively used work of the noted Portuguese Jesuit scholar, Baptista Fragosus (1559-1639). It is an elaborate treatment of government of both theoretical and historical interest.

R. P. Baptistae Fragosi societatis Jesu, sylvensis . . . Regiminis reipublicae christianae, ex sacra theologia, et ex utroque jure, ad utrumque forum coalescentis. Tomus primus, in quo, quae ad magistratuum civilium gubernationem, potestatem, iurisdictionem, & obligationes pertinet, fusè exponuntur. Editio tertia . . . Coloniae Allobrogum, sumptibus Marci-Michaelis Bousquet & Sociorum. M.DCC.XXXVII. 3 v.

Tomus secundus: Principum, ac pastorum ecclesiasticorum . . . de religiosa gubernatione . . .

Tomus tertius: q. Oeconomicam continet . . .

## JURISPRUDENCE—PHILOSOPHY OF LAW

Albertus Bolognetus (1538-85) of Bologna, one of the outstanding jurists of his time, is represented in the acquisitions of the Library during the past year with his treatise on the theory of law (*cf.* Kaltenborn: Vorläufer . . . [1848], 168-81).

Alberti Bologneti de lege, ivre, et aequitate disputationes, quibus insigniora nonnulla explicantur . . . Romae, apud Haeredes Antonij Bladi impressores camerales, anno M.D.LXX.

Among works relating to seventeenth century naturalism in the philosophy and theory of law, the Library acquired an edition of the famous work of Hugo Grotius (1583-1645) with theological, ethical, and political commentaries by the professor of philosophy at the University of Tübingen, Johann Wolffg. Jaeger (1647-1720).

Grotius, Hugo. . . . Libri tres de jure belli et pacis . . . Tubingae, 1710.

The Library acquired also the commentaries on the same work by the outstanding German jurist Johann Gottlieb Heineke [Heineccius] (1681-1741), one of the outstanding authors on the theory of law of his time.

Heineccius, Johann Gottlieb. *Praelectiones academicae in Hugonis Grotii de jure belli et pacis libros III.* Neapoli, MDCCLXV. 2 v.

In connection with the controversy created by the theoretical views of Grotius, the Library acquired one of the works of Theod. J. F. Graswinckel (1600-1666), written in defence of the work of Grotius.

Graswinckel, Theod. J. F. *Stricturae ad censuram Joannis a Felden ad libros Hugonis Grotii de jure belli ac pacis.* Lipsiae, Jenae, Rudolstadii, M.DC.LXXXVIII.

Among the works of seventeenth century naturalism in the field of the philosophy of law, the Library acquired the lectures of Professor Johann Gottlieb Heineke on Samuel Pufendorff's philosophy of law.

Heineccius, Johann Gottlieb. *Praelectiones academicae in S. Pufendorffii de officio hominis et civis libros II.* Berolini CIO IO XXXXII.

In the field of the fundamentals of jurisprudence the Library acquired one of the treatises of Johann Oldendorp (1480-1567), professor at the universities of Greifswald, Frankfurt, Köln and Marburg, and one of the noted jurists of the Reformation.

Oldendorp, Johann. *Antinomiae de diversis regvlis ivris antiqvi, nova anti-nomiarm explicatio, quae vera est ars boni et equi.* Francofurti, apud haeredes Christiani Egendolphii, anno M.D.XCVII.

Another acquisition in the fundamental conceptions of jurisprudence is the work of the French jurist Petrus Gregorius Tolosanus (1540-1617), professor of law at the universities of Cahors, Toulouse and Pont à Mousson (Nancy) (*cf.* Jugler: IV, 64-75).

*De ivris arte, methodo et praeceptis . . . authore P. Gregorio iuris vtriusque doctore, & professore publico in academia Tholosana . . .* Lygdvni, apud Ant. Gryphivm, M.D.LXXX.

In the same field the Law Library came into possession of a copy of the work of Nic. Everardus Mittelburgensis [Evertszoon, Everaerts, Everts] (1462-1531), one of the noted legal scholars of the University of Louvain (*cf.* Savigny: VI, 464 ff.).

Everardi, Nicolai. . . . *Topicorum seu locorum legalium opus de inuentione & argumentatione, hoc est, differendi & disputandi ratione . . . in iure naturali, ecclesiastico & ciuili . . .* Basileae per Henrichvm Petrvvm. Finis . . . mense Martio, anno M.D.XLIII.

The Law Library acquired a number of the widely influential works on the fundamentals of practical jurisprudence by Nicolaus Vigelius (1529-1600), professor at the University of Marburg: two editions (the original, and an edition prepared by Hermann Winhov)

of his method of general law, and an edition of his method in juridical controversies (*cf.* Stinzing: I, 425-40; Jugler: II, 79 ff.).

Iuris civilis vniuersi absolutissima methodus: . . . omnes uniuersi iuris ciuilibus titulos, sed & singulas singulorum titulorum leges, singulo singularum legum paragraphos, ordine artificioso ad suos locos habes redactos & dispositos . . . auctore Nicolao Vigelio iurisconsulto . . . Basileae, per Ioannem Oporinum, & haeredes Ioan. Heruagij. *Colophon*: Basileae, ex officina Ioannis Oporini, et haeredum Ioannis Heruagij, anno salutis humanae M.D.LXV. mense Septembri.

Nicolai Vigelii. . . Methodus vniuersi iuris civilis absolutissima. Ex ipsis digestis nunc denuo recognita, & multis in locis emendata: opera et studii Hermanni VVinhovii iuris candidati . . . Basileae, ex officina Oporiniana, 1576.

Nicolai Vigelii de Dreisa Hessorum, Iurisconsulti Methodus iuris controversi, in sex libros distincta, nunc denuo ab auctore recognita, & viginti quatuor auctorum accessione aucta. Cum ratione iuris controversi cum iudicio legendi, & in iudicando sequendi, Operi praefixa . . . Basileae, per Hieronymum Gemysaevm. CIO IO XCIX.

#### CRIMINAL LAW

Special attention was paid during the past year to the improvement of the collections on criminal law and criminology. A want list was prepared to take care primarily of the current material and to remedy deficiencies in the monographs of the nineteenth century. The increase of the collections in this field may be estimated at about 300 volumes. Some early items of importance relating to the criminal law of various countries were also acquired. Among the latter some of the Italian treatises are worth mentioning. The teachings of the modern Italian penologists, such as Lombroso and especially those of Enrico Ferri, Baron Garofallo, and other representatives of the sociological tendencies, had a close bearing upon modern doctrines and post-war legislation. It was, however, not for the first time that a new word in penology came from Italy. It may be said that, in general, criminal law as a differentiated branch of jurisprudence was born in Italy in the fourteenth century in the works of the post-glossators (Bartolists). Their treatises were read and used in other countries of civil law and especially in Germany until the writings of the Fleming Damhouder and the domestic jurists developed new doctrines in the late sixteenth century and the seventeenth century. They were based primarily on the *Carolina*, the Criminal Code of Emperor Charles V. Again in the eighteenth century the Italian writer, Marquis Cesare Beccaria, opened a new era in penology, having expressed the spirit of enlightenment in the study of crime and punishment. Among such works of Italian origin, but of Europe-wide importance, the following were purchased this year:

Aretinus, Angelus (fl. 1445, d. after 1461). De maleficiis tractatvs. Cui tractatus Alberti de Gandino, nec non Bonifacii de Vitalinis, unà cum apostillis Augustini de Arimino, & Hier. Chuchalon, ueluti appendices subiecimus. Venetiis, Apud Franciscum de Franciscis Senensem. MDLXXVIII.

Aretinus, Gandinus (died post 1310) and Vitalinus (fl. 1340) belong to those Bartolists whose treatises on penal law were for a time very popular in Germany. Aretinus's treatise was written about the year 1437 and was first printed in 1470.

Farinacci, Prospero (1544-1618). Variarum questionum et communium opinionum criminalium liber quintus. De falsitate et simulatione titulus XVI. Tvrnoni, M.DC.XLVIII.

Farinacci was among the leading Italian writers on criminal law in the seventeenth century. An Abridgment of his teaching by Valpinus, Succus operis criminalis P. Farinaccii extractus, editio nova, Patavii, 1700, was also acquired.

Vermigliolus, Ioannus Maris. Consilia criminalia ad defensam in Romana curia edita. Roma, 1651.

Beccaria, Cesar, *Marchese* di Bonesana (1738-94). Des délits et des peines. A Paris, M.DCC.XCVI.

The work of Beccaria was originally published anonymously at Livorno in 1764. The French translator, Marellette, altered the plan of the book which alterations were later introduced by the author himself into his Italian text. In the present edition, the work is given both in Italian and French.

Cremani, Luigi (fl. 1793). De iure criminali libri tres. Ticini, M.D.CC.XCI-M.D.CC.XCIII. 3 v.

Cremani belongs to that group of Italian criminologists who, having written immediately after Beccaria, followed in the main the liberal tendencies displayed by the latter without, on the other hand, departing from some of the fundamental ideas of the old school.

Brunnemann, Iohann (1608-72). Tractatus iudicis de inquisitionis processu, in gratiam illorum, qui causas criminales tractant. Francofurti & Lipsiae, 7th ed., 1697; 10th ed., 1732.

This work was originally printed in 1648. Brunnemann belongs to the period of German penological thought which began to show its independence from the Italian scholars. He is among those few German legists of the time who did not come under the influence of the contemporaneous Benedict Carpzov, known for his justification of torture. Within a period of about 85 years, the work went through ten editions.

Anpreisung der Landesverordnung Ihrer kaiserl. koenigl. apostolischen Majestaet, wie es mit dem Hexenprocesse zu halten seu . . . von einem Gottes gelehrten. Muenchen, 1767.

This is a representative piece of the numerous legal discussions of the trials of witches, which were written at the time when a wide campaign for the abolition of such trials was under way.

Beseke, Johann Gottlieb (1746-1802). Versuch eines Entwurfs zu einem vollstaendigen Gesetzesplan fuer Verbrechen und Strafen. Dessau, 1783.

This work was published in consequence of a contest of the Economic society in Bern (Switzerland) which enjoyed a world-wide reputation. An unknown "friend of mankind" (probably the Paris lawyer Elie de Baumont) sent to the society a sum of 50 louis d'or as a prize for a plan of legislation relating to crime and punishment, evidence, presumptions, and rules of

procedure, aiming to strengthen the security of society with the respect for humanity and liberty. Voltaire added anonymously an equal amount, and the prize was given to the work of one von Globig, while the society ordered the publication of Beseke's work. (Stinzing III, 412-13).

Koch, Johann Christoph (1732-1808). *Institutioes iuris criminalis. Editio octava. Ienae, 1788. M.DCC.LXXXVIII.*

The author known as "Kanzler Koch" was a prolific writer in various fields of the law. His contribution to private law is perhaps of higher value, inasmuch as in criminal law he, in conformity with his predecessors, still believed in the effectiveness of torture. His work appeared originally in 1758, and was repeatedly published in 1763, 1770, 1775, 1779, 1783, 1785, and 1791. The edition acquired is not known to Stinzing.

Meister, Christian Friedrich. *Rechtliche Erkenntnisse und Gutachten in peinlichen Sachen grossten theils im Namen der Goettingischen Juristen Facultet. Theil 1-5. Goettingen 1786-99. 5 pts. in 1 v.*

Zachariä, Karl Salomo (d. 1843). *Anfangsgründe des philosophischen criminal rechtes. Leipzig, 1805.*

Zachariä sought to build a system of penal law on the basis of Kant's philosophy. Although his work was somewhat neglected by later writers, the clear-cut definitions to be found in it are of interest to modern students of criminal law and of Kantian legal philosophy.

Tittmann, Karl August (d. 1834). *Beiträge zu der Lehre von den Verbrechen gegen die Freiheit, Insbesondere von dem Menschenraube und der Entführung. Meissen, 1806.*

The author of this monograph on kidnapping was a compiler of a draft of a criminal code for Saxony. Liszt mentions him among the outstanding scholars of his time.

Stuebel, Chris. Carl. (fl. 1795). *Ueber den Thatbestand der Verbrechen . . . nach gemeinen in Deutschland geltenden und chursächsischen Rechten. Wittenberg, 1805.*

Stuebel is classed by Liszt (*Lehrbuch*, 26th ed., p. 63) with those who contributed to the revival of German scholarship in the field of criminal law.

Erhard, Christian Daniel (1759-1813). *Entwurf eines Gesetzbuches über Verbrechen und Strafen für die zum Königreiche Sachsen gehörigen Staaten. Gera und Leipzig, 1816.*

Erhard was a disciple of Hommel, and was especially known for his popularization of the new liberal ideas in the criminal field advocated by the French, Italian, and English criminologists, such as Pastoret, Giuliani, and Algernon Sidney, through translations of their writings. He translated also the *Code Napoléon*.

Eggers, Christian Ulrich Detlev, *Freiherr* von (1758-1813). *Entwurf eines peinlichen Gesetzbuchs fuer die Herzogthümer Schleswig und Holstein. Kiel, 1808.*

Eggers' draft of criminal procedure was highly praised by Böhmer (*Handbuch*, p. 527, no. 1404)

#### MARITIME AND COMMERCIAL LAW

Loccenius, Johannes (1597-1677). *De iure maritimo. Holmiae, ex officina Ioannis Janssoniana. Anno 1651. Engraved title-page showing a ship.*

Loccenius was a Swedish scholar, especially known for his editions of the early Scandinavian laws. This treatise of his is a comparative study of maritime law in general with reference to various countries. Another edition of this work was printed in 1652.

Cleirac, Estienne de (1583-1657). *Vs, et covstyme de la mer divisées en trois parties*. Le tout reueu, corrigé & augmenté par l'auteur en cette dernier édition. A Bordeaux, 1661.

This work is one of the earliest collections of customary maritime law. Estienne de Cleirac, advocate at Bordeaux, united under the above title all the compilations of customary maritime law that were popular at his time, viz. "Jugements" or "Rôles d'Oleron", the maritime ordinances of Wisby and the German Hansa towns, "Guidon de la mer", and a number of French ordinances. Each compilation is introduced with a historical sketch. He offered therein a hypothesis concerning the origin of the "Rôles d'Oleron" which, though doubtful, is nevertheless still shared by some writers on the subject, namely, that it was issued by Queen Eléonore of Guyenne after her return from Palestine (*cf.* Glasson, *Hist. du Droit*, v. IV, p. 269). Cleirac added to this collection a second edition of his pamphlet "Explications des termes de marine employez par les édicts, ordonnances et réglemens d'admiranté", 1662, which was originally published in 1634 (*cf.* Camus-Dupin, 5th ed., no. 2236).

*De mercatvra decisiones, et tractatvs varii*. Lvgdvni, Sumptibus Claudy Landry, M.DC.XXI.

This compilation contains the decisions of the court of Genoa and separate treatises on individual problems of the Law Merchant by authorities of international standing, such as the Bartolists Baldus and Hippolitus Marcellius, the Fleming Damhouder, and others.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHIES

A number of works of bibliographical nature published in the eighteenth century were acquired. Among these the following are worthy of mention:

Struve, Burkhard Gottlieb (1671-1738). *Bibliotheca ivris selecta*. Editio quinta auctior longe et emendatior; curante Ch. G. Budero. Jenae, 1720.

This is the first edition enlarged by Buder, the previous ones having been printed in 1705, 1710, and 1714, altogether in 5,000 copies, as stated by Buder. The Library is in possession of a copy of the 1756 edition. The principal merit of Struve's work is in his critical remarks, systematic classification and selection of the items given.

Hellbach, Joh. Chris. *Entwurf einer auserlesenen Bibliothek fuer Rechtsgelahrte mit Zweckmaessiger Kritik und Ladenpreisen*. Erfurt, 1787-94. 2 v.

Haselberg, Gabriel Peter. *Juristische Bibliothek*. Göttingen, 1789-90. 2 v.; and its continuation: *Neue juristische bibliothek*, Beureuth, 1791-93, 3 v., making five volumes in all.

Blummer. *Entwurf der Litteratur des Criminalrechts in systematischer Ordnung*. Leipzig, 1794.

Hartleben, Franz Joseph von. *Allgemeine Bibliothek der neuesten juristischen Litteratur*. Für das Jahr, 1791. Erstes Stück. Mainz, 1791.

*Juristisches Journal* herausgegeben von einer Gesellschaft praktischer und theoretischer Juristen. Ronneburg und Leipzig, 1798. Bd. I-II, 2 v.

Boehner, G. W. *Handbuch der Litteratur des Criminalrechts*. Goettingen, 1816.

## PERIODICALS AND SERIALS

The periodicals section of the Law Library has added 107 titles to its entries within the year. Outstanding among the sets received are:

*United States:*

Municipal law reporter. v. [1]-24 [June? 1909]-July, 1933. Hanover, Pa. 24 vols.

This set of reports is notable as an addition to the Law Library's new almost complete collection of Pennsylvania side reports.

Westmoreland law journal. v. 1-19, 1911-34. Greensburg, Pa.

Contains only decisions and belongs to the group of Pennsylvania side reports. This publication though not old is extremely scarce. Very few libraries throughout the country have a set, and no other, it is believed, is available for purchase.

*Austria:*

Internationale Berichte über Patent-, Muster-, und Zeichenwesen, unlauteren Wettbewerb und Urheberrecht. Jahrg. 1-14, 1923-36. Wien.

This monthly publication consists of a comprehensive guide for current legislation, court reports and literature on patent law in all countries of the world, kept up to date. Section A is arranged by countries; Section B by topics, giving digests of current patent cases, laws, and articles.

*France:*

Annales et journal spécial des justices de paix . . . 2. sér., t. 1-nouv. sér. année 141, 1850-1933. 83 vols. in 42.

Monthly collection of legislation, doctrine, and court reports concerning justices of the peace, and for their use. The decisions of justices of the peace are not included.

Jurisprudence du divorce et de la séparation de corps. v. 6-10, 1932-36. Paris.

A quarterly review with theoretical discussion, legislation, decisions, and sections of the Civil Code on divorce, kept up to date.

*Italy:*

Rassegna bibliografica delle scienze giuridiche. Napoli. Anno 1-11, 1926-36.

The receipt of ten volumes of this bibliographical review and the prompt appearance of the quarterly issues of the current year furnish a valuable contribution to the Italian collection.

"Zacchia", Rassegna di studi medico legali. Roma. Anno 1-12, 1921-33. 11 vols. in 3.

Organ of the Society of Legal Medicine and of the Institute of Legal Medicine of the University of Rome, this publication contains articles, proceedings of the Society, events in the medico-legal world with illustrations, book reviews, reviews of periodicals, notes of the Institute, and lists of publications received.

*Poland:*

Przewodnik historyczno-prawny; ezasopismo kwartalne. Revue d'histoire du droit; revue trimestrielle. Zeitschrift für Rechts-geschichte; vierteljahrsschrift . . . Rocznik 1-3, 1930-32. Lwow.

Printed in Poland, this periodical in several languages contains articles by authors from various countries, extensive bibliographical information, and detailed biographical notes.

Zbiór orzeczeń sądu najwyższego. Orzeczenia izby karnej. 1924-1933. Warszawa; Wydawnictwo Sprawiedliwości.

Though the Library has been fortunate in its receipt of the session laws of Poland as they are issued, it has needed for some time these decisions of the court in civil and criminal cases. In the administration of justice new Poland followed the Austrian and German tradition and established one supreme court as the last resort for law suits. It is the only court whose decisions serve as precedents.

Two acquisitions notable because of their scarcity are:

*United States—Tennessee:*

The Legal Reporter; a monthly publication of the recent and important opinions delivered by the Supreme Court of Tennessee, together with other and general information. v. 1-2; 1877-1878. Nashville, Tenn.

The Library still lacks Vol. 3, the last published before the publication merged into the Southern Law Journal and Reporter, in December, 1879.

*New York:*

The New York Judicial Repository; by D. Bacon, esq. vol. 1 (nos. 1-6); Sept. 1818-Feb./Mar., 1819. New York. 338 [i. e. 328] pp. Photo-reproduction.

Bibliographic notices of this publication should include page references, inasmuch as of the sets belonging to the Library of Congress only the "photo-reprint" contains pages 315-328, one of the two originals having only 314 pages, the other only 275.

New publications of special interest to the legal profession because of their usefulness have been started in England, Canada, and Ireland:

*England:*

The All England Law Reports Annotated of Cases decided in the House of Lords, the Privy Council, all divisions of the Supreme Court, and Courts of Special Jurisdiction. v. 1, no. 1- Feb. 1, 1936- London.

This service contains weekly reports of all cases of importance and of general interest within a very limited number of days following the delivery of the judgment. It has several interesting and valuable features, for example, the effect on the existing law of every judgment reported. A reference to Halsbury's Laws of England, where a complete statement of the law will be found, is included, and a reference also to the English and Empire Digest, where the whole case law on the subject of the judgment is collected.

*Canada:*

Dominion Report Service. v. 1, no. 1- Jan., 1936- Toronto, Montreal.

A new Canadian weekly digesting the reports of both the dominion and provincial supreme courts. The publishers will supply also mimeographed advance copies of the very recent reports upon the request of subscribers.

*Ireland:*

The Irish Jurist, with Reports. v. 1, no. 1- April, 1935- Dublin.

Both the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland are represented in this publication which commenced in 1935 as a "monthly journal devoted to the study of constitutional, commercial, and general law." Issued in 1936 as a quarterly, its contents include a summary of Irish case law; a summary of current legislation; current events; general articles; lists of recent legal publications; and a "supplement" of editorial notes on cases reported in the additional, separate section of court reports.

Other publications of recent origin include:

*France:*

Revue Pratique de droit international privé—Les Droits Civils. Paris.  
v. 1— 1934—

This review of French jurisprudence concerning aliens consists of legislative material, treaties, conventions, court reports, articles and statistics. (v. 1, nos. 1-3, appeared under the title "Les Droits Civils").

*Germany:*

Recht des Reichsnährstandes. Zeitschrift für Bauern und Bodenrecht. Berlin. Jahrg. 2, Heft 1— Jan. 1934— (Jahrgang 1 has the title "Steuer und Recht").

Issued bi-monthly, this publication is devoted to the legislative problems connected with the attempts made by the present government to reestablish the middle-class peasantry and to secure their homesteads.

*India:*

Mayurbhanj Law Reporter. Baripada. v. 1, no. 1— Sept. 1934—

A quarterly containing court decisions of this section of Bihar and Orissa in India, published under the authority of the Mayurbhanj State.

*Mexico:*

Ecos del Constituyente. Revista de Jurisprudencia y Derecho Politico. Organó en la "Sección de Historia" de los Diputados a la Asamblea de Querétaro. Mexico, D. F. v. 1, no. 1— Mayo, 1935—

This monthly publication consists of general articles, a foreign section of economics and labor, a judicial section, an historical section, and one on military justice.

*Nicaragua:*

Revista de Derecho. Managua. Año 1— 1936—

Among its general articles are comments on the codes, on the courts, on international law, and on the "illusion of gold." It contains also decisions of the Supreme Court, other court cases, a criminal section, parts of the Civil Code, and book reviews.

*Uruguay:*

Boletín Bibliográfico de la Biblioteca de la Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales de Montevideo. Montevideo. no. 1— Enero, 1935—

A quarterly bibliography, with entries under the headings "domestic periodicals", "domestic books", "foreign periodicals", and "foreign books."

GIFTS

Gifts to the Law Library are steadily increasing year by year, as statistics for the past few years will show. A substantial increase is recorded in the number of volumes and pamphlets received during the year just past, viz., 1,446 as compared with 816 during the preceding year. The total includes 561 bound volumes, 884 publications in unbound and pamphlet form, and one manuscript. The annual appeal of the Special Committee of the American Bar Association on the Facilities of the Law Library of Congress to the members of the American Bar Association is unquestionably an important factor in the increase, since the gifts came largely from members of the bar, who desire to have a part in helping to build up a great national law library.

There were several rare items among the donations, which were very welcome and valuable contributions to our steadily increasing collection of rare legal material. Mrs. Mark P. Andrews, of Montclair, New Jersey, presented the Law Library with an English indenture on vellum, dated March 10, 1720, and signed by Tho. Walter, Sarah Walter, Tho. Smith and James Custreet. In May of this year, Colonel Alexander B. Andrews, of Raleigh, North Carolina, for several years an active benefactor of the Law Library, made us a gift of two early volumes of John Livingston's legal directories entitled "Law Register for 1852" and "The United States Lawyer's Directory and Official Bulletin for 1850." The Trustees of the Peabody Institute Library donated two manuscript "Note-books" of Samuel Chase, dated 1801, which were included among thirty-four pieces presented and which consisted of early English and also several American Colonial items, as follows: Thomas Herty's work "A Digest of the Laws of Maryland, being an abridgment . . . Baltimore, 1799"; "Laws of Maryland", 1785 and 1799-1800; and "A Collection of all such acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, 1794." These donations were in addition to those presented in 1931 (see Report of the Librarian, 1931). Another valuable addition, received as the gift of Dr. James A. Robertson, Archivist of the State of Maryland, was a copy of the "Laws of Maryland, made since M, DCC, LXIII. . . . Annapolis, Frederick Green, MDCCLXXXII." Miss Pearl C. Laskey generously gave the Law Library a collection of 135 volumes, which had belonged to her father, the late Mr. Charles W. Laskey, of West Orange, New Jersey. Dr. Otto H. F. Vollbehr was the donor of another scarce item—"Recueil des Loix Constitutives des Colonies Angloisses, confédérées sous la dénomination d'Etats-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale . . . Dédié à M. le Docteur Franklin. A Philadelphie, M.DCC.LXXXVIII." We are also happy to acknowledge the gift of Carmen A. Newcomb, Esq., a Washington attorney, of a copy of "A Law Dictionary, Interpreting such Difficult and Obscure Words and Terms, As are found either in Our Common or Statute, Ancient or Modern Laws . . . The Second Edition . . . By Thomas Blount, of the Inner-Temple, Esq., London, M.DC.XCI."

The following is a list of the donors for the fiscal year: Mrs. Mark P. Andrews, of Montclair, N. J.; Col. Alexander B. Andrews, of Raleigh, N. C.; the Canadian Bar Association; Mrs. John H. Cotteral, Guthrie, Okla.; Dr. Alfredo Cónsole, of Buenos Aires; the California State Bar Association; Columbia University Library; University of Chicago Library; Mr. Ford W. Harris, of Los Angeles; Sidney B. Hill, Esq., of New York City; Hine's Legal Directory, Inc., of Chicago; Honorable Frank C. Haymond, of Fairmont, W. Va.; the Indianapolis Bar Association Library; the firm

of William Steell Jackson & Son, of Philadelphia; Lewis F. Johnson, of Frankfort, Ky.; Dr. William Vail Kellen, of Boston; Miss Pearl C. Laskey, of West Orange, N. J.; Dr. Victor M. Maúrtua, of Lima, Peru; the National Association of Women Lawyers; New Jersey State Bar Association; New York County Lawyers Association; Oklahoma State Bar Journal; Honorable Robert R. O'Connor, of Baltimore; William R. Roalfe, Esq., of Durham, N. C.; the Recorder Printing & Publishing Co., of San Francisco; Dr. James A. Robertson, Annapolis, Md.; Edward Schuster, Esq., of New York City; Professor Luis Sánchez Pontón, of Mexico, D. F.; Professor Thorsten Sellin, of the University of Pennsylvania; the Edward Thompson Co., of Long Island, N. Y.; the Universidad Nacional Autónoma, of Mexico, D. F.; Dr. Otto H. F. Vollbehr, of Los Angeles; the West Publishing Co., of St. Paul, Minn.; and Dr. F. F. Blachly, John Byrne, Huntington Cairns, Esq., Professor H. Milton Colvin, of the Catholic University of America, Mr. Robert N. Denham, Dr. Rita Dielmann, Dr. Luther H. Evans, Dr. Lawrence D. Egbert, the Federal Bar Association, Mr. William L. Friend, Mr. W. H. Gardner, Miss Annita M. Ker, the Law Reporter Printing Co., Carl T. Mack, Esq., Prof. Otis L. Mohundro, Carmen A. Newcomb, Esq., Arthur E. Reyman, Esq., and the Honorable H. Winship Wheatley, all of Washington, D. C.

#### LAW LIBRARY IN THE CAPITOL

The service rendered by the Law Library in the Capitol to the Members of Congress has not diminished during the past year, despite the removal of approximately one-half of the collection to the Supreme Court Bar Library. Many Members of Congress, heretofore unacquainted with the unusual facilities of this Capitol branch library, have become constant readers and users, owing to the proximity of its location to the Chambers of the Senate and House. Books requested from the floor are supplied to Members immediately, a service which would be a physical impossibility if there were not a library of these proportions within the building and a competent reference staff. Special effort is made to keep the Library intact for Members of Congress only; therefore, no books can be withdrawn except by the Members themselves or by those connected with their staffs.

Owing to the fact that there are 531 Members in both branches of Congress and several employees in the office of each, it is impossible for the members of the branch library staff to know all persons connected with a particular office. However, records have been kept showing the names of the various Members of Congress or of their secretarial staffs who have availed themselves of the privilege of this Library during the past year. These records show that there has

been an average of 7 Members of the House of Representatives daily who personally have used the Library, and, in addition, there has been an average of 10 persons daily connected with these Members' offices who have availed themselves of these facilities. From the Senate side, at least two Senators and eight persons on the staffs of Senators have come into the branch library daily. An average of 30 books were withdrawn by Members daily, most of which were wanted without delay.

The above figures by no means tell the complete story of the services rendered the Members by the Law Library in the Capitol. There are from 25 to 30 telephone calls each day from congressional offices, requesting citations, legal bibliographies, and legal research on various subjects of legislation in which the Members are interested. Some of these requests can be answered in a very few minutes; there are many that require extensive research in order to answer them at all adequately.

The Law Library furnishes information also to another group of offices which are located in the Capitol and the Senate and House Office Buildings. These offices include those of the Joint Committee on Taxation in the House Office Building; the Sergeant at Arms of both the House and Senate; the Official Reporters for both the House and Senate; the legislative counsel of both the House and Senate; and the Architect of the Capitol. The requests from these offices are numerous and relate to the legislative matters which are constantly arising in Congress, and also to the activities of these offices.

During the past year, the Capitol branch of the Law Library has also been of much service to the various investigating committees of both branches of Congress. Another valuable facility in the Law Library in the Capitol is the current collection of records and briefs of the United States Supreme Court. This collection is kept in the Law Library until the end of each session of the Court. After all the decisions are sent in and the Court has adjourned, these records and briefs are collected into bundles corresponding to volumes. They are then bound for permanent use. The current collection has been found very helpful to the Members while they have been pursuing their legal researches. In order that the Members may have important decisions of the Supreme Court immediately, special effort is made to obtain extra copies of such decisions as soon as they are published.

#### THE SUPPORT OF NATIONAL BAR ORGANIZATIONS

The active support of the American Bar Association, the Federal Bar Association, and the American Patent Law Association has continued to bear fruit in the form of gifts of books, legal pam-

phlets, and exceptional opportunities to purchase rare Americana. A number of these accessions have been described *supra* (see Gifts). The support of these associations has been helpful also in publicizing among the members of the bar generally the aims and needs of the Law Library.

As the representative of the Law Library, I was privileged to attend the annual meetings of the American Association of Law Libraries and of the American Bar Association at Boston, from August 21 to 29 of this year. The Special Committee of the American Bar Association on the Facilities of the Law Library, composed of Messrs. William S. Culbertson, chairman; Robert T. Barton, Joseph T. Gunster, Edgar E. Witt, and John F. Dockweiler, of the District of Columbia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Texas, and California bars, respectively, presented a report in which the following recommendations were made:

1. That the following resolution be adopted:

*Resolved*, That the American Bar Association favors the continued development of the facilities of the Law Library of Congress to the end that it may properly fulfill the function of the Nation's principal repository of legal literature and original source material.

That the American Bar Association urges the Congress to pass House Joint Resolution 237, which provides that the late Justice Holmes' bequest to the Government be set aside into a special fund, the income of which is to be spent in building up a collection of works on jurisprudence to be known as the "Oliver Wendell Holmes Collection", which resolution has already passed the House of Representatives.

That the American Bar Association urges its individual members and the various philanthropic foundations with which a number of them are connected to assist the Law Library of Congress by gifts and grants of funds to provide for the establishment of a body of specialists known as chairs of law and the development of special bibliographical facilities as has been done in the general departments of the Library of Congress.

2. That the committee be continued.

3. That the committee be authorized to continue its cooperation with the appropriate governmental agencies furthering the development of the Law Library of Congress (see Advance Program, p. 290-291).

All of the recommendations of the special committee of that section and the foregoing resolution were adopted with the exception of that section relating to the establishment of chairs and special bibliographical facilities. The matter was discussed at some length at a meeting of the newly constituted house of delegates, and it was explained that while the members of the association were favorable to the establishment of such chairs in the law library and other improvements in bibliographical facilities, they did not wish to go on record as soliciting funds as an association from any individual or foundation for this or any other purpose. Therefore, the following substitute was offered and unanimously adopted:

*Be it resolved*, That the American Bar Association favors the establishment of chairs of law in the Law Library of Congress, to administer and interpret the collections of Criminal Law and Criminology, Constitutional Law, Comparative Law and Jurisprudence, similar to other chairs which have already been established in the general Library through the gifts of individuals and foundations.

#### BEQUEST OF JUSTICE HOLMES

In connection with that portion of the resolution relating to the use of the late Justice Holmes's bequest in establishing a memorial to him in the form of a collection of works on jurisprudence in the law library, the American Bar Association reiterated its approval of such use of the funds bequeathed the Government by the late Justice. The special committee in an appendix to the report gave a list of the national, state, county, and city bar associations which had endorsed House Joint Resolution 237, which passed the House of Representatives in the Seventy-fourth Congress, but was not reported by the Senate Committee on the Library. A list of the said associations with the date of passage of resolution up to the present time is appended hereto, showing a total of 27 state, 13 city, and 8 county bar associations, besides the American Bar Association, the American Law Institute, American Patent Law Association, the Trade and Commerce Bar Association, and the Federal Bar Association.

#### FRIENDS OF THE LAW LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The support of the organization known as Friends of the Law Library of Congress, while not so patent as that of the American Bar Association, is nevertheless constant and effective. Many of those members of the American Bar Association who are actively interested in the Law Library are also among the Friends of the Law Library of Congress, and it is well known that much of the publicizing work among the state and local bar associations has been carried on through the Friends of the Law Library of Congress.

In the death of the Honorable George W. Wickersham, the Law Library has lost one of its most loyal and active friends. It was Mr. Wickersham who conceived the idea of organizing the Friends of the Law Library, and he was one of the founder-members. He was a member also from the beginning of the Special Committee on the Facilities of the Law Library, of the American Bar Association, and well exemplified the aphorism: "If you want to get something done, go to a busy man"; for he always seemed eager to write or speak in behalf of the development of the national law library. He was one of the Law Library's most valued friends and most effective supporters.

## COOPERATION OF LAW SCHOOLS, BAR ASSOCIATIONS, AND STATE LIBRARIES

During the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, at Cambridge, August 21 to 24 last, the members had the opportunity of visiting the Harvard Law School and its remarkable collections of legal literature and art at Langdell Hall, where the sessions were held. The spacious book stacks, the completeness of the collections, the systematic arrangement, and the liberality in the use of the material, not only by the faculty and student body, but by the bench and bar throughout the Nation, testify eloquently to the keen imagination and administrative leadership of Dean Roscoe Pound and the librarian and member of the faculty, Professor Eldon R. James, who together have developed the library to the commanding place it now holds. They have been able to attain this position through the use of large annual appropriations and the gifts of numerous alumni. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the courtesies of Dean Pound and Professor James during the meeting, as well as their many favors to the Law Library of Congress in past years. Dean Pound has served as a member of the Special Committee on Facilities of the Law Library, of the American Bar Association, for 3 years and has cooperated with the work of the committee in publicizing the needs of the Law Library among the bar and in urging them before congressional committees. Professor James has been not only liberal in lending books to us that, unfortunately, are not as yet in our catalog, but also in giving the Law Library the opportunity of acquiring some of their duplicates of books that are scarce, only infrequently appearing in the offers of dealers.

Our relations with other law schools, bar associations, and state libraries are no less cordial. Many of them supply us with duplicates and photostat copies of state and local material which we are unable to obtain from dealers, together with helpful bibliographical information. Needless to say, this service is highly appreciated and coordinates well with the plan, endorsed by the American Bar Association, to have in Washington at no distant day a law collection as nearly complete as possible, one that shall be, effectively, a national law library.

*Bar associations which have endorsed House Joint Resolution 237*

	Date of passage of resolution	Printed in Congressional Record
STATE BAR ASSOCIATIONS		
1. Alabama State Bar Association.....	May 12, 1936	
2. State Bar of California.....	Feb. 26, 1936	Mar. 3, 1936, p. 3098.
3. Colorado Bar Association.....		Mar. 23, 1936, p. 4147.
4. State Bar Association of Connecticut.....	Mar. 7, 1936	
5. Bar Association of District of Columbia.....		

## Bar associations which have endorsed House Joint Resolution 237—Continued

	Date of passage of resolution	Printed in Congressional Record
STATE BAR ASSOCIATIONS—continued		
6. Florida State Bar Association.....	Nov. 14, 1935	
7. Georgia Bar Association.....	June 12, 1936	
8. Indiana State Bar Association.....	Feb. 1, 1936	Feb. 20, 1936, p. 2405.
9. Illinois State Bar Association.....	Apr. 16, 1936	June 19, 1936, p. 10056.
10. Kentucky State Bar Association.....	Feb. 26, 1936	Mar. 11, 1936, p. 3545.
11. Louisiana Bar Association.....	Dec. 7, 1935	Jan. 6, 1936, p. 47.
12. Maine State Bar Association.....	(1)	
13. Maryland State Bar Association.....	Jan. 31, 1936	
14. Minnesota State Bar Association.....	Feb. 8, 1936	Feb. 22, 1936, p. 2596.
15. Missouri Bar Association.....		Feb. 6, 1936, p. 1549.
16. State Bar of Nevada.....	Mar. 21, 1936	May 4, 1936, p. 6574.
17. New Hampshire State Bar Association.....	Jan. 31, 1936	
18. State Bar of New Mexico.....	July 3, 1936	
19. New York State Bar Association.....	Jan. 24, 1936	Feb. 15, 1936, p. 2126.
20. Ohio State Bar Association.....	Jan. 27, 1936	Feb. 6, 1936, p. 1519.
21. Oklahoma State Bar.....	Feb. 28, 1936	
22. Oregon State Bar.....		Mar. 11, 1936, p. 3545.
23. Pennsylvania Bar Association.....		Feb. 15, 1936, p. 2126.
24. State Bar of South Dakota.....		Feb. 24, 1936, p. 2613.
25. Texas Bar Association.....	Feb. 8, 1936	
26. Vermont Bar Association.....	Sept. 4, 1936	
27. West Virginia Bar Association.....	Sept. 20, 1935	
COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATIONS		
1. Los Angeles (Calif.) County Bar.....	July 26, 1935	Jan. 6, 1936, p. 47.
2. Washoe (Nev.) County Bar Association.....	Oct. 4, 1935	Do.
3. Northumberland (Pa.) County Bar Association.....	Feb. 7, 1936	
4. Dauphin (Pa.) County Bar Association.....		Feb. 14, 1936, p. 2015.
Full text.....		Feb. 20, 1936, p. 2407.
5. Wake (N. C.) County Bar Association.....	Mar. 2, 1936	Mar. 9, 1936, p. 3410.
6. Wake (N. C.) Junior Bar Association.....		Feb. 10, 1936, p. 1679.
7. New York County Lawyers Association.....		Feb. 13, 1936, p. 1950.
8. Hennepin (Minn.) County Bar Association.....	Feb. 8, 1936	
CITY BAR ASSOCIATIONS		
1. D. C. Women's Bar Association.....	Aug. 14, 1935	Aug. 22, 1935, p. 14047.
2. Spokane (Wash.) Bar Association.....	Jan. 31, 1936	
3. Seattle (Wash.) Bar Association.....	Feb. 8, 1936	Feb. 13, 1936, p. 1949.
4. Association of Bar of City of New York.....	Feb. 11, 1936	Feb. 20, 1936, p. 2406.
5. Baltimore (Md.) City Bar Association.....	Feb. 4, 1936	
6. St. Louis (Mo.) Bar Association.....	Feb. 7, 1936	Feb. 24, 1936, p. 2613.
7. Philadelphia (Pa.) Bar Association.....	Feb. 10, 1936	Feb. 20, 1936, p. 2405.
8. Savannah (Ga.) Bar Association.....	Feb. 11, 1936	Feb. 25, 1936, p. 2728.
9. Cincinnati (Ohio) Bar Association.....		Feb. 13, 1936, p. 1949.
10. Kansas City (Mo.) Bar Association.....		Feb. 14, 1936, p. 2015.
11. Lawyers' Association of Kansas City.....		Feb. 20, 1936, p. 2405.
12. New Orleans (La.) Bar Association.....	Feb. 19, 1936	Mar. 3, 1936, p. 3098.
13. Rochester (N. Y.) Bar Association.....		Feb. 24, 1936, p. 2613.
NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		
1. American Bar Association.....	July 19, 1935	Aug. 8, 1935, p. 12711.
2. Federal Bar Association.....	Jan. 14, 1936	
3. American Law Institute.....	Feb. 12, 1936	
4. American Patent Law Association.....	Feb. 7, 1936	
5. Trade and Commerce Bar Association (Chicago, Ill.).....	June 16, 1936	No formal resolution.

<sup>1</sup> Endorsed personally by president, Jan. 27, 1936.

## DIVISION OF MAPS

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

The Library of Congress acquired 3,324 more maps and other geographical items during the last fiscal year than during the previous year. Table A, below, gives the number of our accessions for the fiscal years 1934-35 and 1935-36, and specifies the manner in which they were acquired. Table B indicates the approximate number of printed maps, manuscript maps, views, atlases, and books and pamphlets in the Division of Maps.

TABLE A.—*Sources of accessions, July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, compared with those of the previous fiscal year*

	1934-35	1935-36		1934-35	1935-36
<b>Map sheets:</b>			<b>Views:</b>		
Gift.....	1,222	197	Gift.....	1	1
Exchange.....	2,935	3,214	Transfer.....	6	8
Transfer.....	3,332	6,025	Copyright.....	31	54
Copyright.....	3,110	3,747	Purchase.....	2	17
Purchase.....	990	779	Other sources.....	27	13
Other sources.....	387	1,086	<b>Total views.....</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>93</b>
Deposit.....	108				
<b>Total map sheets.....</b>	<b>12,084</b>	<b>15,048</b>	<b>Atlases:</b>		
			Gift.....	4	3
<b>Manuscript maps:</b>			Exchange.....	21	5
Gift.....	40	2	Transfer.....	9	8
Exchange.....		1	Copyright.....	51	55
Transfer.....	5	2	Purchase.....	66	58
Purchase.....	5	40	Other sources.....	3	1
Other sources.....		3	Deposit.....	1	
Deposit.....	2		<b>Total atlases.....</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Total manuscript maps.....</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>Grand total of accessions</b>		
			(except duplicates).....	12,358	15,319

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

Description	1934-35	1935-36	Gain
Map sheets.....	808,931	823,979	15,048
Duplicate map sheets (not counted above).....	521,717	1,527,586	5,869
Manuscript maps.....	1,996	2,044	48
Views.....	3,327	3,420	93
Duplicate views (not counted above).....	1,444	1,450	6
Total of maps and views.....	1,337,415	1,358,479	21,064
Atlases.....	7,804	7,934	130
Duplicate atlases (not counted above).....	2,208	1,273	65
Books in the Division of Maps.....	3,043	3,076	33
Pamphlets in the Division of Maps.....	1,333	1,364	31
Total of atlases, books, etc.....	14,388	14,647	259
Grand total of contents of the Division of Maps.....			1,373,126

<sup>1</sup> Deducting duplicates exchanged or transferred.

## GIFTS

Dr. Warren Coleman, of New York City, generously donated an original manuscript map of the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. This engagement took place March 27, 1814, on the Tallapoosa River in eastern Alabama. Gen. Andrew Jackson was in command and the land inside the great meander of the river called Tohopeka or Tehoopenan or Cholocco Litabixee by the aborigines was fortified and defended by about 1,200 Creek Indians. Jackson had some 2,000 troops, and his success in this engagement practically ended the war against the Creeks. The map presented by Dr. Coleman was made by his ancestor, Robert Houston McEwen, of Tennessee, a regimental quartermaster, who drew the map upon his hat the morning after the battle. He was a cousin of Sam Houston, who also participated in the battle.

The President of the United States courteously supplied us with a photographic reproduction of a handsome, colored map of French explorations in North America entitled "Les Français au Coeur de l'Amérique . . . Explorateurs français en Amérique du Nord du XVIe au XVIIIe Siècle . . . Offert par le Comité France-Amérique pour le premier voyage de 'Normandie' Mai 1935."

Dr. Arne Jörgensen, of the university library at Helsingfors, Finland, presented a photostat copy of a newly identified Lewis Evans map entitled "Pensilvaniae, Novae-Caesareae, Novi-Eboraci, Aquanishuonigae, et Canadae, Brevis Delineatio, Juxta Itinera P. Kalm a Ludovico Evans. 1750. AERI incisa a Fr. Akrel, Cura S. Kreander." This map was published in 1784 but was rediscovered in 1935. It had not been previously known in any of the libraries in Finland or

Sweden. It is likewise entirely unfamiliar in the Library of Congress and other American institutions and in England.

The map covers the territory from Quebec to Virginia and westward as far as the site of Pittsburgh. It was used to illustrate the American journey of Peter Kalm, a famous Swedish botanist, but the legend of the map shows that it was drawn in 1750 for general purposes by Lewis Evans. Even if his name were not in the legend we should suspect the American origin of the map from the fact that its longitudes are reckoned from Philadelphia.

The identification of this map makes it possible to associate with Lewis Evans two other maps not previously known as the work of that author. These were published at London in 1771 and at Utrecht in 1772 to illustrate Kalm's travels in America. These maps are essentially like the one newly discovered in Finland.

The story of Lewis Evans's map of the Middle British Colonies may now be amplified as follows: In 1749 he printed a map entitled "Pensilvania, New-Jersey, New-York, And the Three Delaware Counties." New editions of this map were published in 1752 and at some date between 1752 and 1755. These three maps were all printed from the same plate. In 1750 a German edition was printed, entitled "Spezial Land Charte von Pensilvanien, Neu Jersey, Neu York und von denen drey Land-Schafften an dem Delaware Fl." In 1750 Evans compiled a second map covering more territory; he retained part of the title of his 1749 map (see the words "Pensilvaniae, Novae-Caesareae, Novi-Eboraci" in the Latin title of the 1784 map) and gave the manuscript of this second map of 1750, probably on two sheets, to Kalm, who caused the whole map to be published, without credit to Evans, in 1771 in English and in 1772 in Dutch. Kalm died in 1779, and in 1784 some one in Europe printed the eastern one of the two sheets of the second Evans map. It was probably published in Sweden or Finland since a scale of Swedish miles was added and since the engraver was a Swede. Evans's third map was similar to the second in extent but much more detailed. It was entitled "A general Map of the Middle British Colonies . . ." and at least 18 editions and plagiarisms from several different plates were published between 1755 and 1813 (see "Lewis Evans His Map" by Henry N. Stevens). The Library of Congress has a French edition and an English edition of this third Evans map as well as an English edition and a German edition of the first Evans map which Stevens did not describe (see Reports of the Librarian, 1929, pp. 150-151, and 1930, p. 174). The total number of different editions of one or another of Evans's three maps which have now been identified is 27.

Mr. William Randolph Hearst, of New York City, gave us a photostat copy of a manuscript map of a city lot with the plans of the rooms on the first floors of two houses. These were the houses north of the Capitol in Washington, D. C., which George Washington built in 1798. The map is lettered in his own hand. The houses were located in lot 16 of square 634 on the west side of North Capitol Street between B and C Streets and west of the Senate Office Building.

Washington sent this map to Alexander White on September 12, 1798, with a letter containing the following statements:

I am not skilled in architecture and perhaps know as little of planning—but as the houses I mean to build will be plain and (if placed on lot No. 16 in Square 634) will be adapted to the front of the lot leaving allies [sic] or entries to the back buildings I enclose a sketch to convey my ideas of the size of the houses Rooms and manner of building them, to enable you to enter into the contract.

This sketch exhibits a view of the ground floor, the 2d and 3d if the walls should run up three flush stories, will be the same, and the cellars may have a partition in them at the chimnies.—My plan when it comes to be examined may be radically wrong—if so, I persuade myself that Doct<sup>r</sup>. Thornton, (who understanding these matters well) will have the goodness to suggest alterations. (See Records of the Columbia Historical Society, vol. 17, 1914, pp. 203-204.)

Washington built these two houses because he wished to be of assistance in providing rooms for Members of Congress when the Government moved from Philadelphia to Washington in the year 1800. He stated this explicitly four times at least (*loc. cit.*, pp. 204-5, 218, 221, 230).

On the site of these two houses a bronze tablet says: "Here were the lots acquired on October 3, 1798, by Gen. George Washington and on which he built two brick dwellings from designs by Dr. William Thornton." The discovery of this map brings out the fact that it was Washington rather than Thornton who made the original plans for the two houses.

Mr. Langdon P. Marvin, of New York City, courteously supplied us with a photostat copy of a map which was annotated for him by President Theodore Roosevelt. The map was published in the New York Times on May 27, 1914, shortly after Roosevelt's return from the exploring expedition that led to the discovery of the so-called River of Doubt, the great tributary of the Amazon which the Brazilian authorities named Rio Theodoro. The day this map was published Mr. Marvin was calling on President Roosevelt who described his journey down this river in some detail, wrote several explanatory statements upon the face of the map in his own hand, and then signed it, with characteristic informality, "T. R. His Mark."

The American Geographical Society of New York presented 59 sheets of their map of Hispanic America on the scale of 1:1,000,000.

Prof. Dr. Paul Langhans, of Gotha, Germany, editor of "Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen," was good enough to contribute an autographed photograph of himself as an addition to our collection of portraits of distinguished geographers.

Mrs. Leslie R. Fellows of St. Paul, Minn., gave us an embroidered and beaded map for the use of the blind, with index and explanation in Braille. It shows the city of St. Paul with its principal streets, car lines, parks, schools, bridges, lakes, river banks, etc. These are indicated by outline stitches in a variety of threads and yarns, ingeniously combined with beads and wire staples. The map is also equipped with a place finder and a mileage gauge (see "Wilson Bulletin for Librarians," vol. 10, 1935, pp. 132-133).

Dr. Gabriel Farrell, of Watertown, Mass., presented two maps of Ethiopia in Braille, published by the Perkins Institute for the Blind.

Señor Dr. Don Enrique Bordenave, the Minister of Paraguay, generously donated an atlas published in 1935 entitled "Cartografía del Chaco Paraguayo", comprising 100 facsimiles of maps showing the area disputed between Paraguay and Bolivia and bearing dates from 1529 to 1888.

Dr. Henry J. Berkley, of Baltimore, Md., gave us four unpublished maps which he had compiled showing the early land grants and manors in the hundred and parish of North Patapsco, Baltimore County, Md., erected in 1658, in the hundreds of Piscataway and New Scotland, Prince Georges County, erected in 1696, in the manors of the Lower Patuxent River in Maryland, 1640-63, as well as in the present District of Columbia between 1663 and 1714. Each map is accompanied by descriptive text.

Mr. J. Neilson Barry, of Portland, Oreg., presented 12 hand-colored manuscript maps of his own compilation illustrating the probable sources of the geographical information used in making the general map for the journal of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific, published in 1814. Ten of the maps show the itinerary of John Colter during the winter of 1807-8 across what is now Yellowstone Park.

Señor Gerardo Masa, Director of the Archivo General, Simancas, Spain, donated a photostat of the map of Fort St. George, Maine, which the Spanish minister at London sent to the King of Spain on September 10, 1608. The fort stood at the mouth of the Kennebeck River and the map, dated October 8, 1607, shows in some detail the buildings erected within the enclosure.

The Mexican Government generously presented photostat copies of the two authenticated maps which are with the Mexican copy of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. One of these maps is an 1847 edition of Disturnell's "Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico",

the other is the plan of the port of San Diego which was drawn by Don Juan Pantoja y Arriaga in 1782, reprinted at Madrid in 1802, and traced by hand for this treaty in 1848. The first of these two maps is a treaty map but not exclusively the treaty map, for it is the next to the last edition published in 1847 while the authenticated copy which is with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in the archives of the Department of State at Washington is the earliest of the 1847 editions. Five other revised editions bear that same date.

In addition to the items described above, many other maps, atlases, and geographical books and pamphlets were presented to the Library of Congress during the last fiscal year by a number of generous donors to each of whom individual acknowledgment was sent.

#### EXCHANGES

During 1935-36 the Division of Maps sent out 120 duplicate maps and 1 duplicate atlas as exchanges to other libraries. From the Yale University Library we received as exchanges photostats of the 11 pages of text accompanying T. H. Jefferson's "Map of the Emigrant Road from Independence, Mo., to St. Francisco, California", dated 1849. To the State Historical Society of Missouri we sent 10 maps and an atlas, receiving 3 maps and an atlas in exchange. The School of Medicine of the University of Maryland supplied a copy of Flamm's "New Map of Baltimore", published in 1894. The Zentralbibliothek, Zürich, Switzerland, received 108 maps, and is one of the first foreign libraries to establish exchange relations with the Division of Maps. The Peabody Institute, of Baltimore, Md., supplied a facsimile of Philemon Lloyd's map entitled "Patowmack above ye Inhabitants", made about 1721. Maps were also received on an exchange basis from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Dauphin County Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Washington Cathedral, and the William L. Clements Library. In 1935-36 we received 3,215 maps and 5 atlases on exchange, an increase over the number received in 1934-35, which was 2,935 maps and 21 atlases. This included international exchanges which depend in part upon maps supplied to foreign institutions by various map-publishing bureaus of the United States.

#### TRANSFERS

Under authority of the act of February 25, 1903, two different editions of John Melish's "Map of the United States with the contiguous British & Spanish Possessions Compiled from the latest & best Authorities" were acquired by the Library of Congress by transfer in 1935-36. The office of the geographer in the Department of State.

supplied an 1816 edition of which we had no copy. It is remarkable through having been presented by its author to a President of the United States and through bearing the autograph of the former who wrote on the back of the map "James Monroe Esq from his friend John Melish."

The United States Geological Survey in the Department of the Interior transferred an 1818 edition of Melish's map to the Library of Congress. It is incomplete but remarkable for being different from two other editions published during the same year.

From the United States Naval Observatory we received some 2,559 maps and 6 atlases, and from the United States Navy Yard at Washington, D. C., a blueprint of a large manuscript map on the scale of 1:5,000 entitled "Map of the Potomac & Anacostia River's between Washington, D. C., & Alexandria, Va., Surveyed 1842 by Order of the Hon. A. P. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy, by Lieuts. William S. Young and William B. Whiting."

The War Department transferred 31 maps of the Philippine Islands and Mexico, as well as 57 sheets on the scale of 1:7,200 which were made in 1902-4 to show the valleys of the Illinois and Des Plaines Rivers. An important transfer from the United States Military Academy at West Point was a manuscript map of the emigration depot at Fort Cass, Mont., between 1832 and 1835.

From the Smithsonian Institution we received by transfer 485 maps, including a number of geological maps collected by Charles D. Walcott, a great many maps from seventeenth and eighteenth century atlases, and general staff maps of several foreign countries.

The number of maps, views, and atlases received by copyright increased from 3,192 in 1934-35 to 3,856 in 1935-36. The number of transferred items increased from 3,352 to 6,043.

#### PHOTOSTATS AND PHOTOGRAPHS PURCHASED

Under the Wilbur fund for the acquisition of source material, as well as through other activities of the Library of Congress abroad, we continued to receive photostat copies of important maps in foreign archives.

In the Archivo General de Indias, Papeles de Cuba, we copied 11 maps. From the same archives, Papeles de Santo Domingo, we acquired 2 maps. From the Archivo General de Simancas, we obtained a copy of the chart of Virginia which Don Pedro de Zuñiga sent to the King of Spain on September 10, 1608.

From the British Colonial Office we secured 290 photostats of early American manuscript maps. Among these were 5 representing parts of North and South America, 74 of Canada, 18 of the British colonies in North America, 19 of North and South Carolina, 3 of

Connecticut, 50 of Florida, 13 of Georgia, 2 of Louisiana, 19 of Maine, 5 of Maryland, 11 of Massachusetts, 2 of New England, 19 of New Hampshire, 32 of New York, 1 of Pennsylvania, 4 of Rhode Island, and 13 of Virginia.

From the British Museum we acquired a photostat of the 1790 edition of Arrowsmith's "Chart of the World on Mercator's Projection." We already had an edition of this map also dated 1790 but now known to have been issued at least as late as 1794, as is shown by printed notes on the face of the map. From the same institution we also received photostats of two editions of P. Garcia Conde's "Carta Geográfica General de la Republica Mexicana", published respectively in 1845 and 1848.

Photostat copies of previously unidentified editions of Disturnell's "Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico" were received through the courtesy of the New York Public Library and of Mr. Montagu Hankin, of Summit, N. J. We now know of 20 editions of this map and 19 facsimiles of parts or all of it.

The Library of Congress has 15 of the 20 editions, including unique copies of the third, tenth, eleventh, fifteenth, and eighteenth editions. We also have photostats of all but one of the editions of which we lack original copies; the existence of the fourth edition has been deduced from certain imperfect erasures upon the fifth edition but no copy has yet been identified.

The New York Public Library also supplied a photograph of the first edition of Capt. John Smith's map of Virginia, published at Oxford, England, in 1612, and photostats of four editions of Smith's map of New England, published between 1616 and 1632.

The Boston Public Library permitted us to acquire a photostat of its 1822 edition of Melish's "Map of the United States with the contiguous British & Spanish Possessions." Another photostat of this same map, an 1818 edition, was obtained through the courtesy of Dr. W. E. Wrather, of Dallas, Tex. Still another photostat of this map, a different 1818 edition, was copied from the original in the Department of State.

From the Mount Vernon Ladies Association we secured photostat copies of a plan of the greenhouse and adjacent quarters at Mount Vernon with an elevation of one of the buildings and 28 lines of text in the hand of George Washington, as well as a plan of the mansion house piazza with 7 lines of text concerning the replacement of tiles which had been damaged by the frost. As the tiles represented in this plan are set diagonally while those in the present flagging are square with the house front, this piece of Washington's handiwork gives evidence of an unrecorded episode in the history of the mansion house. Unfortunately the plan is not dated. We were also permitted to pho-

tostat five other manuscript or printed maps and views which belonged to George Washington but were not drawn by him.

The Supreme Court of the United States courteously permitted us to reproduce, from the exhibits in the case of the *United States v. Louise Pauline Le Gardencur de Repentigny*, filed December 8, 1864, 15 manuscript maps of portions of Michigan, including a tracing of the section of John Mitchell's "Map of the British and French Possessions in North America" adjacent to Sault Ste. Marie. We were also permitted to make a transcription of the testimony concerning Mitchell's map by Joseph Bouchette, Deputy Surveyor General of Canada. The case involved some 214,000 acres of land near Sault Ste. Marie which were granted in 1750 by the King of France (see § Wallace 211).

#### OTHER PURCHASES

An outstanding purchase of the year was a copy of Sir William Petty's atlas of Ireland entitled "Hiberniae Delineatio." From the one already in the Library of Congress, which was tentatively considered to have been published about 1689, this edition differs (*a*) in the presence of a dedication page addressed to the Right Honourable Henry, Earl and Baron Shelburne, (*b*) in having one map plate which differs in certain details from those in the copy we purchased 7 years earlier. The newly acquired Petty atlas appears not only to be more nearly complete but to have been published earlier than the atlas we purchased in 1928 because the map of the Province of Connaught has the spelling "Provinc" rather than "Province", and because all the maps are on paper with a uniform watermark while our other copy has three maps on paper with a different watermark. The earliest edition of this atlas is thought to have been published in 1683 or 1685, but it is unlikely that either of our copies of the Petty atlas was published as early as 1689. In the first place, Henry, Earl and Baron Shelburne, to whom our new copy is dedicated, did not acquire this title till 1719. Secondly the paper upon which the atlas is printed, watermarked "TM", is thought to have been first made in 1720. The British Museum appears to have no copy of the Petty atlas like the one we acquired in 1935. It is uncertain whether the atlas was published in England or in Ireland but the plates appear to have been engraved at Amsterdam between 1671 and 1673. Yann M. Goblet considers the edition of this atlas which we purchased this year to have been published at Dublin about 1730. (See "La Transformation de la Géographie Politique de l'Ireland au XVII<sup>e</sup> Siècle", vol. I, 1930, p. X.)

Another notable purchase was a copy of a Latin edition of the Ortelius atlas entitled "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, . . . Antverpiae, Extat in Officina Plantiniana, MDCXII." It is a folio in the original

white vellum binding and contains 249 colored maps on 166 double plates. Of these maps, 17 relate to America. There are also several plates of portraits and views. The last third of the volume contains the Parergon of 1624, entitled "Abrahami Ortelii Theatri Orbis Terrarvm Parergon; Sive Veteris Geographiae Tabvlæ . . . Editio Novissima . . . Cvra et Stvdio Balthasaris Moreti . . . Antverpiæ, Ex Officina Plantiniana MDCXXIV." With this accession our Ortelius collection now comprehends 67 editions.

Our purchases also included two original, water-color sketches of streets and houses in Washington, D. C., made in 1874 and 1875 by Mr. James R. Alden, and showing the northeast corner of Seventeenth and H Streets NW., and the north side of F Street near Fifteenth Street.

#### SPECIAL EXHIBITS

Newly displayed illustrations of our cartographic treasures, as well as modern maps illustrative of new processes, recent acquisitions, and current geographical information, were included among the map exhibits in the reading room of the Division of Maps. The displays included an extensive series of maps of Ethiopia, representative of the physical features, natural resources, temperature, rainfall, vegetation, ethnology, religion, etc., together with the large manuscript map which had formerly belonged to the Emperor Haile Selassie and was given to the Library of Congress by President H. L. Shantz, of the University of Arizona. With these we displayed a large-scale modern map showing the daily positions of the troops in the war with Italy.

Our most comprehensive cartographic display was an Hispanic American map exhibition consisting of some 200 items representative of four centuries of historical, diplomatic, and cartographic progress in the two Americas. The maps, atlases, geographies, globes, and portraits were described in a 20-page catalog, printed in the Library of Congress branch of the Government Printing Office. This exhibition was made upon the occasion of the general assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History on October 14 to 19, 1935, which held one of its sessions at the Library of Congress.

#### SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC

More than 14,200 maps and atlases were supplied to approximately 1,200 investigators in the reading room of the Division of Maps, 2,200 more than in 1934-35. The staff of the Division of Maps wrote 1,101 letters and memoranda to correspondents from 45 of the States, from 3 Territories of the United States, and from 21 foreign countries. About 350 of our maps were photostated or photographed for

use by Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, by executive departments and independent bureaus, by libraries outside the District of Columbia, by authors of books and articles, by litigants in the courts, etc. Five hundred and seventy maps were lent to Government bureaus for use in compiling new maps or in dealing with geographical problems.

#### SERVICE TO CONGRESS

Relevant maps and geographical information bearing upon various legislative matters were supplied to Members of Congress, upon request. To 45 Senators and Representatives we lent some 54 maps and atlases. These included maps of the world, Europe, France, Germany, Ireland, Switzerland, North America, Nova Scotia, and Rhode Island, maps of counties in California, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, the cities of New York, Milwaukee, Wis., Washington, D. C., and Westport, Conn., several maps of early explorations and maps of Pennsylvania coal fields, to say nothing of historical, geological, and political atlases of the world and the United States.

#### SERVICES INVOLVING LEGAL AFFAIRS

In connection with the preparation of the decree in the boundary case of *Wisconsin v. Michigan*, we supplied the special master appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States with suggestions concerning one or two respects in which the final boundary description might be made more specific.

At the request of the Department of Justice certain maps were furnished for use at the hearings before the Committee on Judiciary of the House of Representatives which had to do with a bill to put into effect the recommendations of the commission to determine the boundary between the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

At the instance of Dr. John Bassett Moore, of New York City, we endeavored to identify the copy of Lattré's map of the United States dedicated to Benjamin Franklin, which belonged to Thomas Jefferson and which Thomas Benton used in the United States Senate in the debate on the ratification of the Webster-Ashburton treaty on August 17, 1842. It turned out that this particular map was probably destroyed in the fire in the Capitol on December 24, 1851, and that the copy now in the Library of Congress was acquired subsequently. All of Jefferson's maps were doubtless burned up at that time (see "National Intelligencer", Dec. 25, 1851). We also prepared extensive notes concerning the French editions of Dr. John Mitchell's map, 1756-83, which will be published in one of the volumes of Dr. Moore's "International Adjudications."

On behalf of Dr. Hunter Miller, historical adviser, Department of State, we continued our studies of Disturnell's map, and also identified in the map room of the Chief of Engineers, War Department, the large-scale manuscript map of the outlet of Lake Erie and head of the Niagara River, made in 1839-40 under the direction of Capt. W. G. Williams, and showing in detail the so-called Horseshoe Reef which was ceded to the United States by Great Britain in 1850.

At the request of Mr. E. A. Bilitzke, Assistant Attorney General of Michigan, we supplied him with information concerning the extent to which the boundaries between Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin in Lake Superior are ambiguous and particularly concerning the status of Pigeon Point and four adjacent islands just south of the international boundary. The boundaries in question were fixed by Congress about a century ago.

The Chief of the Division of Maps included among his professional services those of membership upon the national committee of the United States for the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, the executive committee of the United States Board on Geographical Names, and several committees of the Division of Geology and Geography of the National Research Council.

#### FIELD WORK

On behalf of the Library of Congress, brief visits were made by the Chief of the Division of Maps to libraries, private map collections, and map dealers' establishments in Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Wakefield, and Mount Vernon, Va., La Plata and Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pa., Morristown, N. J., Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and New York City, Amherst and Williamstown, Mass., Bennington, Sunderland, Rutland, Belmont, Springfield, and St. Johnsbury, Vt., Hanover and North Conway, N. H., and Saco, Biddeford, Kennebunk, and Portland, Maine. For similar purposes the Assistant Chief of the Division of Maps went to New York City and Newark, N. J.

#### THE CHAIR OF GEOGRAPHY

The work of the incumbent of the chair of geography is illustrated by his activities in 1935-36 in relation to Melish's map. Dr. Philip C. Brooks, of the National Archives of the United States, a historian engaged in writing a book concerning the treaty of February 22, 1819, between the United States and Spain, appealed to us for information concerning the map mentioned in that treaty.

Article 3 of the treaty, after describing the boundary between the United States and the Spanish possessions from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, says: "The whole being as laid down in Melishe's

map of the United-States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the first of January 1818." No map was authenticated, attached to, or placed with the treaty in 1819 and the problem was specifically to identify the appropriate map.

After a preliminary study, correspondence with institutions and collectors who possess copies of Melish's map, and the acquisition of two original copies by transfer and three by the purchase of photostats, we were able to reach the following conclusions:

There is no doubt that the map referred to in the treaty as "Melishe's map" is the map of John Melish, or that it is Melish's large map rather than his small one.

The Library of Congress has identified four editions of this map dated 1816, one dated 1819, two dated 1820, one dated 1822, and one dated 1823. No one of these could have been properly referred to in the 1819 treaty as being "improved to the first of January 1818."

It has always been assumed that any copy of Melish's large map bearing the words "Improved to the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1818" was an example of the map mentioned in the treaty. This assumption now turns out to be unjustified. The reason for this is that Melish published at least three editions of his map in the year 1818.

The Library of Congress has the earliest of these three editions. The United States Geological Survey had the eastern half of a second and different 1818 edition which was transferred to the Library of Congress in June 1936, and Dr. W. E. Wrather, of Dallas, Tex., has a complete copy of this edition. The Department of State has a third and still different 1818 edition. We know from the emendations on the faces of these three 1818 editions that they were published in the order mentioned above.

It has also been generally assumed that the 1818 edition in the Department of State is the one which was used during the negotiation of the treaty of 1819. This assumption is also erroneous. The map now with the treaty of February 22, 1819, is not annotated or certified in any way. It was not placed with the 1819 treaty until October 9, 1893 (see Hunter Miller's "Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America", vol. 3, 1933, p. 54). In the year 1839 John Forsyth, Secretary of State, wrote Francis Hopkinson, clerk of the District Court at Philadelphia, asking for a copy of the 1818 edition of Melish's map and saying that the Department of State had no copy.

None of the information now at hand enables us to determine which one of the three 1818 editions of Melish's map was used in 1819. The correspondence between Adams and Onis, the Spanish Minister, and the other writings of the latter are devoid of evidence as to the particular edition of Melish's map they were using.

The easiest way to tell the three identified 1818 editions of Melish's map from each other is as follows. Each of the three is designated as "Improved to the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1818", and they differ in many respects besides those mentioned below: (a) The first 1818 edition has the Illinois-Indiana boundary a little west of the meridian of 10°15' west of Washington; (b) the second 1818 edition has the Illinois-Indiana boundary a little east of the meridian of 10°30' west of Washington, and the northern boundary of Illinois near 41°45' north latitude; (c) the third 1818 edition has the northern boundary of Illinois near 42°30' north latitude.

The 1818 edition of Melish's map which Onis, the Spanish Minister, sent from Washington to Madrid on March 5, 1819, is not to be found at present in Spanish archives. When identified, however, it may not completely settle the question as to which of the three 1818 editions was used by Adams and Onis in Washington during the negotiation of the treaty signed 11 days earlier. This is because, as will be recalled with regret, we solemnly authenticated and placed with the American original of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 the seventh edition of Disturnell's map and with the Mexican original of this treaty the twelfth edition. Nevertheless, we should not relax our attempts to identify Onis's copy of Melish's map in Spanish archives and John Quincy Adams's copy in American libraries and collections, since either of them may bear decisive evidence with respect to the identical map used in the negotiation of the treaty of February 22, 1819.

## DIVISION OF MUSIC

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

### *Accessions to the Music Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936*

	Copy- right	Gift	Pur- chase	Ex- change	Trans- fer	Other	Total
Music (M) <sup>1</sup> .....	11,651	519	1,365	32	589	703	14,859
Literature (ML) <sup>2</sup> .....	565	585	462	14	169	260	2,055
Theory (MT) <sup>3</sup> .....	1,401	37	55	.....	115	22	1,633
Total.....	13,620	1,141	1,882	46	873	985	18,547

<sup>1</sup> Includes 1,201 second copies.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 259 second copies.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 334 second copies and 313 books proper.

### *Contents of the Music Division at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936*

Music:	
Contents on June 30, 1935, volumes and pieces.....	1,034,028
Accessions during the past year.....	14,859
Total on June 30, 1936.....	1,048,887
Literature:	
Contents on June 30, 1935, volumes and pieces.....	62,300
Accessions during the past year.....	2,055
Total.....	64,355
Less exchanges:	
New York Public Library.....	106
Others.....	16
Total.....	122
Total on June 30, 1936.....	64,233
Theory:	
Contents on June 30, 1935.....	35,419
Accessions during the past year.....	1,633
Total.....	37,052
Less exchanges:	
New York Public Library.....	109
Others.....	19
Total.....	128
Total on June 30, 1936.....	36,924
Grand total, volumes and pieces.....	1,150,044

## GROWTH AND CONTENTS OF THE COLLECTION

In a year marked, as this last one has been, by a whole series of notable gifts and purchases and by a systematic extension of the Division's activities on every front, it would not have been surprising if the routine work of the Division had fallen somewhat behind. That this has not been the case speaks well for the faithfulness and application of a small but capable staff. Accessions for the year amount to 18,547, exceeding last year's by 1,761. Typewritten catalog cards prepared during the year number 22,536, a gain of 2,251 over last year's total. Still more striking is the increase in the number of printed cards added to the catalogs (5,506 in 1936; 3,802 in 1935). Additions to the periodical index (4,120) and to the Division's "union catalog" (2,642) are but slightly less numerous this year than last.

## SERVICE AND ACTIVITIES

Each year, as appreciation of the Division's resources becomes more widespread, the active use to which they are put increases, and with it the demands made on the ingenuity and experience of the staff.

Significant, in illustration, are the year's performances of works "discovered" in the Division's files. Two symphonies of Clementi, completed and revised by Alfredo Casella after the original manuscripts in the Library of Congress and the British Museum, were heard this season—perhaps for the first time—in Rome and Turin.<sup>1</sup> Through the good offices of the Friends of Music, a chamber opera of Haydn's, not previously heard outside of Austria, was prepared for performance from the Library's manuscript score (Haydn's presentation copy to Charles IV, of Spain) and mounted on the stage of the auditorium. Mr. Hans Lange, too, is indirectly indebted to us for more than one of the unfamiliar classics revived at his popular concerts for chamber orchestra.

Significant, too, in further illustration, is the arrangement worked out between the Library and the Federal Music Project, under which unusual and worth-while symphonic music of the eighteenth century, owned by the Library in orchestral parts only, is scored and prepared for performance by unemployed copyists working in the Music Division of the New York Public Library.

Especially significant, however, since it represents the carrying out of a plan urged years ago by Mr. Engel, is the experiment tried last June, when five small fellowships were made available to graduate students in musicology, who were thus enabled to devote a 6-week

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Casella graciously acknowledges our collaboration in articles published in "Musica d'oggi" for December 1935, and "La Revue musicale" for March 1936.

period to concentrated research in a central library. Awarded by the American Council of Learned Societies, on the recommendation and nomination of its Committee on Musicology, these fellowships went to students representing Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, and the universities of North Carolina and Rochester. Only one student failed to elect the Library of Congress as the institution in which he wished to work.

## WALTER ROSE WHITTLESEY

It is with keen regret that we record here the death, on April 9, 1936, of Walter Rose Whittlesey, for 35 years a member of the staff of this Division, its Acting Chief from September 1917 until January 1922. Mr. Whittlesey's intimate connection with the organization and early development of the collection made him an invaluable and irreplaceable employee. In his methodical way of work and his helpful and considerate attitude toward others, he set an example to the younger assistants associated with him. His private interest in the bibliographic problems of American music led to the publication of his "First Editions of Stephen C. Foster" (1915, in collaboration with O. G. Sonneck) and to his connection, after retirement, with Foster Hall. Two unpublished bibliographies of Mr. Whittlesey's, bearing on Negro music and on music printing under the Confederacy, have been thoughtfully presented to the Library by his daughter, Mrs. Katherine W. Copley.

## THE FRIENDS OF MUSIC IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Meeting in the southwest pavilion of the Library on April 27 of this year, the Friends of Music, through their treasurer, Mr. Clarence A. Aspinwall, announced their eighth annual gift, in the sum of \$500, and heard from their secretary, Miss Grace Dunham Guest, an account of two notable purchases of the year, brought to the Library with the help of their previous contributions.<sup>2</sup> A program of music for virginals and recorder, presented by Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe and Mr. Calderon Howe, followed the address of the president, Mr. Harold Bauer.

As in other years, three concerts made up the society's calendar for the winter season, which offered, on December 9, 1935, the Cleveland String Quartet; on January 24, 1936, Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, in a program of music for two pianos; and on March 9, 1936, as already noted, the American premiere of Joseph Haydn's "theatrical action" *L'Isola disabitata*, cast as follows:

Costanza.....	Miss Alice George.
Silvia.....	Miss Annamary Dickey.
Enrico.....	Mr. Gean Greenwell.
Fernando.....	Mr. Albert Gifford.

<sup>2</sup> Described on pages 134 and 138.

The chamber orchestra, composed of players from the National Symphony Orchestra, was conducted by Dr. Hans Kindler. Mr. Alfredo Valenti, of the Juilliard School of Music, directed. Costumes and sets were designed by Mr. Olin Dows, a member of the society.

## ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

"For eminent services to chamber music", the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Medal for 1935 was awarded, on October 30 of last year, to Carl Engel, Chief of this Division from 1922 to 1934, and since then the Library's honorary consultant in musicology. To the eminence of these same services are largely due the influence and authority that the foundation has come to possess. In conferring the medal on Mr. Engel, Mrs. Coolidge recognized an accomplishment and acknowledged a debt. The actual award was incidental to the annual "Founder's Day" program, which presented, this time, a first performance of a work commissioned by the Library—the Trio for violin, violoncello, and piano, by Walter Piston. The composer's original manuscript remains, as provided, in the Library's possession.

Aside from the Founder's Day program and the new composition commissioned for it, the Foundation presented, in the course of the past fiscal year, nearly 50 concerts, radio broadcasts, and lectures, an unusually heavy schedule. A detailed account of these activities is given below, pages 144 to 146.

## NICHOLAS LONGWORTH FOUNDATION

Contributions to the Nicholas Longworth Foundation, although they have not stopped coming in, have still to reach a figure which will guarantee the continued maintenance of the memorial concerts. This year again, the program presented on the fifth anniversary of Mr. Longworth's death was made possible by the gifts of friends.

## GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL FOUNDATION

Printed at the end of last year's report was a necessarily brief account of a gift that has admittedly aroused a wider and more eager interest than any other that has come to the Library in recent years—the quartet of Stradivari stringed instruments received last December as the gift of Mrs. Matthew John (Gertrude Clarke) Whittall.<sup>3</sup>

This gift, unusually significant in itself, has now been made still more so by Mrs. Whittall's supplementary provision of an endowment fund, in the sum of \$100,000, the income of which is to be applied

<sup>3</sup> A full and authoritative discussion of these instruments, prepared by Dr. H. Blakiston Wilkins, Honorary Curator of the collection, has since been published. ("The Stradivari Quartet of Stringed Instruments in the Library of Congress", Washington, D. C., Govt. Print. Off., 1936.)

to the maintenance of the instruments and to programs in which they will be used. Their permanent security is thus assured, their continued usefulness provided for. To have a share in the carrying out of such a program is indeed a privilege.

The first concerts under the new endowment are to be presented in December 1936 and January 1937, when the Stradivarius, Gordon, Musical Art, and Roth Quartets will play a series of eight programs, using the instruments in the auditorium of the Library.

Nine instruments have been added, during the year, to the collection on exhibit in the Rare Book Room of the Library. Mrs. Whittall herself has kindly lent one further Stradivari—the "Ward" violin (1700), with its Tourte bow—while from Mr. Louis Krasner, the violinist associated with Mrs. Whittall in the building up of her collection, have come, as loans, a quarter-size violin made by Stradivari in 1733, believed to have been at one time in the possession of the King of Rome, Napoleon's son, and an authentic Stradivari guitar, dated 1700. Other instruments placed with the Library for exhibition are the Montagnana violin (1717), Deconet viola (1780), and G. B. Rogeri violoncello (1699) lent, with a gamba ascribed to Pieter Rombouts and a viola d'amore from Brescia, by Dr. H. Blakiston Wilkins, honorary curator of the collection, and the C. A. Testore violin (1733) that came from Mr. Robert Garrett, of Baltimore.

#### KURT SCHINDLER DEPOSIT

With the death of Mr. Kurt Schindler, on November 16, 1935, this Division lost an old friend and warm supporter, whose interest in the development of its collections, particularly in the field of European folk-song, had brought helpful counsel and the promise of active collaboration. In further token of this interest, Mr. Schindler's executors, Mr. Charles Ikle and Miss Alice Beer, have now placed with the Division his papers and musical manuscripts, together with some part of his library. First drafts of Mr. Schindler's skillful translations and arrangements, fruits of his editorial activity and of his association with the Schola Cantorum in New York City, of which he was the founder and first conductor, make up the bulk of the collection. With them, however, are personal copies of opera scores and other vocal music, chiefly by Russian composers, and a number of autographs, among them several compositions and arrangements by Pizzetti.

#### GIFTS

To preserve the continuity of this report, certain especially significant gifts are elsewhere acknowledged—notably the Herbert manuscripts received from G. Schirmer, Inc., the Loeffler manuscripts

received from the same donor and from the late Mrs. Charles Martin Loeffler, the Sonneck manuscripts received from Mr. Nelson Eddy, and the archival materials received from Miss Helen R. Roberts and Mr. John A. Lomax. Other important gifts of the year (there were in all 1,141) are:

From Dr. Arnold A. Bake, the well-known authority on the music of India, copies of his edition of "Twenty-Six Songs of Rabindranath Tagore" (Bibliothèque musicale du Musée Guimet) and of his essay on "Different Aspects of Indian Music", as published in "Indian Arts and Letters."

From C. G. Conn, Ltd., of Elkhart, Ind., facsimiles of the original manuscript of John Philip Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

From Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, the original manuscripts of compositions recently dedicated to her by Arnold Bax and G. F. Malipiero, together with further additions to the Library's fast-growing collection of her correspondence with musicians and a number of autographed programs.

From M. Marcel Cuvelier, secretary general of the Philharmonic Society of Brussels, a collection of programs from the Palais des Beaux Arts.

From Mr. Carl Engel, among other gifts, an autograph letter of Alexander Siloti's.

From Mr. George Fischer, of J. Fischer & Bro., New York City, the original manuscript score of William Grant Still's "Afro-American Symphony" and a collection of older autographs comprising a song, "Ich sah ein Sternlein fallen", by Eduard Hanslick (1825-1904) and orchestral scores by Eduard Kremser (1838-1914) and Robert Fuchs (1847-1927).

From Mr. Arthur Foote, of Newton Center, Mass., dean of living American composers, the original manuscript of his "Night Piece", for flute and small string orchestra, with two scrapbooks containing correspondence, clippings, and programs collected over a period of nearly 20 years.

From Mr. Leopold Godowsky, of New York City, an autographed letter from the late Alexander Glazunov, written only a few months before his death.

From Dr. Robert Haas, chief of the music division in the National Library, Vienna, Austria, a copy of his monograph, "Wiener Musiker vor und um Beethoven", and the printed accession lists of his department for the years 1926 to 1928.

From Mr. Roy Harris, of Princeton, N. J., the holograph pencil sketches for several recent compositions—the Trio for violin, violoncello, and piano; the symphonic elegy "Farewell to Pioneers"; and the Prelude for string orchestra, as performed in the auditorium of the Library on April 7 of this year.

From Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, of New York City, the original manuscript of a song by Robert Franz—"Umsonst" (Op. 10, No. 6), dated Halle, February 2, 1874.

From Miss Rosalie Housman, of New York City, among other gifts, a notable collection of more than 150 letters from Arthur Foote, covering the years 1922 to 1935.

From Dr. Hans Kindler, of Washington, D. C., an interesting bound volume of music for the violoncello, containing the six solos of J. G. C. Schetky (1740-1824), as published by J. Bland, London, and six further solos, in manuscript, by Raynor Taylor (1747-1825), pioneer American composer.

From Dr. Wesley LaViolette, of Chicago, the original manuscript of his First Symphony (1935).

From Mr. J. K. Lilly, of Indianapolis, further additions to his previous gifts of *Fosteriana*, including facsimiles of letters and musical manuscripts; copies of contemporary photographs; photostat and typewritten copies of important biographical, bibliographical, and critical material; and a sizable collection of sheet music and broadsides.

From Mr. Quincy Porter, of the Music Department of Vassar College, the original manuscript score of his Quartet No. 5 (1935), for strings, commissioned by the League of Composers, New York City, and first performed, under the sponsorship of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation, at the Festival of American Music in Rochester, N. Y., on April 29 of this year.

From the RCA-Victor Co., Camden, N. J., 317 recent recordings of operatic, orchestral, and chamber music.

From Frau Prof. Richard Sahla, of Bückeberg, Germany, through the courtesy of Mr. Percy Lee Atherton, the original manuscript of a song, "Wiegenlied", by her late husband.

From G. Schirmer, Inc., New York City, in addition to gifts acknowledged elsewhere, two original manuscripts—a Prelude and Fugue, for the piano, by Alexander Glazunov, and a setting of the Lord's Prayer, for chorus, by Alexander Grechaninov.

From the symphony orchestras of Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Portland, Rochester, St. Louis, Seattle, Washington, Brussels, and Mexico City, the annotated programs of last season's concerts.

#### CHANSONNIER DE LABORDE

Funds donated by the Friends of Music, supplemented by \$1,000 received some years ago from the Beethoven Association, brought to the Library, early this year, the justly celebrated Chansonnier de Laborde, one of the four principal sources for the study of the late

fifteenth-century chanson. Containing 106 compositions in three or four parts, chiefly to French texts, by Busnoys, Dufay, Ockeghem, Convert, Hayne, Prioris, and other musicians of the so-called Franco-Burgundian and Netherlands schools, this precious manuscript preserves a fair part of the secular music sung and played at the court of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, from 1467 to 1477. Throughout the earlier part of the manuscript, the individual pages are ornamented with miniatures, initials, and borders, exquisitely executed in color or grisaille. Fully a third of its contents consists of music not found in any other manuscript and as yet unpublished and unstudied. Opportunities for purchases of this kind do not often occur, and it should be a matter of great satisfaction to the Friends and to the members of the Beethoven Association that, with their help, the Library was able to take advantage of this one.

The early history of the manuscript is obscure. About the middle of the last century, however, it came into the possession of Count Léon de Laborde, in whose family it remained until November 1932, when it was sold at Sotheby's by order of the present Marquis.

First described by J. A. H. Vincent in a paper read before the archeological section of a French learned society on July 20, 1857,<sup>4</sup> and in a later essay of his on the modality and accompaniment of ecclesiastical melody,<sup>5</sup> the manuscript seems later to have been lost sight of until quite recently, when Eugénie Droz again brought it to light in her notes on the "Jardin de Plaisance" (Paris, 1925). Since then, it has been extensively used, notably by Droz, in her "Trois chansonniers français" (I, Paris, 1927), and by Knud Jeppesen, in his "Kopenhagener Chansonnier" (Copenhagen and Leipzig, 1927). As a result, the manuscript is now so well known that an elaborate description of it here would be out of place.

Droz, in her "Trois chansonniers français", prints a complete index to the contents of the Chansonnier de Laborde and related manuscripts. This index, however, names no composers, employs (for the Chansonnier de Laborde) an unsatisfactory foliation at variance with Jeppesen's, and is in many other respects disappointing and unwieldy. For this reason it is thought best to include here the revised and corrected table of contents that follows. Composers' names not printed in curves are given in the text; asterisks indicate such chansons as have been published; the manuscript no longer contains the compositions and folios distinguished by small letters following their numbers.

<sup>4</sup> "Bulletin du Comité de la langue, de l'histoire et des arts de la France" IV (1857), 393-401, reprinted as "Note sur un manuscrit du XV<sup>e</sup> siècle" (Paris, 1858), with musical examples.

<sup>5</sup> "Revue archéologique" XIV (1857-58), 620-632, 662-684, with musical examples.

No.	Composer	Title	Folio
*1	(Frye)	Ave regina	7a' - 9
*2	(Ockeghem)	Ma maistresse	9' - 11
3	Frye	Tout a par moy	11' - 12
*4	Caron	Helas mamour	12' - 13
*5	Baziron	Nul ne latelle	13' - 15
6		Recours donneur	15' - 16
*7	Baziron	Je le scay bien	16' - 17
8	Frye	Non pas que je veille	17' - 17a
*8a	(Dufay?)	Le seruiteur	17a' - 17b
*9		Comme femme	17b' - 18
*10	(Ockeghem)	Dung aultre amer	18' - 19
*11	Convert	Se mieulx ne vient	19' - 20
12		Puis que si bien	20' - 21
13	Baziron	De mesiouir	21' - 21a
13a		Ce quon fait	21a' - 21b
*13b		Le jolis tetin	21b' - 21d
14		Je nay pouoir	21d' - 22
*15	Dufay	Vostre bruit	22' - 23
16		Ne me veilles	23' - 25
17	Busnoys	Le corps sen va	25' - 26
*18	Dufay	Malheureux cuepr	26' - 28
*19	Busnoys	Quant ce viendra	28' - 29
20		Estil mercy	29' - 30
*21	(Prioris)	Mon cueur et moy	30' - 31
*22		Jay prins amours	31' - 32
*23	(Ockeghem)	Ma bouche rit	32' - 34
24		Tant fort me tarde	34' - 35
25		Si dieu me faisoit	35' - 36
*26		Tant est mignonne	36' - 37
*27	(Michelet)	Sil auient	37' - 38
*28		Mon desir	38' - 39
*29		Je ne requier	39' - 40
30		Ne pour ccla	40' - 42
31		Je suis emuye	42' - 43
*32	(Dufay)	Je ne vis oncques	43' - 44
33		Si par souait	44' - 45
34		Tant moins en ay plus	45' - 46
35		Tant plus mefforce	46' - 47
36		Le plus heureux	47' - 48
*37		Se je garde bien	48' - 49
38		Dangier tu mas tollu	49' - 50
39		Esse bien fait	50' - 50a
40		Soyez aprantiz	50a' - 52
*41	(Busnoys)	Jaqueline si actende	52' - 53
42		Greueuse mest vostre	53' - 55
*43	(Morton)	Le souuenir de vous	55' - 56
44		Lenquerant	56' - 57
*45	(Morton)	Naray je jamais	57' - 58
46		Mercy mon dueil	58' - 59
47		O Belle dyane	59' - 61
48	(Ockeghem?)	La despourueue	61' - 62
*49	(Hayne)	De tous biens plaine	62' - 63
*50		Je le prens	63' - 64
*51	(Dufay)	Se la face ay pale	64' - 65
52	(Dufay?)	Mon seul plaisir	65' - 66
53		Lomme banny	66' - 67
54	(Dufay?)	Par le regait	67' - 68
55		Jamaiz ne seray amoureux	68' - 69
56	(Binchois)	Pour prison	69' - 70
57		Charge de dueil	70' - 71
58		Nos amys vous abuses	71' - 72
59		Le despourueu Infortune	72' - 73
60		Quel remede	73' - 74

No.	Composer	Title	Folio
*61	Convert	Pour changer lair	74' - 75
*62	Convert	Ma plus ma mignonne	75' - 76
63	Ockeghem	Il ne menchault	76' - 77
64		Je seruiray	77' - 79
*65	Tinctoris	Vostre regart	79' - 80
66		Les desloyalles	80' - 81
*67	(Ockeghem)	Presque transi	81' - 83
68	(Busnoys)	En voyant sa dame	83' - 84
69		Jamais si bien	84' - 85
70	(Busnoys)	Jay mains de bien	85' - 87
*71	(Prioris)	Mon cueur a demy	87' - 88
*72		Mort Jappelle	88' - 89
73		Nestil secours	89' - 91
74		Les desleaulx sont	91' - 93
*75	(Hayne)	Amours amours	93' - 94
76		La pourueance	94' - 95
*77	(Busnoys)	Ma vostre cueur	95' - 97
78		(Soubz les branches?)	97' - 98
79		Les treues damours	98' - 99
*80	(Ockeghem)	Fors seulement	99' - 100
*81	(Busnoys)	Joye me fuit	100' - 101
82	Busnoys	A vne dame jay fait veu	101' - 102
83		Je ne me puis voir	102' - 103
84		De vous seruir	103' - 104
*85	(Ockeghem)	Ce nest pas jeu	104' - 105
*86	(Ockeghem)	Les desloyaux ont	105' - 106
87		Mes pensecs ne me lessent	106' - 108
88		Si a tort on ma blasmee	108' - 109
89	(Compere)	Dittez moy toutes voz pensecs	109' - 110
*90	(Hayne)	Mon souuenir	110' - 111
91		En attendant	111' - 112
92		Pour voz plaisirs	112' - 113
93		Nuyt et jour	113' - 114
94		Mai que ce fust	114'
*95	(Ockeghem)	Je nay dueil	120' - 121
*96		(Garison seay: Je suis mire)	135h' - 136
*97		Consomo la vita mya	136' - 137
98		La grant paine que yo sento	137' - 138
*99	(Molinet)	Tart ara mon cueur	138' - 139
*100		Dulcis amica dei	139' - 140
*101	(Hayne)	Allez regretz	140' - 142
102	Compere	La saison en est	142' - 143
103	Hayne	Les grans regretz	143' - 145
104	Prioris	P us quautre	145' - 147
105	Prioris	Cest pour aymer	147' - 148
106		Pencer en vous	148' - 149

## GIOVANELLI THESAURUS

The next accession takes us from fifteenth-century Burgundy to Vienna, Prague, and the imperial chapel of Maximilian II (1564-76). It is an anthology, in five books, containing 246 compositions to Latin texts, chiefly by musicians in the Emperor's service, notably Jacob Vaet (died 1567), Philippe de Monte's immediate predecessor as master of the imperial chapel. To distinguish his publication from the "Thesaurus" of Montani and Neuber, editor Pietro Giovanelli (Joanellus) gives it the title "Novus atque Catholicus

Thesaurus." Printed at Venice by Gardano in 1568, the year during which De Monte succeeded to the chapelmastership, the collection's special value lies, as does that of the Chansonnier de Laborde, in its unusually full picture of the work of a small circle. Of particular interest is the fifth book, made up entirely of "occasional" pieces ("Epitaphia & gratulatoria carmina"), among them Jacob Regnard's "In obitum Jacobi Vaet." Purchase of the "Thesaurus" fills in an important gap in the Library's collection of the great sixteenth- and seventeenth-century anthologies, in which are already represented the "Novum et Insigne Opus" of Berg (Nuremberg, 1558-59), the "Thesaurus" of Montani and Neuber (Nuremberg, 1564), the "Promptuarium Musicum" of Schadaeus (Strasbourg, 1611-13) and the first part of the "Florilegium Portense" of Bodenschatz (Leipzig, 1618).

#### LASSO PATROCINIUM

From Vienna and Prague we pass on to Munich and the ducal chapel of Albert V of Bavaria (1550-79), whose eldest son, afterward William V, was the patron responsible for bringing out the magnificent collected edition of the sacred works of Orlando di Lasso which the Friends of Music have this year presented to the Library. Monuments of musical typography, the five volumes of the "Patrocinium Musices" (so the collection is called) are the *chefs d'oeuvre* of Adam Berg, Munich's foremost printer. Publication began in 1573 and continued until 1576; supplementary volumes, with works by Orlando and others, were added irregularly, the final one in 1598.<sup>6</sup> The Library's copy is of the first edition throughout and retains the original, uniform bindings. Its contents are as follows:

Prima pars (1573). Cantionvm, quas mytetas vocant, opvs novvm.

Secvnda pars (1574). Missae aliquot, quinque vocum.

Tertia pars (1574). Officia aliquot, de praecipis festis anni, 5. vocum. Nunc primum in lucem editae.

Quarta pars (1575). Passio quinque vocum: idem Lectiones Iob, & Lectiones matutinae de natiuitate Christi, quatuor vocum.

Quinta pars (1576). Magnificat aliquot, quatuor, quinque, sex, & octo vocum.

#### TABLATURES

For the first time in several years it is possible to report an addition to the Library's already well-rounded collection of tablatures—the Wolffheim copy of Francisco Guerau's "Poema harmonico", printed in Madrid by Manuel Ruiz de Murga in 1694. The compiler, a member of the Spanish Chapel Royal under Charles II

<sup>6</sup> One such volume, containing the Magnificats of 1587, was acquired by the Library in 1934.

(1665–1700), employs the so-called Italian tablature with its inverted five-line staff to record variations, for the guitar, on the popular songs and dances of his day. A rarity among rarities, Guerau's "Poema" is known in only two copies—the present one, and that in the British Museum.

## EARLY CHAMBER MUSIC

When a history of the Library's music collection is written, not the least absorbing chapter will be that dealing with the fortunes and misfortunes of the great private collections from which so many of its treasures have come. In some cases the Library has succeeded in acquiring large collections of this kind *en bloc*; others, however, have eventually been broken up, and the Library has considered itself fortunate to obtain even a small share of the scattered riches. Quite naturally it considers itself still more fortunate when, after bidding unsuccessfully at the public sale of such collection for a particular book or manuscript, it succeeds later on in acquiring it reasonably from the rival bidder. It is, therefore, with considerable satisfaction that we record the purchase this year of a number of items that have evaded us since 1904 and 1905. Landmarks in the early history of the violin sonata, they come from the collections of F. W. Rust, J. B. Cartier, Louis Picquot, and James E. Matthew.

Hortulus chelicus, uni violino duabus tribus et quatuor subinde chordis simul sonantibus harmonicè modulanti, studiosa varietate consitus a Johanne Jacobo Walthero . . . Moguntiae, Sumptibus Ludovici Bourgeat, 1688. Thorough bass accompaniment. First edition.

Idee per camera, a violino e violone o cembalo, di Giuseppe Valentini, opera quarta. Edition trez exactement corrigée par Estienne Roger. Amsterdam, Aux depens d'Estienne Roger [1720?].

Opera prima di sonate a violino e violoncello o cimbalo . . . da Lorenzo Somis . . . Roma, Per Angelo Antonio della Cerra, 1722.

Sonate da camera a violino solo e violoncello o cembalo . . . da Gio. Bat[tis]ta Somis, opera quarta . . . Paris, Chez le Sr. Boivin, 1726.

Sonate da camera a violino e violoncello o cembalo . . . da Gio. Bat[tis]ta Somis . . . Paris, Chés le Sr. Boiwin, 1734.

Sonate a violino e violone o cimbalo . . . da Pietro Castrucci, opera seconda. [London] Printed for I. Walsh [1734?] With the autograph of T. W. Taphouse.

Sonates a violon seul avec la basse continue, composées par Mr. Cupis . . . Ire oeuvre . . . Paris, Chés l'auteur, 1738. With the autograph of J. B. Cartier.

Sonate a violino solo e basso di Prospero Castrucci. London, Printed for I. Walsh [1739?].

Sei sonate a violino solo e basso . . . da Wenceslao Wodiczka . . . Opera prima . . . Paris, Chez Md. Boivin [1739] With the autograph of J. B. Cartier.

Sonate a violino e violone o cimbalo . . . da D. Gaetano Boni . . . Opera III. Roma, Agostino Fasoli [1741] With the autograph of J. B. Cartier.

Sonate da camera per varj strumenti dell'abbate Ranieri Capponi . . . In Firenze, 1744.

Six solos for a German flute, violin or harpsicord, compos'd by John Stanley . . . Opera quarto. London, Printed for & sold by J. Johnson, 1745.  
 Premier livre de sonates a violon seul et basse . . . par Mr. Branche . . .  
 Paris, Chez l'auteur [1748] With the autograph of J. B. Cartier.  
 Sei sonate per violino solo e basso, di Pietro Nardini [Paris? 1765?].

## PUCCINI MANUSCRIPT

Unpublished, and indeed quite unknown to its composer's biographers, is the hymn "Vexilla Regis prodeunt", for two-part chorus of men's voices with organ accompaniment, composed during the late seventies of the last century by Giacomo Puccini during his student days in Lucca. It comes to the Library, in autograph, from the composer's fellow townsman Adolfo Betti, former leader of the Flonzaley Quartet, who received the manuscript, in turn, from his father. Mr. Betti's story of the circumstances surrounding the composition of the little piece is too direct and too well told for reproduction in any words but his own.

As you will see [he writes], the piece is very simple and rather naive (it shows the master in his years of "apprentissage"). But it is interesting as an example of his creative power in a field almost antagonistic to the one in which he achieved fame. It also has a rather amusing story.

My father—Adelson Betti—an apothecary by profession, was an ardent lover of music and had many friends among the artists who used to visit our little village—Bagni di Lucca—then a famous summer resort. Sgambati, Catalani, Rotoli, Denza, Tosti, Puccini (to name just a few) were frequent visitors at our home. Puccini, then a young student in Lucca (Istituto Musicale Pacini), came often to Bagni to play at . . . the *bals* of the Casino (salary 10-15 lire per night—about one dollar). He usually arrived before the time of the show and took supper with us, occasionally showing to my father his latest compositions or playing excerpts from the operas he admired most.

On one of these visits my father, who was acting as organist and choirmaster of our little church, asked if he would be willing to write a composition for one of the forthcoming festivities. Giacomo agreed. The price (!) was stipulated as follows: *ten lire cash* (about 80 cents!) and . . . one of the special cakes for which Bagni di Lucca was famous!

And so the "Vexilla" came into existence!

## LOEFFLER MANUSCRIPTS

Last year's report included a brief acknowledgment of Mrs. Charles Martin Loeffler's gift of the holograph score of Mr. Loeffler's "Five Irish Fantasies", for voice and orchestra, and promised an acknowledgment in this report of other manuscripts of Mr. Loeffler's that had come in after July 1. Mrs. Loeffler's death, on March 5, 1936, radically alters this situation. We have now not only to acknowledge the scores received last September and October, but also to record, with the most profound appreciation, the remarkable provision of her will, stipulating that all of Mr. Loeffler's remaining manuscripts, together with the publication and performing rights in all his works, are to come to the Library on the settlement of her estate.

Received as gifts of Mrs. Loeffler's are:

"Poem (La bonne chanson) after Paul Verlaine. For orchestra. Written during the summer of 1901." Full score.

"Poème païen (d'après Virgil) pour 2 flutes, hautbois, clarinette, cor anglais, 2 cors, alto et contrebasse, piano et 3 trompettes." Score.

"Hora mystica (The mystic hour); symphony in one movement for grand orchestra and men's voices. Medfield, Mass. Summer, A. D. 1915." Full score.

"Irish Fantasies for tenor and modern orchestra." Accompaniment arranged for piano.

"Memories of childhood (Life in a Russian village)." For orchestra; full score.

"Canticum Fratris Solis (Hymn to our brother the sun) by St. Francis of Assisi. Set to music for voice and chamber orchestra. (Piano reduction to be used only for rehearsals)." Dated 1925.

With them Mrs. Loeffler sent also her husband's copy of the first edition of "Pelléas et Mélisande", in vocal score, with Debussy's autograph dedication.

The following additional manuscripts of Mr. Loeffler's were received as gifts of G. Schirmer, Inc., publishers of all but the very earliest of his works:

"La mort de Tintagiles (d'après le drame de M. Maeterlinck); Poème dramatique pour grand orchestre et viole d'amour. Op. 6."

"Sonnet. Words by G. C. Lodge (Song of the wave)." Song with pianoforte accompaniment.

"Sudden light. Words by Dante Gabriel Rossetti." Song with pianoforte accompaniment.

"To Helen. Words by Edgar A. Poe." Song with pianoforte accompaniment.

#### HERBERT MANUSCRIPTS

On November 13 of last year, when an important group of Victor Herbert manuscripts was sold at the Anderson Galleries in New York City, the Library's role was merely that of interested observer. Within the week following, however, it was fortunate enough to acquire, through purchase, all but six of the lots disposed of at the sale. These remaining lots have since been copied, in photostat, for the Library's collections—"Miss Dolly Dollars" (1905), "The Lady of the Slipper" (1912), and the "Ziegfield Follies of 1917" through the courtesy of their present owner, Mr. William Randolph Hearst; "Babes in Toyland" (1903), "Wonderland" (1905), and "The Debutante" (1914) from negatives owned by Tams-Witmark, Inc. In view of the number and importance of the manuscripts entrusted to us before the Anderson sale by Mr. Herbert's daughter, Mrs. Ella H. Bartlett, it was of course in our interest to prevent, as far as possible, the dispersal of the remainder of his musical estate. And it was, then, with considerable satisfaction that the Library added to the manuscripts already in its charge the full orchestral scores of "Dream City and Magic Knight" (1906),

"Little Nemo" (1908), "The Madcap Duchess" (1913), "Her Regiment" (1917), "The Velvet Lady" (1919), "Orange Blossoms" (1920), and a number of other, less important works.

From G. Schirmer, Inc., has come as a gift a further group of Herbert manuscripts, including the full orchestral score of his "Madeleine", as performed at the Metropolitan Opera House on January 24, 1914, and a number of excerpts from the vocal score of "The Madcap Duchess."

Finally, from Mrs. Bartlett herself, the Library has received, as additions to the collection deposited last year, a number of pencil sketches for "Hula Lula", the "Lambs' Gambol" of 1899; the scores of two orchestral pieces—"Festival March" (1901) and "Danse baroque" (1913); two copies of a finale composed by Mr. Herbert for Leslie Stuart's "Slim Princess" (1910); and the "Theme" from "The Dream Girl" (1924).

#### SONNECK MANUSCRIPTS

In October of last year, when the musical library of Louis Graveure came up for sale, the Library of Congress was an unsuccessful bidder for a small collection of songs by O. G. Sonneck, Chief of its Division of Music from 1902 until 1917. With the rest of the Graveure music, the Sonneck collection went to Mr. Nelson Eddy, of Beverly Hills, Calif. Learning, however, of our special interest in this single group, made up chiefly of original manuscripts and autographed presentation copies, Mr. Eddy considerably presented it to the Library, where it now forms part of the more or less complete collection of Mr. Sonneck's papers that came to us during his lifetime and after his death.

Easily the most interesting of Mr. Graveure's manuscripts is the dedication copy of the "Six Songs", Opus 14 and 15, which bears this note of Mr. Sonneck's, dated May 6, 1917:

Last Sunday I had occasion to show these and my printed songs to Mr. and Mrs. Graveure and his accompanist, Mr. Gibb, at the Library. Mr. Graveure appeared more than merely favorably impressed. He said that he would sing some of the songs (especially those above) in concert and volunteered to get a publisher for them. Hence the dedication. He thought it a pity that I had stopped composing so long ago. Well, *qui vivra, verra* . . . Have made a neat copy of them for Mr. Graveure. Finished the tiresome job today.

Other manuscripts received in this lot, which also includes autolithographed and proof copies, are:

Vier pessimistische lieder, Op. 17 (1917)

Ein kleiner lieder cyklus, Op. 18 (1918)

"Schliesse mir die augen beide", Op. 18, No. 2 [i. e. 4] (1918)

"The moon", [Op. 19, No. 1], and "Night", Op. 19, No. 7. (From "Studies in song.")

## FIRST EDITIONS

Among first and early editions acquired during the past year are the following:

- Joseph Haydn: Six quatuors, Op. 3 (Le Duc, 260); Six sonates, Op. 13 (Hummel, 371); Trois quatuors, Op. 73 (Artaria, 601); Andante (Artaria, 463, for the piano); Menuet et trio (Traeg, 64, for the piano); Sonate pour le piano forte avec violon et violoncelle, Nro. 1 (Falter, 151, piano part only); Stabat Mater (Sieber, no publisher's number, full score).  
Ludwig van Beethoven: Adelaide, Op. 46 (Artaria, 691, without opus number); Variations on Paisiello's Quant'e più bella (Traeg, 3).

## FULL SCORES OF OPERAS

Recently acquired full scores of operas, ballets, and other works for the stage are:

- Pasquale Anfossi, *Li viaggiatori felici* (contemporary ms.); Werner Egk, *Die zaubergeige* (1935); Gabriel Pierné, *Giration* (ballet, 1935); Franz von Suppé, *Divei ustar* (Czech version of *Das pensionat*, contemporary ms.); Ralph Vaughan Williams, *Job* (masque, miniature score, 1935); Ermanno Wolf-Ferrari, *Il campiello* (1936) and *Die vier grobiane* (1934).

## AMERICANA

*The Easy Instructor*.—The one outstanding item among this year's additions to the collection of Americana is a copy of a previously unknown edition of "The Easy Instructor", by William Little and William Smith, believed to be the earliest American hymn-book to contain music printed in the so-called "shaped" or "buckwheat" notes still used, in certain sections of the South, by the folk singers of our white spirituals. Announced in the "New York Morning Chronicle" for November 25, 1802, as "this day published by G. & R. Wate, No. 64 Maiden Lane", this edition obviously precedes the one dated "Hopewell, near Trenton, 1803." And since there is reference, in the Hopewell edition—called by its publisher the second—to the encouraging reception given to the work on its first appearance, it is equally obvious that the edition of 1802 could have had no forerunners. With its appearance the old dispute over the origin of the "shaped" notation is laid to rest and an American folk practice of considerable importance traced to its beginnings.

*Miscellaneous*.—Other early American tune-books acquired during the year are:

- Federal harmony. Containing, in a familiar manner, the rudiments of psalmody, together with a collection of church music (most of which are entirely new) by Asahel Benham. New-Haven, Printed by A. Morse, 1790. First edition.  
The chorister's companion, containing, besides the necessary rules of psalmody, a choice and valuable collection of psalm-tunes, hymns, and anthems from the most celebrated ancient & modern authors, together with several tunes never before published. The 2d ed., corrected and [enlarged] New-Haven. Published and sold by Simeon Jocelin [1792]. The Library also has the first edition of 1782.

The Temple harmony; being a collection of sacred music, containing a variety of psalm tunes, anthems, and select pieces. By Japheth Coombs Washburn, esq. . . . 6th ed., enlarged and improved. Hallowell, Pub. and sold by Glazier & co., and by the author, China, 1826.

ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

Under the provisions of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation 11 concerts were given in the auditorium of the Library:

Oct. 30, at 3:30 p. m. Founder's Day Concert. The Kroll-Britt-Sheridan Trio.  
Jan. 25, 27, 28, 30, 31. The Roth String Quartet of Budapest, in a series of five concerts.

Feb. 17, at 3:30 p. m. William Kroll and Nicolai Berezowsky, violins, Nicolas Moldavan, viola, and Joseph Schuster, violoncello.

Mar. 6, at 4:45 p. m. Alice Ehlers, in a program of harpsichord music.

Mar. 10, 17, at 3:30 p. m.<sup>7</sup> The Pro Arte Quartet of Brussels.

Apr. 7, at 3:30 p. m.<sup>7</sup> A chamber orchestra from the National Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Hans Kindler, conductor, Harold Bennett, flute, and Harold Gomberg, oboe.

The following lectures, 9 in all, were sponsored by the foundation:

Dr. Edmund H. Fellowes. Auditorium of the Library, February 28; University of North Carolina, March 2; Wellesley College, March 4; New York University, March 11.

Dr. Arnold A. Bake. Wellesley College, April 15; New York University, April 22; Williams College, April 26; Auditorium of the Library, April 28; University of North Carolina, May 1.

Outside the auditorium seven extension concerts were given under foundation auspices:

April 29, at 8:30 p. m. The Gordon String Quartet, at the Festival of American Music, Rochester, N. Y. (Sowerby—Quartet No. 2, in G minor; Porter—Quartet No. 5; Piston—Quartet No. 2, in A.)

June 4, 11, 18, 25, July 2 and 9, at 2:30 p. m. Willem Willeke, violoncello, assisted by Kathleen Parlow and Edwin Ideler, violins, Conrad Held, viola, Robert Maas, violoncello, Gunnar Johansen, piano, R. Schmidt, clarinet, Pierre Lambert, horn, Henry Woempner, flute, Walter Bell, double-bass, A. Weiss, bassoon, at the University of California, Berkeley, Calif. (A series of six concerts presenting the chamber music of Franz Schubert.)<sup>8</sup>

Twenty-one recitals were broadcast from the studios of the Mutual Broadcasting System and National Broadcasting Co. in New York City, and from those of the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York City, Boston, and Cincinnati.

<sup>7</sup> Broadcast in part from station WJSV of the Columbia Broadcasting System (Washington).

<sup>8</sup> Broadcast from station KPO of the National Broadcasting Co. (San Francisco).

MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM

*Radio station WOR (Newark)*

- Oct. 29, 3:30 to 4:30 p. m. The Gordon String Quartet. (Purcell—Fantasy; Dittersdorf—Quartet in E-flat; Koželuch—Quartet in C.)
- Nov. 5, 3:30 to 4:30 p. m. The Gordon String Quartet. (Boccherini—Quartet in A; Haydn—Quartet in G minor, Op. 74, No. 3; Mozart—Quartet in G, K. 50.)
- Nov. 12, 3:30 to 4:30 p. m. The Musical Art Quartet. (Mozart—Quartet in C, K. 465; Beethoven—Quartet in G, Op. 18, No. 2; Haydn—Minuetto, from Quartet in D minor, Op. 76, No. 2.)
- Nov. 19, 3:30 to 4:30 p. m. The Musical Art Quartet. (Beethoven—Quartet in F minor, Op. 95; Cherubini—Quartet No. 3, in D minor; Schumann—Adagio molto, from Quartet in A, Op. 41, No. 3.)
- Nov. 26, 3:30 to 4:30 p. m. Lea Luboschutz, violin, and Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichord. (Tartini—Sonata in G minor, Op. 1, No. 10; Bach—Italian concerto; Handel—Sonata in E, Op. 1, No. 14; Rameau—Pieces for harpsichord; Scarlatti—Sonatas for harpsichord; Pasquali—Sonata in A minor, Op. 1, No. 4.)
- Dec. 3, 3:30 to 4:30 p. m. The Barrère-Britt-Salzedo Trio. (Lotti—Trio-Sonata; Boccherini—Adagio and Allegro, from Sonata No. 6, in A; Beethoven—Duet No. 3, in B-flat; Pescetti—Sonata in C minor; Pierné—Sarabande, from the Sonata da camera; Bach—Sonata in A minor; Ravel—Trio-Sonatina.)
- Dec. 10, 3:30 to 4:30 p. m. The Kroll-Britt-Sheridan Trio. (Piston—Trio; Schubert—Trio in B-flat, Op. 99.)
- Dec. 17, 3:30 to 4:30 p. m. Georges Barrère, flute, William Kroll, violin, Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichord, The Kroll String Sextet. (Bach—The Musical Offering; Bach—Sonata in E for violin and harpsichord.)

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY

*Radio station WJZ (New York City)*

- Dec. 24, 4:30 to 5:30 p. m. The Vecchi Singers, Margarete Dessoff, conductor. (A program of carols.)
- Dec. 31, 4:30 to 5:30 p. m. The Roth String Quartet. (Schubert—Quartet in D minor; Brahms—Quartet in A minor, Op. 51, No. 2.)
- Jan. 7, 4:30 to 5:30 p. m.—The Kolisch Quartet. (Schubert—Quartet in G, Op. 161; Dvořák—Quartet in F, Op. 96.)
- Jan. 14, 4:30 to 5:30 p. m. The Philharmonic-Symphony Chamber Orchestra, Hans Lange, conductor. (Riegel—Sinfonia in D; Boccherini—Concerto, for flute and strings; Purcell—Four fantasies; Haydn—Symphony No. 48, in C.)
- Jan. 21, 5:00 to 5:30 p. m. The Roth String Quartet and Hugo Kortschak, viola. (Mozart—Quintet in G minor, K. 516.)
- Jan. 28, 4:30 to 5:30 p. m. Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, pianists. (Bach—Bauer—Fantasia and Fugue in A minor; Mozart—Sonata in D, K. 448; Brahms—Variations on a theme by Haydn; Ropartz—Pièce in B minor, Musorgsky-Pattison—Coronation scene, from Boris Godunov.)
- Feb. 4, 4:30 to 5:30 p. m. The Casella-Poltronieri-Bonucci Trio. (Haydn—Trio in G; Harris—Trio; Clementi-Casella—Trio in G; Casella—Siciliana.)
- Feb. 11, 4:30 to 5:30 p. m. Woodwind octet directed by Georges Barrère. (Haydn—Divertimento in E-flat; Haydn—Chorale, St. Anthony; Mozart—Serenade in C minor, K. 388; Beethoven—Octet in E-flat, Op. 103.)

## COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

*Radio station WABC (New York City)*

- Feb. 18, 3:30 to 4:30 p. m. The Compinsky Trio. (Riegger—Trio; Tansman—Serenade; Brahms—Trio in B, Op. 8.)
- Feb. 25, 3:30 to 4:30 p. m. William Kroll and Nicolai Berezowsky, violins, Nicolas Moldavan, viola, and Joseph Schuster, violoncello. (Haydn—Quartet in G, Op. 76, No. 1; Beethoven—Quartet in C, Op. 59, No. 3; Haydn—Minuetto, from Quartet in D, Op. 76, No. 2.)

*Radio station WNAC (Boston)*

- Mar. 3, 3:30 to 4:30 p. m.<sup>9</sup> The Boston Sinfonietta, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. (Telemann—Tafelmusik; Lalo—Aubade; Lazar—Musique pour radio; Hongger—Pastoral d'été; Ibert—Divertissement.)

*Radio station WKRC (Cincinnati)*

- Mar. 24, 3:30 to 4:30 p. m. The Cincinnati Wind Ensemble. (Moritz—Quintet, Op. 41; Wanhai—Two movements from a sonata for clarinet and piano; Rieti—Sonata for piano, flute, oboe, and bassoon; Mozart—Quintet in E-flat, K. 452; Tuthill—Variations on "When Johnny Comes Marching Home.")

*Radio station WABC (New York City)*

- Mar. 31, 3:30 to 4:30 p. m.<sup>10</sup> William Kroll and Nicolai Berezowsky, violins; Nicolas Moldavan, viola; and Victor Gottlieb, violoncello. (Hindemith—Trio No. 1; Brahms—Quartet in C minor, Op. 51, No. 1; Mozart—Andante cantabile, from Quartet in C, K. 465.)

Outside the foundation's work four concerts were given in the auditorium of the Library:

- Jan. 10, at 3:30 p. m. The Stradivarius Quartet, in a concert to illustrate the qualities of the quartet of Stradivari stringed instruments presented to the Library by Mrs. Matthew John Whittall. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Whittall.
- Jan. 24, at 8:45 p. m. Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, in a program of music for two pianos, by the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.
- Mar. 9, at 8:45 p. m. The Uninhabited Island, a theatrical action by Joseph Haydn presented by The Juilliard School of Music, and a chamber orchestra from The National Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Hans Kindler, by the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.
- Apr. 9, at 3:30 p. m. William Kroll and Nicolai Berezowsky, violins; Nicolas Moldavan, viola; and Victor Gottlieb, violoncello. A concert donated toward the Nicholas Longworth Foundation.

On March 21, through the courtesy of Mrs. Matthew John Whittall, the Casella-Poltronieri-Bonucci Trio played in the southwest pavilion of the Library.

<sup>9</sup> On Mar. 10 and 17, from 3:30 to 4:30, two programs given in the auditorium of the Library by The Pro Arte Quartet were broadcast in part from station WJSV of the Columbia Broadcasting System (Washington).

<sup>10</sup> On Apr. 7, from 3:30 to 4:30, the program given in the auditorium of the Library by a chamber orchestra from the National Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Hans Kindler, conductor, was broadcast in part from station WJSV of the Columbia Broadcasting System (Washington).

## ARCHIVE OF AMERICAN FOLK SONG

(From the report of the Honorary Consultant and Curator, Mr. LOMAX)

During the summer of 1935, while my son, Alan, was recording folk songs along the coast of Georgia and Florida and on the Bahama Islands, I secured a second machine for a part of the time and visited the mountains of southwest Virginia, where I also attended the annual Folk Festival at White Top.

During September and October I visited several cattle ranches in north central Texas, including the famous Swenson Ranch, where cowboys yet eat around the chuck wagon and where the cook swings his pots and kettels over an open fire of mesquite wood. Among the ranch people the square dance is still practiced and the cowboy's rhythmic dance calls, giving directions to the dancers, are chanted in rough numbers:

"Meet your pardner, pat her on the head;  
If she don't like biscuit, feed her corn-bread."

Along with many examples of the calls used in entire "sets" I succeeded at the same time in recording the music of some of the favorite "break-down" tunes. One night a dance was given in my honor, the chief caller being my host, "Scandalous" John, where:

"We danced with the gals till the morning."

Almost a quarter of the vast territory of Texas is thickly populated with Mexicans, most of them being of mixed Indian and Spanish blood. Nearly all are Catholics. One-half the school population of San Antonio is Mexican. In the early efforts to Christianize the Indians the Franciscan Friars brought over with them from Spain a miracle play called "Los Pastores." Handed down orally for more than 300 years by the working class who are usually without education, the text and the music have undergone many changes.

I spent some weeks in making plans for recording the music of "Los Pastores." The ceremony is sacred, the people timid and suspicious. Given in the open at night, the singers moving about as they sang, it seemed an impossible task. However, through the kind help of Father Tranchesi, Pastor of Our Lady of Guadalupe Church in San Antonio, I finally succeeded in making records of the best of the duets and other group singing. Then I journeyed to Houston, Tex., where I again recorded the play, this time not all of the singers being men.

I also secured records of "Los Posadas", the singers coming from the guild of San Antonio Mexican midwives.

Another interesting type of Mexican sacred folk music is the Matachines dance, said to be Indian or Aztec in origin. Of these I

secured a dozen or more of the better known and most popular tunes. An old Mexican couple at Crystal City, near the Rio Grande, sang for me several beautiful hymns of the people—brooding, sad, reflecting the loneliness of their lives in the desert country of central Mexico. The revolution of Villa had exiled them from their ranch home far back in a cove of the mountains. Their songs seemed to reflect the dreamy sadness of their longing for their lost country as they looked across the river at the hills of their homeland.

Every night on the Mexican market square in San Antonio are many small groups of public singers and guitar players plying their trade. Selecting the most skillful group, I made records of the most appealing examples of their songs, including four different ballads about their most popular hero, Villa. The words of one give, from the Mexican angle, many details of the invasion of General Pershing.

Back in Austin I secured other batches of white ballads, including several of English origin from one Alex Moore, and from the Gant family, now locally famous.

In my last report I told of the effort of myself and Alan to secure from the Negro the fast-disappearing songs of labor, the gang songs that these workmen use to expedite work and make it more like play. We found such songs currently used among the black convicts of the South where the songs are preserved on the big prison farms. After necessarily partial surveys in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina, we had yet more work in South Carolina and visits to make to the penitentiaries of Florida and Virginia. Alan, being a student in the University of Texas, could not join me. I took with me on this trip James Baker, alias "Iron Head", a singer of folk songs and a life-terminer from the Texas penitentiary, furloughed for 4 months to me by Governor James Alred, of Texas. I used this man to sing for the Negro prisoners to show them the type of songs I was collecting.

In Florida I spent a productive week at the central penitentiary at Raiford and then traveled the entire length of the State visiting convict road camps to which are sent the strongest and most sturdy men. In South Carolina, at Columbia, an unsympathetic assistant warden almost nullified my efforts to secure much material known among the men, but I was again made welcome on the convict farm near Aiken, S. C., and there recorded many interesting songs. Though the Virginia Negroes do not sing folk songs so readily as their brethren farther South, my visits to the headquarters penitentiary at Richmond and to the beautiful farm up the James River, both under happy auspices, added some interesting music to the collection.

Since that time I have spent 10 days at Blowing Rock, N. C., under the kind sponsorship and guidance of Prof. Frank C. Brown, of Duke University, himself a recognized folk song specialist. This experience added many songs of the white mountain people. I was particularly glad to include the music of not less than 25 of the so-called Child ballads. As I returned to Texas I stopped in the Washita Mountains near Mena, Ark., where in company with Prof. Lawrence Powell, of Little Rock, we took down the music of 83 songs sung by a blind mountain woman, Mrs. Emma Dusenbury, 75 years old—a unique and valuable group of tunes, some new to me.

Since my last report I have added 457 records to the collection. This number does not include 50 or more complete records yet in my possession on which are cut more than 250 tunes. During the 2 years of my work for the Library of Congress I have deposited 737 completely filled records each containing from 2 to 12 song titles.

Analysis of these 737 disks, together with some received later or from other sources, shows that the Archive already contains recorded versions of 2,789 folk tunes (among them a few folk tales, prayers, and sermons), distributed as follows:

Songs and ballads of English origin (183); Other white ballads and songs (205); White spirituals (37); White dance tunes (129); White game songs (29); Cowboy songs (68); Sea chanties (3); French songs (Louisiana) (99); Mexican songs (Texas) (295); Negro work songs (340); Negro spirituals (416); Negro game songs (31); Negro blues (138); Negro folk tales (21); Negro prayers and sermons (51); Negro songs, possibly of African origin (Bahamas) (31); Negro work songs (Bahamas) (3); Negro spirituals (Bahamas) (81); Negro dances (Bahamas) (229); Negro sea chanties (Bahamas) (27); Negro folk tales (Bahamas) (55); Negro songs (Haiti) (13); Negro songs (Trinidad) (2); Negro songs (Miscellaneous) (299); Unclassified (4).

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From the Honorary Curator, Mr. Lomax, the Archive has received this year the gift of 24 cylinder recordings of cowboy songs; from Miss Helen R. Roberts, author of "Form in Primitive Music", 10 disk copies of cylinders recorded among the Blackfoot Indians by Mr. Walter McClintock, of Pittsburgh, Pa. At the same time Miss Roberts has deposited with the Archive 169 cylinder recordings and 59 disk copies, chiefly of "primitive" music (Catalina, Jemez Pueblo, Karuk, Klononichu, Luiseño, and Navaho Indians, records from the South Sea Islands and New Guinea), while from Mr. McClintock have come, also as deposits, 36 cylinders with Indian songs, the originals from which the disks given by Miss Roberts were copied.

## PERIODICAL DIVISION

(From the Report of the Chief, Mr. PARSONS;

The number of current periodicals received by the Periodical Division during the past year (separate files) was 9,418 (9,287 in 1935) which includes 6,521 different titles. Among these are 1,989 journals received from the Copyright Office. The journals deposited by the Smithsonian Institution and until 1929 included in these figures are now accessioned almost entirely in the Smithsonian Division of the Library and are counted there. Official documentary series and almanacs, annual reports, yearbooks, and other material of the kind, which are received in other divisions of the Library, also are not counted in these statistics.

The whole number of periodicals (separate items) received in the Periodical Division was 179,315 (last year 168,402).

New titles added during the year number 1,090 and include 353 by copyright, 631 by gift, and 106 by subscription.

The materials served to readers in the periodical reading room included 25,250 unbound periodicals, 33,078 unbound newspapers, 42,182 bound newspaper volumes, a total of 100,510 items (last year 87,939). The charges for outgoing materials numbered 20,038 (last year 19,557).

The number of newspapers received at the close of the fiscal year was 927, of which 776 are published in the United States and 151 in foreign countries. Of the newspapers published in the United States 551 are dailies and 225 are weeklies, etc. Of the newspapers published in foreign countries 127 are dailies and 24 are weeklies.

The Library now receives by gift second files of 138 American newspapers, and 23 come through copyright deposit. This generosity of the newspaper publishers is most gratifying, since the original files are in such constant use that they are apt to become worn and unfit for permanent preservation. The number of newspapers retained for binding is as follows: American, 200; foreign, 128; total, 328.

### CHECK LIST OF AMERICAN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY NEWSPAPERS

The new edition of the "Check List of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers in the Library of Congress" has now been published. Since the publication of the first edition in 1912 this valuable collection has grown from 908 to 1,520 volumes. The 506 files it contains have all been collated anew. For each, the record of the Library of Congress holdings is given, together with bibliographical notes and dates of changes in title, printer, publisher, editor, etc., as closely as

the completeness of our files or information obtained elsewhere will permit.

## REFERENCE LISTS

For use in correspondence, the Division has supplied 1,020 memoranda. These include reference lists of periodicals or of contributions to periodicals. The following are a few of the subjects: Alabama newspapers, 1819-21; Americans cited for bravery at Kimmel and Cantigny; Bayreuth festival, August 1876; Chester A. Arthur; colonial newspapers; communist and socialist periodicals; conservation; county medical journals; crime, prisons and reformatories; English language newspapers in China; export trade of Japan, Germany, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, and India; Florida newspaper history; foreign language American newspapers; Franz Schubert; French newspapers, 1870; Gen. George A. Forsythe; Gen. Walter Jones and the Washington Monument; Grover Cleveland; Haitian newspapers; history of American newspapers and periodicals; international peace; Lincoln's Bixby letter; Liverpool newspapers, 1853-57; Maine newspapers, 1801-20; Martin Luther; Mexican newspapers; Mississippi newspapers, 1821-30; Nebraska newspapers; old-age pensions; Philadelphia newspapers, 1798-99; Philippine newspapers; radio and television; St. Louis newspapers, 1910; social service; southern periodicals; Spanish periodicals, 1841-79; State, municipal, and county periodicals; S. S. *Mount Vernon*; Texas newspapers.

## USE OF COLLECTIONS

Our files are in constant use by those engaged in serious investigation and research. Part of this work is by representatives of governmental departments, and the rest is by students and compilers outside the governmental service. Both groups, for the greater part, anticipate publishing the results of their work. Among these research students have been representatives from the American University, Antioch College, Birmingham-Southern College, Bliss Electrical School, Brookings Institute, Catholic University of America, Clark University, Columbia University, Duke University, Findlay College, The George Washington University, Georgetown University, Haverford College, Howard University, Iowa State College, The Johns Hopkins University, Lehigh University, New York University, Northwestern University, Ohio State University, Rutgers University, Stanford University, Syracuse University, University of British Columbia, University of Delaware, University of Florida, University of Michigan, University of North Carolina, University of Pittsburgh, University of Rochester, University of Texas, University of Toronto, University of Utah, University of Virginia, and Wilson Teachers College.

## SUBJECTS INVESTIGATED

The investigations include economic, literary, historical, and other subjects. During the past year some of these have been biographies and related works on John Wilkes Booth, Smedley D. Butler, François *vicomte* de Curel, John Forsyth, John C. Fremont, Andrew Jackson, Sinclair Lewis, Abraham Lincoln, Gov. Benjamin Barker O'Dell, Edgar Allan Poe, Anne Royall, Charles Sealsfield, Sir Philip Snowden, and Henry Cantwell Wallace. Other subjects included these: Agents of the antislavery movement; American journalism; American neutrality; American newspaper opinion of European alliances and alignments, 1871-1914; American newspapers during the World War; American opinion toward the Navy, 1919-23; American policy and opinion toward China, 1906-13; American public opinion regarding Russo-Japanese War; aspects of humor in the deep South; banking; Battle of Chancellorsville; bond prices; book reviews; British Columbia's entry into the Canadian confederation; Burns Detective Agency; Canadian-American reciprocity, 1910-11; cartoon history of the labor movement; chess in the District of Columbia; church history in the Middle West; Danish public opinion in 1914; early Utah newspapers; economic relief survey; editorials on education; editorials on Egypt; editorials on President Roosevelt; effect of technical improvements on American standards of living; employees' liability; English opinion on the Baghdad railroad; Fascist propaganda in the United States; fire in New York city in 1901; Florida plantations and frontiers; Florida storm forecasts; foreign public opinion on the American refusal to enter the League of Nations; French diplomatic history, 1898-1906; immigration of Mennonites from Russia in 1870's; inns and taverns in the ante-bellum South; interest of the United States in the Texas revolution; land settlement in foreign countries; lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest; Mormon scripture, book of Abraham; national youth movement; nativism in Connecticut; New Jersey crime and punishment before 1860; newspaper comments on recent Supreme Court decisions; northern editorials in the secession period, 1860-61; organized labor in party politics; Peruvian newspapers; Philadelphia election of 1925; political complexion of newspapers; primary elections; Public Service Co. of Colorado; railroad workmen's compensation; railway history; recent French emergency legislation; reconstruction period in South Carolina; regional movement in Alsace-Lorraine since the war; relief and unemployment; Shelley and the Greek revolution; silicosis; slavery in Liberia; States' Rights Party in Virginia and the Confederacy; stratosphere balloons; taxless towns; theater in Washington, D. C.; Turko-Italian War of 1911-12; United States and the Canadian confederation; Vanderbilt cup races; Victorian bibliography.

RAG-PAPER EDITIONS

The rag-paper editions of newspapers and periodicals received number 12 titles: The Chicago Tribune; The Detroit News; Forward, New York; Labor, Washington, D. C.; The New York Times; The New York Times Index; The United States News, Washington, D. C.; The American Mercury; The Geographical Journal; The New Age Magazine; The New England Historical and Genealogical Register; The New Republic.

GIFTS OF BOUND VOLUMES

During the year 2,211 form letters were sent to publishers suggesting that they replace the current issues of their publications with bound sets. In reply 704 publishers have signified their acceptance of the suggestion, and 1,307 volumes have been received (last year 917 volumes), including 568 different titles. A list of these individual donors (to each of whom an acknowledgment has been sent) would be of interest; unfortunately the space for it is lacking.

BINDING

*Record of volumes bound*

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
<b>Periodicals:</b>			
Full binding.....	3,004	3,554	7,457
Check binding.....	336	109	444
Gaylord binders.....	214	552	299
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,554</b>	<b>4,215</b>	<b>8,200</b>
<b>Newspapers:</b>			
Full binding.....	2,100	1,934	2,128
Eighteenth century binding.....	23	18	14
Check binding.....	57	14	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>2,144</b>
<b>In all.....</b>	<b>5,734</b>	<b>6,181</b>	<b>10,344</b>

*Count of volumes awaiting binding*

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Periodicals collated.....	4,765	5,379	2,261
Newspapers collated.....	1,066	1,220	1,301
Uncollated (estimated).....	8,891	8,185	7,088
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14,722</b>	<b>14,784</b>	<b>10,050</b>

## TRANSFERS

One hundred and fifty-two sets of periodicals were transferred to other governmental institutions as follows:

Army medical library.....	58
Bureau of Standards library.....	1
Coast and Geodetic Survey library.....	1
Department of Agriculture library.....	51
Department of Commerce library.....	1
Department of Labor library.....	5
Geological Survey library.....	2
Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia.....	22
Office of Education library.....	4
Patent Office library.....	6
Weather Bureau library.....	1
	<hr/>
Total.....	152

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

During the year 106 subscriptions to periodicals were placed; 31 subscriptions were canceled and 49 periodicals which had been coming by subscription ceased publication. There were no new subscriptions to newspapers.

## NOTABLE ACCESSIONS

During the year the division received by purchase, exchange, etc., additions to its older files numbering 673 volumes and 14,667 separate issues. Among these accessions the following are especially worthy of note:

The Ball Players' Chronicle; a weekly journal devoted to the interests of the American game of base ball and kindred sports of the field. Henry Chadwick, editor. New York, Thompson & Pearce. v. 1, no. 1-30, June 6-Dec. 26, 1867. 1 v. folio.

This early baseball weekly also devotes space to cricket, croquet, quoits, and rackets. The editor, Henry Chadwick, was the first important sports writer in America. He reported for the New York Times, Brooklyn Eagle, and other great dailies, and for 31 years was on the staff of the New York Clipper. He had much influence in organizing professional baseball and wrote numerous athletic handbooks.

Baltimore Patriot & Evening Advertiser. Baltimore, published by Ebenezzer French & Co., then from March 31, 1814, published by Munroe & French. Jan. 3-June 30, 1814. 1 v. fol.

This Baltimore daily covers the first half of the year 1814, and supplements the file already in the Library which includes the issue

of September 20, 1814, containing the first printing of the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner." It contains stories of the impressment of American sailors by the British Navy, accounts of internal dissensions and of the military reverses at Fort Niagara, Lewiston, Buffalo, Black Hawk, and Oswego, the enforcement of the British blockade of the coast, and the record of the court martial of Gen. William Hull.

A picture of quite another kind is found in the reports from the American naval vessels: *President*, Commodore Rodgers; *Constitution*, Captain Stewart; *Essex*, Captain Porter; *Adams*, Captain Morris; *Peacock*, Captain Warrington; *Frolic*, Captain Bainbridge; *Enterprise*, Lieutenant Renshaw; *Rattlesnake*, Lieutenant Creighton; *Syren*, Lieutenant Parker; and numerous privateers. The embargo and nonimportation acts were repealed. Public dinners were given in honor of Commodore Perry, Commodore Rodgers, and Captain Warrington.

The Creek Indian war was also in progress at this time and the Patriot prints the official report of Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson on this campaign.

The Cartridge Box. York, Pa., printed and published at the U. S. Army General Hospital, v. 1 no. 14, June 4, 1864; v. 2 no. 8, 9, April 22, 29, 1865.

These three copies of this Civil War army hospital weekly were presented by the Historical Society of York County, Pa. The issue of April 22, 1865, is in mourning for Lincoln and has a long editorial on his assassination. The next issue records the passing of his funeral train through York, and the capture of Booth and Harrold.

The Connecticut Gazette. New London, printed by Timothy Green. Jan. 24-Dec. 12, 1777, missing Mar. 7, Aug. 8, Oct. 24, Nov. 7, 21, 28, Dec. 19, 26. 1 v. fol.

The issues of this weekly newspaper published during 1777 are rich in material on the military, naval, and political movements. Personal narratives are mingled with congressional reports, resolutions, and proceedings, parliamentary debates, military proclamations, and occasional orations. The defeat of the Hessians at Trenton appears in the issue of January 24 and the articles of convention for the surrender of Lieutenant General Burgoyne to Major General Gates in that of October 31.

The Daily Citizen. Vicksburg, Miss., J. M. Swords. Wall paper edition. July 2, 1863, with Note of July 4th.

This is an original copy of the famous wallpaper edition of The Daily Citizen, published by the Union forces after the capture of Vicksburg. The originals of this issue, so far as recorded, are on three different design wall papers. This copy is on the rare design

no. 3: small flowers with connecting vines giving the effect of a diamond-latticed trellis; leaves, flower petals, and stems in faded yellow-green on a cream background, centers of flowers dark brown.

The Daily Herald. Newburyport, Mass., published by Joseph B. Morss & Wm. H. Brewster. Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1840. 1 v. fol.

The year 1840 saw the successful Whig campaign to elect Gen. William Henry Harrison, President, and John Tyler, Vice President. This newspaper supported General Harrison, and prints his speeches and those of Daniel Webster, an account of the Battle of "Tipp-ecanoe" and of the Bunker Hill Convention, and other matters of political significance.

Esperanto periodicals.

Mr. W. W. Carpenter, of Escandido, Calif., presented a unique collection of periodicals printed in Esperanto. The collection includes 79 titles from 20 different countries and has 141 volumes and 236 separate issues.

The Norwich Packet and the Country Journal. Norwich [Conn.], printed by John Trumbull. Nov. 14-Dec. 26, 1788; Jan. 2-Dec. 25, 1789, except Oct. 30, Dec. 18; Jan. 1-Aug. 6, 1790, except Apr. 30. 2 v. fol.

This weekly newspaper file covers the period of the ratification of the Constitution by the States, the election and inauguration of the first President, and has the proceedings of the first session of the First Congress and the beginning of the second session. Several of the early acts of Congress are printed in full, including the tariff act, act establishing the Department of Foreign Affairs, act establishing the Department of War, act for establishing lighthouses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, act to provide for the government of the territory northwest of the River Ohio, act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and act for regulating the Military Establishment. Proposed amendments to the Constitution are much in evidence; also Treasury estimates, Presidential proclamations, and The Observer Papers, nos. 1-15. Upon news of the death of Benjamin Franklin the House of Representatives adopted a resolution, printed in mourning borders May 7, 1790, "that Members do wear the customary badge of mourning for one month."

The Panama Herald. Panama, N. G., printed and published by Edmund B. Green and James H. Middleton, later by Louis M. Booth and James H. Middleton; edited by Edmund B. Green and later by John Power. Apr. 14-May 5, 26-July 3, 10-Aug. 14, 21-28, Sept. 8, 11, 22-Oct. 13, 20, 23, Nov. 3, 1851-Apr. 20, May 1, 4, 18-June 1, July 1<sup>st</sup>, Aug. 6, Sept. 14, 21, Oct. 19-29, Nov. 12, 16, 1852, Jan. 1-14, Apr. 1, 5, 12-May 10, 17-26, Aug. 2-16, 1853. 1 v. fol.

This volume is the gift of Madison Grant, of New York. It had been the property of his father, Dr. G. Grant, who edited *The Panama Herald* in 1852 during the absence of Mr. Green. Bound with this file of the *Herald* are other weeklies, semiweeklies, and triweeklies, etc., also published in New Granada: these include 24 issues of *The Panama Star*, 1850-52; 3 of *The Daily Echo*, Panama, 1852; 4 of *The Weekly Echo*, Panama, 1852; and 15 of the *Aspinwall Courier*, Aspinwall, 1853-54.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 brought the famous gold rush of '49 and the years immediately following. One route taken by these gold seekers led across the Republic of New Granada on the Isthmus of Panama. The American population there increased and these newspapers were established to serve them. They carry interesting accounts of the time and place; long lists of arrivals at the hotels; projects for a Panama railway, an American hospital, city water supply, and an interoceanic canal.

Mail steamers from San Francisco reached Panama in 18 days and presently cut the time to 11, while the fast clipper ship, *Surprise*, sailing between New York and San Francisco, took 96 days "for the quickest trip ever made." The California items include the disastrous San Francisco fires of May 3-4, and July 22, 1851, reports from the mines, robbery of specie trains, vigilance committee executions, and the election of September 3, 1851.

*Semi-weekly Dispatch*. Chambersburg, Pa., published by G. H. Merklein & Co. Apr. 19, 1861-May 6, 1862; missing Sept. 6, 27, Nov. 29, Dec. 27, 1861, Jan. 3, Apr. 4, 1862. 1 v. fol.

This newspaper was established April 19, 1861, and the first issue has President Lincoln's proclamation calling 75,000 of the State militia into service. This volume covering the first year of the Civil War has accounts of the death of Colonel Ellsworth, the Battles of Davis Creek, Ball's Bluff, Bull Run, Mill Creek, Blue's Gap, and Pittsburg Landing, the Mason and Slidell affair, the capture of Fort Donelson, Savannah, Newbern, and New Orleans, and the fight in Hampton Roads between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*. The file contains a noteworthy series of patriotic and militant poems including Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

*Soldier's Budget*. Humboldt, Tenn., published by the printers of the Twelfth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers. v. 1, no. 1, 4, 6, 7, July 24, Aug. 23, Sept. 15, 22, 1862. fol.

This war-time camp journal was published by the Twelfth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers and contains the regimental news interspersed with other items.

*The Somerset Whig*, Somerset, Pa., printed by John Patton. Oct. 28, 1813-Oct. 12, 1815. 1 v. fol.

This weekly newspaper covers the last half of the second war with Great Britain. Its pages are filled with accounts of the frigates *Essex*, *Congress*, *President*, *Constitution*, and lesser vessels of the American Navy at sea, the naval encounters on the Lakes terminating in the victory at Plattsburg, the repulse of the British before Baltimore, and the Battle of New Orleans. The famous names of the time appear throughout: Perry, Chauncey, Harrison, Lawrence, Wilkinson, Smith, Rodgers, Jackson, Warrington, Barney, M'Donough, Macomb, Biddle, and Decatur.

The correspondence of the peace commissioners and the Treaty of Ghent are closely followed by the American expedition to the Mediterranean and the victories resulting in the Treaty of Algiers. The foreign news is also interesting for it includes Napoleon's escape from Elba and the Battle of Waterloo.

## DIVISION OF FINE ARTS

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

### PENNELL ESTATE

The Division of Fine Arts has suffered a heavy loss in the decease, on February 8, 1936, of its honorary curator of prints, Elizabeth Robins Pennell. Ten years ago, her husband, Joseph Pennell, the great etcher and lithographer, left to the Library of Congress not only all his own etchings, lithographs, etched plates, and the remarkable collection of Whistleriana which he and Mrs. Pennell had made through many years, but also named the Library heir to his whole estate—estimated at that time at over \$300,000—subject only to a life interest in Mrs. Pennell. (For the full terms of the will, see report of the Librarian of Congress, 1926, appendix IV.)

From that time the Library and the Pennell collections deposited here have profited constantly from Mrs. Pennell's enthusiastic solicitude. To Mr. Pennell's books she added her own extraordinary group of cookbooks of all dates and countries. She so carefully husbanded her life interest in the estate that in spite of the general depreciation in the value of investments, a considerable increment has been added to the amount of the original bequest. At the same time she purchased for the Library, from her own income, items of Whistleriana of prime importance, such as a collection of letters written over a long period of years by Whistler to Fantin-Latour (see Report of the Librarian, 1933); a collection of letters by Whistler's mother to friends in America, full of intimate glimpses of her artist son at various periods of his life, and particularly interesting for the account of the painting of the world-famous portrait of his mother (see Report of the Librarian, 1935); and only a few days before her death Mrs. Pennell acquired for us a diary kept by Mrs. Whistler in 1850 and two sketches made by Whistler as a boy, all recently discovered in an old house in Stonington, Conn., where the family at one time lived. The letters to Fantin-Latour served as the basis for a book entitled "Whistler the Friend," which Mrs. Pennell published in 1930. Other works of her fertile and gifted pen—"The Life and Letters of Joseph Pennell" (1929), "The Glory of New York: twenty-four water colors by Joseph Pennell with an introduction by Elizabeth Robins Pennell" (1926), "Catalogue of the Etchings of Joseph Pennell, compiled by

Louis A. Wuerth, with an introduction by Elizabeth Robins Pennell" (1928), "Catalogue of the Lithographs of Joseph Pennell, by Louis A. Wuerth, with an introduction by Elizabeth Robins Pennell" (1931)—show her unflagging interest in the fields in which she served the Library as honorary curator.

Meanwhile the amazing aggregation of clippings relating to Whistler, systematically assembled by herself and her husband since 1903, was faithfully continued—no slight task, especially during 1934, the centenary year of Whistler's birth—and Joseph Pennell's books, papers, prints, were all arranged in order and sent to Washington. As soon as the definitive catalog of Pennell's etchings had been completed, the etchings themselves were sent on, and are now permanently filed in the cases of the Division of Fine Arts. Then, with the publication of the catalog of lithographs, the lithographs in turn were shipped, so that finally all the Pennell material has been received except the water colors and pastels, the catalog of which has been, to all intents, completed.

Thus the end to arranging and transferring of Pennelliana and Whistleriana had been all but reached, her stewardship of the memorials and treasures of her great husband and their great friend, accomplished, when she succumbed to a sudden attack of pneumonia. Yet though the tasks she had undertaken leave little burden to other's shoulders, we shall feel heavily the loss of her wit and graciousness, of the inspiration of her devotion, her wide knowledge of prints and print makers, and her intimate memories of the life of a vanished generation of artists.

The income of the Pennell estate, which now accrues to the Library, is to be used for three purposes—the purchase of Whistleriana, including prints; the purchase of prints by Pennell; the purchase of prints of any nationality made within the last hundred years. The impetus which this endowment will give to our print collection must inevitably be great, and in the field of modern prints we may expect to rank among the foremost in the world.

#### PICTORIAL ARCHIVES OF EARLY AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

The photographic negatives of early American architecture which have been given to the Library in recent years have now reached the impressive total of 5,570, of which over 5,300 are classified and filed, and from which nearly 5,000 enlargements have been made for consultation by readers.

To these must be added the photographic negatives and sheets of measured drawings produced by the Historic American Building Survey, which, starting as a Civil Works Administration project of the National Park Service, was continued, with Emergency Relief

Administration funds, and now is carried on by the Works Progress Administration. The negatives and drawings thus far turned over to the Library, record 1,542 noteworthy structures in 38 States besides the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. These records are in the form of 6,795 sheets of very carefully measured drawings and 4,285 photographic negatives, bringing the total number of negatives in the Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture to nearly 10,000. The use of this material is not limited to the increasing number of those who consult it in the Division—nearly 400 in the course of the past year. For those outside our walls orders have been filled for nearly 1,500 prints from measured drawings and 900 prints from photographic negatives.

#### SURVEY OF NORTH CAROLINA AND MARYLAND

In line with the activities of the Pictorial Archives, established by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York in 1930, that corporation is adding to the photographic survey of old Virginia houses, conducted for 3 years by Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston, a similar survey of the early architecture of North Carolina and Maryland recorded in the same incomparable photography. The negatives of this new campaign, like those of the Virginia Survey, all become the property of the Library, though control of them rests with Miss Johnston during her lifetime.

#### BOOKPLATES

The collection of bookplates in the Library, now numbering about 22,000 items, is again augmented through the generous action of the American Society of Bookplate Collectors and Designers in continuing its series of annual gifts. This year, through its secretary, Mr. Carlyle S. Baer, we have received 175 bookplates and, in addition, the following periodicals and pamphlets:

- Archives Héraldiques Suisses. Basel.  
 Vol. 48, no. 1 (1934).  
 Vol. 49, nos. 1-4 (1935).  
 Table des matières des années 1912 à 1931.
- Australian Ex-libris Society. Sydney.  
 Year Books, 1933, 1934. (Sydney.)  
 Bookplate Artists. No. 1 (Adrian Feint). Sydney, 1934.
- Ex Libris Buchkunst und Angewandte Graphik. W. Von Zur Westen, Berlin.
- Japan Ex-libris Society. Mukogen-Hyogoken, Nippon.  
 Announcement for poster contest.  
 Zohyo Shumi (Journal du Ex Libris), Vol. 3, Nos. 18-19 (Sept. 25, Oct. 15, 1935).
- Leningradskoe Obschestvo Kollektionerov. Khronika Sekstii Bibliofilov.  
 i Eklibristov. Leningrad.  
 Oct.-Dec. 1933.

- Nederlandsche Exlibris-Kring. Den Haag, Holland.  
 Groot-Nederlandsche Kring van Vrienden, verzamelaars en ontwerpers van exlibris en gelegenheids. Apr.-Mei 1932.  
 Nederlandsche Exlibris-Kring. 1936.  
 Boekcier (Mededeelingen van den Nederlandsche Exlibris-Kring.  
 No. 1, Sept. 1932.  
 Nos. 3-4, March-April 1934.  
 Nos. 2-6, Feb.-June 1935.  
 Nos. 7-10, Sept.-Dec. 1935.  
 Nos. 1-4, Jan.-April 1936.
- Oesterreiches Jahrbuch für Ex Libris und Gebrauchsgraphik. Wien.  
 Band 29 (1934).  
 Band 30 (1935).
- Schweizer Heraldische Gesellschaft. Lausanne.  
 Mitgleiderverzeichnis. 1935 (List of members).
- Schwencke, Johan. *Het Exlibris in Nederland*. Amsterdam, 1935.
- Stark, Lewis M. *English literature as reflected in bookplate design*.  
 Pub. by Franklin Lectures, Inc., Sunapee, New Hampshire.  
 (Franklin Lectures, Vol. 1, no. 3. August 1935.)
- Vademecum Sbératele. Sésit 9. Praha.

We have also received from Mr. Asa Cheffetz, one of the foremost wood engravers of the country, nine bookplates of his own design and execution.

#### CABINET OF AMERICAN ILLUSTRATION

The cabinet of American illustration has been enriched by 21 original drawings, 20 etchings, and 11 woodcuts by Frederick Dielman, given by Mrs. Dielman; 1 fine drawing by A. B. Frost, from Mr. Tracy Dows; 50 of the pen-and-ink drawings which made him the best-known illustrator of the turn of the century, from Mr. Charles Dana Gibson; 24 drawings, 3 etchings, and 13 woodcuts by Thomas Nast, the most powerful cartoonist in American political history, from his son, Mr. Cyril Nast; and a beautiful set of 12 original drawings to illustrate Charles Kingsley's "The Water Babies", bequeathed to the Library by Jessie Wilcox Smith just before her death on May 3, 1935.

#### OTHER GIFTS

Also, by bequest, we have received a collection of 97 portraits of Washington, from Mr. Joseph R. Greenwood. This collection consists of engravings, etchings, woodcuts, lithographs, and photographs of paintings.

From Mrs. Harriet Barber we have received a beautiful set, in four volumes, of the "Magnificenze di Roma antica e moderna", by Cav. Giuseppe Vasi (1710-1782), engraver of the court of Naples, and teacher of Piranesi. The 209 plates of this set are unusually fine and undoubtedly early impressions.

From Mrs. F. H. Hodder we have received a collection of material on cartoons and caricatures related to the early presidential administrations and the various wars in which the United States has been engaged. This collection was made by the late Professor Hodder, for many years chairman of the department of history at the University of Kansas.

We have received from Miss F. E. Bowles a collection of 302 plaster casts of engraved gems, and from the Florida Emergency Relief Administration a collection of 30 etchings made under their programme, at Key West.

The elaborate card index of bird artists from the sixteenth century to the present day which is being prepared by Dr. Palmer and Mr. Bond has now reached the imposing figure of 841 individual names. Of these 355 are fully completed with name, dates, biographical references and citation of work. The remainder are being filled as rapidly as patient research can discover the artists' dates or such other bits of necessary information as may be lacking.

#### EXHIBITIONS

Three sets of drawings from the Cabinet of American Illustration have been exhibited in the course of the year. The first consisted of 33 originals by Charles Stanley Reinhart (1844-96), whose work with "Harper's Magazine" in the seventies, and with other periodicals, was one of the leading influences in developing the high quality of American illustration. Reinhart was among the first of the Americans to introduce the artistic qualities of painting into illustration or to receive foreign recognition for the high order of his work. W. A. Rogers said of him ("A World Worth While", Harper and Brothers, 1922), "Reinhart's everyday people were always lifted by some secret process of his own, away from the commonplace . . . His pictures of Gambetta and other celebrities in the French Chamber of Deputies were talked about for years, and yet they were the simplest sketches possible, with not a superfluous line anywhere." The collection of Reinhart's drawings was given to us by the artist's son and daughters, Mr. C. Stanley Reinhart, Mrs. H. L. Bennet and Mrs. W. S. Terriberry, with contributions also from Charles Scribner's Sons, Mr. James Harper, Miss Lily Harper, Mrs. H. W. Sibley, and Mr. Howard R. Butler.

The second exhibition was of 66 original drawings by Alice Barber Stephens (1858-1932) and 10 woodcuts engraved by her for the Century and "Scribner's Magazine" in the days before her career as an illustrator was fully launched. Her early training in this technique of reproduction, and the artistic influence of her first master, Thomas Eakins, were turned to splendid account in such illustrations as those

for "The Marble Faun" and "Middlemarch." These show at once an intensity of interest in character depiction and a feeling for the velvety tones and depth in darkness that are the peculiar qualities of fine wood engraving. The "Middlemarch" drawings brought the artist a gold medal at the Earl's Court Exhibition in London, 1899. When the Cabinet of Illustration was first conceived Mrs. Stephens showed great interest in it and planned to send us her drawings. This plan was carried out by her son Mr. D. Owen Stephens. Drawings by Mrs. Stephens were also given by Miss Ethel Harper and Mrs. Beadleston, and by Mr. William Patten, to whom the inception of the Cabinet of Illustration is due.

Our third exhibition was of 73 original drawings by Edward Penfield (1866-1925), who has had perhaps a more revolutionary influence on the development of his art than any other American illustrator. As a young man of 24 he became art editor of "Harper's Magazine", and having been much impressed by the poster design then current in France, introduced the poster into this country as a newsstand advertisement for his publication. During the nineties Penfield's posters achieved a great reputation both here and abroad. But the life of the magazine poster was brief, for by a logical step, the magazines transformed their covers into the guise of posters, and thus served as their own advertisements on the newsstand. In this development of the colored illustrative magazine cover, Penfield again played a leading role, being for many years one of the chief cover designers for "Collier's Weekly." The full colored cover then led to another development, the full color advertising page, and in this step, too, Penfield led the way, painting many poster illustrations for automobile and clothing companies. All phases of these changing fields of art activity are shown in the collection of Penfield's work, given to the Library by Mrs. Edward Penfield, and by Charles Scribner's Sons.

#### PRINTS

The Library has purchased during the year 122 engravings, etchings, lithographs, and wood-block prints, almost exclusively with the funds of the Gardiner Greene Hubbard endowment, and as usual, the field has been limited largely to contemporary American work. Our purchases have been augmented by 234 hand-made prints received as gifts, and 128 deposited for copyright. The individual artists represented are: John Taylor Arms, José Avellano, J. Bailey, I. W. Baumann, Albert Besnard, Augustus J. B. M. Blanchard, F. Bolt, Charles Kennedy Burt, John Chester Buttre, Lyman Byxbe, Harrison Cady, Asa Cheffetz, Nathaniel Currier, Henri De Kruif, J. De Mare, Frederick Dielman, David Edwin, Gennaro Favai, Hans

Figura, John Galland, Charles Michel Geoffroy, Frans Geritz, S. H. Gimber, Albert L. Groll, Alice Hall, Henry Bryan Hall, William Hamlin, Thomas Handforth, Albert Heckman, Thomas Holloway, Avery Johnson, R. R. Junghanns, Philip Kappel, M. S. and E. C. Kellogg, Katherine Kimball, Käthe Kollwitz, Carlos Alvarado Lang, Louis Legrand, Noel Le Mire, William S. Leney, James Barton Longacre, William E. Marshall, Fletcher Martin, Leo J. Meissner, Hirst Milhollen, Louis L. Monje, F. Townsend Morgan, Thomas Nast, J. A. O'Neill, Waterman Lily Ormsby, George Parker, Joseph Pennell, John Francis Eugene Prud'homme, Noel Pruneau, Alexander Hay Ritchie, Augustus Robin, Louis Charles Ruotte, Sarony and Major, John Sartain, Charles Schlecht, Eric Scott, Ralph Fletcher Seymour, Erik J. Smith, G. G. Smith, J. André Smith, John Smith, William Spratling, Don Swann, Ruth Doris Swett, Benjamin Tanner, Charles Turzak, Elizabeth O'Neill Verner, Reinier Vinkeles, Devitt Welsh, Levon West, Robert Whitechurch, Stanley Wood, R. Stephens Wright, Walter Zeising, Emile Zoir.

For the collection of Japanese prints in the division, we have purchased a group of 28 excellent examples by Eishi, Harunobu, Hiroshige, Hokusai, Hotta, Kiyonaga, Koryusai, Toyokuni, Shunsho, and Utamaro, which formerly were part of the collection of the late Frederic May of Washington, D. C.

We were also fortunate in being able to secure 10 pen-and-ink drawings by Joseph Pennell, dated between 1881 and 1891, at the beginning of his artistic career. These are of particular value to us not only as Pennelliana, but as adding to the prime examples of work of that period in our Cabinet of Illustration.

#### SUMMARY

The number of readers served in the Division of Fine Arts has increased progressively, until it now stands at 5,647, 38 percent above the figure for 1933, while the total number of books served during the year was 17,664, an increase of 90 percent since 1933.

#### PRINTS

By gift, purchase, and copyright deposit, a total of 3,653 prints of all categories, photographic as well as hand-made, has been added, bringing the present total of the collection in the Division of Fine Arts to 534,834.<sup>1</sup> Original drawings to the number of 108 have been added to the Cabinet of American Illustration, which now comprises 2,978 such items. The Pictorial Archives of Early American

<sup>1</sup> Correcting the figure for 1935 in accordance with statistics for the 2 previous years.

Architecture have been given 332 negatives by 8 donors, bringing the number in that collection to 5,570 negatives, while 328 have been added by the Historic American Buildings Survey, giving a grand total of 9,855.

## BOOKS

During the year the Division has acquired by copyright, purchase, and gift, 2,369 books and pamphlets, making the total number now classified as dealing with fine arts approximately 68,089. Among the more important of the new items may be cited:

- Arnaud d'Agnel, G. . . . *Le meuble; ameublement provençal et comtadin du moyen-âge à la fin du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle.* 2 vols. Paris, 1913.
- Blake, William. Illustrations of the book of Job by William Blake; being all the water-colour designs, pencil drawings, and engravings reproduced in facsimile; with an introduction by Laurence Binyon . . . and Geoffrey Keynes . . . New York, The Pierpont Morgan library, 1935.
- Clouzot, Henri. . . . *Histoire du papier peint en France.* Paris, 1935.
- Cone, Etta. *The Cone collection of Baltimore, Maryland; catalogue of paintings, drawings, sculpture of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.* [Baltimore, 1934]
- Coste, Pascal. *Architecture arabe, ou Monuments du Kaire; mesurés et dessinés de 1818 à 1826.* Paris, 1839.
- Gardiner, Alan Henderson. *The temple of King Sethos I at Abydos; copied by Amice M. Calverley, with the assistance of Myrtle F. Broome, and edited by Alan H. Gardiner . . .* 2 vols. London and Chicago, 1933-1935.
- Glaser, Curt. *Gotische holzschnitte.* Berlin, [1923]
- Graul, Richard. . . . *Altthüringer porzellan.* Leipzig, 1909.
- Heal, Sir Ambrose. *The London goldsmiths, 1200-1800.* Cambridge [Eng.] 1935.
- Heaton, John Aldam. *Furniture and decoration in England during the eighteenth century.* 2 vols. London, 1889-92.
- Henry, Françoise. . . . *La sculpture irlandaise pendant les douze premiers siècles de l'ère chrétienne.* 2 vols. Paris, 1933.
- Leonardo da Vinci. *I manoscritti e i disegni di Leonardo da Vinci, pubblicati dalla Reale commissione vinciana . . .* 11 vols. Roma, 1923-34.
- London, Royal academy of arts. *A commemorative catalogue of the exhibition of Italian art.* 2 vols. London, 1931.
- Meissen. *Königlich Sächsische porzellanmanufaktur. Festschrift zur 200 jährigen jubelfeier . . .* Leipzig, 1911.
- Meyer, Johan. . . . *Fortids kunst i Norges bygder . . .* 2 vols. Oslo, 1926-32.
- Mukden. *Manchoukuo national museum. Tsuan-tsu-ying-hua, tapestries and embroideries of the Sung, Yüan, Ming and Ch'ing dynasties, treasured by the Manchoukuo national museum, Mukden . . .* 2 vols. Tokyo, Japan, 1934-35.
- Northbrook, Thomas George Baring, *1st earl of.* *The Northbrook gallery . . .* London, 1885.
- Offner, Richard. *A critical and historical corpus of Florentine painting.* 4 vols. to date. New York (1930-
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## DIVISION OF ORIENTALIA

CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND OTHER EAST ASIATIC BOOKS ADDED TO THE  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1935-36

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

The works in the Chinese language received during the fiscal year number 643 in a total of 5,934 volumes. This makes the number of volumes (*pên*) in the Chinese collection 170,108.

Of these items 82 were local histories (gazetteers), bringing the total number of such works in the Library to 2,314.

Collectanea, or *ts'ung-shu*, were augmented by 10, making a total of 591.

Accessions in the Japanese language number 740 items, in 1,562 volumes, bringing the total number of volumes to 20,855. Significant individual acquisitions in this field are described by Dr. Sakanishi on page 195.

### YUNG-LO TA-TIEN

Late in 1934 the Library of Congress acquired three additional volumes of the *Yung-lo ta-tien*, the well-known manuscript encyclopedia which was compiled between the years 1403-7. The Library now has a total of 40 original volumes of this important work, two having been loaned by Mr. John Gilbert Reid, of Washington, D. C. The three volumes now acquired (nos. 13,344-5, 19,742-3, and 19,792) were formerly in the private library of the late Prof. Herbert A. Giles, of Cambridge University, England, and were listed among the known 349 volumes recorded by Mr. T. L. Yüan in the Bulletin of the National Library of Peiping, Vol. 7, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1933). Photostats of these three volumes have been presented to the Peiping National Library, facsimiles of the other 37 having been sent previously.

The first half of the volume whose *chüan* number is 13344-5 deals with the verb *shih* (radical 113) meaning "to reveal", or "to show." The word is here used in a technical sense to refer to poems that were "shown to", or, as we might say, "dedicated to" particular individuals. The entire section is devoted to poems extracted from various collections of verse, each poem indicating to whom it was dedicated—a relative, a friend, or an official whose name is usually given. According to the printed index of this encyclopedia, another volume on this

same subject preceded this one. The second half of the volume, comprising *chüan* 13345, deals with the system of posthumous titles, known in Chinese as *shih*, which were conferred upon the emperor and prominent officials. The practice of assigning posthumous names in China had its origin in antiquity; and the extent of the word-magic that perpetuated it can be estimated from the fact that 21 other volumes of the *Yung-lo ta-tien* dealt with this same word and the general theme of posthumous names.

The volume numbered 19742-3 is devoted to the character *tu* (meaning "to record"), and to a number of other characters having the same sound. The chief item in it is the short historical novel, entitled *Ch'ieh-fên lu*, and a supplement (*hsü-lu*) which purport to "record" the experiences of the Sung Emperor Hui-tsong who was made captive by the Chin Tartars and carried north in 1127 A. D. The *Ch'ieh-fên lu* was utilized as a source for certain chapters of a much longer novel on the same theme, entitled *Hsüan-ho i-shih*, and is sometimes erroneously attributed to the Sung poet, Hsin Ch'i-chi (1140-1207). Although purporting to be an accurate portrayal of the above episode, it has obvious anachronisms which disclose its inventive character. It is given notice in the Imperial Catalog, the copy there reported being one submitted by Wang Ju-tsao, a bibliophile of Hsiu-shui, Chekiang, who took his *chin-shih* degree in 1775.

The volume numbered 19792 deals with the word *fu* meaning "robes" or "garments." The reference is to official dress or to garments ornamented for special occasions. The quotations cited are taken from the collected statutes of various dynasties, from the collected writings of officials, or from various *ts'ung-shu*.

## PRINTING OF 975 A. D.

The earliest specimen of Chinese printing that has recently come to the Library is a mutilated Buddhist invocation sutra recovered from the foundations of the celebrated Lei Fêng T'a (Thunder Peak Pagoda) which stood for 950 years on the banks of West Lake, Hangchow, China. When the pagoda collapsed on the afternoon of September 25, 1924, a number of these scrolls came to light, rolled up and placed in holes that were bored in the bricks. Most specimens crumbled when brought to light, but a few, somewhat damaged ones, reached collectors or came into the custody of the local museum. The one now acquired by the Library of Congress came into the possession of Hsia Ch'ao, Civil Governor of Chekiang Province, who presented it to an American citizen from whom the Library obtained it. Aside from three Japanese votive charms (*dhāraṇi*) printed by order of Empress Shotoku about the year 770, this scroll,

placed under the pagoda in 975 A. D., constitutes the earliest specimen of printing we have in the Library of Congress.

This sutra is a Chinese rendering of the Sanskrit, entitled *Sarvathâgatâdhishthâna-hridaya-guhyadhâtu-karanda mudrâ-dhâranî* (Nanjio Catalog No. 957). The one now obtained has but 250 of the original 342 lines, but even so the extant text is nearly 6 feet long (21½ inches wide). Judging from a complete original preserved in the West Lake Museum, the text should be prefaced by a line-drawing of a temple interior in which a suppliant with attendants is making votive offerings. As now mounted, the scroll bears a colophon written by a well-known contemporary calligrapher, T'an Kuo-huan (*T'zû*, T'ieh-huang), at the request of General Chang Hsüeh-liang, former governor of Manchuria. Following the colophon is a good representation of the pagoda from which the sutra was taken, painted in watercolor by an artist of Hangchow.

The pagoda, known as Lei Fêng T'a, was erected in 975 A. D. by a ruler of the local kingdoms of Wu and Yüeh to the memory of a favorite consort. This ruler, named Ch'ien Shu (also written, Ch'ien Hung-shu 929-988), was king of the Hangchow and Shaohsing region during the years 948-978 after which he relinquished his power to the Sung Emperor. His grandfather, Ch'ien Liu 852-932, had been confirmed in the possession of the fief in the year 907 for his help in suppressing the Huang Ch'ao rebellion (875-84).

The Lei Fêng Pagoda (*T'a*) was five stories high (about 175 feet), and was 75 feet in diameter at the base. Some accounts state that it was originally seven stories high, but was lowered for geomantic reasons. The bricks composing it are said to have been 16 by 8 by 2 inches (Chinese measurement), and the holes that were bored in the ends to conceal the sutras had openings about the size of a Chinese copper coin. This pagoda was long famous in song and story, and when it collapsed, owing to the crumbling of bricks at the base, the loss of this ancient landmark was greatly deplored and widely publicized. It was referred to in the writings of Chou Mi (1232-1308) and of other well-known men of the Sung dynasty. The painter, Li Liu-fang (1575-1629), had a colophon on one of his paintings of West Lake which reads, "Lei-fêng leans against the sky like a drunken old man." On his third tour of South China in 1699 Emperor Shêng-tsu wrote a tablet for the pagoda which read, "Lei-fêng in the Setting Sun" (*Lei-fêng hsi-chao*)—intimating that this was, in his opinion, its loveliest aspect. In 1751 Emperor Kao-tsung wrote a poem about it. Stories using this pagoda for their setting made their appearance in the fifteenth century—tales written chiefly to illustrate the power of Buddhism. From these tales there evolved several popular dramas of which the most famous are

the *Pai-shê chuan* (The Story of the White Snake), the *Chuang-yüan ch'i-t'a* (The Graduate Sacrificing to the Pagoda), and the *Tuan ch'iao hsiang-hui* (Reunion at the Fallen Bridge).

## UNNOTICED MEMORIALS TO THE THRONE

Mention should be made of two collections of memorials to the throne which were printed in the sixteenth century, but are not listed in the catalogs of other libraries at our disposal. The authors of both collections held high posts in the Chinese Government, but their names are not featured in the commonly used biographical source-books for the Ming period. The earlier of these collections, entitled *Tu-fu tsou-i*, is a work in 16 *chüan* by Liu T'ien-ho (Tzū, Yang-ho), 1479-1546, written during the years 1536-40 and after, when he was Governor General of Shensi Province. These "Memorials of a Governor General", as the title may be translated, all deal with the defense of the north Shensi border against incursions of the Ordos Mongols. The work lacks both preface and postscript, hence the actual time of printing is not clear, but it has every appearance of a print of the sixteenth century. A work by the same author and with the same number of *chüan*, but with a slightly different title, is listed in the catalog of the T'ien-i Ko library (*T'ien-i ko shu-mu*) of Ningpo, Chekiang. There the title reads *Tu-fu tsou-shu*, with the second character a homonym and the fourth an ideograph of kindred meaning. The latter title also occurs in several local histories. An account of the life of the author appears in the official Ming History and in the general and local gazetteers of Hupeh and of Shensi. The exact date of birth and death of Liu T'ien-ho is reported in his epitaph written by Wang Shih-chên (1526-90). From these sources we learn that he was a native of Ma-ch'êng, Hupeh, and a *chin-shih* of 1508. Two works by him, one biographical and the other about Yellow River conservancy, received notice in the Imperial Catalog, and titles of other works by him appear in the general gazetteer of Hupeh Province for 1921. The eight volumes of the *Tu-fu tsou-i*, preserved in the Library of Congress, have much detailed information on the political, economic, and military organization of the northwestern frontier in the late Ming period. Of particular interest, perhaps, is the Chinese official account of the defeat of the Mongol prince called Chi-nang, the Jinong of early western accounts. Of this encounter the Ming History (327/17b) states briefly: "In the autumn of 1540 . . . [Liu] T'ien-ho, with his commanding general, Chou Shang-wên, decisively defeated the enemies at Black Water Garden (Hei-shui Yüan) and decapitated the Little Tenth Prince (*Hsiao shih wang*), son of the Chi-nang."

The second collection of memorials is entitled *Ching-lüeh san-kuan tsou-i*, "Memorials of the Commander-in-chief of the Three Passes." The "Three Passes" (*san-kuan*) referred to are Yen-mên, Ning-wu, and P'ien-t'ou in northern Shansi. The commanding general was Kao Wên-chien, a native of Ch'êng-tu, Szechuan, and a *chin-shih* of 1559. He was prefect of Ch'ang-sha, Hunan, during the Lung-ch'ing reign-period (1567-73). There he established a reputation as an incorruptible official who refused every kind of gift, lived a life of frugality, promoted Confucian scholarship, and repaired the local college, known as Yüeh-lu Shu-yüan. After a term as provincial judge in Shantung he was appointed (Feb. 23, 1577) Lieutenant Governor of Shansi, and later Governor. The *Ching-lüeh san-kuan tsou-i*, in 4 volumes (or 4 *chüan*), consists of thirty-four long memorials which Kao Wên-chien addressed to Emperor Shên-tsung between the years 1577 and 1582, when he was Governor of Shansi and commander of the troops that guarded the Three Passes. This work, beautifully printed in 1581, has a preface of the same date by Wang Hsüan (*Tzū*, Yüeh-hêng), a *chin-shih* of 1568, and a native of T'ai-k'ang, Honan, who rose to the governorship of Kansu and later of Shensi, but of whom little is elsewhere recorded.

## POEMS OF SHIH SHIH-LUN

In the course of his biographical work in Project G, Mr. Fang Chao-ying has brought to light a collection of poems by Shih Shih-lun (*Hao*, Hsün-chiang), 1659-1722, which is not often listed in the catalogs of other libraries. The author of the poems was a native of Chin-chiang, Fukien, and a member of the Chinese bordered-yellow banner who obtained distinction as an incorruptible official. He became noted for his strict impartiality in court procedure, and for that reason became the hero of a long popular novel, entitled *Shih-kung an* "The Judicial Trials Conducted by His Highness Shih." The collection of his verse in the Library of Congress is entitled *Nan-t'ang shih-ch'ao*, and was printed by his son, Shih T'ing-han, in 1726. This son's postscript asserts that three other collections of verses composed by his father before 1693 had appeared under the title *Hsün-ch'ang shih-ts'ao* in the cities of Peking, Tai-chou in Kiangsu, and in Yangchow where Shih Shih-lun had served as magistrate. The present collection, numbering 1,405 poems, exclusive of those in irregular meter, contains all that appeared in earlier editions, and nearly all that were written before 1715. Prefaces and postscripts that were written for other editions are also reprinted. Among the scholars or poets of note who contributed prefaces may be mentioned Huang Yü-chi (1629-91), Hsü Ch'ien-hsüeh (1631-94), Tsung Yüan-ting (1620-98), and Sun Tsai-fêng (1644-

89). The *Nan-t'ang shih-ch'ao* is beautifully printed in the facsimile calligraphy of the author's favorite penman who is referred to (perhaps by his courtesy name) as Li Yü-chu, a native of Hupeh. The characters were engraved by one Yeh Yüan-jang, of Chiang-ning, Kiangsu.

## A FAMILY GENEALOGY

While writing a biographical sketch of an official named Ma Hsiung-chên (*Tzŭ*, Hsi-fan), 1634-77, Miss Tu Lien-chê brought to notice an old manuscript genealogy of this man's clan. This genealogy in six volumes has no title, and no printed exemplar is known, but the general designation *Ma-shih chia-p'u*, "Genealogy of the Ma Family", has tentatively been assigned to it. Ma Hsiung-chên was appointed Governor of Kwangsi Province in 1669 and assumed his post in the following year. Unable conscientiously to join the rebellion which Wu San-kuei (d. 1678) initiated in south China in 1673, Ma was imprisoned by the latter for 3 years and was finally put to death on November 6, 1677. As Miss Tu has pointed out in her sketch of Ma Hsiung-chên's life, his loyalty and incorruptibility became the theme of a drama, written by Chiang Shih-ch'üan (1725-85) which was entitled *Kuei-lin shuang*. The genealogy of the family contains, in addition to much biographical data, certain literary works of Ma Hsiung-chên's father, Ma Ming-p'ei (1600-1666); of his eldest son, Ma Shih-chi (1650-1714); and of his grandson, Ma Kuo-chên (1666-1720). Early in 1720 this grandson supervised the transport of grain to Chinese troops who were putting down a rebellion in northern Tibet; and the diary of a journey he made to Tibet in that capacity is here reproduced. Ma Kuo-chên set out from Peking on March 22 with a caravan of 150 camels. Traveling south and west, he reached Tai-yüan, Shansi, 15 days later (Apr. 6), crossed the Yellow River west of Fenchow, Shansi, on April 11 and arrived at Hsi-ning, Kansu, on the northern border of Tibet, on May 11. He proceeded some 500 miles into Tibet where he died on September 8. His terse observations and comments about the places he passed through are significant, and furnish valuable grounds for comparison with conditions in those same cities today.

## SEVENTEENTH CENTURY COLOR-PRINTS

The Peking Society for the Printing of Woodcuts (Pan-hua Ts'ung-k'an Hui) reproduced in 1934 the first of four volumes of exquisite pictorial woodcuts which were printed in five colors in 1644, but are now very rare. The collection, entitled *Shih-chu chai chien p'u*, "Book of Ornamental Stationery from the Studio of the Ten Bamboos", was executed by a native of Hsiu-ning, Anhui, named

Hu Chêng-yen (*Tzū*, Yüeh-ts'ung, *Hao*, Tz'ü-kung) who was still living when this collection was made (1644) and, according to the Hsiu-ning hsien history of 1693, lived to the age of 90. The account adds that his dwelling in Hsiu-ning was in the street called Wên-ch'ang, that is to say, near the Temple to the God of Literature. Not having obtained a higher degree, Hu Chêng-yen practiced medicine for a living in Huo-shan (another district in his native Province) and wrote, among other topics, on medical subjects. On the color prints of the *Shih-chu chai chien p'u* he signs himself by his appellation, Hu Yüeh-ts'ung, but there seems no doubt that his personal name was originally Chêng-yen. One of two prefaces, which were written early in 1644, asserts that he took the designation "Ten Bamboos" for his studio because there was a cluster of bamboos, which he much admired, outside his doorway. Above his signatures he frequently styled himself a native of Hai-yang or Hsin-an, but both places are simply older names for Hsiu-ning. The various gazetteers of his region list titles of works that he wrote about the "Classic of History", and the "Classic of Filial Piety", including two works about seal impressions of which he was a collector.

This initial volume of the *Shih-chu chai chien p'u*—a volume presented to this Library by Mr. T. L. Yüan, director of the Peiping National Library—contains 56 charming color prints, all specially designed for ornamentation of letter paper used in private correspondence. The prints are grouped under seven categories according to the nature of the things depicted, namely, objects frequently seen on a scholar's table, flowers beside rocks of fantastic shape, bronzes and other vessels of antiquarian interest, charming miniature landscapes with appropriate verses, uncanny rocks of conventional design, hermits and anchorites in characteristic pose, plants and flowers drawn from life. According to a preface by an otherwise unknown contemporary, named Li K'o-kung, the objects depicted were, for the most part, the artist's personal possessions. The color prints that Hu Chêng-yen made from them were distributed among his friends before they were brought together in this collection. The preface by Li K'o-kung also informs us that prior to the Chia-ching reign-period (1522) ornamental stationery was crudely executed and had little artistic merit, but reached supreme excellence in the second and third decades of the seventeenth century. This judgment is not an overstatement by an enthusiastic contemporary; we know it to be true, because no better manuals of drawing and painting have come down to us in China than those that were executed at the close of the Ming and at the beginning of the Ch'ing period. The part of China in which Hu Chêng-yen lived was noted for its skilled carvers in wood, and was also the region in which the finest carving

on solidified ink was done. The much-admired contemporary writer, the late Chou Shu-jên, who is commonly known by his pen name, Lu Hsin, is listed as the editor of this reprint.

Some years ago the Library of Congress received another almost equally rare book of color prints also by Hu Chêng-yen, entitled *Shih-chu chai hua-p'u*, "A Manual of Painting from the Studio of the Ten Bamboos." The prints are bound in eight volumes (*ts'ê*) in the so-called "butter-fly" format known to the Chinese as *hu-tieh chuang*. In general, each volume is devoted to a particular subject, such as birds and flowers, bamboo, orchid, prunus, fruits, etc. In this work the earliest dated specimen of calligraphy was written in 1583, the latest in 1627—the latter being perhaps the date when the collection was brought together. In those colophons that were written by the artist he signs his name as Hu Chêng-yen. Among those artists whose calligraphy is reproduced may be mentioned Wên Chên-hêng (*Tzû*, Ch'i-meï, d. 1645), a great grandson of the painter, Wên Chêng-ming (1470–1559); and Yang Wên-ts'ung (1597–1645), also an artist. The *Shih-chu chai hua-p'u* is being reproduced this year by the Atelier-sha of Tokyo under the Japanese title, *Jûchikusai shô-gwa fu*.

#### THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY

The documents relating to the origin and compilation of the eighteenth century manuscript library, known as the *Ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu*, were brought together in chronological order and published by the Peiping National Library in 1934, in two volumes, under the title *Pan-li Ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu Tang-an*. The chief compiler was Ch'ên Yüan president of Fu Jên (Catholic) University, Peiping, who began in 1920 to collect material on the history of the *Ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu* when the Chinese Government was contemplating the publication of a photo-lithographic edition of that library. He assembled documents from the old archives known as Chi-ling Yu, Chün-chi Ch'u, Nei-ko Ta K'u, and from eighteenth century issues of the *Ching-pao*, or Capital Gazette. Two members of the staff of the Peiping National Library, Wang Chung-min and Hou Chih-chung, gathered additional material abstracted from the collected works of individual authors or from other governmental archives. Owing to the enterprise and careful scholarship of these men, we now have together in convenient form all the known documents relating to this great bibliographical enterprise which resulted in a library of more than 3,400 works (many of great rarity) copied by hand into more than 36,000 volumes (see Report of the Librarian, 1932, p. 198). While the major part of the undertaking was completed in the years 1773–82, the documents here gathered (all relating to the enterprise) begin on February 7, 1772,

and terminate on November 12, 1794, when the final volumes of the seven sets had been transcribed and deposited in five centers: Peking, Jehol, Mukden, Yangchow, and Hangchow. The documents now printed are of four sorts: imperial edicts of which 25 had before been printed as an introduction to the Imperial Catalog (*Ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu tsung-mu t'i-yao*); memorials of ministers; correspondence between various government officials, both in and out of Peking. Much of the second volume is devoted to statistical tables showing the number of errors that were recorded against the editors and collators who laboriously wrote out the books by hand during the years 1777-84. The names of 294 such scholars are listed, together with the number of errors each scholar committed during the time he engaged on the work. These tables, and similar information of equal value buried in the correspondence of the editors, throw interesting light on the activities of the Commission and on the problems which the editors faced in their effort to achieve maximum accuracy. Incidentally, the tables show clearly in what year, or season of the year, each of the men was connected with the enterprise—information that does not usually appear in other biographical sources.

According to one memorial, dated November 9, 1794, the number of volumes then extant in the famous encyclopedia, *Yung-lo ta tien*, stored in the Hanlin Academy, was 9,881. Taking the original number of volumes to be 11,095 (as given in a memorial of 1408), the actual number of volumes missing in 1794 was 1,914. The aforementioned memorial of November 9, 1794, also states that this was the only set of the *Yung-lo ta tien* then in existence. This information agrees with the descriptive notice of this encyclopedia in the Imperial Catalog to the effect that the original set at Nanking and the second of the two later transcriptions (made about 1562-67) were both destroyed at the close of the Ming dynasty. The well-known scholar, Ch'üan Tsu-wang (1705-55), states that both of the sixteenth century transcriptions were in existence in his day, one stored in the Hanlin Academy, the other in the palace known as Ch'ien Ch'ing Kung. Bibliographers like Miao Ch'üan-sun (1844-1919) who credited this evidence believed that the set alleged to have been in the Ch'ien Ch'ing Kung was destroyed with the burning of that building in 1797. If this was the case, it seems incredible that the members of the *Ssü-k'u* Commission who had 385 works copied from the *Yung-lo ta tien* (and after 1772 took systematic account of all spare volumes) knew nothing of the other set.

#### DICTIONARY OF DUPLICATE NAMES

A useful handbook of Chinese biography made its appearance in March 1936 under the title *K'u-chin tung hsing-ming ta tz'ü-tien*,

"Dictionary of Duplicate Clan and Personal Names of Ancient and Modern Times." This work, presented to the Library of Congress by Mr. T. K. Koo, of the Peiping National Library, was compiled by P'êng Tso-chên, whose ancestral home is K'ai-hsien, Szechuan. It lists the names of 56,700 persons who have clan and personal names identical with that of some other individual. The names were culled chiefly from the dynastic histories and from provincial gazetteers, with the source of each citation clearly indicated. They are grouped under 403 family names (*hsing*) and about 1,600 given names (*ming*). When one recalls that the Chinese have seldom used a traditional set of given names, but have commonly devised them for their children *ad hoc*, it seems difficult to believe that there could be in Chinese literature so many possibilities of mistaken identity.

The earliest work of this nature in China is one entitled *Ku-chin tung hsing-ming lu*, "Record of Duplicate Clan and Personal Names of Ancient and Modern Times", compiled under the direction of Hsiao I (508-554), who ruled as Emperor Yüan of the Liang dynasty during the last 3 years of his life. The annotated Imperial Catalog lists it first among the books of reference (*lei shu*) and states, without qualification, that it is the first work of that nature to appear in China. The *Ku-chin tung hsing-ming lu* was supplemented by Lu Shan-ching of the T'ang dynasty and by Yeh Sên of the Yüan. As it now stands it has references (according to a table printed by Mr. P'êng Tso-chên) to 1,307 individuals, grouped under 105 clan names and 382 personal names. This early treatise on duplicate names seems not to have circulated during the Ming and the early Ch'ing periods, or at least was not accessible to the scholars who worked on this subject in those centuries. It came again to notice at the close of the eighteenth century when it was copied into the Imperial Library (*Ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu*) from the ancient encyclopedia, *Yung-lo ta-tien*, which is referred to on page 168 of this report. It was not utilized by Yü Yin, a *chin-shih* of 1580 who compiled independently a still longer work of the same kind, entitled *T'ung hsing-ming lu*, "Record of Duplicate Clan and Personal Names." This compilation by Yü Yin refers to 2,750 individuals, grouped under 161 patronymics and 1,608 personal names. The work of Emperor Yüan was also unknown to Ch'ên Fên, a native of K'ai-hsien, Szechuan, who in 1755 completed, but left in manuscript, a treatise on the same subject, entitled *T'ung hsing-ming p'u*, "Register of Duplicate Clan and Personal Names", which is somewhat more inclusive than that of Yü Yin. Finally this first work was unknown to Wang Hui-tsu (1731-1807) who compiled two similar treatises, one in 1790, the other in 1801, which contain the names of about 30,000 individuals, grouped under 118 surnames and 10,812 personal names. The only worker in this field who had access to

the earliest compilation was Liu Ch'ang-hua (*Tzŭ*, P'in-fang), a *chü-jên* of 1834, who in 1871 wrote the preface to his *Li-tai tung hsing-ming lu*, "Record of Duplicate Clan and Personal Names." This work is reported to contain references to 8,010 individuals, 218 clan names, and 2,594 personal names. An index (Harvard-Yenching Index Series No. 4) was printed in 1931.

All the above-mentioned works were utilized by P'êng Tso-chên in the compilation of this modern dictionary of duplicate names. Since the appearance of the latter any interest in the older works will be primarily antiquarian and bibliographical.

#### THE TERMINOLOGY OF SCIENCE IN CHINA

In the past few years the Ministry of Education has promulgated a series of standard Chinese terms with which to render the technicalities of certain highly specialized sciences. The actual work of deciding on the desired equivalents has been undertaken by small committees of specialists in each field under the auspices of the National Translation Bureau (Kuo-li Pien-i Kuan). Some of the more common scientific terms had previously been borrowed from Japan or had been improvised by scholars associated with the Kiangnan Arsenal or with the College of Interpreters (I-hsüeh Kuan) at Peking a generation ago. The present efforts to standardize all the more important scientific terms represent the culmination of many years of sporadic and partially successful attempts. Brief mention of a few works showing the results of these efforts will give some conception of the progress that has been made. In the interest of clarity the titles are first listed by their arbitrary English renderings:

*Principles to be Observed in Fixing the Terminology of Chemistry* (*Hua-hsüeh ming-tz'ü yüan-tsé*). This work was sanctioned by the Ministry of Education in November 1932, and published in the following year. No attempt is here made to establish Chinese equivalents for all terms in this field; the terms for the 92 elements are fixed, and principles are laid down for possible future combinations. The well-known missionary, Dr. W. A. P. Martin (1827-1916), who reached China in 1850, is usually designated, with some degree of credibility, as the inventor of the present-day Chinese term for chemistry, *hua-hsüeh*, "the study of transformations." In 1839 a Japanese scholar, Udagawa Yoan, translating a Dutch version of a treatise on chemistry by William Henry (1774-1836), rendered the word by the Dutch sound, *chemie*. And this term was still in use in Japan in 1869, being employed in an address given at the opening of an official Chemical Bureau in that year. But early in 1870, as Dr. Shio Sakanishi points out, the present term *Kagaku* (the Chinese *hua-hsüeh*) appears in the title, *Kagaku kunmo* (An Introduction to Chemistry) by Ichiguro Chutoku (1845- ).

*Technical Terms in Physics* (*Wu-li hsüeh ming-tz'ü*), promulgated by the Ministry of Education in January 1934, and printed in the same year. In this work 8,206 English terms are assigned Chinese equivalents. The first efforts

to standardize terms in this field began in 1908. Various organizations resumed the work in 1920, and again in 1927, but with only partial success.

*Technical Terms in Astronomy* (*T'ien-wên hsüeh ming-tz'ü*), promulgated by the Ministry of Education in April 1933 and printed in January of the following year. Some 1324 astronomical terms are given English, German, French, Japanese, and Chinese equivalents. There are similar comparative renderings for the various constellations.

*Technical Terms in Materia Medica* (*Yao-hsüeh ming-tz'ü*), promulgated by the Ministry of Education in November 1932 and published in November 1933. More than 1,850 terms are given Chinese equivalents, with parallel renderings in Latin, German, English, French, and Japanese.

The task of deciding on suitable Chinese equivalents for terms in the physical sciences is difficult enough, but the problem becomes more serious in the social sciences where abstractions are more numerous and where subtle feeling elements are likely to enter in to distort reference. Just how serious this language difficulty can be is well brought out in Mr. I. A. Richards' recent book, "Basic in Teaching, East and West."

#### ENCYCLOPEDIAS

In April 1935 the library of Yenching University published an annotated catalog of the Chinese encyclopedias (*lei-shu*) in its collection. This work, entitled *Yen-ching Ta-hsüeh T'u-shu-kuan, Lei-shu chih pu*, was compiled by Têng Ssü-yü who is on the staff of that library. Three hundred and sixteen encyclopedias are examined, their histories recorded, and the various editions noted. While this catalog refers to the encyclopedias in the university library, it is sufficiently comprehensive to make it a handy compendium on Chinese encyclopedias in general, and westerners will welcome the abbreviated English edition recently compiled by Mr. Têng and Dr. Knight Biggerstaff. The annotations of the Chinese edition begin with the ancient *Huang-lan* (begun in 220 A. D.) and conclude with the most recently published reference manual. Mr. Têng endorses the view of Wang Ying-lin (1223-96) and other early bibliographers that the *Huang-lan* is the earliest Chinese encyclopedia, although the term *lei-shu*, "books arranged by categories", first appears in the New T'ang History (*Hsin T'ang shu*) which was presented to the throne in 1060 A. D. The method of arrangement of each of the 316 works of reference is clearly stated, and the different categories, or main subject headings, of each work are listed. A comparative index of these headings makes it possible to determine at a glance in which works the topics in question are treated.

#### YEARBOOKS

Yearbooks in various fields have long had a place in Japanese and western bibliography, but have made their appearance in China only

in recent years. Apparently the first systematic work of the kind was "The China Mission Year Book", which came out in 1911, and since 1928 has been known as "The China Christian Year Book." In 1935 there appeared the seventeenth issue of H. G. W. Woodhead's "The China Year Book" (*Chung-hua nien-chien*), and this has been, up to the present, the most generally useful current manual in English. But during the past 5 or 6 years users of the Chinese language have felt increasing need for similar handbooks in Chinese. Not all the yearbooks that have appeared can be listed here, but the following titles will give some conception of the trends in this field. In the interest of clarity the English renderings of the titles are given first.

*The Publication Year Book (T'u-shu nien-chien)*, printed in 1933 in two volumes under the editorship of Yang Chia-lo. The first volume is devoted to the history of libraries in China, their organization and location according to provinces, list of important publishers, and a summary of the laws governing publication in China. The second volume is an annotated catalog of new books, comprising 8,474 items classified under 14 heads.

*The China Literary Year Book (Chung-kuo wen-i nien-chien)*. This work, first published in 1932, lists titles of books and periodicals on literary subjects that were printed during the year, and describes current activities in literary circles.

*The Chinese Education Year Book (Chung-kuo chiao-yü nien-chien)*, compiled by the Ministry of Education, was first printed in 1934. This bulky volume begins with the establishment of modern schools at the close of Ch'ing period (1911), but lays special stress on the educational situation in the years 1930-33. Information was obtained from provincial education bureaus, from schools, from societies for the promotion of education, and from documents in the Ministry of Education. The various curricula are extensively tabulated, and the regulations governing the educational system of China are amply recorded. Systems of education in other countries are also featured, particularly the system in vogue in Japan. Reports came from all the provinces except Suiyüan.

*The China Economic Year Book (Chung-kuo ching-chi nien-chien)*, in two bulky volumes was first published in 1934 under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry, Nanking. These first volumes deal with the period from June 1932 to June 1933. An appendix gives a list of the newspapers, periodicals, and official gazettes in the Chinese language dealing with the subject of economics.

*Year Book of Chinese Foreign Affairs (Chung-kuo wai-chiao nien-chien)*. This work, compiled by the Life Book Company (Shêng-huo Shu-tien), Shanghai, first appeared in 1933. It outlines the history of recent Chinese diplomacy, the administration of foreign affairs, and gives summaries of important treaties. Significant Chinese publications in the field are also listed.

*The China Labor Year Book (Chung-kuo lao-tung nien-chien)* edited by T'ao Mêng-ho, first appeared in 1928 under the auspices of the Peking Institute of Social Science which is now a part of the Academia Sinica. A second issue came out in 1932.

*Year Book of Finance (Ts'ai-chêng nien-chien)* first published in December 1935 by the Ministry of Finance. It was compiled during the period July 1934 to May 1935.

*Railway Year Book (T'ieh-tao nien-chien)*. The first issue, compiled by the Ministry of Railways (T'ieh-tao Pu), appeared in 1933. It outlines the history

and organization of railroads in China, the laws and regulations governing them, and gives tables of income, expenditure, foreign indebtedness, mileage, etc.

*Personnel Year Book (Ch'üan-hsü nien-chien)* was first published in 1932 by the Ministry of Personnel (Ch'üan-hsü Pu) of Nanking. It deals with the organization of the National Government, the administration of the civil service, the laws governing personnel, promotion, dismissal, retirement allowances, etc. Schedules of salaries are also given.

*Year Book of Hunan Province (Hunan nien-chien)*, published by the Hunan provincial government in 1934. Two earlier editions of this annual appeared under the title *Hunan chêng-chih nien-chien*, "The Political Year Book of Hunan Province."

*Year Book of Kwangsi Province (Kwangsi nien-chien)* published in 1933 by the Bureau of Statistics of that province.

*Year Book of the Shên Pao Daily Newspaper (Shên-pao nien-chien)* published by the Shên-pao press of Shanghai. Three issues have already appeared.

*The Chinese Year Book (Chung-kuo nien-chien)*. This work is wholly in the English language, but under exclusively Chinese editorship. The first issue appeared in 1935-36.

#### INDEX TO THE CLASSICS

The indexing of fundamental Chinese books is proceeding apace. Early in 1931 the first volumes of the Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series made their appearance and demonstrated the necessity of carefully compiled indexes in the field of Chinese studies. More students are now setting their hands to this type of work, and publishers are beginning to print indexes on their own initiative. In 1934 the K'ai-ming Shu-tien published the *Shih-san ching so-yin*, "An Index to the Thirteen Classics," compiled by Yeh Shao-chün, a native of Soochow, a writer of dramas and short stories, who once was editor of the *Fu-nü tsa-chih* (Ladies Journal) but now is connected with the K'ai-ming Shu-tien. This index to phrases in the "Thirteen Classics" has more than 100,000 entries. Citations are arranged according to the number of strokes in the first character of the phrase.

A far more complete work of the same nature, entitled *Go kyō sakuin*, "An Index to the Five Classics", was published in 1935 by the Meguro Shoten, Tokyo. The compiler of this work is a teacher of Chinese classics in the Tokyo Higher Normal School. According to the preface, he worked for 19 years on the project, the printing being now sponsored by the Imperial Academy (Teikoku Gakushi-in). The completed index will fill three large volumes. A fourth volume brings together for quick reference the unannotated texts of the Five Classics: the "Book of Changes", the "Book of History", the "Odes", the "Spring and Autumn Annals", and the "Record of Rites." These classics are said to contain a total of 183,623 words or characters; and each word, irrespective of how often it appears, whether alone or in combination, is here indexed. The characters

can be found either according to the *kana* or according to their radicals, and are classified according to their usage whether as nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.

Another classic, the *I-li*, "Decorum Ritual", has an index of its own which appeared in January 1932 as no. 6 of the above-mentioned Harvard-Yenching series. This index is arranged according to Mr. William Hung's numeral system, but citations may also be found by the number of strokes in the first character or by the Wade romanization. It includes a list of the various editions of the "Decorum Ritual", with a table of comparative pagination to facilitate reference.

#### ANALYTICAL INDEXES TO COLLECTANEA

An adequate index to articles or monographs in the numerous collectanea, known in Chinese as *ts'ung-shu*, has long been a desideratum of Chinese scholarship. Hitherto each library has analyzed the articles in its own *ts'ung-shu*, usually in the form of title-indexes which have remained in manuscript and, therefore, are not available to those who do not have access to a large library. Some 590 *ts'ung-shu* in the Library of Congress have, during the last 15 years, been so analyzed and the title cards now number nearly 30,000. It would be exceedingly useful if these cards were printed, but up to the present this has not been done. Fortunately, the need has, in a measure, been met by the joint initiative of three great Chinese libraries which, with admirable foresight, divided the task among them. In 1931 there was published a *title* index to the contents of 390 *ts'ung-shu* in the Chekiang Provincial Library at Hangchow. The titles of the articles, exceeding 12,000, are arranged according to the number of strokes in the first word, each title being followed by the name of the author (when that is known) and by the name of the collectanea in which the article in question appears. This title-index, called *Ts'ung-shu tzü-mu so-yin*, was prepared by Mr. Chin Pu-ying. A revised edition appeared in 1935.

Another index, this one arranged by *authors*, was printed in 1935 under the title *Chin-ling Ta-hsüeh T'u-shu-kuan tzü-mu pei-chien*, "An Analytic Author-Index to Ts'ung-Shu in the University of Nanking Library", compiled by Mr. Ts'ao Tsu-ping, custodian of Chinese books. This work analyzes some 360 of the most commonly consulted collectanea. The authors whose monographs appear in these collectanea number at least 6,000, and the articles they wrote number 23,000. Articles whose authorship is unknown are listed separately.

A third, or *subject* index, to be entitled *Ts'ung-shu tzü-mu lei-pien*, "Analytic Subject Index to Collectanea", is announced in the Annual Report of the Peiping National Library for 1934-35 (p. 20). This is an ambitious undertaking which aims to analyze by subject all

known collectanea in Peking, Nanking, and Shanghai whose number is roughly estimated in that report as 2,000. This project is vastly more difficult because Chinese subject headings have not yet been adequately fixed and because not a few Chinese works, particularly in the social sciences, resist precise classification. In the meantime a subject index of the contents of 100 well-known collectanea was printed by the Commercial Press in 1935 under the title, *T's'ung-shu chi-ch'êng ch'u-pien mu-lu*. There the articles are arranged according to Mr. Wang Yün-wu's "System for the Uniform Classification of Chinese and Foreign Books." The aforementioned 100 collectanea are soon to appear in one great uniform edition comprising more than 4,000 articles—the work as a whole is to be entitled *T's'ung-shu chi-ch'êng*. It is described as "the first of a series" (*ch'u-pien*), as though continuations may be expected later.

#### AN INDEX OF COLLECTED WORKS

The Peiping National Library published in 1935 an important tool for Chinese studies, entitled *Ch'ing-tai wên-chi p'ien-mu fen-lei so-yin*, "A Classified Index to Articles in Collected Writings of the Ch'ing Period." The compiler is Mr. Wang Chung-min, who is on the staff of the National Library. He has indexed, with the help and advice of others, the contents of 440 collected writings of the Ch'ing period (1644–1912). The material in these works is classified under three main heads: (1) Articles of a scholarly nature, whose titles are arranged according to the detailed subdivisions of the *Ssü-k'u ch'üan-shu tsung-mu* (Imperial Catalog); (2) Articles that yield biographical information, such as epitaphs, commemorative essays, colophons, etc.; (3) Miscellaneous material, such as letters, essays written for ceremonial and other occasions, inscriptions for public buildings, etc. All the articles in these 440 collections can, with the help of this index, be referred to by subject, by author, or by title, thus making it practicable to find or to compare literature of different types with a facility never before possible. Only those who have had occasion to utilize the inadequately indexed private collections of China can realize what a convenient work of reference this is.

#### A SURVEY OF CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS IN CHINA

In 1933 the Chinese Library Association of Peiping published in Chinese "A Guide to the Cultural Institutions of Peiping" (*Pei-p'ing hsüeh-shu chi-kuan chih-nan*), which was compiled by Mr. Li Wên-ch'i. It is the first survey of this nature to be published in the Chinese language. In 1934 there appeared a similar handbook covering the cultural institutions of China as a whole. This work, entitled *Ch'üan-kuo wên-hua chi-kuan i-lan*, "A Survey of the Cultural Insti-

tutions of China", was compiled by Mr. Chuang Wên-ya, and was published under the auspices of the Chinese National Committee on Intellectual Cooperation whose offices are in Shanghai. Mr. Chuang obtained information from 400 institutions, such as schools, libraries, research organizations, museums, and associations. He circularized an additional 100 which failed to respond. Both native and foreign-controlled institutions are represented, and for each a brief account is given of its location, history, organization, staff, financial support, publications, etc.

#### GIFTS

Mention should be made of the assistance of Dr. Joseph F. Rock in securing for the Library of Congress certain gazetteers of south-China which are unusually difficult to obtain. Of special significance is his gift to the Library of an 1894 edition of the Ho-ch'ing-chou gazetteer of Yunnan Province—a work rarely seen, although one copy is recorded in the catalog of the library of Nanking University.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL PROJECT

The project for the writing of biographical sketches of eminent Chinese of the past three centuries, which was announced in the Annual Report for 1935, has progressed uninterruptedly through the second year. Twenty-two specimen biographies were printed in the spring and sent to students interested. Dr. Rufus O. Suter, of Harvard University, joined the staff early in 1936. Since July we have had the help of Miss Man-kuei Li, of Yenching University, Peiping; and since September, of Mr. Hiromu Momose, of the Oriental Library, Tokyo. Mr. Momose takes the place which Mr. Tomoo Numata filled for 2 years.

#### CHINESE FAMINE HERBALS AND NASHI PICTOGRAPHIC MANUSCRIPTS

(By Dr. WALTER T. SWINGLE, Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction,  
Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture)

#### YEH-TS'AI PO-LU

The most important Chinese work on plants used for food during famines, that was acquired during the year, is the *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu* by Pao Shan (*tsü Yüan-tsê, hao Tsai-chai*) in three books. Facsimile reprints from two copies were acquired.

This rare work was secured by the National Library at Peiping in 1929. Another copy, in existence at that time, the one in the famous Han Fên Lou library of the Commercial Press, was soon afterward destroyed by fire during the fighting in Chapei, a suburb of Shanghai. A third copy is mentioned below. Fortunately the

National Library loaned its copy to the Commercial Press and it was reprinted in 1935 in facsimile in the third part of the well-known collection of facsimile reproductions of old and rare Chinese works, the *Ssu-pu ts'ung-k'an*.

The reprint occupies three physical volumes, 20 by 13 centimeters, each constituting one *chüan*. The printed part of the half-folio measures 135–140 by 95–100 millimeters, about four-fifths of the original size. It is bounded by a single heavy black line on three sides, and is beautifully printed on thin white paper. The name of the plant, usually written in two or three Chinese characters, appears in the upper right-hand corner of each page. The illustration follows in a space extending the whole height of the page and a width from 7 to 7½ centimeters. The cut usually occupies from three-fifths to four-fifths of the height of the page; a few are shorter. The description follows in 3 or 4 columns of small but clear characters running 20 to the column, which are 4½ millimeters wide but not separated by lines. A black cartouche at the top of the first column carries the name of the plant in white characters. The description of the plant is followed by a note telling how to use it for food in one (or rarely two) columns of characters headed by a black cartouche with the inscribed white characters *Shih-fa*, or food recipe. The cartouche is set down from the top of the page the length of one character.

The illustrations in the *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu* are very much better than those contained in Wang P'an's *Yeh-ts'ai p'u* and in its supplement *Chiu-huang yeh-p'u pu-i*, of Yao K'o ch'êng. They are not, however, the equal of the excellent wood cuts in the *Chiu-huang pên-ts'ao* of Prince Hsiao, the first large Famine Herbal and still considered the best (see Report of the Librarian 1935, p. 193). Usually the cuts in the *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu* show the leaves in black with the midrib and veins in white; roots, stems, flowers, and fruits are shown in white with a little shading. Many of the illustrations show the work of a talented artist able to get the spirit of the plant he was drawing.

The first volume contains the preface, table of contents, and 70 folios of text with descriptions and figures of 140 plants, 2 on each full folio. The second volume contains a table of contents and 89 folios of text treating 176 plants; the third volume has a table of contents and 63 folios of text (folio 34 is missing and no entries for it appear in the table of contents, so the folios 35 to 64 are all numbered one unit too high, i. e., they should read 34–63), treating of 119 plants, also 3 postfaces and 3 supplemental folios reproduced in facsimile from the *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu* manuscript library, each describing and figuring one plant. This makes a total of 435 plants figured and described in the original edition and 3 more added to the manuscript copy made for the *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu* manuscript library.

The copy of the *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu* now in the National Library at Peiping from which this facsimile reprint was made, was formerly in the Ming Yeh Shan Fang library of Shên Fu-ts'an (1779-1850) at Shan-yin, Chekiang, and each of the three volumes shows the imprint of the seal of this library.

There are 43 plants figured in the *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu* that are not in the *Chiu-huang pên ts'ao*. A few of these plants are figured in the *Yeh-ts'ai p'u* and a few more in its supplement *Chiu-huang yeh-p'u pu-i*, but the figures in these two works are so small and so lacking in detail as to have little value in helping to identify the plants.

By some extraordinary ill chance the copy of this work sent from Chekiang Province in 1773 by Pao Shih-kung to the editors of the *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu* manuscript library was a defective one, apparently lacking the second *ch'üan*. Chinese works often have the *ch'üan* or books numbered *shang* (upper), *chung* (middle), and *hsia* (lower) when there are only three books. Unfortunately a work in two books often has the books numbered *shang* (upper) and *hsia* (lower), thus when the copyists received this defective copy which lacked the *chung* or middle book they probably did not at first know it was defective, although the author's preface states that he had obtained some "four hundred and several tens" of plants and had classed them so as to make "an herb section in 2 *ch'üan* and a tree section in 1 *ch'üan*." Naturally the discrepancy was noticed by the editors of the Imperial Catalog, *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu tsung-mu*, but they changed the author's divisions and made 2 books of the herbs and 2 of the trees and remarked "but in this copy the plants listed are merely 262 kinds." As a matter of fact, the first and third books contain only 259 plants so the count given must include the 3 added folios. Probably these disturbing discrepancies between the copy of the work they were transcribing and the author's preface led them to divide the 2 *ch'üan* into 4 and to add the three items not in the original work.

Chao Wan-li, the author of the last postface to the reprint of this work in the *Ssu-pu ts'ung-k'an*, has called attention to the defective nature of the copy of the *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu* which was transcribed into the *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu* manuscript library and reviewed in the Imperial Catalog.

Probably the undeserved oblivion into which this unusually well executed work has fallen is owing, in large part, to the discrepancy (through no fault of his) between the author's preface and the copy sent to Peking for inclusion in Emperor Chi'en-lung's famous manuscript library, long supposed by many Chinese and foreign scholars to be so carefully executed as to be almost above criticism.

Another copy of the *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu* was reprinted in facsimile by the Kiangsu Provincial Sinological Library (Kuo-hsüeh t'u-shu kuan) of Nanking in April 1935. This copy was secured by the Kiangsu Library from Ting Kuo-tien, the creator of the Pa Ch'ien Ch'ian Lou library at Hangchow, Chekiang Province. It is listed in the printed catalog of the library and carries its seal. Still earlier it belonged to Wang Sên (1653-1726), owner of the library called Ch'iu Chu Lou at Hsiu-ning, Anhwei; his seals appear upon it. The reprint is issued in 3 volumes, 26 by 15 centimeters, and the printed half-folio is 168-173 by 115-118 millimeters, probably the exact size of the original work, or nearly so. It carries at the end of the third volume a reprint of the notice of the *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu* published in the Imperial Catalog and a final postface by Liu I-chêng, librarian of the Kiangsu Provincial Sinological Library, that gives the history of this copy and calls attention to the discrepancy between the defective copy of the *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu* studied by the editors of the *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu tsung-mu* with only 262 items and the copy reproduced by the Nanking Library with 435 items—the same number as in the copy in the National Library of Peiping.

The copy of the *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu* in the Nanking Provincial Library has the second *ch'üan* in manuscript, but it is so well written that it imitates almost perfectly the printed copy reproduced in the *Ssu-pu ts'ung-k'an* collection of reprints. However, attentive study shows a few discrepancies in the manuscript copy. On folio 40 recto, of the manuscript, the character *yen*, salt, is written out in full, containing the complicated radical number 197 as is usual in printed books, while in the printed copy, it appears in a much abbreviated form, classed under radical number 108, a form commonly used in handwritten correspondence but not often found in old printed books. Finally, in the third *ch'üan* of the Nanking copy, the folios of the text are regularly numbered 1-63, with no hiatus between the folios 33 and 35. As both the Nanking and the Peiping copies of this *ch'üan* are, so far as known, the original printed edition, it is probable that the printer made a mistake in numbering the folios 35 to 64 in the Peiping copy and that when this error was discovered the folio numbers were corrected to read 34-63. This could have been done easily by making an inlay in the wooden block from which the folio was printed and carving the correct numerals in the inlay. If the above supposition is true, then the Peiping copy was printed first, before the erroneous numbers on the block had been detected and corrected.

In his postface to the *Ssu-pu ts'ung-k'an* reprint, Chao Wan-li states that a copy of the *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu*, formerly in the Han Fên

Lou library of the Commercial Press which was destroyed by fire in February 1932, was an early imprint (from new, little-worn blocks) on soft white paper. It was, therefore, probably better even than the Peiping copy.

It is very fortunate that two copies of this rare and valuable work have been reproduced in facsimile as they supplement each other. Some of the illustrations are reproduced more clearly in one of the reprints and some in the other.

Pao Shan, author of the *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu*, was a strange and interesting man who gave many years of his life to studying and testing wild plants in order to make it possible to use them in time of famine. He retired to the Huang Mountains in the Hsi District in southern Anhwei, his native Province, built himself a house near the water, and there gathered, studied, cooked, and tested all kinds of wild plants. In his preface to the *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu* he says:

As I read Wang Hsi-lou's [Wang P'an's] *Yeh-ts'ai p'u*, which treats of so many kinds of plants, I always made inquiries and gathered vegetables, planting the different ones in my home garden in order to have a supply of these wild plants, and thought how pitiful it was that this kind of activity was confined to a few and was not extensively practiced. So in the *k'eng hsü* year [1610] I continued with my work in this field, staying on Huang-shan [a famous mountain in Hsi district] for seven years. Each time I passed the grounds of the Master P'u Mên's [Buddhist] chapel I saw many travelling Buddhists from all regions gathering roots, young shoots, flowers, fruits, stems, and leaves to supply their daily meals. I accordingly asked them for some to taste and then learned of several kinds that were formerly unknown to me. . . .

Now, I have collected together these wild vegetables in order to guard against years of scarcity and make it convenient for the people to select them. . . . Up to the present I have obtained more than four-hundred and several tens of all kinds, all of which I have personally tested and described, dividing them so as to make a *ts'ao-pu* or herbaceous plant section in 2 *chüan* and a *mu-pu* or tree section in 1 *chüan*. These materials are arranged according to their nature and taste, with explanations telling how to season and prepare them, and I have drawn pictures to illustrate them; thus, after an examination of this book, venerable men of the wildernesses and children of the mountains will know how to gather edible wild plants, and so it will not be lacking in benefit to the people. . . .

I wish also to explain that among those omitted are still many, such as edible fungi, edible *shu* [*Atractylis* sp.], edible pine nuts, and edible *huang ching* [*Polygonatum* sp.] which have the power to promote longevity and make it possible to do without the cereals; but while I hold this theory I am still without proof in these instances; therefore I am omitting these plants from the work and in the meantime await a learned scholar to verify [their effects].

Of his hermit-like style of living, Pao Shan's devoted friend and comrade, Chao Hung-chung, writes as follows in his postface to the *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu*:

In the spring of the *mao wu* year [1618] I traveled to Pai-hsia [an obsolete name of what is now Nanking]. I heard that in Hui-chün [in Anhwei Province] there was Huang-shan, the first among the scenic points in Kiangnan.

Many kinds of strange plants grew there, could it be that no remarkable man was dwelling there? I was told that Pao Tsai-chai [Pao Shan] of Hsi [district] dwelt as a hermit in this mountain; sometimes he walked bare-footed upon the stones; sometimes with his hair in double tufts he was among the pine trees; sometimes he called to the cranes, and they danced; sometimes he beckoned to the monkeys as he chanted his poems; when hungry he ate wild vegetables and when thirsty he drank from the springs, living an ethereal existence as if he were a human being among immortals. Furthermore he happened to meet a saintly man who gave him a portfolio of drawings of immortal plants [*hsien ts'ao*] which, if eaten, would have the power to lighten the body and promote longevity. He himself wrote the *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu*, discussing several hundred kinds of edible plants which could satisfy hunger and save from starvation.

Pao Shan's life-long friend, Ch'êng Ta-chung, wrote an undated postface to the *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu*. We can see, thanks to Mr. Hagerty's rendering, that this postface has literary quality, and can perceive in it that love of nature felt so strongly by many of China's most talented men. It reads:

Yüan-tsê [the *hao* or sobriquet of Pao Shan] and I, regardless of the differences in our ages, have maintained a friendship and have known each other for a long time past. Yüan-tsê's nature was unique and he disliked to associate with ordinary people. Since his return from the Imperial Academy at the age of twenty, he became dissatisfied with worldly affairs and thought of going into retirement. Then he went into the Huang-shan [Yellow Mountains] and there built himself a house by the Pai-Lung T'an [White Dragon Pool], as he wished to flee to a remote place. Among the cloud-enveloped pines and rocks and mountain rills he strolled from morning to evening chanting poems, and at times he would sit upon rush cushions with the elderly Buddhist monks. For years he studied Buddhist doctrines, meditating and eating vegetables, thereby coming to know the natures of all the plants. Though his body was still in the world, in spirit he roamed beyond this mundane sphere. At that time the border lands were not in a peaceful state and he was anxious about the people who had difficulty in obtaining food to eat. He therefore published a record of the plants which could be eaten and entitled it *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu*. If those who are responsible for the nourishment of the people will read this from time to time they will have no difficulty in gathering and preparing these plants for food. Moreover, it will not offend against moderation and the mountain wilds will not have omitted their benefits. Not only may these plants be substituted for the regular foods during famine years, but they will not injure the life or the stomach and will strengthen the vitality and purify the breath and thus pave the way to immortality.

CHIU-HUANG YEH-P'U PU-I

The *Chiu-huang yeh-p'u pu-i* by Yao K'o-ch'êng (discussed in Report of the Librarian, 1935, p. 202), has been located in a *ts'ung shu* recently published under the title *Chieh yüeh shan fang hui-ch'ao*.

This reprint of the work of Yao K'o-ch'êng has a misleading title-page carrying only four large characters reading *Chiu-huang pên*

*ts'ao*, a title belonging properly to Prince Chou Hsiao's great Famine Herbal published in 1406 (see Report of the Librarian, 1935, p. 193). The running title on each fold of the work is, however, *Chiu-huang yeh-p'u*. The preface, signed by Yao K'o-ch'êng, is dated 1642. After the title-page there follows the table of contents to the *Chiu-huang yeh-p'u* of which the first half is the *Yeh-ts'ai p'u*, first published early in the sixteenth century by Wang P'an. This well-known work was renamed and appropriated by Yao K'o-ch'êng, who boldly put his name on the first page of the treatise as "ch'i", or compiler, although he makes only a very few slight additions to the text of Wang P'an. Then follows, beginning on folio 31, his own supplement to Wang P'an's work under the title *Chiu-huang yeh-p'u pu-i*, for which he claims authorship on the first page under the pseudonym Hao-lai Yeh-jên, the Wild Man of the Weedy Wastes, a pseudonym known to apply to Yao K'o-ch'êng, as it precedes his legal name (*mîng*) which is signed to his preface. As noted in the Librarian's Report for 1935, page 202, this supplement to Wang P'an's *Yeh-ts'ai p'u* is very like it in style and has similar, rather crude figures.

In the preface Yao K'o-ch'êng says: "Now this *Chiu-huang yeh-p'u*, although from the *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao* of Tung-yüan [Li Kao], does nothing more than show the art of acting according to the circumstances of a given time. Also it might permit desolate and famished people to prolong their lives . . ."

This statement is disingenuous to say the least. The *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao* was compiled by his friend Ch'ien Yün-chih, who falsely attributed it to Li Kao and Li Shih-chên (see Report of the Librarian, 1935, p. 204).

This last-named work does contain the *Yeh-ts'ai p'u*, renamed *Chiu-huang yeh-p'u* but properly credited to its author, Wang P'an. It also contains Yao K'o-ch'êng's *Chiu-huang yeh-p'u pu-i*, which was, therefore, probably first published here in the *Shih-wu pên-ts'ao*, about 1630.

Thanks to this published reprint of Wang P'an's treatise on wild vegetables and Yao K'o-ch'êng's supplement to it, a number of clouded points in the bibliography of this latter work are now cleared up, but the moral atmosphere remains cloudy.

#### JU-TS'AO PIEN

Chao Wan-li, in his postface discussing the facsimile reproduction of the National Library copy of the *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu* in the third series of the *Ssu-pu ts'ung-k'an*, states "there are four well-known illustrated Ming dynasty treatises on plants: First, Chou Ting Wang's (Chu Hsiao's) *Chiu-huang pên-ts'ao*; second, Wang P'an's *Yeh-*

*ts'ai p'u*; third, Chou Li-ching's *Ju-ts'ao pien*; and fourth, Pao Shan's *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu*, which was the last to appear."

All but the third item had previously been critically examined in Washington. The third item was found in a collection of miscellaneous writings by Chou Li-ching, entitled *I-mên kuang-tu*. This collection in 126 *chüan*, bound in 60 volumes, has a preface dated 1597. Curiously enough, the *Ju-ts'ao pien* is said, in the *Ssu-k'u ch'üan-shu tsung-mu*, to be contained in another collection of the writings of Chou Li-ching entitled *Mei-tien kao-hs'üan*, but is not mentioned as being in the *I-mên kuang-tu*.

The *Ju-ts'ao pien*, or "Treatise on Edible Herbs", by Chou Li-ching (*tzü I-chih*), is in 4 *chüan* and nearly fills 4 physical volumes, 25½ by 16 centimeters; the printed part of each half-folio measures 196-200 by 140 millimeters and is bordered by a single heavy line on 3 sides. It has the original preface in large type dated 1582, and probably is here reprinted from the original blocks which would have been only 16 years old when the *I-mên kuang-tu* was issued. The first two *chüan* contain brief descriptions and small figures of 101 plants, two on each folio, 49 in the first *chüan* and 52 in the second. The third and fourth *chüan* do not have illustrations.

The Library of Congress now possesses one or more copies of the four best-known Ming illustrated works on wild plants used for food in time of famine.

#### NEW CULTIVATED PLANTS ORIGINATED FROM WILD PLANTS EATEN DURING FAMINES

The indirect benefits of the search for emergency foods to save human lives during famines were perhaps as great or even greater than the direct benefits. Each recurring famine forced the inhabitants, first of this, then of that region, to test every tree, herb, root, or even lichen that could be used for food. The result was that one by one new food plants were discovered and brought into culture until China has today by far the greatest number of wild and cultivated food plants of any temperate-zone country in the world.

Because of the gradual utilization of wild plants in culture, the Chinese came to realize that cultivated varieties were descended from wild plants which were often much less suitable for food or even very unpalatable.

The account of a wild Chinese cruciferous plant given in the *Chiu-huang pên ts'ao* in 1406, and reproduced almost verbatim in the *Yeh-ts'ai po-lu* of 1622, shows that the relationship of wild and cultivated forms was clearly perceived. The latter account reads:

The *Shan pai-ts'ai* [wild Chinese cabbage] grows in mountain wilds. Its stems and leaves are like those of the cultivated *pai-ts'ai* [*Brassica pekinensis*].

Its stems are slender and long. Its leaves are pointed and wide, with indentations in the margins; the taste is sweet with a slight bitterness.

Under *Shih-fa* (methods of cooking) the text states: "Gather the stems and leaves, boil in water, rinse in order to cleanse, mix with oil and salt and eat."

There are many other references in famine herbals to the similarity of wild plants, used for food during famines, to cultivated crop plants.

Even more convincing is an account of what seems to be the same plant in the *Shih-wu-pên ts'ao*, compiled by Ch'ien Yün-chih during the first quarter of the seventeenth century (see Report of the Librarian, 1935, p. 203) which refers to the origin of the cultivated form of Chinese cabbage in a wild plant of very low quality for food. It reads:

*Ch'ih-ts'ai*—It is not cultivated by man. All kinds of *pai-ts'ai* [*Brassica pekinensis*] have been developed from this kind and, as their forms are similar, they are somewhat the same. The stalks [of the wild plant] have a green color and are not flattened. The leaves have serratures but they are not fine serratures. These [wild plants] easily produce central flowering stalks. Their taste is very poor and they are not fit to eat.

Describing their medicinal uses, the text states:

The *ch'ih ts'ai* tastes sweet, is neutral in effect and nonpoisonous. It is a specific for improving the functioning of the bowels and urinary organs but is without other good qualities. Among the vegetables it is the lowest in quality.

In the preparation of the above notes on Chinese works on plants used for food in times of famine, I have utilized freely Mr. Michael J. Hagerty's notes and translations from the works cited, made with the assistance of Mr. P. C. Lee. All quotations from Chinese texts are from these translations.

#### NASHI PICTOGRAPHIC MANUSCRIPTS THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSLATED

During the last two fiscal years the Library of Congress has secured important additions to its already large collection of pictographic books of the Nashi (or Na-khi), a non-Chinese people living in southwest China.

Dr. Joseph F. Rock, who has been instrumental in procuring all the Nashi manuscripts now in the Library of Congress, has spent the last few years in Yunnan Province translating pictographic works of the Nashi people, that are chanted in their innumerable ceremonies. The Library of Congress has now been able to secure photographic copies of many manuscripts recently translated by Dr. Rock.

In all, no fewer than 368 volumes of such texts were obtained in photostat copies, and 205 volumes were photographed on 16-milli-

meter motion-picture films—a total of 573 volumes. Most of these Nashi pictographic manuscripts are of chants used in connection with funeral ceremonies. Among them may be noted the *Shü-lo-nv*, 79 volumes; *Khi-nv*, 59 volumes; *Gyi-nun-nv*, 29 volumes; *Sz-chung-bpo*, 59 volumes.

The bibliography of Nashi manuscript works presents unusual and often difficult problems. Dr. Rock writes that all important ceremonies contain many separate chants, each with its particular name. These chants, many of them, are used in several or many different ceremonies, always in a particular order. He states, "historical books or semi-legendary ones are included in all ceremonies, for example the *Pbö-pa-go-sho* (the legend of the trip of the bat, Ha-yi-dzu-bu-par, to heaven to get a set of Nashi pictographic books, see Report of the Librarian, 1930, p. 389, and 1934, p. 153) is chanted at all ceremonies."

#### THE NASHI STORY OF THE FLOOD

Such a legendary chant, the *Ts'o-mber-t'u* (The Descent of Man), telling of the great flood and the settlement of the world by a survivor, has recently been translated and fully annotated by Dr. Rock ("The Story of the Flood", etc., repr. from Journ. West China Border Research Soc., 7: 64-80, pl. 1-7, and four text cuts, 1935). Dr. Rock states: "there are only a few ceremonies during which the *Ts'o-mber-t'u* is not chanted." He goes on to say, "there are many books bearing that title and varying somewhat, depending upon the ceremony at which they are chanted . . . none of the Na-khi manuscripts are chanted just for the pleasure of it, nor are they recited as a bard would chant old legends and traditions, but they are chanted at ceremonies only."

Although each ceremony has its own *Ts'o-mber-t'u*, the main facts of the story remain unchanged. It is always chanted at the beginning of a ceremony. The copy translated by Dr. Rock formed a part of the *Shi-ku-dter-bpö*, one of the funeral ceremonies. There are doubtless several different versions of this *Ts'o-mber-t'u* chant in the Library of Congress collection of Nashi manuscripts.

The story, as translated by Dr. Rock, tells how Ts'o-dze-llü-ghügh or Ts'o-dze-llü-r (see Report of the Librarian, 1934, p. 11), a survivor of the flood, finding no women in the world but his sisters, and abhorring incest, petitioned the celestial ruler for his daughter in marriage. Finally he was given Ts'a-khü-bu-bu-mi, who took with her from heaven the nine domestic animals (and surreptitiously the cat, not allowed her by her celestial father). Ts'o-dze-llü-ghügh was given gold and silver cups, horses and oxen, and priests of two classes. He was given also seed of the hundred cereals but not that of the

rape-turnip, *Brassica rapa*. Nevertheless, he hid some rape-turnip seeds under his finger nails. In punishment the turnips were made to grow so large they were difficult to harvest, and so changed as to be mere watery broth when boiled.

The happy pair then descended from the summit of Ngyu-nashü-lo, the great sacred mountain Sumeru of Tibet, to the land below, first by a silver ladder and then by a golden ladder. When they arrived on earth Ts'ò-dze-llü-ghügh built a house, and his wife, Ts'a-khü-bu-bu-mi, burnt incense in it, set up the 16 hearthstones, *ngaw*, and then burnt incense to them. The young couple then prayed to heaven, "Give us plenty of sons and daughters, give us riches, keep us from illness, let us hear only good tidings."

Dr. Rock's article on the *Ts'ò-mber-t'u* gives good photographs and line drawings illustrating not only the pictographic writing of the Nashi, but also the syllabic script (called *Ggo-ba*) and the special script used in writing out in full magic formulae (*hua-llü*). One page of the pictographic text of the *Ts'ò-mber-t'u* is figured and explained.

#### PICTOGRAPHIC MANUSCRIPTS OF THE ZHIR-KHIN PEOPLE

In addition to the Nashi pictographic books, Dr. Rock was fortunately able to secure a good set of the almost unknown pictographic manuscripts of another non-Chinese people, the Zhir-khins, who live on the Shou-chu River. The source of this river is at Na-bu in the Tibetan Hsiang-chêng country; it empties into the Yangtze. The Zhir-khin people speak a very different language from the Nashi but use a somewhat similar pictographic system of writing. Some of the signs are the same as in Nashi but others are entirely different.

Dr. Rock was able to secure a set of 24 volumes of these Zhir-khin pictographic manuscript books giving the text of a ceremony called *Dü-nyi-shu-ba*. With the help of a Zhir-khin tomba, or priest, and of a Nashi tomba who spoke the Zhir-khin language, Dr. Rock (who speaks the Nashi language) was able to go through the whole ceremony and make a synopsis of the contents of the entire text. This work Dr. Rock did in 1931-32 on an island in the Yang-ming Lake. The Zhir-khin tomba did not want to part with the books of the *Dü-nyi-shu-ba* ceremony, but the head man at Yang-ming interceded and persuaded the tomba to let Dr. Rock have the set—probably the only Zhir-khin pictographic text that has been studied and annotated, and has left the remote fastnesses of Chinese-Tibetan border lands of northwest Yunnan.

Including these 24 very rare Zhir-khin pictographic books, the total acquisitions of photographic copies of pictographic manu-

scripts from southwest China during the past 2 years amount to 597 volumes.

The Library of Congress had already 598 original volumes and 83 photostat copies of these Nashi manuscripts (see Report of the Librarian, 1930, p. 387, and 1934, p. 157) before these photographic copies were secured. This makes a grand total of 1,278 volumes, many times more than are to be found in any other library in the world.

#### NOTES ON JAPANESE ACCESSIONS

(By Dr. SHIO SAKANISHI)

#### ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDIES

Through the International Exchange of the Smithsonian Institution the Library has received the following important archeological studies:

##### THE TOMB OF THE PAINTED BASKET

After the excavation of the tomb of Wang Hsü in 1925 (see Report of the Librarian for 1931, p. 278) scientific research on the Han tombs of Lo-lang, Korea, was temporarily suspended. But in the autumn of 1931, under the auspices of the newly founded Society for the Study of Korean Antiquities, the task was resumed on two tombs in Sekiganri and one in Nanseiri. The former had been plundered and were not at all fruitful, but the latter yielded two wooden chambers one of which contained an exquisite painted basket.

The work entitled *Rakurô Saikyû-bo* (Society for the Study of Korean Antiquities, Seoul, 1934, vol. 1) by Akio Koizumi and Shunichi Sawa contains a full report of archeological research on the so-called Tomb of the Painted Basket of Lo-lang. This tomb is situated at the northern base of a low hill, the sepulchral mound being approximately square. The chamber is partitioned into two rooms, a main room and an antechamber, with an inner wall of hard clay. The main room contained three sarcophagi—one of them large and lacquered in red, the other two small and lacquered in black—belonging probably to a high officer of the district and to his two consorts. The human remains had practically disappeared, and their personal belongings were not abundant. Nevertheless, in a narrow space of the chamber many mortuary figures were found, among which may be mentioned six wooden horses standing in a row with their heads pointing southward.

The most significant disclosure, however, was an exquisitely painted basket found in the center of the antechamber, and from this the tomb now derives its name. The basket is made of bamboo, 39 centimeters long, 18 centimeters wide, and 22 centimeters high. The central

sash, the borders, and the corner pieces are decorated with small seated figures and with lozenges and bands of coiled dragons. The human figures depicted on the basket—94 in number—resemble those on the stone reliefs of the Han tombs in Shantung, being representations of persons famous chiefly for their filial piety. The flesh parts of the figures—reddish tint for men, and creamy white for women and children—are depicted with hairlike lines, and the draperies with thick, masterly strokes. The harmony and contrast of color, the direction and movement of the figures, and the amazing individuality which each character manifests, all demonstrate a highly developed technique in figure painting in this period. The lacquer ware in the tomb is the kind especially made for mortuary uses, and consequently is not of the best manufacture.

The two tombs at Sekiganri belong to the single wooden-chambered type which is entered vertically from the top. But the tomb at Nanseiri, containing the painted basket, is double-chambered, and entered from the side through an entrance door. The lacquer vessels in the latter tombs are of better quality, being the product of the imperial manufactories of China.

The authors of the above-mentioned treatise date the Tomb of the Painted Basket in the period of the Three Kingdoms or the Two Chin (*ca.* 250 A. D.). They date the Sekiganri tombs in the middle of the Later Han (*ca.* 100 A. D.).

#### WANG KUANG'S TOMB

The second report of archeological research of the Society for the Study of Korean Antiquities is devoted to the excavation of the tomb of Wang Kuang in the southeast of the Zen-Taihakuri in Lo-lang, and is entitled *Rakurô Ô Kô bo* (Seoul, 1935). The work of investigation began in the fall of 1932; its chief purpose was to inquire carefully into the relationship between the mound and the burial chamber of Han tombs.

The tomb beneath the mound is a large rectangular wooden chamber constructed of heavy, square-hewn timbers. The chamber was constructed in a pit about 2 meters below the earth's surface, and the mound was later built over it. In one corner of the pit was an inner chamber containing two coffins, the remaining space being taken up with mortuary objects. Both coffins were of the long narrow type common in Lo-lang, just long enough to hold the remains. One that was close to the chamber wall had no actual human remains, but contained pieces of silk, a pair of leather shoes, two belt hooks of animal design, and a lacquered sheath enclosing an iron sword. The most significant find, however, was a set of two seals made of wood which enabled scholars to identify the tomb as that

of Wang Kuang, secretary to the prefect of Lo-lang. Wang Kuang's official seal contains on its two sides the following inscriptions: *Lo-lang T'ai-shou-i Wang Kuang chih yin* (Seal of Wang Kuang, secretary to the prefect of Lo-lang) and *Ch'ên Kuang* (Your subject Kuang). The other seal, which is provided with a knob, reads: *Wang Kuang ssü yin* (Wang Kuang's personal seal).

The second of the coffins having the surface treated with lacquer was in a good state of preservation. It contained the remains of a young woman, wrapped in cloth and placed on a straw mat, probably the wife of Wang Kuang. By the head lay hairpins and ornaments, and near the left hand were silver rings and jewels of various kinds.

The objects deposited in the coffins and the chamber numbered about 200, those of lacquer being the most numerous. Although many of the articles bear the signature of the maker, their workmanship is not characterized by refinement. Metal objects worthy of note were some harness fittings, two mirrors with characteristic features of the Han period, an iron sword, and a crossbow with its metal lock still in place in the stock. The tomb of Wang Kuang contained no dated relics, and the objects found are much inferior in quality to those discovered in the Tomb of the Painted Basket. On the other hand, the identity of the one interred in it is definitely known, and the tomb affords a clear conception of the structure of Han sepulchers and of the burial customs of that period.

#### MOXA BURNING AS A COUNTERIRRITANT

When western medicine was introduced into Japan in the nineteenth century, physicians as well as the public were so completely convinced of its superiority that they abandoned traditional practices of many centuries in order to adopt it. To the Japanese of that period everything western connoted a vastly superior culture, and everything indigenous was looked upon as backward and uncivilized. Dr. Tomooki Sasagawa, who grew up in this swiftly changing period and specialized in both traditional and modern medicine, deplored this attitude of the Japanese people, and devoted his entire life to the study of eastern medicine and its application. At the age of 72 he brought together the results of his researches in two volumes, entitled: *Shin kyû ryôhô taisei*, "Compendium of Moxa Healing" (Tokyo, 1935), accompanied by a separately bound volume, entitled, *Keikyû benran*, "Handbook of Moxa Treatment". Dr. Sasagawa generously presented a specially bound copy of this work to the Library of Congress through the Embassy of Japan in Washington.

Moxa is one of the few Japanese words that have found their way into the English language. It comes from *mogusa*, a contraction of *moc-gusa* or "burning herb", a name given, on account of its use, to the common "mugwort" or dried leaves of artemesia, the leaves being burned on the skin as a counterirritant for various diseases. The practice was introduced to the west by Louis Almeyda (1525-83), a Portuguese Jesuit, and by Engelbert Kaempfer (1651-1716), a Dutch physician attached to the East India Co.

The first section of the book is devoted to a brief history of moxa burning and acupuncture, two great nostrums of the practitioners. There is little doubt that both practices were imported from China where they had long been in use, since they are mentioned in the *Huang-ti Ling Ch'u Ch'ang* and in the *Chou Li*. In Japan there are references to moxa treatment as early as the fourth century, but for a dependable, historical account we must wait till the reign of Emperor Kinmei. In the year 562 several medical treatises, accompanied with charts showing application of moxa and methods of acupuncture, were brought to Japan by a Chinese—an event then regarded as epoch making. By the time of the code of Taihō (promulgated in 702), we read, "Female practitioners shall specialize in the arts of cauterization and acupuncture." The practitioners were also enjoined to train a certain number of pupils in these arts.

The first treatise, devoted entirely to moxa burning, appeared in 1114 from one Munemichi, who occupied a fairly important position at court, and who probably introduced the treatment to the imperial household. Thereafter cauterization with moxa, during seasonal changes as a preventive measure, spread throughout the country, and there arose many schools each with its own system of treatment. The most noted among them was the Yoshida School, founded by Ikyu Yoshida who went to China during the Eroku period (1558-69) to study under the Ming masters. During the feudal regime there was a strong guild of moxa practitioners who enjoyed various legal privileges and flourished till their speedy downfall at the close of the nineteenth century. This oriental panacea for almost all human ills was never taken seriously by Occidentals, but Dr. Sasagawa still believes firmly in its efficacy, chiefly as a preventive measure.

#### SHINTO SHRINES DEDICATED TO LIVING HUMAN BEINGS

For a long time both Japanese and western scholars entertained the idea, *a priori*, that there is no Shinto shrine dedicated to an actual living human being. Dr. Genchi Kato, of the Kokugakuin University, was not willing to accept this conclusion without further research. He was aware that in Japan the Emperor, even in his lifetime, is called *akitsukami* or *arahitogami*, or a god visible to human

eyes, and that heroes and priests of valor and high virtue from time immemorial have, during their lifetimes, been called gods incarnate. Dr. Kato's patient search in old records and his extended tours of the country have brought to light, for the first time, several Shinto shrines which are historically genuine and which were dedicated to certain human beings while they were still living. His book, entitled *Honpô iki-bokora no kenkyû: iki-bokora no shûjitsu to sono shinri bunseki*, "Shinto Worship of Living Human Gods: Its History and Its Psychology" (Tokyo, 1931), embodies the results of his studies.

Dr. Kato first gives a list of shrines dedicated to the late Emperor Meiji (*d.* 1912) before his death. As early as 1876, 10 years after his accession, a shrine was dedicated to the Emperor in Ishinomaki by a druggist named Kyûbei Konishi who wished to commemorate the visit of His Majesty to Matsuhima. In Shinano Province, in 1893, another shrine was dedicated to His Majesty in recognition of his generosity in donating timber for the construction of a provincial place of worship. All in all, Dr. Kato found six such shrines dedicated to that ruler during the period of his life.

Dr. Kato classifies his findings under two main categories: those that can be definitely dated and those that cannot. There are 40 names in the first class of which the following are good examples: Kansen Okada (1740-1816), a magistrate; Yorozu Matsuoka (1838-91), a governor; Shigenojô Kanai (*d.* 1829), an inventor; and Prince Masayoshi Matsukata (1835-1924), an elder statesman. It is interesting to note that the famous Confucian philosopher, Ansai Yamazaki (1617-82), deified his own spirit while he was still living. Dr. Kato explains this phenomenon in the words of Emerson, "I, the imperfect, adore my own perfect." To show that the cult still exists, Dr. Kato cites the case of Moritaka Hayashida (1848- ) of Fukuoka Prefecture, for whom the villagers still perform a religious service on the 17th day of November each year. Hayashida is a benefactor, counsellor, and friend to all, and his saintly life of self-denial and devotion has elevated him to the status of a living human god. The author goes on to say that the motive of this Shinto apotheosis of human beings is purely ethical and never magical. Starting from a low form of nature worship, it has attained the level of an ethical religion. An appendix to this work lists certain articles and summaries on this subject published by the author in English.

#### HISTORY OF THE BLIND IN JAPAN

Among recent works on Japanese social history, Dr. Taro Nakayama's *Nihon mô-jin shi* or "History of the Blind in Japan" (Tokyo, 1934), is noteworthy. With the introduction of Buddhism the doctrine of karma and its corollary that physical deformity and suffer-

ing are the consequences of deeds committed in a previous existence came to be firmly implanted in the minds of the Japanese. Blindness, like every other human affliction, was regarded as a punishment of the gods, and only through the merciful intervention of the Buddha could sight be restored. Hence, in the course of time, a few shrines reputed to be efficacious in such matters were established; and the state also, recognizing total blindness as a disability, made every effort to give material support.

In 754, a blind Chinese priest named Chien-chên (Japanese, Kan-shin) arrived in Japan and became a Japanese subject. By his religious zeal and intelligence he won many followers, and founded the Shodai Temple in the capital. This achievement of a blind priest was a great inspiration to others who had the same affliction. A century later similar encouragement came when Prince Hitoyasu, fourth son of Emperor Ninmei, became blind in 858 at the age of 28. He entered the priesthood, and, being a skilled musician, taught music and chants to the blind so that they might acquire a profession and support themselves. It is said that he spent his entire allowance from the court for the education of those unfortunate people who were previously compelled either to beg or accept charity from the state.

Although the rise of military clans in the Middle Ages brought to the country perpetual warfare, untold personal suffering, and great social ills throughout the country, the blind who had been trained in music could satisfy the public desire for martial strains or for the chanting of popular heroic romances, and so win for themselves a livelihood. In addition to musical entertainment they practiced massage, which for centuries has played an important role in Japanese medicine.

With the advent of peace and prosperity under the Tokugawa regime in the seventeenth century, the blind fared better than during any previous period. Iyeyasu Tokugawa, the first Shogun, took special pains to provide laws and regulations to protect these unfortunates. They were allowed self-government; four official ranks were created for those who were in various professions, such as teaching music, massaging, and entertaining, and they were exempt from all forms of taxation. This liberality, prompted by the humane spirit of Iyeyasu as well as that of certain officials of the Shogunate, nevertheless had the effect of segregating the blind completely from the rest of society—a contact by which these people might have benefited greatly. Judging from the various laws and ordinances that were enacted during this period, the number of blind increased at an astonishing rate, but apparently no effort was made to search for the

causes of their affliction and to seek a cure. In fact no preventive measures seem to have been thought of until the middle of the nineteenth century.

#### THE FACIAL MAKE-UP OF THE KABUKI STAGE

A work entitled *Kabuki kumadori gaikan* by Masaru Kobayashi (Kyoto, Grolier Society, 1931) is the gift of Mr. Rintaro Kakehi, of the Yokohama Specie Bank. The Japanese *kabuki* stage developed a unique facial make-up by a striking combination of colors and lines, known as *kumadori*. The present treatise is a dissertation presented to the faculty of the College of Literature of the Tokyo Imperial University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of B. Litt. It has 41 color prints and many illustrations showing the original make-up, reproduced from sketches in the possession of the famous Ichikawa family. The edition was limited to 300 copies; the one presented to the Library is no. 114.

Both in the East and in the West the use of masks preceded the facial make-up. In an early Shinto ritual of dance-music known as *kagura*, use was made of fantastic, not to say grotesque, masks, but in the *Nô* plays which came into existence in the fourteenth century, their use attained high aesthetic significance. The *Nô* masks are neither wayward nor exaggerated. With a strange combination of the abstract and realistic, and absolute balance between too much and too little physiognomy, they promote the purpose of the play and achieve marvelous intensity. A *Nô* mask, with a master performer, ceases to be an impassive countenance of a character, but a vibrant and living symbol.

In the seventeenth century the Ichikawa family in Edo developed a new type of popular play known as *aragoto*, which was characterized almost entirely by the skillful use of exaggeration. The *aragoto* usually consisted of a short one-scene skit with no development, but with a brief suspense of the climax from beginning to end. For this purpose a dynamic, mobile face needed to be transformed into a set, immobile expression, and hence the new facial make-up. The *kumadori* was first used in 1673 by the first Danjuro Ichikawa (1660-1704) in the role of Kintoki of Sakata, the "golden boy" of Japanese legend, famous for his feats of strength. Since then the Ichikawa actors developed over 40 original *kumadori*; these are reproduced for the first time by Mr. Kobayashi. Each plate has text giving a brief historical and aesthetic analysis.

The Oriental theater has for centuries made use of striking facial make-ups. China has what are known as *lien-pu*; Java and Siam each have their own types. They seldom, however, take the facial

anatomy or the structure of the muscles into consideration. Bright paints are daubed over the face according to personal fancy and whim or in accordance with the symbols of a cult. The Japanese *kumadori*, on the other hand, is always faithful to the contour of the face and the movement of the muscles. Whether it be a ghost, a demon, or a man expressing extreme anger, mirth, or grief, it attempts to present the human face to the best advantage, and never distorts it. But with modern stage lighting the effect of the *kumadori*, which, after all, is nothing but an intricate play of light and shade, is completely lost. It could survive only on a stage lit by dim candle lights or by an oil lamp on a long stick in lieu of a spotlight.

#### A COLLECTION OF POEMS ON CHERRY BLOSSOMS

Through the Lyman fund the Library procured an original edition of the *Makura no yama*, "A Mound by the Pillow", a collection of poems on cherry blossoms written by Norinaga Motoori (1730-1801) and published posthumously in 1802 by the famous printer, Rihei Zeniya, of Kyoto. A postscript by the author, dated 18th day of the 10th month, 1800, reads:

This autumn when the nights are long and tedious and when, in my old age, sleep comes haltingly, I began to think of cherry blossoms in the bright spring sun. Although out of season, I made it a nightly practice to compose a few poems on the subject of my meditations. As the poems increased in number I thought it well to compose 100. When that goal was reached, I longed to compose 200. Finally I have come to have 300 poems on cherry blossoms.

These nightly reveries were recorded in the morning, and if any poem or part of a poem escaped his memory, Norinaga made no attempt to retrieve it. He modestly questions whether his "mound of poems by the pillow" should not perhaps have remained there without being brought to the light of day.

Norinaga, a physician and scholar of Ise Province, came in his early years under the influence of students of the native history and literature who opposed the slavish following of Chinese institutions and customs, and urged the people to foster their indigenous culture. Throughout his life, Norinaga's chief concern was to define the principles of nationalism and to promote its true spirit. To the public which showed a growing discontent with the Tokugawa policy, and whose loyalty was breaking under the strain of misrule, Norinaga set up an ideal of duty and loyalty to the imperial dynasty as a political weapon. Indeed, his *Kojiki den*, "Commentary on the Records of Ancient Matters", in 48 *kan*, the product of 35 years of untiring effort, became a motive power which tended later to undermine the Shogunate and to restore the imperial house to its legitimate

supremacy. Norinaga identified the spirit of Japan with the blossoming cherry, and his famous poem, "Isles of Blest Japan!" is, next to the national anthem, the most beloved of all Japanese poems.

The present edition of these poems is significant because it is printed from wood blocks which are facsimiles of Norinaga's original manuscript, and thus faithfully reproduces his handwriting.

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE LAST SHOGUN

The Library secured two rare photographs of the late Prince Yoshinobu Hitosubashi Tokugawa (1827-1913), the fifteenth and last of the Shoguns. These two photographs are excellent likenesses of this personage, one showing him in ordinary costume with black silk coat with the family crest of hollyhocks, and the other in official court costume. Placed between foreign aggression and tumult at home, Yoshinobu decided in 1867 on the abolition of the Shogunate (which had lasted for 300 years), and on the restoration of the Emperor as the sole authority. This transfer of power took place in the Nijô Castle, Edo, on December 9 of that year. Yoshinobu's action, however, was not the will of the majority of the feudal lords or those hereditary vassals who rallied about him. Fearing armed conflict between his party and the loyalists, the abdicated Shogun fled unobserved from Edo and arrived at his castle in Osaka with a small escort several days later.

The photographs here described were taken during this dramatic journey to the south, as the following contemporary references indicate. The *Bankoku Shinbun-shi*, "Universal Newspaper", of Yokohama for the third week of December 1867 carried the following advertisement:

I am a professional photographer. Recently the great Tycoon honored my studio by a visit, and I have succeeded in taking a few excellent pictures of him. Those who are desirous of having his photographs please communicate with me. Price 1 *bu* and 2 *shu* each.

B. WATT,  
No. 24, Yokohama.

The price reckoned in modern currency is about 50 cents.

The second reference appears in a letter written by Count Mitsuaki Tanaka (1843- ), a young leader of the loyalist party in Kyoto, to his father dated: "the last of December 1867":

I am sending for your amusement a photograph of the chief of the rebel army, Yoshinobu Hitosubashi Tokugawa. By a stroke of unexpected good luck, this rare treasure came into my possession. Shunsuke Ito, my colleague, obtained it from an Englishman, and I begged it of him. What a handsome fellow he is, do you not think? The dark spots on his face were caused by the uneven sunlight at the time the photograph was taken . . .

This Shunsuke Ito is none other than the late Prince Hirobumi Ito (1841-1909), one of the makers of modern Japan. The Englishman mentioned by Count Tanaka is Frederick William Sutton, chief engineer, of the British gunboat *Serpent*, which was stationed in the China Sea during the years 1866-68. Sutton made a short trip to Japan at the close of 1867. The photographs secured by the Library bear the following inscription:

Stots Bashi, Tycoon in Japan.

Photo<sup>d</sup> by F. W. Sutton, C. E. R. N.

At Osaka, 1867.

"Stots Bashi" is Sutton's transcription of Yoshinobu's family name "Hitotsubashi." From the existing manuscript letters, the above inscription has the appearance of being his own handwriting. If this supposition is correct, then the statement that he had taken these photographs is doubtful, first because of the advertisement quoted above, and secondly because two other known prints from the same negatives, known as the work of B. Watt, of Yokohama, are in the possession of Yoshinobu's grandson, Prince Yoshimitsu Tokugawa.

The two photographs are hand-colored and are in an excellent state of preservation.

## DIVISION OF SEMITIC LITERATURE

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

The task of regrouping the Halakhic material, i. e., books of Jewish law and ritual, has been continued. During the past fiscal year, attention was centered on the Responsa, a voluminous branch of Rabbinic literature generally considered an integral part of the Halakha, although its ramifications are far wider, being co-extensive with every phase of Jewish life and learning for a period of nearly 2,000 years.

### RESPONSA

The Hebrew term for the Rabbinic Responsa, *Sheeloth u-Teshuboth*, i. e., Questions and Answers, connotes the written opinions and decisions given by eminent rabbis, scholars or heads of academies in response to queries addressed to them. This type of literature dates as far back as the Talmudic era and continues down to the present. Differing widely in form from both the codes and the commentaries, in content it includes both. Indeed, early codifiers of Jewish law relied heavily on the Responsa for their compilations, and since codification ceased subsequent Responsa are regarded as supplementary to the codes themselves.

While some of the questions propounded are strictly theoretical and scholastic, raised only for the sake of study, the greater part are of a practical nature, called forth by the exigencies of daily life, their purpose being to define a norm for specific cases that had not been anticipated in the codes. The older Responsa are also valuable for their interpretation of difficult passages of the Bible, the Mishnah and the Talmud, thus affording extraneous sources for textual criticism.

The Responsa reflect Jewish life in all its various phases, political, social, and economic, over a period of nearly two millennia, in widely different lands and climes. From these questions and the replies thereto much light is shed on the internal organization of Jewish communities, their treatment by governments and municipalities, their occupations and undertakings, their marriage and home customs, and all the miscellanea which make up the religious, social, and political milieu. As a consequence the Responsa are indispensable to the historian as sources for the cultural history of the Jews in the Diaspora. Daily life, permeated as it was by religion and the scrupulous observance of the ritual, afforded innumerable ques-

tions for adjudication, particularly in those countries where the Jews possessed inner autonomy which empowered them to regulate their own communal affairs—religious, social, and judicial. Cases for decision were generally referred to leading authorities, whose opinion was deduced either from the codes or directly from the Talmud by analogy and other logical rules of deduction. In addition to the purely practical, however, no department of human knowledge has been wholly neglected; the Responsa deal with problems of philosophy, history, theology, medicine, mathematics, chronology, etc.

The literature is prolific. The decisions of any rabbi or scholar of importance on any conceivable subject were collected either by himself or by his disciples or students of Rabbinic lore. The number of printed volumes of collected Responsa runs into the thousands. Boaz Cohen, in his *Kuntres ha-Teshuboth* (Budapest, 1930) lists over 2,000 titles, many of which have gone through several editions. But there are still extant many unpublished collections in manuscript, and numerous Responsa which never have been collected are included in Novellae on the Talmud, the Halakha, and other Rabbinic works.

As no systematic classification of the Responsa has yet been made, it has been found convenient to arrange the material by periods. These are: The Talmudic period ending in the sixth century; the Geonic from the seventh to the tenth; Responsa of the eleventh and twelfth centuries of the earlier Spanish and French schools; thirteenth and fourteenth century Responsa of the later Franco-Spanish schools; Responsa of the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries; and Responsa from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present. A common characteristic of the literature of all periods is the spirit of the search for truth, a rigid impartiality, and a conscientiousness of analysis. On the other hand, each period presents a peculiar degree of individuality, with the change of external circumstances, the spirit of the times, and the varying degree of strictness in the method of investigation.

The Responsal literature is well represented in the Hebrew Collection of the Library. A considerable number of rare and early editions were found in the Deinard collection, which have been augmented by notable acquisitions in the ensuing years. The greater part of these works are in folio size. In order to assess the collection at its proper worth, it may be appropriate to point out the principal products of each period which are on our shelves. Since the Responsa of the Talmudic era scattered throughout the tractates of both Talmuds have never been collected in separate volumes, the first period to find representation in our review is that of the Geonic Responsa.

## GEONIC PERIOD

The Responsa of the Geonic period produced on Babylonian soil are classics of their genre. The Babylonian schools were the chief centers of Jewish learning, and the Geonim, the heads of these schools, were considered the highest authorities on Talmudic lore. Their spiritual influence penetrated to distant parts of the world. It extended not only to Mohammedan countries, particularly to northern Africa and Spain, but also spread in the course of time to the Jews in Christian Europe. Opinions and decisions of the individual Geonim were preserved and copied by the inquirers, as they contained rules of action and information on important matters which could be consulted on future occasions. However fragmentary and scanty this literature may have come down to us, our knowledge of the social and cultural life of the period is derived from it. It may be noted that the Babylonian Responsa were written not only in Hebrew but also in Aramaic and Arabic. Aramaic as the vernacular and the language of the Talmud, was the prevailing medium in the earlier Geonic period, while Arabic was used in replying to persons or communities in the dominions of the caliphs.

The first collection of Geonic Responsa appeared at Constantinople, 1516, under the title *Halakhoth Pesukoth min ha-Geonim* (republished in Krakau, 1893, by Joel Müller with explanatory notes); in 1575 another corpus entitled *Sheeloth u-Teshuboth me-ha-Geonim* was issued in the same city, followed by editions of Prague, 1590; Mantua, 1597, with notes by Solomon Kabuli. Of other outstanding collections there are in our Hebrew Collection *Sh'are Zedek*, containing 533 Responsa arranged by subject, edited by Nissim ben Hayyim Modai, Salonica, 1792; *Shaare Teshubah*, Salonica, 1802; another edition with notes by David Luria, Leipzig, 1858, and a later edition with a comprehensive commentary entitled *Teshuboth ha-Geonim im Iyye ha-Yam*, by Israel Moses Hazzan, Leghorn, 1869; *Teshuboth Geonim Kadmonim*, containing 152 Responsa and comments brought together by Joseph ben Samuel Tob Elem and edited by David Cassel, with an introduction by Solomon Loeb Rapoport, Berlin, 1848; *Hemdah Genuzah*, Jerusalem, 1863; *Teshuboth ha-Geonim*, edited by Jacob Musafia, Lyck, 1864; *Zikkaron la-Rishonim u-Teshuboth ha-Geonim*, edited by A. Harkavy from a manuscript in St. Petersburg, Berlin, 1897; *Teshuboth Geone Mizrah u-Ma'arab*, edited by Joel Müller, Berlin, 1888, in which Geonic Responsa are contained. Müller also published a complete index of the Geonic Responsa under the title *Mafteah li-Teshuboth ha-Geonim*, Berlin, 1891. In addition to the collections that were printed in separate volumes, numerous Res-

pona are included in Halakhic works of older authorities, most of which are found in our Hebrew Collection.

Considering that the Geonate lasted over 400 years, during which time it exercised so enormous an influence over far-flung Jewry, the number of Responsa thus far published seems very meagre as compared with what might have been expected. There is no doubt, that with the ravages of time, a great many of them are no longer extant, having been either destroyed or lost. However, in recent years a number have come to light through the finds in the Genizah (ancient synagogal storehouse) at Fostat, Cairo. To these scholars have turned their attention. Of the resulting studies we may mention here: *Geonica* (2 vols. New York, 1909) and *Keta'im mi-Kithve ha-Geonim* (New York, 1929), by Louis Ginzberg, distinguished American-Jewish scholar; *Teshuboth ha-Geonim mi-tokh ha-Genizah*, by S. Asaf, Jerusalem, 1928; The Responsa of the Babylonian Geonim as a Source of Jewish History, by Jacob Mann in the "Jewish Quarterly Review", N. S., vii-xi; and B. M. Lewin's great work *Ozar ha-Geonim* ("Thesaurus of the Geonic Responsa and Commentaries following the Order of the Talmudic Tractates"), now in progress in Palestine, of which seven volumes have hitherto appeared.

#### FIRST RABBINIC PERIOD

This period comprises the Responsa of the teachers of the earlier Spanish and French schools in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, following the decline of the Geonate in Babylonia. In the treatment of religious and legal problems as well as the interpretation of Halakhic and Aggadic passages the divergence between the methods of the two schools is distinct. The scholars of the Spanish school are noteworthy for the air of free scientific investigation which permeates their rulings, as well as for the logical brevity and lucidity of their deductions from the Talmud, while their French contemporaries were more dialectic, frequently giving full play to casuistry at the expense of clearness. Both schools, however, produced great masters of the epistolary Halakha, whose fame has endured.

The most distinguished representative of the eleventh century Spanish school was the eminent Talmudist, Rabbi Isaac al-Fasi (RIF), whose *Sheeloth u-Teshuboth ha-Rif* we have in the editions of Leghorn, 1781; Wien, 1794; Warsaw, 1884. Leading Responsa of this school in the following century are those of Joseph Ibn Migash, Salonica, 1791; Warsaw, 1870; a number included in *Shittah Mekubbezet* by Bezalel Ashkenazi, and those of Moses ben Maimon (Maimonides), the greater part of which were written originally in Arabic and later rendered into Hebrew by various translators. The range of inquiries addressed to Moses ben Maimon, the renowned scholar and acknowledged leader, extended far beyond

legal cases to problems in diverse disciplines in which he had won fame. Of his collected Responsa there are on our shelves: *Peer ha-Dor* (translated into Hebrew by Mordecai Thamah), Amsterdam, 1765; Lemberg, 1859; *Kobez Teshuboth ha-Rambam*, Leipzig, 1859; and a number of editions of his *Iggaroth*, including those of Constantinople, 1517; Venice, 1545; Amsterdam, 1712; Grodno, 1795.

The foremost representative of the eleventh century French school was Solomon ben Isaac, generally called Rashi, the famous commentator on the Bible and the Talmud, whose Responsa have been preserved in *Pardes*, Constantinople, 1802 (re-edited by H. J. Ehrenreich, Budapest, 1924), in *Likkute ha-Pardes*, Venice, 1519; Amsterdam, 1715; Munkács, 1897 and in *Mahzor Vitry*. Notable French Responsa of the twelfth century are those of Jacob ben Meir Tam in his *Sefer ha-Yashar* (edited by Daniel Prostitz), Wien, 1811; (re-issued by F. Rosenthal among the publications of the Mekize Nirdamim Society, Berlin, 1898); of Abraham ben David of Posquières in his *Temim De'im*, Lemberg, 1811 and of Eliezer ben Nathan of Mayence in his *Sefer Raban*, Prague, 1610. These Responsa contain echoes of the Crusades and much information about the relations of the Jews with the nobles of the Church and other potentates of the medieval world.

#### SECOND RABBINIC PERIOD

The second Rabbinic period comprises the Responsa of the later Spanish and Franco-German schools in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. An increasing similarity is noticeable in the methods of the two schools of deciding questions and proving their rulings by the help of the Talmud. The scientific spirit of the Spanish scholars modified the dialecticism of the French, while the latter steadily increased their influence in Spain.

The most prolific and best-known respondent of the Spanish school was Rabbi Solomon ben Abraham Adret (1235-1310), generally known from his initials as RaShBA. Of his Responsa, which number around 3,000 and have been divided into seven parts, we have in addition to the collection printed at Rome [1480?], editions of part 1, Bologna, 1539; Lemberg, 1811; Wiene, 1812 (containing also parts 2 and 3); of part 2 under the title *Toldoth Adam*, Leghorn, 1657; Lemberg, 1811; part 3, Leghorn, 1778; part 4, Salonica, 1803; Petrokow, 1883; part 5, Leghorn, 1825; Wilna, 1883; part 6, Jerusalem, 1903; parts 6 and 7, Warsaw, 1868. To these is to be added the collection attributed to Nahmanides (edited by Hiyya ben David), Venice, 1519; another edition, Warsaw, 1883. Adret's Responsa reflect not only the complexities of Rabbinical procedure, but also the contemporary political and communal affairs of the Jews, as well as the intellectual developments of the age in which he lived. Of special significance are the documents bearing on the controversy over

the study of philosophy and the polemic against the works of Maimonides. Next to Adret we may note the considerable collection of Responsa by Asher ben Jehiel of Toledo (1250?-1328), eminent Talmudist, which are represented in our Hebrew collection by the editions of Constantinople, 1517; Venice, 1607; Zolkiew, 1803; Wilna, 1881. Herein are revealed intimate details of the life and activities of the Judæo-Spanish communities. The same period also produced the Responsa of Nissim ben Reuben Gerondi, physician, astronomer, and Halakhist, represented by the editions of Rome, 1545; Cremona, 1557; Metz, 1786, etc. Along with them are the Responsa of his pupil Isaac ben Sheshet Barfat (1326-1408), known as RIBaSh, of which we have the edition of Constantinople, 1546; second edition under the title *Sefer Bar Sheshet*, Riva di Trento, 1559; Lemberg, 1805; another with notes by Israel Hayyim Daiches, Wilna, 1878; also a hitherto unpublished collection edited from a manuscript in Leyden by David Fraenkel, Munkács, 1901. In his decisions Isaac ben Sheshet displays not only great Halakhic acumen, but also evidences a profound knowledge of the philosophical writings of the age. Of unusual interest to the historian are the cases which deal with the Marranos and their relations with the Jews as a result of the forced mass conversions in the year 1391. Another representative of the Spanish school was Simeon ben Zemah Duran (1361-1444), whose Responsa include, in addition to the usual legal cases, philosophy, sciences, and linguistics. Our editions are those of Amsterdam, 1738 and Lemberg, 1891.

Of the Franco-German school in the second Rabbinic period the leading name is that of Meir ben Baruch of Rothenburg (1215?-93), Talmudist, codifier and liturgical poet. From his Responsa may be obtained a picture of the contemporary German-Jewries, in particular their sufferings from the caprices of princes and from burdensome taxation. The oldest collection of 315 Responsa was published at Cremona, 1557, while another corpus totaling 1,022 appeared at Prag, 1608, later reprinted in Sudzilkow, 1835 and Budapest, 1895. Another collection appeared in Lemberg, 1860 with notes by Raphael Nathan Rabinowitz and Joseph Saul Nathansohn; still another under the title *Sha'are Teshuboth Maharam*, was issued by Moses Bloch, 2 vols, Berlin, 1891-92.

#### THIRD RABBINIC PERIOD

Responsa of the fifteenth to the eighteenth century, termed the third Rabbinic period, cover a wider area, which chiefly embraces Italy, Turkey, Palestine, Germany, and Poland. As compared with the literature of the previous periods, which concerned itself with the full range of human knowledge, the Responsa of this period are almost entirely restricted to legal regulations. Nor

do the replies have their former lucidity, since the pilpulistic methods which had been in vogue since the middle of the fifteenth century in the study of the Talmud and Halakha found their way into Responsal literature also. The decisions are usually reached only after lengthy criticism and analysis of the previous authorities and are very often merely a reinterpretation of the sources. On the other hand, great mental agility and logical acumen are displayed and these Responsa are a decided contribution not only to Rabbinical law but also a substantial aid to the deeper understanding of the Talmud. After the sixteenth century the Responsa were in fact supplementary to the codes of Jacob ben Asher and Joseph Caro, and many collections which had previously lacked systematic sequence were now arranged according to the sections of these two codes. We may here refer to some of the more eminent authorities of each country in turn which are found in the Hebrew Collection of the Library.

#### Italy

The Responsa of Joseph ben Solomon Colon (1420?-80) are represented by the first edition, Venice, 1519, and by subsequent editions of Cremona, 1557; Lemberg, 1798; Warsaw, 1884; of Judah ben Eliezer Minz (1408?-1508), by the edition of Venice, 1553 (reprinted at Fürth, 1766 and Krakau, 1882), published by Meir Katzenellenbogen (d. 1565), who included his own Responsa in the same volume. Minz's Responsa were reissued and supplemented by an extensive commentary by Johanan Freschel, Munkács, 1898. Me-  
nahem Azariah da Fano (1548-1620), by two editions, Dyhernfurth, 1788 and M.-Sziget, 1892; Moses Zacuto (d. 1697), Venice, 1760; Samuel Aboab (1610-94), *Debar Shemuel*, Venice, 1702; Samson Morpurgo (1681-1740), *Shemesh Zedakah* (Responsa on the four parts of the Shulhan Arukh), with notes and a preface by his son Moses Hayyim Shabbethai, 2 vols., Venice, 1743; Raphael Meldola (1685-1748), *Mayim Rabbim* (with additions by his son David), 4 vols., Amsterdam, 1737.

#### Turkey

The sixteenth century finds in Turkey and her eastern lands a new center of learning, due largely to the activity of the exiles from Spain who settled down in these countries. Of the Responsal literature on our shelves there are the products of the most famous rabbis of the age, as the Responsa of Elijah Mizrahi (1450-1525), edited by Solomon Kabuli, Constantinople, 1559 (colophon dated 1561); of David ben Solomon Ibn Abi Zimra (1479?-1589), parts of which were issued in Leghorn, 1651; Venice, 1749; Fürth, 1781; Leghorn, 1818. A complete edition in five volumes appeared in Sudzilkow, 1836; Bezalel Ashkenazi (d. 1590), Venice, 1595; Sudzilkow,

1833; Lemberg, 1904; Moses al-Ashkar (1466-1542), Sabionetta, 1553; Sudzilkow, 1834; *Binyamin Zeeb*, by Benjamin ben Mattithiah, Venice, 1539. Of the seventeenth century: *Pene Mosheh*, by Moses ben Nissim Benveniste, 3 vols., Constantinople, 1669-1719; Parah Matteh Aharon, by Aaron ben Hayyim Abraham Hakohen Perahyah, 2 vols., Amsterdam, 1703; *Eduth be-Ya'akob*, by Jacob de Boton, Salonica, 1720; *Ginnath Weradim*, by Abraham ben Mordecai ha-Levi, 2 vols., Constantinople, 1716-17. A volume of Responsa by Jacob Alfandari, edited by Hayyim Alfandari in Constantinople, 1718 (another edition, Pressburg, 1878) is entitled *Muzzal me-Esh*, "Plucked from the Fire", because it was saved from a conflagration which consumed most of the author's manuscripts. Of the eighteenth century: *Maḥaneh Efraim*, by Ephraim Nabon (d. 1735), Constantinople, 1738; Sudzilkow, 1835; Warsaw, 1910; *Agurah be-Oholekha*, by Eliakim Gatigno, Salonica, 1781.

#### Palestine\*

Palestine scholars of the period whose Responsa merit notice are: Jacob Berab (1474-1546), Venice, 1663; Levi Ibn Ḥabib (1480?-1545), Venice, 1565; Lemberg, 1865; Moses di Trani (1505-85), Venice, 1629; Lemberg, 1861, and his son Joseph di Trani, Constantinople, 1641; Venice, 1645; Lemberg, 1861; Joseph Caro (1488-1575), Lemberg, 1811 and another collection under the title *Abkath Rokhel*, Salonica, 1791; Leipzig, 1859; Samuel ben Moses di Medina (1505-89), entitled *Piske ha-RaShDaM*, 2 vols., Salonica, 1580-82; another collection on the four parts of the Shulḥan Arukh, 3 vols., Salonica, 1592-95; Lemberg, 1862; Joseph ben David Ibn Leḥ (16th century), vols. 1-3, Constantinople, 1560-73; vol. 4, Kure Tshesme, 1595, Fürth, 1692; the complete work in 4 vols., Amsterdam, 1726; Moses Alshech (16th century), Venice, 1605, Slonek (i. e. Berlin), 1681? Lemberg, 1889; Yom-Tob ben Moses Zahalon (1557-1638?), Venice, 1694. The Responsa of Jacob Berab and of Levi Ibn Ḥabib are of historic interest because of their bearing on the bitter controversy between the two on the idea conceived by Jacob Berab of renewing official ordination (Semikha) in Jewry with the ultimate view of reestablishing the Sanhedrin.

#### Germany

Of important collected Responsa by German authorities in the third Rabbinic period there are in our Hebrew Collection those of Jacob ben Moses Mölln, known as Maharil (1365?-1427), Cremona, 1556; Slofkovitz, 1807; Krakau, 1881; of his pupil Jacob Weil (died about 1456), Venice, 1549; Hanau, 1610; Kopyś, 1834; two works by Israel Isserlein (d. 1460), the foremost Talmudist of the first half of the fifteenth century, one entitled *Pesakim u-Kethavim*, Venice,

D. Bomberg, 1519; Venice, M. A. Giustiniani, 1546, the other entitled *Terumath ha-Deshen*, Venice, Bomberg, 1519; Venice, Giustiniani, 1546; both titles in one volume, Fürth, 1778. These Responsa contain rich material regarding the civilization of the period; a volume of Responsa by Israel Bruna (15th century), Salonica, 1798; Stettin, 1860; *Hawwoth Yair*, by Jair Hayyim Bacharach (1639-1702), Frankfort on the Main, 1699; Sudzilkow, 1834; Lemberg, 1896; another collection by his father and grandfather which Bacharach published together with Responsa of his own under the title *Hut ha-Shani*, Frankfort on the Main, 1679; Sudzilkow, 1883; Munkács, 1896; *Kneseth Yehezkel*, by Ezekiel Katzenellenbogen (d. 1749), Altona, 1732; Sudzilkow, 1834; *Iggereth Bikkoreth*, Altona, 1736; Zhitomir, 1867; and *Sheclath Ya'abez*, 2 vols., Altona, 1739-59; Lemberg, 1884, by Jacob Emden (1697-1776).

#### Poland

During the third Rabbinic period there developed in Poland an intensive cultivation of the Rabbinic literature as was seen in no other country and which has continued until the present. Numerous collections of Responsa were printed. The Hebrew Collection of the Library has an adequate representation of the Polish legal luminaries. Here may be cited the works of Solomon ben Jehiel Luria (1510-73), Fürth, 1768; Kopyś, n. d.; Lemberg, 1859; of Moses ben Israel Isserles (1520?-72), Hanau, 1710; Amsterdam, 1711; Sudzilkow, 1835; Warsaw, 1883; and of Meir ben Gedaliah Lublin (1558-1616), Venice, 1618; Metz, 1769; Warsaw, 1881. Luria, Isserles, and Meir of Lublin are considered the chief representatives of Rabbinical literature of the sixteenth century. Along with them may be added the Responsa of Joel ben Samuel Sirkes (1561-1640) entitled *Teshuboth Bayith Hadash*, Frankfort on the Main, 1697, and *Pene Yehoshua*, by Joshua Hoeschel ben Joseph (1578?-1648), Amsterdam, 1715; Lemberg, 1860. Of the seventeenth century there are *Zemah Zedek*, by Menahem Mendel Krochmal (1600-61), Amsterdam, 1675; Fürth, 1766; *Emanath Shemuel*, by Aaron Samuel Kaidanower (1614-76); Frankfort on the Main, 1683; Lemberg, 1884; *Teshuboth Hakham Zebi*, by Zebi Hirsch Ashkenazai (1658-1718), Amsterdam, 1712; Fürth, 1767; Lemberg, 1858; Warsaw, 1876; Lemberg, 1900. Of the eighteenth century Polish (including also Lithuanian) Responsa, special mention may be made of *Panim Meiroth*, by Meir ben Isaac Eisenstadt (1670-1744), issued in four parts; part 1, Amsterdam, 1715; Sudzilkow, 1833; parts 2-3, Sulzbach, 1733-38; an edition of the whole work, Lemberg, 1899; seven editions of *Shaagath Aryeh*, by Aryeh Loeb ben Asher (d. 1785), beginning with that of Frankfort on the Oder, 1756; *Beth Efraim*, by Ephraim Zalman Margolioth (1762-1828), 4 vols., Lemberg, 1818; another edition, Warsaw, 1883;

and several editions of *Noda bi-Yehudah*, by Ezekiel Landau (1713-93), beginning with the first two-volume edition of Prag, 1776, followed by subsequent issues down to that of Wilna, 1904. Landau's decisions as set forth in his lengthy Responsa displayed great erudition and keen analytical skill and enjoyed such authority that they were treated as a text, and many leading scholars wrote glosses to them which are printed together with the collection in later editions.

#### Other countries

In addition to Italy, Turkey, Palestine, Germany, and Poland, where centers of Hebrew learning flourished, sight should not be lost of some notable collections of Responsa produced elsewhere. In the Netherlands Jacob Sasportas (1610-98) wrote a number of decisions which were collected and published under the title *Ohel Ya'akov*, Amsterdam, 1737. Worthy of note are also the nine collections of Responsa issued under the title *Peri Ez Hayyim*, Amsterdam, 1733-92, by various members of the Talmudic academy of the Spanish-Portuguese community Ez Hayyim (known in Spanish as Arbol de las Vidas) in Amsterdam, under the presidencies of Solomon Ayllon, David Israel Athias, Isaac Hayyim de Brito Abendana, Solomon Salem, and David Cohen d'Azevedo.

In Greece lived in the beginning of the 16th century David ben Hayyim ha-Kohen, rabbi at Corfu and later at Patros, whose Responsa, arranged by David Vital were published under the title *Sheeloth u-Teshuboth ha-ReDaK*, Constantinople, 1537; other editions, Salonica, 1803; Ostrog, 1834; and Jacob ben Israel ha-Levi, rabbi at Zante (died on that island in 1634), whose Responsa were published in Venice, 1614; with additions, Venice, 1632.

#### FOURTH RABBINIC PERIOD

Collected Responsa issued from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present constitute the fourth Rabbinic period. Their number is considerable. Hundreds of volumes are on our shelves. Nearly every land, including the United States, where Jewish religious life has been maintained, is represented by its own Responsa during the period. In form and manner of dialectic they are identical with those of the earlier epoch, being also to a large extent of a hypothetical character, involving problems which could occur seldom or never in real life, and for which no solution could be obtained in the older Responsa or the codes. Of especial interest are those cases arising out of the sweeping changes in the religious and political conditions of the Jews and the movements within Judaism itself during the nineteenth century. Limitation of space permits reference only to a small number of outstanding works whose authors wielded great

influence in Jewish religious life. There are in our Hebrew Collection: *Teshuvah me-Ahavah*, by Eleazar Fleckeles (1754-1826), 3 vols., Prag, 1809-20; the Responsa of Akiba Eger (1761-1837), Stettin, 1860; Warsaw, 1876, etc.; a further collection edited by Isaac Caro, Wien, 1889; *Hatham Sofer*, by Moses Sofer (1763-1839), 7 vols., Pressburg-Wien-Munkács, 1841-1912; *Shoel u-Meshib*, by Joseph Saul Nathansohn (1808-75), six series, Lemberg, 1865-90; *Emek Yehoshua*, by Joshua Isaac ben Jehiel of Slonim (d. 1872), Warszawa, 1842; another edition, Jerusalem, 1925; *Amude Or*, by Jehiel Heller (1814-61), Königsberg, 1855; numerous volumes of Responsa by Hayyim Palaggi (1788-1869), printed in Salonica and Smyrna, by Jacob Saul Eliashar (1817-1906), printed in Jerusalem, and by Solomon Kluger (1783-1869); *Beth Yizhak*, by Isaac Schmelkes, 4 vols., Przemyśl-Lemberg, 1875-1912; *Zemaḥ Zedek*, by Menahem Mendel of Lubavich (1789-1866), 2 vols., Wilna, 1872; *Divre Hayyim*, by Hayyim Halberstam (1793-1876), Lemberg, 1875; *Terumath Yad*, by Mordecai Eliasberg (1817-89), Wilna, 1875; *Oneg Yom Tob*, by Raphael Yom Tob Lipmann Heilprin (d. 1878), Wilna, 1880; *Beer Yizhak* (Königsberg, 1858) and *En Yizhak* (2 vols. Wilna, 1888-95), by Isaac Elhanan Spektor (1817-96); *Meshiv Davar* (containing Responsa addressed to American rabbis of New York, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Charleston on various religious questions), by Naphtali Zebi Judah Berlin (1817-93), 2 vols., Warsaw, 1894; *Beth Halevi*, by Joseph Baer Soloveichik (1820-92), 2 vols., Wilna-Warsaw, 1863-74; *Avne Nezer*, by Abraham Sochaczower (d. 1911), 4 vols., Petrokow-Warsaw, 1912-14; *Teshuboth Rabbi Eliezer*, by Eliezer Gordon (1840-1910), Petrokow, 1913; *Divre Malkiel*, by Malkiel Tenenbaum, 5 vols., Wilna-Petrokow-Bielgora, 1891-1909.

The Responsal material of our Hebrew Collection has now been made available for use to the scholar in the field.

#### GIFTS

A substantial increase in the number of gifts of Hebrew and Yiddish material is noted. Special mention may be made of the donation by Dr. I. Sossnitz, of New York City, of a collection of 32 valuable Hebrew books. These items include a copy of the Talmud Yerushalmi (Jerusalem Talmud), a four-volume folio edition of Zhitomir, 1860-67, early Kabbalistic and Ḥasidica, as well as products of the Haskalah period.

## DIVISION OF SLAVIC LITERATURE

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. N. R. RODIONOFF)

### ACCESSIONS

During the fiscal year 1935-36 the collections of the Division were increased through exchange, purchase, and gifts by 2,045 books, 535 pamphlets, and 4,002 issues of periodicals, a total of 6,582 pieces of printed Slavic material. With 142,918 pieces collected prior to July 1, 1935, the Division, therefore, had 149,500 pieces on June 30, 1936, in which number about 32,140 issues of periodicals and serials, counted by issues upon their delivery, were subsequently bound in the Library into approximately 7,320 volumes. Besides the material which is in the care of the Division of Slavic Literature, there are several thousand Slavic publications in the general classification, but there is no feasible way of determining the precise number.

Some noteworthy publications among the Division's new acquisitions are as follows:

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Akademiã Nauk S. S. S. R. Īnstitut knĭgĭ, dokumenta, pis'ma (The Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R. The Institute of the book, the document, and the MS.), Moscow-Leningrad. Īvan Fedorov, pervopechatnik (Ivan Fedorov, the first printer). Moscow-Leningrad, 1935.

This is a symposium of new studies, by several Russian specialists, on the origins of Russian printing and the work of Ivan Fedorov, the first Russian printer (mentioned in the Report of the Librarian 1933, p. 146). The book contains a valuable bibliography covering the period 1564-1933.

Akademiã Nauk S. S. S. R. (The Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R.), Moscow-Leningrad. Īzdaniã grazhdanskoĭ pečati vremeni ĩmperatrĭtsy Elizavety Petrovny, 1741-61 (The publications of the time of Empress Elizabeth, 1741-61, printed in civil characters). Illustrated. Part 1, covering 1741-55. Moscow, 1935.

This valuable bibliography, compiled by V. N. Tukalevskĭ and V. P. Semennikov, continues the Academy's publication of 1914, "The publications in the Church-Slavonic characters of the time of Empress Elizabeth, 1741-61", by V. I. Sreznevskĭ and A. L. Bem, of which the Division has a copy. Both publications are uniform in execution, giving the complete titles of all the printed material, listed chronologically, with many of the titles and the wood cuts reproduced in facsimile.

Biblioteka Moskovskoi Sinodal'noi Tipografii. Chast' pervaiã—Rukopsi (The Library of the Moscow Synodic Press. Part 1—MSS.). In three issues. Moscow, 1896-1901.

- This publication is a detailed bibliographical description, by A. Orlov and V. Pogorĕlov, of the Church-Slavonic MSS. of the XI-XIX centuries, belonging to the Library of the Moscow Synodic Press.
- Bodnarskii, B. S. Bibliografiã russkoĭ bibliografii. Bibliograficheskaã literatura s 1923 g. po 1925 g. vključ. (A bibliography of Russian bibliography for 1923-25). Moscow, 1926.
- Īakushkin, E. Ī. Obychnoe pravo. Vypusk tretii. Materialy dlã bibliografii obychnago prava (Customary law. The third issue. Material for a bibliography of customary law. Moscow, 1908.
- This issue continues the Division's set of the previous issues, published in 1875-99, of a well known bibliography of customary law, and contains the unique and probably exhaustive annotated list of Russian books and articles on the customary laws regulating the land tenure of the Russian village communes.
- Muratova, K. D. Periodika po literature ĭ iskusstvu za gody revolutsii, 1917-32 (Periodicals on Belles-Lettres and Fine Arts for the years of the revolution, 1917-32). Leningrad, 1933.
- Voznesenskaã, E. A. and Piotrovskii, A. B. Materialy dlã bibliografii po antropologii ĭ étnografii Kazakstana ĭ sredneaziatskikh respublik (Material for a bibliography of anthropology and ethnography of Kazakstan and the republics of Middle Asia). Leningrad, the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R., 1927.

## HISTORY AND AUXILIARY SCIENCES

- Grushevskii, M. Oчерк istorii Kievskoĭ zemli ot smerti Īaroslava do kontsa XIV stolĕtiã (A history of the Kiev territory from the death of the Grand Duke Yaroslav to the end of the 14th century). Kiev, 1891.
- Oчерк istorii ukrãinskago naroda (A history of the Ukrainian people). The second edition, augmented. St. Petersburg, 1906.
- Kievskãã Rus' (Russia of Kiev). St. Petersburg, 1911.
- Īistoriã ukrãinskago kozachestva do soedineniã s Moskovskim gosudarstvom (A history of the Ukrainian Cossacks up to the Union with the Moscow State). Kiev, 1913-14. In two volumes.
- The late Professor M. Grushevskii (or Hrushevsky) was a prominent Ukrainian historian and nationalist.
- Kulakovskii, Ī. Īistoriã Vizantii (A history of Byzantium). Kiev, 1912-15. In three volumes (of which the first volume is in the second edition), covering the period from 395 to 717. With illustrations and maps.
- Latyshev, V. V., *ed.* Inscriptiones antiquae orae septentrionalis Ponti Euxini Graecae et Latinae. Volumes 1st, 2d, and 4th, comprising all the published parts. The first volume is in the second edition, 1916, which is much augmented. St. Petersburg, the Imperial Russian Archeological Society, 1890-1916. Semifolio. With many illustrations.
- Professor Latyshev's text explanatory of the inscriptions, collected by him from the ruins of the ancient Greek and Roman colonies of the Northern shores of the Black Sea, and published in these volumes, is in Latin. This monumental work has become one of the important sources for the study of ancient Greek and Roman history.
- Īetopis' Voiny (Annals of the War). Petrograd, 1914-17, Nos. 1-132.
- This is an unofficial, richly illustrated periodical, edited and published by General D. Dubenskii. The set covers the period from August 30, 1914, to February 25, 1917.

Rostovtsev, M. Ī. Rĭmskiĭ svintsovyĭ tessery (The Roman lead tesseras). St. Petersburg, 1903.

This is an archeological study on the small lead objects used by the Romans as tokens, vouchers, and the like. It was published by the Imperial St. Petersburg University, supplementing the publication of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in that city, by the same author and of the same year, entitled "Tesserarum urbis Romae et Suburbi plumbearum Sylloge", of which the Division had already acquired a copy.

Russia. Kavkazskii Uchebnyi Okrug (The Caucasus District of the Ministry of Public Instruction). Sbornik materialov dlĭa opisaniĭa mĕstnostei i plemen Kavkaza (Collection of material for a description of the localities and the tribes of the Caucasus). Tiflis, 1881-1912. Volumes 1-3 and 5-42.

This serial publication contains innumerable and invaluable data on the history, geography, ethnography, and anthropology of the Caucasus and the philology of the Caucasian languages.

Struys, J. J. Tri puteshestviĭa (The three journeys). Moscow, 1936. A complete translation into Russian by E. Borodĭna from the first original Dutch edition of 1673. Edited by A. Morozov, with reproductions of all the illustrations of the original.

Among the numerous accounts, reports, memoirs, etc., written by foreign visitors in Russia in the past, "The Three journeys" used to be one of the most widely read books in the original as well as in many translations into German, French, and English, on account of the vivid and entertaining descriptions, by which the author proved a keen observer of, and a brilliant reporter on, Russia's life and customs in the seventeenth century.

Yudin, G. V., editor and publisher. Materialy dlĭa istorii goroda Chukhlomy i roda kostromichei Iudinym; 1613-1895 (Material for a history of the town of Chukhloma and the family of Iudin, of the Kostroma Province; 1613-1895). Krasnoyarsk, 1902. Two volumes in quarto. No copy of this publication has been found in the Yudin collection of Russian books acquired by the Library in 1907. The editor's zeal in tracing the origin and the history of his family through a period of about three centuries urged him to undertake an expensive and extensive historical and genealogical research through the old and unpublished official cadastres of the town of Chukhloma, in Northern Russia, where several generations of his family had had their abode. A mere location and deciphering of the old MSS., dug up in various archives, required great skill and perseverance on the part of the collaborators. The high value of the old Russian cadastres ("Pistsovyĭa Knigi") for researches in Russia's economic and social history has long been recognized by prominent Russian historians. The printed catalog cards in the two sizes are attached to each volume of this publication.

#### SOCIAL SCIENCES

In this class the Division acquired a collection of rare revolutionary publications in Russian and French (the latter by the Russian authors and pertaining mostly to Russia), dating from the middle of the nineteenth to the beginning of the twentieth century. This literature was published outside of Russia and circulated in that country unlawfully.

The collection is in a good state of preservation, with many of the parts uncut, and consists of 28 sets of serial publications and 47 monographs.

## I. Serial publications may be grouped as follows:

(A) Representing various branches of the Russian liberal and revolutionary movement and thought, not affiliated with, and not dependent on, any particular political party, some of them to be identified by the names of their well known editors, A. I. Gertsen (or Herzen), P. L. Lavrov, P. B. Struve, and V. L. Burtsev, Russian liberal and revolutionary publicists.

In this group the set of "Kolokol" (The Bell) stands first for its rarity and reference value. In the first and most important series, the "Kolokol" was a famous Russian semimonthly serial, edited by A. I. Gertsen, and published in 1857-67 in Geneva and London.

Forbidden by the Russian Imperial Government for importation into Russia, the "Kolokol" was successfully smuggled in. It gained a wide circulation in all the literate classes, including the highest official circles, and acquired a great influence in expediting the liberal reforms of Emperor Alexander II.

The Division acquired an almost complete set of the first series of the "Kolokol", i. e., 245 in quarto issues (numbered continuously and with continuous pagination, each issue usually having 8 pages) and complete sets of the main supplements, of the same size, namely, the serial "Pod Sud!" (To the Trial!), nos. 1-13, published in 1859-62, and the serial "Obshchee Vîsche" (The Popular Assembly), nos. 1-29, published in 1862-64. The set of the "Kolokol" lacks only the 4 pages of the "Postword to the first decade." Among the minor supplements lacking are several issues of the periodical list of publications (mostly revolutionary literature), which were on sale in London.

Besides "Kolokol", the following serials are noteworthy in this group:

"Vpered!" (Forward!). Published irregularly. Complete set of 5 issues, in octavo, edited by P. L. Lavrov and published in 1873-77 in Zürich and London.

"Vpered!" (Forward!). A semimonthly serial. Complete set of 48 nos., in quarto, edited by P. L. Lavrov and published in London, 1875-76.

Gertsen's and Lavrov's serials were published without covers to facilitate the smuggling of them into Russia, and, probably, for the sake of economy. From the absence of covers they resemble newspapers.

"Osvobozhdenie" (The Liberation). Complete set of 79 nos., in quarto, edited by P. B. Struve and published in Stuttgart and Paris, 1902-5.

The dark red covers of each number of the set are well preserved. The covers became an important feature of "Osvobozhdenie", familiar to, and respected by, thousands of its readers. Owing to the covers, this serial resembles a magazine. Among the illicit and revolutionary Russian serials "Osvobozhdenie" was one of very few published in covers, and its market price, either in sets, or in separate numbers, fluctuates considerably, depending on the presence, or the absence, of the covers, i. e. the absence of them would reduce the price by an appreciable amount.

Like Gertsen's "Kolokol", Struve's "Osvobozhdenie" was one of the most influential Russian unlawful serials, with a wide circulation in Russia.

"Budushchee" (The Future). Complete set of 48 nos., edited by V. L. Burtsev and published in Paris, 1911-12.

"Obshchee Dîelo" (The Common Cause). Complete set of 4 nos., edited by V. L. Burtsev and published in Paris, 1909.

(B) Published by the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party, representing the consecutive phases of its history and its two main factions, the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks. These are as follows:

"Iskra" (The Spark). Nos. 1 and 3-112 (incomplete, lacking No. 2 only, which the Division has in a later reprint), with 22 supplements. Folio of thin paper, edited mostly by G. V. Plekhanov, with V. I. Lenin collaborating in Nos. 1-51. Published in Geneva, 1900-5.

"Vpered" (Forward). Complete set of 18 nos., edited by V. Ī. Lenĭn, the creator and leader of the Bolshevik faction, and published in Geneva, 1904-5.

"Proletarii" (The Proletarian). The second half only, comprising Nos. 21-50, with 3 supplements. Edited by V. Ī. Lenĭn and published in Geneva, 1908-9.

Nos. 1-20 of this paper were published in 1905 in Finland, under the editorship of Lenĭn also. Between 1905 and 1908 the Bolsheviks succeeded in lawfully publishing several serials in Russia.

"Golos Sotsial-Demokrata" (The Voice of the Social-Democrat). Complete set of 26 nos., with 5 supplements, edited by G. V. Plekhanov, the leader of the Mensheviks. Geneva and Paris, 1908-11.

"Dnevnik Sotsial-Demokrata" (The Diary of a Social-Democrat). Nos. 1-7 and 9-15 (incomplete, lacking Nos. 8 and 16), Geneva, 1905-12, and No. 1, 1916, the only one published in Petrograd. All edited by G. V. Plekhanov.

(C) Published by the Central Committee of the Party of Socialists-Revolutionists:

"Za Narod" (For the People). A complete set of 59 nos., published mostly in Paris, 1909-14.

(D) Published by the Anarchists:

"Khlĭeb ĭ Volĭa" (Bread and Freedom). Complete set of 24 nos., with 3 supplements. Geneva, 1903-5.

"Listki Khlĭeb ĭ Volĭa" (Leaflets Bread and Freedom). Complete set of 18 nos. London, 1906-7.

## II. Books and pamphlets.

In this group 30 Russian, 16 French, and 1 German titles were acquired. All the non-Russian publications are the works of Russian political exiles in Western Europe, and all but two of their topics relate to Russian political development. By choosing French for their writings, the authors served and reached their two categories of readers, Western Europeans and Russians, for French had been a language of the upper and educated classes throughout continental Europe since the times of Louis XIV.

Among the Russian titles in this group, probably the most noteworthy are the following:

Bakunĭn, M. A. Pĭs'ma k Gertsenu ĭ Ogarevu (Letters to Gertsen and Ogarev), Geneva, 1896.

Gertsen, A. Ī. Prervannye razskazy (Interrupted stories). The second edition, London, 1857.

— Eshche raz. Sbornĭk stateĭ (Once more. Collection of articles). Geneva, 1866.

Ogarev, N. A. Razbor novago krĕpostnogo prava (An analysis of the new serfdom). London, 1861.

— Finansovye spory (Financial discussions). London, 1861.

— *ed.* Russkaiĭa potaennaiĭa literatura XIX stolĕtiĭa (The Russian secret literature of the 19th century). London, 1861.

This is a collection of poetry by various Russian authors, publication of which was forbidden in Russia until after the revolution of 1905.

Bervi, N. (Flerovskĭĭ, *pseud.*). Azbuka sotsial'nykh nauk (The ABC of the social sciences). London, 1894. In three volumes.

Lavrov, P. L. *Opyt istorii mysli novogo vremeni* (A history of the thought of the modern times). Geneva, 1888-94.

Among the French publications acquired in this group, 11 are works of I. Golovin, a well known Russian political emigrant. They considerably increase the Library's collection of 10 other books, in French, by the same author.

Besides I. Golovin's books, two other publications in French, acquired in this group, deserve mention here:

Herzen, A. *Du développement des idées révolutionnaires en Russie*. Londres, 1853.

Ogareff, N. *Essai sur la situation russe. Lettres à un anglais*. Londres, 1862.

Besides the revolutionary publications, mentioned above, and many others, not mentioned, the Division acquired in the social sciences during the year some Russian researches in economics, among which the following publications, now out of print, are noteworthy:

Emel'ianov, I. V. *Kooperativnyĭ organizatsii sredi zemledel'tsev* (Agricultural cooperative organizations). Prague, 1923.

This is a comprehensive study on the subject.

Fridman, M. I. *Vinnaiĭ monopoliiĭ* (The liquor monopoly). St. Petersburg-Petrograd, 1914-16. In two volumes.

In this work the late Professor Fridman made a thorough analysis of the liquor monopolies of Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, and Russia.

Prokopovich, S. N. *Kooperativnoe dvizhenie v Rossii, ego teoriiĭ i praktika* (Cooperative movement in Russia, its theory and practice). Moscow, 1913.

Turgenev, N. I. *"Opyt teoriiĭ nalogov"* (A theory of the taxes). St. Petersburg, 1818.

This is the first Russian treatise on taxation. Its author, like Gertsen and Ogarev, was a liberal Russian publicist and a persistent propagandist for the abolition of the serfdom of the Russian peasant. Connected with the so-called Conspiracy of the Decembrists, he luckily escaped their fate as convicts in Siberia by leaving Russia for England before their revolt in December 1825, and by the subsequent refusal of the British Government to extradite him to Russia at the demand of the Russian Emperor Nicholas I.

However, Turgenev published his treatise on taxation in conformity with the law several years before his long and forced exile in Western Europe. On the page immediately preceding the title-page of the book the censor's permit for its publication is printed, and, below it is the author's inscription, which, in translation reads: "The author, assuming all the expenses of the printing of this book, grants the money that will result from its sale, for the benefit of the peasants who have been kept in jail for arrears in the payment of their taxes."

#### MILITARY SCIENCES

Bliokh, I. S. *Budushchaiĭ voĭna v tekhnicheskom, ekonomicheskom i politicheskom otnosheniĭakh* (The future war in its technical, economic, and political respects). St. Petersburg, 1898. In 7 volumes.

In this monumental work the author, assisted by specialists of various nationalities, collected a vast amount of material on the progress and destructive power of military technique and on the disastrous effects of militarism on the economic development of modern nations. Persistently advocating peace-

ful ways of settling international disputes and conflicts, by this publication he promoted the convocation of the International Peace Conference of 1899 at the Hague.

BELLES-LETTRES, HISTORY OF LITERATURE, DRAMA, AND DRAMATIC ART

In this class the Division acquired during the year about 300 volumes of Russian fiction, poetry, criticism, and history of literature, and a few publications relating to the drama and dramatic art. The majority of the new books in this class were received through the service of International Exchanges. Most of them are works of contemporary Russian authors, little known outside of Russia. Some of them, however, are new and well annotated editions of the works of Russian writers of the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries, as those of V. ÍA. Brûsov, A. A. Del'vîg, N. V. Gogol', M. Gor'kiï, M. Û. Lermontov, M. V. Lomonosov, D. N. Mamîn-Sibîriák, A. N. Ostrovskiï, A. S. Pushkin, K. F. Ryl'feey, N. E. Saltykov-Shedrîn, A. P. Sumarokov, L. N. Tolstoï, V. K. Trediakovskiï, and A. KH. Vostokov.

The following acquisitions in this class are noteworthy:

"Slovo o polku Igorêvê. Igorâ syna Sviatoslavlâ, vnuka Ol'gova" (The Word of the Campaign of Igor, the son of Svyatoslav, the grandson of Olga). Moscow, 1934. Folio.

This ancient Russian anonymous poem of the twelfth century, regarded as one of the greatest literary monuments of world literature, appears here in the most luxurious edition that has been issued since its discovery in 1795. The Russo-Slavonic characters of the text were especially painted for this edition by Ivan Golikov, a well known Russian artist, and are reproduced in it lithographically. It is an artistic conception of, and approach to, the characters of the original manuscript, which perished in the great fire of Moscow during the invasion of Napoleon in 1812. The text was saved for posterity in a few extant copies of the first edition of the poem published in 1800. Several plates in colors are exquisitely done by the same artist in the manner of Russian masters of the village of Palekh, a well known seat of ancient Russian icon painting.

"Moskovskiï KHudozhestvennyi Teatr" (The Moscow Art Theatre). Moscow, n. d.

A folio album in 9 issues, containing photographs of several scenes and chief characters of the five well known plays, successfully produced by the Moscow Art Theatre during the first decade of the twentieth century, namely, "Brandt", by Ibsen; "Uncle Vanya", by Chekhov; "Lonely Souls", by Hauptmann; "The Power of Darkness", by Tolstoï; and "The Lower Depths", by Gor'kiï.

"Teatr i Iskusstvo" (The Theatre and the Art). St. Petersburg-Petrograd, 1902-16. Volumes 6-20.

This is a weekly Russian illustrated theatrical magazine, in quarto, which used to be one of those leading in its field. It was edited by A. R. Kugel, a well known Russian dramatic critic. The volumes newly acquired complete the Division's set of this periodical.

## ACTIVITIES

The growing demand for the Division's reference service during the year left little time for even its basic work of cataloging, classifying, bookplating, labeling, adding call numbers, preparing unbound material for binding, etc. Nevertheless, about 2,500 new author entries were prepared in the Division during the year, about 2,200 titles were classified, over 6,000 volumes were plated, labeled, and marked with call numbers, 6,140 pieces of printed material, condensed into 1,320 volumes, were prepared for binding, and over 17,500 pieces (including over 6,500 newly acquired) were arranged on the shelves. In selecting new acquisitions, the Division checked over 3,000 items named in various bibliographies, booksellers' catalogs, price lists, lists of the books offered for exchange, etc.

The Division during the year answered over 1,500 oral and written inquiries and attended to the wants of 2,450 readers and visitors, including those who were accommodated on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and holidays. Many acknowledgments were received from American scholars making use of the Division's reference service. A few topics which had attention in that service and which are illustrative of its scope are as follows: Classification of the village communes; the changes in Russia's sown areas in 1912-17; anthropological features of the Ossetins; history of the Russian drama; history of Polish literature; labor conditions in Russia, the medieval history of the Georgian Kingdom; Russia's educational systems of the nineteenth century; Pushkin's life and works; history of the first Russian Council of the workers' deputies of 1905; psychiatric study of Garshin, a Russian writer; the comparability of the Russian agricultural statistics for 1912-15 with those for 1916-20.

## DIVISION OF AERONAUTICS

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

The ratio of new to old works in this Division increases rapidly. Nearly all early books are at hand; recent ones multiply with the vast growth of aviation and vividly portray it. Civil airways over all lands and seas are assured or in operation; national air forces expand with dread of war; amateurs in tens of thousands play with private aircraft; other tens of thousands voyage in luxury liners, led through darkness and storm by radio beams, at four times the speed of a carrier pigeon; schools, laboratories, factories flourish; veterans with brilliant reminiscences exuberate. All produce their peculiar literature that comes incessantly to the Library shelves. To that supply are added the official documents, more or less confidential, received from the leading countries of the world.

Of this aggregate only a fraction needs purchase money; by far the greater part is acquired by gift, copyright, or exchange. During the year 281 volumes and pamphlets were purchased from the Daniel Guggenheim fund.

### GIFTS

The Division is indebted to Mr. Kenneth Binns, Librarian of the Commonwealth of Australia Parliamentary Library, Canberra, for a pamphlet and a number of photostatic copies of newspaper articles about Lawrence Hargrave, as well as a pamphlet on aeronautics in Australia. Mr. C. W. Salier, of Sydney, Australia, gave two additional pamphlets on Hargrave. Mr. Salier is engaged in the writing of a biography of this eminent Australian pioneer in aeronautics, the inventor of many flying models and of the box kite which bears his name.

Mrs. Sarah M. Beringer presented an illustrated pamphlet entitled "The Beginning and Future of Aviation", which she compiled and published.

From the French air attaché, M. Norbert Champsaur, came a large number of French periodicals and several pamphlets. Among these was a report of the reception for Charles Lindbergh, in 1927, by the aviation group of the French Senate, with an autograph dedication by Senator Menier, president of the group.

Prof. Ivar Malmer, Institution Flygteknik, Tekniska Högskolan, Stockholm, contributed several books and pamphlets, including works by Mr. Malmer and Enoch Thulin.

Mr. P. E. Cleator, president of the British Interplanetary Society, presented his latest work, "Rockets Through Space."

Sr. T. Furtado Reis, of the Department of Civil Aeronautics of Brazil, donated six works, four of which deal with aeronautics in Brazil.

To complete the set in the Library, M. Edouard Sudre, General Secretary of the Comité International Technique d'Experts Juridiques Aériens, sent the six latest volumes of the comptes-rendus of that committee, and several pamphlets.

The New York Public Library has sent currently, for the files of this Division, those copies of its bulletin which contain installments of a bibliography entitled "History of Aeronautics; a Selected List of References to Material in the New York Public Library." The publication of this useful list is still in progress.

The Fédération Aéronautique de France presented the reports of its 1934 and 1935 congresses, together with several pamphlets and books, including an air guide and air maps of France.

The National Aeronautic Association has sent, as in previous years, packages of literature, mostly periodicals.

The Daniel Guggenheim Airship Institute, Akron, Ohio, gave two sets of its publications.

The National Research Council of Canada sent reports on "The Effect on Performance of Carrying a Canoe on an Aeroplane" and "The Aerodynamic Characteristics of Aircraft Skis."

The Society of British Aircraft Constructors, Ltd., sends currently its interesting news letter on the progress of British aviation.

The United States Aviation Underwriters, Inc., contributed such of its publications as were not already in the Library.

The Soaring Flight Co., Washington, D. C., sent its bulletin, *The Soaring Cycle*.

Imperial Airways, Ltd., presented a complete file of the reports of its annual meetings, from 1925 to 1935.

The K L M (Royal Dutch Air Lines) sent a collection of literature, including "Wings Across Continents," by E. Rusman.

From Deutsche Lufthansa came an illustrated history of the company, published on the occasion of its tenth anniversary.

The Portland Cement Association forwarded literature on the use of concrete for airports.

From the Radio Corporation of America several pamphlets on radio equipment for airplanes were received.

Among aircraft manufacturing companies that have sent their catalogs, house organs, news releases, and other material are Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Fairchild Aviation Corporation, Beech Aircraft Co., Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Co., Société des Moteurs

Salmson, Société Anonyme des Usines Renault, Aeroplanes Henri Potez, Junkers Motorenbau, Leichtflugzeugbau Klemm, Ernst Heinkel Flugzeugwerke, and many others.

The Smithsonian Institution added to the Langley Aeronautical Deposit 14 volumes and 491 parts of periodical publications. An important set received from this source during the year is the "Sprawozdania" of the Aeronautic Research Institute in Warsaw (Instytut Badań Technicznych Lotnictwa) of which a back file was secured by the Smithsonian Institution upon request from this Division.

#### PURCHASES

Though not many old and rare books have been acquired during the year, a few interesting items may be mentioned. The following three concern early Italian balloonists: "Un aeronauta Lucchese: Vincenzo Lunardi (1759-88)", by Eugenio Luzzareschi; "Giovanni Battista Luder e la prima ascensione aerostatica della Toscana", by Damiano Luder; and "Narrazione dell'aerobatico tentato il 30 agosto 1825 ed eseguito il 7 settembre in Bologna", by Francesco Orlandi.

A valuable addition to the collection of material about Andrée's balloon expedition toward the North Pole was received in "S. A. Andrée, hans följeslagare och hans polarfärd 1896-97", edited by Gunnar Andersson.

Items which are so rare that there is little hope of obtaining them are occasionally acquired in photostatic copies, when needed for serious research. Thus during the year such copies were secured of the first and second editions, dated 1638 and 1657, of Francis Godwin's "The Man in the Moone; or, A Discourse of a Voyage Thither."

Volumes of periodicals acquired to complete sets in the Library include "Schweizer Aero Revue", "De Luchtvaart", "Indian Aviation", and "Die Luchtwacht."

Notable among the reference works of the year are "Encyclopaedia of Aviation", edited by C. G. Burge, and the Italian "Grande enciclopedia aeronautica", by Luigi Mancini. A useful directory just received is "Interavia ABC", published by the aeronautical news service Interavia in Geneva. This directory is international in scope and the American section is as complete as the European section. A similar work, "Planes Directory of the Aviation and Allied Industries", is especially complete for Great Britain.

Outstanding among the technical works acquired is "Aerodynamic Theory; a General Review of Progress", which was completed during the year. It comprises six volumes, was edited by William Frederick Durand, and published under a grant from the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics. Among the works on aerodynamics, acquired either by purchase or by copyright deposit,

the following also may be mentioned: "Einführung in die technische Strömungslehre", by Bruno Eck; "Technical Aerodynamics", by Karl D. Wood; "Elements of Practical Aerodynamics", by Bradley Jones; "Resistance des fluides parfaits", by Jean Boissonnas; and "Resistenza idro ed aerodinamica", by Bruno Finzi and Gino Bozza.

Other works of a technical nature are "Practical Performance Prediction of Aircraft", by J. D. Blyth; "Seaplane Float and Hull Design", by Marcus Langley; "Aircraft, Progress and Development", by P. H. Sumner; "Diesel Aircraft Engines", by Paul H. Wilkinson; "Flugtechnisches Handbuch", edited by Roland Eisenlohr, and a series of monographs entitled "Der Facharbeiter im Flugzeugbau", edited by R. Hofmann.

Two important older textbooks, one American and one English, which appeared in new and revised editions are "The Airplane and its Engine", by Chatfield, Taylor, and Ober; and "Aeroplane Structures", by A. J. Sutton Pippard and J. Laurence Pritchard.

Works of historical interest include the aeronautical histories of various countries, as "Historia de la aviacion en Chile", by E. Flores Alvarez; "Storia aeronautica d'Italia", by Lino Piazza; "L'Aéronautique en Pologne", by Bogdan J. Kwieciński; and "Das Buch der deutschen Fluggeschichte", by Peter Supf, the second and concluding volume of which was received during the year.

Of great historical interest is "Gli scritti di Leonardo da Vinci sul volo", by R. Giacomelli, making available for the first time the complete text of all Leonardo's aeronautical writings in one volume, with facsimiles of his original sketches. Another important biography is "Sir Sefton Brancker", edited by Norman Macmillan.

Among the books relating personal experiences is "North to the Orient", by Anne Morrow Lindbergh. The first issue of this book has already reached the status of a "collector's item." Other works of an autobiographical nature are "Wie ich fliegen lernte", by Wolfgang von Gronau; "Mein Fliegerleben", by Ernst Udet; and "Test Pilot", by Jimmy Collins.

Each year brings a new supply of books about aerial operations in the World War, ranging from personal reminiscences to detailed and documented histories. All these are of value as source material for future critical historians of aerial warfare. Among such books received during the last year the following may be mentioned: "Jagd in Flanderns Himmel", by Karl Bodenschatz; "Fliegererlebnisse im Weltkrieg", by Friedrich Karl Hublitz; "Escadrille 155", by Jean Puistienne; and "Flying Minnows", by Roger Vee.

The unsettled political situation in Europe is reflected by the large number of books on protection against air attack which were published during the year. A few may be named: "Die Grundlagen

des Luftschutzes", edited by Julius Meyer; "Der zivile Luftschutz", by Max Höriger; "Luftschutzarbeiten im Hochbau", by Hermann Klatte; and "Grundlagen des bautechnischen Luftschutzes", by W. Vieser.

The literature of aeronautical medicine has become quite extensive, the titles now in the Library numbering more than 40, including two periodicals. A new periodical on this subject has been ordered. Among the works added this year may be mentioned "Luftfahrt-Medizin als Wissenschaft", by H. v. Diringshofen; "Der Arzt im Luftschutz", by Draclé; "Physiologie des Menschen im Flugzeug", by Gustav Schubert; and "Luftfahrtmedizin; Einführung in die Biologie und Hygiene des Fliegens", by W. Schnell.

#### STAFF SERVICE

On requests of Government officials and of private persons and institutions the Division has furnished information covering the entire field of aeronautics, from ancient history to the most recent activities. The inquiries range from simple questions answered immediately over the telephone to problems requiring many days of research and the preparation of extensive lists of references. Research in aeronautical history requires the use not only of the aeronautical books and magazines, but of the general literature as well, particularly of the newspaper files in the Library.

Inquiries of a historical nature include requests for material to be used in speeches or articles in celebration of various anniversaries. It has been a pleasant duty of the staff to furnish data to persons planning a monument to Mr. Octave Chanute, whose precious aeronautic correspondence this Division is preparing for publication. When a stone monument bearing an inscription to Chanute, "Father of Aviation", was dedicated, July 11, 1936 at Marquette Park, Gary, Ind., the scene of his famous glider flights, copious accounts of the ceremony and speeches were communicated to this Division by Mr. Alfred Jones.

For the service of historians of American aviation the Division has compiled a bibliography of literature, American and foreign, describing Gustave Whitehead's experiments in gliding and power flights. The manuscript is accompanied with many pictures of Mr. Whitehead's various airplanes and engines, and with sworn affidavits of mechanical assistants who testify to having witnessed Whitehead make power flights of half a mile or more at various times from 1899 to 1902. The compilation was prompted by many inquiries about Whitehead's alleged performances. The Division is indebted to Prof. John Crane, of Harvard, author of a critical history of early American aviation, for contributions to this material.

Exact specifications were sought for several historic airplanes, for use in their preparation as exhibits in museums.

To aid in the planning of historically correct wall decorations in a new post office the Division was called upon to provide descriptions and pictures of the landing and departure of the British airship *R34*, which carried trans-Atlantic mail in 1919.

Requests for biographical information about persons identified with aeronautics are frequent and varied. Among such persons may be cited Bartholomeu Lourenço de Gusmão who experimented with flying machines in Portugal in 1709; Count Paolo Andreani, the first Italian balloonist; Thomas S. Baldwin, the American balloonist and airship builder; Paul Peck, an early American pilot; Brigadier General Foulois and many others of more recent distinction.

Some of the subjects on which reference lists have been prepared in response to inquiries are: Skywriting, the use of airplanes in mining, air stewardesses, rockets, the use of airways in national defense, fuselage construction, steam propulsion for airplanes, model airplanes, aeronautical books in Spanish, United States air mail, the aeronautical writings of Dr. George A. Spratt, the St. Petersburg-Tampa airboat line, which was in operation in 1914, and mortality in airship accidents.

Other inquiries to which the Division has provided answers or references include the weight and wing area of birds, trajectories of aerial bombs, depreciation of airplanes, porosity of airplane silk, dive bombing, and aeronautical education.

Illustrations for books on aeronautical subjects are frequently sought. Although the Division has no material of the kind for distribution, it can usually refer to publications containing it.

The assistance of the staff was available to many students and investigators who came to the Division, some being assigned study tables for extended periods.

Two scholars used most of the early literature in the collection for study of the development of the conception of the Universe and for several papers on imaginary voyages and related subjects. The copies of Godwin's "Man in the Moone", mentioned above, were procured for this purpose, and for the preparation of a much needed comparative text of this celebrated work.

Mr. Owen Evans, who for much of the past year has occupied a desk while writing a handbook of applied aerodynamics, has completed the first part and offered it to an aeronautical division of the Government for the convenience of its technical staff. In form and arrangement this compilation of formulas will be highly useful to this Division. Service of the staff was in some measure available.

A book about Wiley Post is among the other works completed, with the use of the aeronautic collection, by a writer who for some time has been assigned to a desk in the Division.

Continued service on the Aerodynamics Subcommittee of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics entailed attendance at its meetings; also critical reading of 25 technical reports to be submitted for publication.

A paper entitled "Orthoplane Theorems" was contributed to the Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences in June and published in July 1936. It proves mathematically that a hovering aircraft cannot exert a dynamic lift exceeding its propeller thrust. It pictures an airplane adapted to rise straight up from rest, to hover and to fly swiftly forward. Some reprints of the article are available for distribution.

The descriptive paper on orthoplanes, mentioned in the Division's report for 1933, was abstracted with illustrations in the "Scientific American" for November 1935.

With the growth of the aeronautic collection and the progress in cataloging of older material, the stock of printed catalog cards in this field gains increased usefulness to other libraries. It may safely be stated that at least 95 per cent of all card orders in this class can now be filled. Close cooperation between the Card Division and the Division of Aeronautics facilitates this. Several specialized aeronautical libraries now make current use of the Library of Congress cards, and the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, Inc., has purchased a complete set.

Incidental to the work on the catalog of the Division a check list of American aeronautical periodicals and serials in the Library was compiled. The list comprises over 200 titles, including both current and completed sets. With few exceptions the important and frequently used files are complete. It is expected that this list will help the Division further to complete its holdings received by gift, exchange, or purchase. In addition it has proved a useful bibliographic guide. The check list will be mimeographed in the near future, and will be available to aeronautical libraries. Sections for foreign periodicals will be added later. A list of aeronautical bibliographies has also been prepared.

## BINDING

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

The following report for the year ending June 30, 1936, is respectfully submitted:

	1934-35	1935-36
Books bound (includes newspapers).....volumes..	38, 185	53, 000
Books repaired without rebinding.....do.....	4, 837	4, 486
Miscellaneous lettering (apart from that incidental to binding).....do.....	8, 718	3, 136
New dummies made (does not include dummies repaired).....	162	152
Pamphlets stitched in covers (Gaylord binders).....	61, 171	34, 026
Newspapers bound in Library of Congress style.....volumes..	1, 961	2, 240

The increase in the number of books bound during the fiscal year 1935-36 over the number bound in 1934-35 is accounted for by the additional sum made available for binding by action of the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress. Because of the limited facilities of the branch bindery in the Library, it was necessary to have this additional binding, amounting to 19,405 volumes, done in the main bindery at the Government Printing Office.

## CATALOG DIVISION

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

The total number of volumes and pamphlets cataloged during the year amounted to 128,795,<sup>1</sup> resulting in 52,799 standard main entries and 133,590 secondary entries. About 19,675 authors (including corporate bodies) and 709 subjects not hitherto represented in our catalog were established by necessary research and correspondence, and these 20,384 or more authority cards recording the searches, the incidental cross references (to the number of 10,898), and the various other tracers, were filed in the Official Catalog.<sup>2</sup> New copy sent to the printer represented a total of 44,313 main entries. As a measure of the publishing activities of the Catalog Division in this field alone, it may be remarked that the annual output of catalog copy (main entries only), if published in book form, would fill eight or nine volumes of 1,000 columns each (equivalent in size to the average volumes of the new General Catalogue of the British Museum).

The expansion of the Public Catalog, with its 6,000,000 cards, into the new east room adjoining the Reading Room, was accomplished in one operation, with no disturbance whatever to the Reading Room service, between the hours of 6 p. m. Saturday and 2 p. m. Sunday (Dec. 14-15, 1935). To achieve this result required 4 months of preparatory work, involving prolonged calculations covering the division and subdivision of the entries, in order to evolve the shortest, yet clearest, labels and guides; the physical inspection of some 11,000 trays, label holders, etc.; the printing of necessary labels, and of signs for the cases; the cutting and adjusting of celluloids, pressboard backing cards, etc.; and in general the anticipating of endless problems which may best be appreciated by those who have had some experience with an operation of this type. That the work was completed on schedule, without confusion or error, is due largely to the organizing ability of Miss Nella J. Martin (working under the immediate direction of the Chief of the Division) and to the efforts of many assistants in the Catalog Division who cheerfully worked overtime; also to the generous aid offered by the Read-

<sup>1</sup> Current accessions 115,211 (including 16,470 extra copies and 27,984 volumes added to serial record); recataloged, 13,584.

<sup>2</sup> A chart of the major productive processes in the Catalog Division was furnished to the Subcommittee of House Committee on Appropriations in charge of legislative establishment appropriation bill for 1937, and is to be found in its Hearings, p. 204-206.

ing Room in the final physical processes of moving, which called for about 40 workers. It is estimated that the present arrangement, assuming a normal increment of 250,000 cards per year, should suffice for perhaps 7 or 8 years of growth.

The year has been marked by an increasing number of inquiries from correspondents, foreign and domestic, regarding the workings of our subject headings. The School of Librarianship of the University of London has adopted our list of subject headings for teaching purposes. The pressure on the part of libraries for the publication of our "refer from" references has not abated. A photographic set of these references has been requested by the National Archives, and the resultant negatives may serve for a time to meet the requirements of other institutions.

The important work of the A. L. A. Catalog Code Revision Committee, which is concentrating all efforts upon a draft of rules to be published in 1938, will draw heavily upon the resources of the Catalog Division in the next 2 years. One member of the catalog staff (Miss Martin) has already been released to act as executive secretary of the committee, and is now at work, in close cooperation with Mr. Martel, consultant to the committee, in preparing a digest of our unpublished and tentative rules, and organizing a mass of notes and queries that may furnish material for codification.

This code revision work is particularly welcome in that the attendant discussion may help to focus thought upon certain less conspicuous, but vital, differences between cataloging for local and limited use (by printed cards or otherwise) and cataloging (by large-scale card publication) for national circulation. It is becoming increasingly clear that the major problems of modern cataloging arise not so much from the conflict of needs and interests between large and small libraries (or research and popular libraries) as from the difference in cataloging approach imposed upon publishing, as compared with nonpublishing, libraries. It is therefore a happy circumstance that among the many able assistants now on the staff of the Catalog Division there is a strong nucleus of key workers who were associated with our card-publishing enterprise from the earliest days, and who helped Mr. Hanson, Mr. Martel, and Mr. Stefansson, during the formative period of the system (1900-1910), to work out basic principles and applications, to gather data for new rules, and to exercise vigilance in keeping rules in line with facts. Among these may be named Miss Watson (for many years in charge of copy); Miss Blake (Americana); Miss Fenton (Documents); Miss Griswold (American copyrights); Miss MacNair (Periodicals); Miss Patterson ("rush" proof); Miss Pierson (Societies); Miss Sinclair (reprint section).

Missing from this list is one name that we all honor. The death of Miss Eliza J. Skinner, for many years in charge of the Bibliography Section of the Catalog Division, has deprived the Library of a worker who brought to her responsible post a rare combination of scholarship, good sense, and strong personality. Expert in the techniques of cataloging and classification, familiar with bibliographies in all fields and with the broad literature of the book industries and library economy, she shared her knowledge freely and generously not only with her fellow workers in the Catalog Division and other branches of the Library but also with the many readers and investigators who found their way to her desk, where she remained on duty, in full vigor, until within a few days of her death, on December 31, 1935, in her seventy-seventh year.

## CLASSIFICATION DIVISION

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

The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves during the fiscal year 1935-36 was 120,394, of which 118,875 were new accessions and 1,519 were reclassified, including 1,190 transfers. The number of volumes shelved was 117,085, of which 115,566 were new accessions. The year preceding the number of volumes classified and shelved was 124,813, of which 120,387 were new accessions and 4,426 were reclassified, including 1,882 transfers.

The statistics by classes follow:

### *New classification—Summary*

	Volumes and pamphlets			Cards
	Accessions	Reclassified	Total	
A. Polygraphy.....	3,537	-----	3,537	Stack lists: Printed, 49,541; preliminary, 77,271. <sup>1</sup>
B-BJ. Philosophy.....	1,623	3	1,626	
BL-BX. Religion.....	6,754	157	6,911	Shelflist: Printed, 66,545.
C. History—Auxiliary sciences.....	1,260	1	1,261	
CS71. American genealogy.....	345	-----	345	
D. History (except American).....	5,903	4	5,907	
E-F. American history.....	5,612	2	5,614	
G. Geography—Anthropology.....	1,870	4	1,883	
H. Social and economic sciences.....	21,015	1	21,016	
J. Political sciences.....	9,666	-----	9,666	
L. Education.....	4,095	-----	4,095	
M. Music literature.....	2,276	-----	2,276	
N. Fine arts.....	2,354	-----	2,354	
P. Language and literature.....	11,504	157	11,751	
PZ. Fiction in English.....	5,169	-----	5,169	
Q. Science.....	7,428	-----	7,428	
R. Medicine.....	5,957	-----	5,957	
S. Agriculture.....	3,821	-----	3,821	
T. Technology.....	8,640	-----	8,640	
U. Military science.....	1,276	-----	1,276	
V. Naval science.....	608	-----	608	
Z. Bibliography.....	4,754	-----	4,754	
Transfers.....	115,566	329	115,895	
Intermediate.....	11	1,190	1,190	
Old classification.....	3,298	-----	3,298	
	118,875	1,519	120,394	

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains in round numbers 3,377,400 volumes, distributed as follows: Class A (polygraphy), 144,700; B-BJ (philosophy), 43,100; BL-BX (religion), 160,400; C-D (history, exclusive of American), 274,400; E-F (American history), 226,000; G (geography), 55,800; H-J (social and political sciences), 828,300; L (education), 139,000; M (music), 63,000; N (fine arts), 68,100; P (language and literature), 318,300; PZ (fiction in English), 131,100; Q (science), 252,100; R (medicine), 105,800; S (agriculture), 116,900; T (technology), 223,800; U (military science), 46,400; V (naval science), 33,000; Z (bibliography), 145,700; Incunabula, etc., 1,500.

During the past fiscal year our printed classification schemes have been supplemented by the following publications:

PQ, Part 1, French literature.

Index to languages and dialects in the volumes P-PA, PB-PH, PJ-PM.

Supplement to PJ-PM, Additions and changes to January 1, 1936. (Oriental, American Indian, Mixed, and Artificial languages).

The extensive scheme of French literature was originally prepared by Dr. Walther F. Koenig, who retired from the library service in 1930. In preparing it for the press the scheme has been thoroughly revised, and it is believed that it will be a valuable reference work for other libraries as well as for administrative purposes in the Library of Congress. A second volume of Romance Literature (Subclass PQ, pt. 2) comprising Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese is now in press.

The Index to languages is mainly the work of Miss L. Belle Voegelé, classifier in charge of philology, among other subjects.

In addition to the routine duties of classifying, shelving, and labeling there are numerous other activities of the Division which in the aggregate form a very considerable part of the daily work. The members of the Division are daily called upon to render assistance to other divisions in locating books, especially for the Reading Room. They also give aid to other libraries, other Government departments, various governmental projects, and to professional and commercial institutions, as, for instance, those relating to the moving-picture industry, insurance, etc., which seek advice on the scientific arrangement of books, pamphlets, and papers. This assistance is rendered by correspondence and by personal consultation to persons duly authorized. Most of the assistance to libraries is in the form of information and advice for libraries using, or contemplating the use of, the Library of Congress classification. In this connection the demand for our printed schemes and for the loan of manuscript schemes has been very large in the past year.

In the interior administration of the Division there have been several recent developments requiring cooperation of classifiers and shelflisters in providing for special arrangements for the shelf-listing of subjects connected with recent Federal legislation, codes, etc. Among the new activities of the shelflist section may be mentioned the recording of accessions by subclass, HA, HB, etc., instead of the broader grouping formerly used. These statistics show an interesting and remarkable increase in the number of books relating to the social sciences, especially those affecting economic history and conditions in the United States. Another activity of the shelflisting section is the Union binding record, now in its third year. This has proved a great help in locating material received unbound.

While not in the usual picture of a classification division it so happens that the chief assistant classifier, Mr. C. K. Jones, is an expert in Spanish and so upon him rests in part the responsibility for the selection of books in Spanish and Portuguese as well as expert revision in their cataloging and the translation of the more difficult Spanish correspondence.

During the year there have been several additions to the list of libraries using our system of classification. The total number, as far as known, is now over 180. The institutions whose libraries have not already been mentioned in recent reports (1932-35) are as follows:

- Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood, Md.
- Insular Life Assurance Company, Manila, Philippine Islands.
- National Resources Commission, Nanking, China.
- National Szechuen University, Chengtu, China.
- St. Joseph's College of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.
- St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.
- Victoria University College, Wellington, New Zealand.
- W. Atlee Burpee Seed Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
- W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich.

## COOPERATIVE CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION SERVICE

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

The first year of its existence was of necessity a period of organization and adjustment for the Cooperative Cataloging and Classification Service. The past year may, therefore, be considered the first full year of normal activity. The relations between this Division, on the one hand, and other divisions of the Library (particularly the Card Division and the Catalog Division) and the Committee on Cooperative Cataloging of the American Library Association, on the other, reached during the past year, if not the highest, then at least a satisfactory measure of clarity and permanence. The internal machinery of the Division was also brought to a higher degree of efficiency. The relations between this Division and the cooperating libraries were defined in such manner as to bring about a perceptible increase in the degree of conformity to the standard established for the work of cooperative cataloging.

### COOPERATIVE CATALOGING

Since the work of the Division naturally divides itself into cataloging and classification, the two activities may be discussed separately.

A qualitative estimate of the work of cooperative cataloging is hardly possible. It is perhaps sufficient to observe that the cataloging dealt with is of unusual difficulty, embracing as it does almost exclusively new books in foreign languages and monographs in series, particularly those published by foreign academies and institutes. Every known discipline is treated in these books and monographs. The most noteworthy undertaking begun during the past year was the analytical cataloging by the General Theological Seminary in New York City of Migne's "Patrologia."

The amount of work accomplished is indicated by the following figures, covering the number of titles revised and "seen through the press":

Nov. 1-Dec. 31, 1932-----	350 titles in AC series.
1933-----	4, 600 titles in AC series.
1934-----	4, 900 titles in AC series.
	29 titles in CS series.
	69 titles in Maps series.
1935-----	3, 400 titles in AC series.
	73 titles in CD series.
	136 titles in Maps series.
Jan. 1-June 30, 1936-----	2, 226 titles in AC series.
Total -----	15, 783

During the fiscal year ending June 30 1936, the number of cards printed was as follows:

- 3,655 titles in AC series.
- 73 titles in CD series.
- 136 titles in Maps series.

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Total, 3,864.

Before the end of the year plans were made for the assumption by this Division of the responsibility for the revision of the entries in the A series of printed catalog cards. This series includes titles in foreign languages outside the scope of the work done in cooperation with the Committee of Cooperative Cataloging, and titles in English not found in the Library of Congress.

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

The work of applying the Decimal Classification shows steady progress. The number of entries classified during the past fiscal year and in preceding years offers a measure of it.

Books classified according to the Decimal Classification:

Apr. 1-Dec. 1, 1930.....	17,844
1931.....	35,284
1932.....	30,822
1933.....	39,930
1934.....	37,864
1935.....	34,580
Jan. 1-June 30, 1936.....	17,248
Total.....	213,572

The number of books classified during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, was 34,267.

From year to year an increasing number of queries in regard to the Decimal Classification come from outside libraries. Some of the queries involve the interpretation of the Decimal Classification numbers found on the printed catalog cards; others relate to broader aspects of the Decimal Classification. In order to make the task of answering such queries simpler as well as for the purpose of expediting and making easier the work of classification itself, a "shelf list" of cards bearing Decimal Classification numbers arranged according to the classification has been assembled.

During the past year No. 3 of "Notes and Decisions on the Application of Decimal Classification, edition 13" and a second edition of "Points for Users of D. C. Numbers on L. C. Cards" were issued. These were prepared by the Decimal Classification Section.

## CARD DIVISION

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

There were 356 new subscribers to the cards during the year, but 211 of those previously on the list failed to order cards for the third consecutive year and were dropped from the list, so the net increase was 145, leaving the total number as 5,883.

The value of the cards sent out, exclusive of those supplied to libraries of the United States Government, was \$234,314.19, an increase of close to 10 percent as compared with the sales of 1935. The cash sales representing cards sold and paid for during the year amounted to \$224,829.32.

The sales to libraries of departments and offices of the United States Government amounted to \$4,736.09, an increase of over 21 percent.

The total sales to libraries in foreign countries, not including Canada were \$2,790.83. Most of these went to China, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

Depository sets were assigned to Denver Public Library and Vanderbilt University Library. In both cases the set is designed to form the basis of a Union Catalog for the city and community. The depository set located at the Massachusetts State Library was, by mutual agreement, transferred to the Boston Public Library where it will be more accessible and more useful. A partial depository set was assigned to the National Archives. A full list of the depositories is given at the end of this report.

The new cards printed during 1935 in the various series amounted to 46,366, bringing the total number of different cards in stock to 1,417,091. As the average number of cards per title is about 70, this makes the total number in stock over 99,000,000. The number printed in each of these series is as follows:

Regular series (Catalog Division)-----	38,669
American cooperative (AC) series (Cooperative Cataloging Service)--	3,400
American libraries (A) series (Card Division)-----	1,939
District of Columbia libraries (Agr-W) series (Card Division)-----	3,118
Map Division (Map) series-----	136
Card Division (CD, PhoM) series (Card Division)-----	259

As compared with the number of new cards printed in 1934, 56,645, this represents a decrease of 10,279. As there was a large increase in

the number of reprints sent to the Library Branch of the Government Printing Office and the capacity of that office is limited, either the new entries or the reprints or some of both were necessarily held up. The reprints got the preference chiefly because they require little proofreading (none at all in the case of the offset reprints) and there was a shortage of proofreaders in both the Catalog Division and the Branch Printing Office.

The total number of cards reprinted during the fiscal year 1935-36 was 71,191 as compared with 59,184 in 1934-35, an increase of over 20 per cent. Approximately 10 percent of this increase was doubtless due to the increase of 10 percent in the sales, the rest to the continued effect of the withdrawal of depository sets. The number of reprints in the various classes is given below:

Regular (main) series (L. C. Catalog Division):

"Daily reprints" (forms of 40) [no change or slight].....	30,540
"Special reprints" (forms of 5) [no change or slight].....	9,213
"Weekly reprints" (forms of 40) [serious changes].....	2,093
"Revised reprints" (forms of 40) [very serious changes].....	3,458
"Revised reprints" (forms of 5) [very serious changes].....	286
"Offset reprints" (forms of 40) [no change].....	19,701
Outside series (District of Columbia and other cooperating libraries):	
"Weekly reprints" (forms vary) [no change or slight].....	2,897
"Special reprints" (forms of 5) [no change or slight].....	582
"Revised reprints" (forms vary) [serious change].....	1,195
"Offset reprints" (forms of 40) [no change].....	1,539

In last year's report I expressed the hope that measures would be taken which would prevent repetition of the congestion in the Library Branch Printing Office that had prevented us from giving the subscribers a satisfactory card service. A deficiency appropriation of \$25,000, \$15,000 to be immediately available, was obtained, and a night shift was operated in the Library Branch from November 1935 to February 1936. Nearly all of the arrears of 12,000 entries were put into linotype and the expectation was that during the rest of the year these would be printed, in addition to the current output of new entries and reprints. But the increase of 10 percent in the sales resulted in a corresponding increase in the reprints and the cumulative effect of the withdrawal of depository sets produced another 10 percent increase in the reprints. This 20 percent increase in the reprinting used up so much of the appropriation for card printing that at the end of the fiscal year we were still faced with arrears of 11,000 entries, so there was little improvement except that most of the entries were in type and available in proofsheets form. Although these delayed entries are mostly for books in foreign languages and noncurrent books in English, for which there are fewer orders, the total number of orders held for them runs into the thou-

sands, and the complaints from the subscribers are as numerous as they were a year ago. When the Library Branch Printing Office is moved to the new Annex building, the plans, already approved by the Public Printer, call for a new and complete equipment, sufficient to take care of double the present output of printed cards. This increase in printing power is expected to materialize early in 1938, possibly sooner. In the meantime everything practicable will be done to reduce the arrears of printing.

#### DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.  
 Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico, D. F.  
 Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome, Italy.  
 Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, France.  
 Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.  
 Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Maine.  
 British Columbia University, Vancouver, B. C.  
 Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.  
 Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 California State Library, Sacramento, Calif.  
 California University Library, Berkeley, Calif.  
 California University at Los Angeles Library.<sup>1</sup>  
 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.<sup>1</sup>  
 Denver Public Library, Denver, Colo.  
 Emory University Library, Emory University, Ga.  
 Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Illinois University Library, Urbana, Ill.  
 Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, Belgium.  
 Iowa State College Library, Ames, Iowa.  
 Iowa State University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.  
 Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem, Palestine.  
 John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.  
 Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.  
 Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka, Kans.  
 Kyoto University Library, Kyoto, Japan.<sup>1</sup>  
 Lenin Public Library, Moscow, U. S. S. R.  
 Leningrad State Public Library, Leningrad, U. S. S. R.  
 Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Calif.<sup>1</sup>  
 McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada.  
 Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
 Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Missouri University Library, Columbia, Mo.<sup>1</sup>  
 Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, Nebr.

<sup>1</sup> Set consists mainly of entries cut from proofsheets.

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.<sup>1</sup>  
 Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.  
 St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash.  
 Southern California University Library, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Stanford University Library, Stanford University, Calif.<sup>1</sup>  
 Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Taihoku Imperial University Library, Taiwan, Japan.<sup>1</sup>  
 K. Tekniska Hogskolans Bibliotek, Stockholm, Sweden.  
 Tennessee University Library, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 Texas University Library, Austin, Texas.  
 Tokyo Imperial University Library, Tokyo, Japan.<sup>1</sup>  
 Toronto University Library, Toronto, Canada.  
 Tulane University Library, New Orleans, La.  
 Vanderbilt University Library, Nashville, Tenn.  
 Vatican Library, Rome, Italy.  
 Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.  
 Virginia University Library, University, Va.<sup>1</sup>  
 Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.<sup>1</sup>  
 Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.  
 Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

PARTIAL DEPOSITORY SETS (U. S. GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES)

Army War College.  
 Bureau of Animal Industry.  
 Bureau of Education.  
 Bureau of Entomology.  
 Bureau of Fisheries.  
 Bureau of Mines.  
 Bureau of Plant Industry.  
 Bureau of Science (Manila, P. I.).  
 Civil Service Commission.  
 Coast and Geodetic Survey.  
 Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.  
 Department of Agriculture.  
 Department of Commerce.  
 Department of Labor.  
 Department of State.  
 District Forester's Office, Logan, Utah.  
 Engineer School.

<sup>1</sup> Set consists mainly of entries cut from proofsheets.

Federal Communications Commission.  
Federal Housing Administration.  
Federal Power Survey.  
Federal Trade Commission.  
Geological Survey.  
Government Hospital for the Insane.  
Hydrographic Office.  
International High Commission.  
Interstate Commerce Commission.  
Military Academy, West Point.  
National Archives.  
National Bureau of Standards.  
National Museum.  
National Research Council.  
Naval Academy, Annapolis.  
Naval Observatory.  
Naval War College, Newport, R. I.  
Pan American Union.  
Panama Canal Office.  
Patent Office.  
Public Health Service.  
Securities and Exchange Commission.  
Shipping Board.  
Surgeon General's Office.  
Treasury Department.  
Weather Bureau.

PARTIAL DEPOSITORY SETS (FOREIGN LIBRARIES)

American Library in Paris: Cards required for a dictionary catalog of the library.  
Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid: All publications printed in Spain and Spanish America and all publications relating to Spain and Spanish America or the literatures of these countries.  
International Institute of Agriculture, Rome: Cards relating to agriculture.  
League of Nations, Geneva: Cards relating to international law and other groups in political and social science.  
University of London, Institute of Historical Research: Cards relating to American history and British history.

## PUBLICATIONS

(From the report of the Chief of the Division of Accessions, including the  
Publication Section, Mr. BLANCHARD)

The following table exhibits the comparative statistics of the distribution of publications of the Library of Congress for the past 3 fiscal years:

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
New publications printed.....	1 37	1 36	1 78
Reprints.....	1	4	0
Total number of new publications and reprints.....	38	40	78
Publication Section correspondence (letters and memoranda written).....	1, 627	1, 649	3, 101
DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS			
Free distribution (pieces):			
Through the Publication Section.....	10, 958	9, 821	12, 211
Through the Card Division.....	2, 308	2, 634	3, 383
Through the Office of International Exchange.....	2, 526	1, 817	2, 507
Through the Office of the Superintendent of Documents.....	12, 210	10, 980	15, 618
Total free distribution.....	28, 002	25, 252	33, 719
Sales (pieces):			
Sold by the Card Division.....	1, 928	1, 974	2, 999
Sold by the Superintendent of Documents.....	10, 528	10, 574	(?)
Total sales.....	12, 456	12, 548	-----
Total distribution of publications (pieces):			
Free distribution.....	28, 002	25, 252	33, 719
Sales.....	12, 456	12, 548	(?)
Total distribution.....	40, 458	37, 800	-----
Receipts from sales:			
Received by the Card Division.....	\$1, 072. 15	\$1, 405. 85	\$1, 912. 05
Received by the Superintendent of Documents.....	\$4, 375. 09	\$2, 906. 24	(?)
Total receipts.....	\$5, 447. 24	\$4, 312. 09	-----

<sup>1</sup> Includes individual numbers of serial publications.

<sup>2</sup> Figures not yet available for sales made by the Superintendent of Documents.

The publications of the Library during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, have been as follows:

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS

##### Administrative:

The Library of Congress . . . [An article descriptive of the Library and its collections "reprinted from American Universities and Colleges, 3d ed., 1936 (pages 1056-1063)" Baltimore, 1936.] Caption title. 8 p. 22½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

The Library of Congress Trust Fund Board. [Information leaflet. Present organization, July 1936. Washington] Govt. print. off., 1936. 4 p. 23 cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1935. vi, 349 p. front., plates, plans. 23½ cm. Cloth, \$1.00.

##### Division of Accessions (Publication Section):

Publications issued by the Library since 1897. May 1935. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1935. v, 61 p. 20½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

##### Division of Aeronautics:

Report of the Division of Aeronautics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, by Albert F. Zahm . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. Cover-title. 5 p. 23 cm. (Its Publication, no. 6) [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, p. 235-239.] Paper. Furnished on request.

##### Card Division:

Cards for publications relating to medicine in the Library of Congress and the library of the Surgeon General's Office. [Washington] Govt. print. off., 1936. 4 p. 23 cm. (Its Bulletin, no. 24. 4th [i. e. 5th] ed., July 1, 1936.) Paper. Furnished on request.

##### Catalog Division:

A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1934, received in the Catalog Division from January 1934 to September 1935, with supplement to earlier lists. Prepared by Mary Wilson MacNair . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. vii, 413 p. 23½ cm. Paper, 60 cents.

List of subject headings. 3d ed. Additions and changes. Lists 29-32 (January/March 1935-April/June 1936.) 4 nos. 21½ cm. Sold by the Card Division only at 8 cents for the first page of each list and 1½ cents for each additional page.

Subject headings used in the dictionary catalogs of the Library of Congress: 3d cumulative supplement to the 3d ed., including all additions from January 1928 to March 1935. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1935. iii, 111 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 50 cents.

Subject headings with local subdivision: (A) Headings with indirect subdivision; (B) Headings with direct subdivision; (C) List of local divisions (States, Provinces, etc.) to which subdivision is always direct. Comp. by Mary Wilson MacNair . . . 5th ed. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1935. iii, 36 p. 23 cm. Paper, 20 cents.

##### Classification Division:

Classification. Class P: PJ-PM. Supplement. Additions and changes to January 1, 1936. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. Cover-title, 3 p. 25½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

## Classification Division—Continued.

Classification. Philology. Index to languages and dialects in the volumes P-PA, PB-PH, PJ-PM. [Comp. by L. Belle Voegelein.] Printed as manuscript. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. iii, 57 p. 26 cm. Paper, 15 cents.

L. C. classification—Additions and changes. Lists 30-34 (January/March 1935-April/June 1936.) 5 nos. 21½ cm. Sold by the Card Division only at 8 cents for the first page of each list and 1½ cents for each additional page.

## Cooperative Cataloging and Classification Service (Decimal Classification Section) :

Notes and decisions on the application of "Decimal classification [!], edition 13." No. 3. February 1936. [Washington] Govt. print. off., 1936. 2 p. 21½ cm. Sold by the Card Division only at 10 cents a copy.

Points for users of D. C. numbers on L. C. cards. 2d ed., June 20, 1936. [This is a card which is supplied by the Card Division only at 2½ cents for the first copy and 1½ cents for each additional copy.]

## Copyright Office:

The copyright law of the United States of America, being the act of March 4, 1909 (in force July 1, 1909) as amended by the acts of August 24, 1912, March 2, 1913, March 28, 1914, December 18, 1919, July 3, 1926 and May 23, 1928, together with rules for practice and procedure under section 25 by the Supreme Court of the United States . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. 66 p. 23 cm. (Its Bulletin, no. 14). Paper, 10 cents.

Decisions of the United States courts involving copyright, 1924-1935 . . . [Comp. by Herbert A. Howell.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. xiii, 947 p. 23½ cm. (Its Bulletin, no. 20) Cloth, \$1.50.

Thirty-eighth annual report of the Register of Copyrights for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. iii, 63 p. 23 cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

## Division of Documents:

Annual report of the chief. A survey of the activities and the more important accessions of the Division of Documents during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, by James B. Childs. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. Cover-title, 13 p. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, p. 53-65.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Monthly check-list of State publications. [Comp. by Dena M. Kingsley, under the direction of James B. Childs . . .] Vol. 26, no. 3-Vol. 27, no. 4. March 1935-April 1936. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1935-36. 14 nos. 23 cm. Paper. Domestic, \$1.50 a year; Foreign, \$2.25 a year; Single copy, 15 cents.

— Title page and index. Vol. 25, 1934. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1935. 1 p. l., xl p. 23 cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

## Law Library:

The Law Library of Congress. An account of its activities and the more important accessions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, by John T. Vance . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. Cover-title, 48 p. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, p. 66-113.] Paper. Furnished on request.

## Legislative Reference Service:

Digest of public general bills, with index. No. 1-11. 74th Congress, 1st-2d sessions, January 18, 1936 to June 20, 1936. Prepared by the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. 11 nos. 28 cm. Paper. Price varies with each number. For sale only by the Superintendent of Documents.

## Division of Manuscripts:

Census of medieval and renaissance manuscripts in the United States and Canada. By Seymour de Ricci, with the assistance of W. J. Wilson. [Vol.] I. [Alabama to Massachusetts.] New York, The H. W. Wilson Company, 1935. [Printed in Paris by Frazier-Soye.] 1 p. l., [v]-xxiii, 1098 p. 28 cm. Buckram, \$6.50; paper, \$5.50. To be complete in 3 v. For sale in the United States, but only in complete sets, by the H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Ave., New York, N. Y.

The publication of this work was made possible by a grant made to the Library of Congress by the General Education Board. It is published under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies.

Division of Manuscripts, 1934-35. [Reports of Dr. J. Franklin Jameson and Dr. William J. Wilson.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. Cover-title, 17 p. 23 cm. [Reprinted from *the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935*, p. 30-46.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Guide to the diplomatic history of the United States, 1775-1921. By Samuel Flagg Bemis . . . and Grace Gardner Griffin . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1935. xvii, 979 p. 23½ cm. Buckram, \$2.50.

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. Ed. from the original records in the Library of Congress by Roscoe R. Hill. Vol. XXXII. 1787, January 17-July 20. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. x, 384 p. 26½ cm. Cloth, \$2.25.

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. Ed. from the original records in the Library of Congress by Roscoe R. Hill. Vol. XXXIII. 1787, July 21-December 19. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. 1 p. l., p. 385-789. 26½ cm. Cloth, \$2.25.

The records of the Virginia Company of London. Ed. by Susan Myra Kingsbury . . . Vol. IV [Documents, II.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1935. xviii, 637 p. facsim. 29½ cm. Cloth, \$4.00.

## Division of Maps:

Catalogue of an exhibition in the Division of Maps, comprising some 200 Hispanic-American maps, atlases, geographies, globes, and portraits of historical, diplomatic, and cartographic interest, ranging through four centuries. By Lawrence Martin, Edith Fitton, and Clarence G. Johnson. Upon the occasion of the General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History at Washington, D. C., October 14 to 19, 1935. [Washington] Govt. print. off., Library Branch, 1935. 20 p. 19 cm. Mimeographed. Paper. Distributed only at the time of the exhibition.

Division of Maps. An account of the activities and the more important accessions of the Division of Maps during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935. By Lawrence Martin . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. Cover-title, 17 p. 23 cm. [Reprinted from *the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935*, p. 114-130.] Paper. Furnished on request.

## Division of Music:

Division of Music, 1934-35 [by Oliver Strunk and Prof. John A. Lomax.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. Cover-title, 34 p. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, p. 131-162, 329-330.] Paper. Furnished on request.

## Division of Orientalia:

Orientalia added, 1935. [Reports of Dr. Arthur W. Hummel, Dr. Walter T. Swingle, and Dr. Shio Sakanishi.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. Cover-title, p. 183-216. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, p. 183-216.] Paper. Furnished on request.

## Division of Periodicals:

Gazette of the United States, New York, May 2, 1789. Information circular. [Washington] Govt. print. off., 1935. Broadside. 26½ cm. Furnished on request.

The Maryland Journal, and the Baltimore Advertiser of August 20, 1773. Information circular. [Washington] Govt. print. off., 1935. Broadside. 26½ cm. Furnished on request.

The New-England Courant, Boston, Mass., of February 11, 1723. Information circular. [Washington] Govt. print. off., 1935. Broadside. 26½ cm. Furnished on request.

The New England Weekly Journal, Boston, Mass., of April 8, 1728. Information circular. [Washington] Govt. print. off., 1935. Broadside. 26½ cm. Furnished on request.

The New-York Morning Post of November 7, 1783. Information circular. [Washington] Govt. print. off., 1936. Broadside. 26½ cm. Furnished on request.

Pennsylvania Gazette, Philadelphia, of December 24, 1728. Information circular. [Washington] Govt. print. off., 1935. Broadside. 26½ cm. Furnished on request.

## Project, Books for the Blind:

Braille titles of 1934-35 . . . August 15, 1935. [Washington] Govt. print. off., [1935] 1 folder (6 columns). 21½ cm. Furnished on request.

Braille titles of 1935-36. March 2, 1936. 5 l. 26½ cm. Offset. [Washington] Govt. print. off., 1936] Furnished on request.

Instructions to talking-book readers. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. 1 p. l., 5 p. 23 cm. Furnished on request to those using the talking book machine.

Talking-book titles of 1934-35 . . . September 10, 1935. [Washington] Govt. print. off., [1935] 1 folder (5 columns). 21½ cm. Furnished on request.

Talking-book titles, August 8, 1934-June 30, 1936. Complete list of talking-books provided by the United States Government through the Library of Congress to June 30, 1936. [Dated] April 1, 1936. [Washington] Govt. print. off., [1936] 1 folder (6 columns). 21½ cm. Furnished on request.

Talking-book titles of 1935-1936. February 1, 1936. [Washington] Govt. print. off., [1936] Broadside. 26½ cm. Furnished on request.

## Service for the Blind:

Annual report. Service for the Blind, 1934-35. [Reports of Mrs. Maude G. Nichols, Miss Adelia M. Hoyt and Dr. H. H. B. Meyer.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. Cover-title, 17 p. 25 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, p. 278-294.] Paper. Furnished on request.

## Service for the Blind—Continued.

Union catalog of hand-copied books in Braille—Grade one, grade two, and grade one and a half, transcribed by volunteers of the American National Red Cross and others. Compiled October 1934. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. v, 233 p. 23 cm. Paper. Free to libraries on request.

## Union Catalog:

United States author headings, including those adopted by the Library of Congress as appearing in the Union Catalog. Comp. by George A. Schwegmann, Jr. [First printed ed., rev. and enl.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1936. iv, 151 p. 23½ cm. Cloth, \$1.00.

This edition was preceded by two mimeographed editions of 50 copies and 150 copies, respectively.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS AND REPRINTS STILL IN PRESS, JUNE 30, 1936

<sup>1</sup>A check list of American eighteenth century newspapers in the Library of Congress. 2d ed.

## Classification schemes:

<sup>1</sup>Class C. Auxiliary sciences of history. 1915. Reprint.

<sup>1</sup>Class M. Music and books on music. 1917. Reprint.

<sup>1</sup>Literature: Subclasses PN, PR, PS, PZ. 1915. Reprint.

<sup>1</sup>Literature: Subclass PQ. Part 1, French literature. New.

<sup>1</sup>Class Q. Science. 3d ed. 1921. Reprint.

<sup>1</sup>The Harkness collection in the Library of Congress. [Vol. 2.] Documents from early Peru. The Pizarros and the Almagros, 1531-1578.

Journals of the Continental Congress. Vol. 34. (The final volume.)

<sup>1</sup>Key to symbols used in the Union Catalog. 2d ed.

State law index. No. 5.

<sup>1</sup>Subject subdivisions. 6th ed. Reprint.

Supplement to the Catalogue of early books on music (before 1800).

The Library not only printed its usual quota of annual and administrative publications this year but was also privileged to publish several new works of the highest significance.

The publications of the Division of Manuscripts were especially noteworthy. At the instance of the American Council of Learned Societies the General Education Board made a grant to the Library of Congress in 1929 to provide for the publication of a "Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada." The general supervision of the enterprise was entrusted to the Division of Manuscripts and the editorship to Mr. Seymour de Ricci, with the assistance of Dr. William J. Wilson. The census will be complete in three volumes; the first volume, covering Alabama to Massachusetts was released from the press this year. Although a medieval manuscript is, generally speaking, one that was written before 1500, the time limit was extended by the editors of the census to include those written before 1600. The holdings of 196 libraries and private collectors are described in the first volume, this being

<sup>1</sup>Received from the Government Printing Office while this Report was in press.

practically the first attempt in any country to list medieval manuscripts in private ownership.

The publication of the "Guide to the Diplomatic History of the United States, 1775-1921, by Samuel Flagg Bemis . . . and Grace Gardner Griffin", aroused much favorable comment. In a review of the work, appearing in the "American Political Science Review" for June 1936, it was referred to as "an invaluable adjunct to the field, a marvel of conciseness and arrangement." We also quote in part from a review published in the "Mississippi Valley Historical Review" for June 1936:

This book is a masterpiece of its kind. Professor Bemis and Miss Griffin have put the study of the diplomatic history of the United States upon a new basis. In this careful and thoroughly competent volume they have produced a work that will henceforth be indispensable to every student of American diplomatic history, and which illuminates every page of that history. But they have done more. In the broad field of American bibliographical research they have set a standard that will be difficult to rival. The task they have performed is much more difficult than was that of Channing, Hart, and Turner when they sought to prepare a guide for American history in general, or which confronted Hart when he prepared his less ambitious manual on diplomatic history; and yet, despite the difficulties, the authors of this guide have produced a work which in plan, in scope, in incisive comment on individual volumes, and in more general commentary, defies all but the most carping criticism. . . .

Professor Bemis and Miss Griffin have not been content, as they might readily have been, with a mere bibliography of published works; in their remarks on the sources, covering over a hundred and fifty pages, they have brought together commentary on Government records in the United States and 17 other countries, and an invaluable list locating the papers of American public men of special interest to the diplomatic historian. A work so conceived and executed ought to stand as a model of technique; and, as already stated, while the diplomatic historian will applaud it from the viewpoint of his own special field, he ought also to recognize in it a work of the first importance in the realm of bibliography in general.

The publication of volume 4 of "The Records of the Virginia Company of London", edited, as were the first three volumes, by Dr. Susan Myra Kingsbury, Carola Woerishoffer professor of social economy at Bryn Mawr College, completes this important and scholarly work. The first two volumes, published in 1906, comprise the court book or minutes of the meetings of the Virginia Company and its council from April 28, 1619, to June 7, 1624. The third volume, published in 1933, and the fourth volume, just published, present documents from various sources illustrating the company's history from the date of its chartering until after its dissolution by the Crown. The manuscript of the court book and the largest number of the documents included were transcribed from the originals in the Library of Congress. A document of special interest and importance is the Record of Proceedings upon Information of Quo Warranto in the Court of King's

Bench, which Dr. Kingsbury discovered in the Public Record Office, London. We quote in part from the preface of volume 4:

The records of the Virginia Company during the first three months of the years from January 1622/23 to January 1624/25, picture the final attempts to regulate and develop the tobacco trade with Virginia. Then follow papers revealing the bitter attack upon the Earl of Southampton and the adventurers associated with him, by Sir Nathaniel Rich and the defenders of Sir Thomas Smith's regime. Throughout the whole period are portrayed the struggle of the plantation to recover from the Indian massacre of March 22, 1622, and the efforts made by the officials in London and by the Governor, Council, and Assembly in Virginia. . . .

In this volume, then, is to be found the record of the dissension within the company that brought about the close of the corporation and the end of the first period of the colony's history. At the same time the beginning of Virginia as a crown colony is set forth. Here also is portrayed the settled life of the plantation. Much is told of the colonists and their efforts to create an organized and systematic government, to produce commodities that would provide the necessities for living, and to develop resources that might result in needful trade with the Indians and with England. \*

Under the editorship of Dr. Roscoe R. Hill, two more volumes (vol. 32-33) of the "Journals of the Continental Congress" were completed, carrying the record through the year 1787. A final volume, now in press, will complete the work.

In response to many requests we decided to print an index to the names of languages and dialects appearing in the classification schemes P-PA, PB-PH and PJ-PM. Such an index had been prepared on cards by Miss L. Belle Voegelien, of the Classification Division, primarily for her own use, but now, printed in a format similar to that of the classification schemes, it will have a wider usefulness. In addition to language names, references are made to special literatures and to special regions, islands, etc., if of interest to the philologist.

In January the first number of the new "Digest of Public General Bills" was published. It appeared, as the foreword of this number states, in response to the increase of the appropriation for the Legislative Reference Service, fiscal year 1936 (49 Stat. 471). The committee report on that bill (no. 869) indicates the purpose of the increase as follows:

Ten thousand dollars . . . to enable the Legislative Reference Service to furnish to Senators and Representatives a weekly digest of introduced and reported bills and resolutions. . . . The purpose is not to present a complete and detailed study of bills but to furnish in the form of a brief synopsis the essential features of the introduced public bills and resolutions and a little fuller digest of reported measures in order that Members may have a weekly file from which they may follow the legislation when introduced and from which they may readily answer correspondents concerning these measures.

## DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

(From the report of the Acting Chief Bibliographer, Miss HELLMAN)

The memoranda prepared during the fiscal year 1935-36 numbered 2,680, covering 2,808 typewritten pages (1935—2,529 memoranda of 3,002 pages; 1934—2,599 memoranda of 3,371 pages). The bibliographies compiled during the fiscal year 1935-36 included 26 mimeographed lists of 822 pages and 51 typewritten lists of 799 pages, compared with 27 mimeographed lists of 713 pages and 40 typewritten lists of 770 pages for 1935 (1934—23 mimeographed lists of 636 pages; 53 typewritten lists of 561 pages). From these statistics it will be seen that the amount of work produced by the Division each year is just about the same, and until there is an increase in the staff we cannot hope for more production.

In September 1935 we revised our list of mimeographed lists, omitting those out of date and others no longer available on account of unusable stencils. Many librarians on receiving a copy of this revision asked to be supplied with the entire set. We are continually being asked by librarians if their libraries may be placed on our mailing list for these bibliographies; unfortunately, with the pressure of work upon our small staff we are unable to keep such a record, and thus relieve the libraries desiring copies from applying, as at present, for each new list as it appears.

The majority of the memoranda furnished are short, averaging from half a page to two pages. A selection of the titles of some of the longer memoranda, from three to seven pages in length (many of which include references to later writings supplementing those noted in our bibliographies) will give some idea of the variety and extent of the inquiries submitted to us:

George Wyeth (1726-1806); Maya civilization; Monroe doctrine; Foreign relations of the United States and the Belgian Congo; Interstate compacts; Commercial correspondence (1870-1900); Shakers; Sheep and wool industry; Books written by officials of the present administration; Captain George Vancouver; Marie de France; Crime and heredity; Poles in the United States; Texas Rangers; Civil service; Works of Lope de Vega published in the United States; Marketing research; Community advertising; Northwest Ordinance; Advertising legislation; Pancho Villa; Alsace Lorraine; Status of aliens in foreign countries; The late Senator Bronson M. Cutting; Photoelasticity; Interior decoration; Buy American; Lloyds of London; Training for public service; Lobbying; Munitions investigation; Handkerchief industry; Race problem in the United States, etc.

The Townsend plan for old-age pensions was a subject of great interest. In response to requests for references we sent out numerous memoranda of eight typewritten pages, till about the time we had planned to expand this material either into a typewritten or a mimeographed list, one appeared from the Library of the United States Department of Labor, compiled by the Librarian, Miss Thompson. Now we refer our correspondents to this list of eight mimeographed sheets.

In a number of instances where it has not been feasible to furnish a list of references or a long memorandum on a subject we have lent to the inquirer a duplicate set of the printed cards. These have seemed to meet with satisfaction, have always been returned, and now form a part of the general catalog of the Division.

The A. L. A. catalog in the Division is kept up to date. We have continued the manuscript bibliography on the N.R.A. A new collection of recent bibliographies which help us in answering many of our inquiries has been started, and found most useful. Other current bibliographies prepared in the Division relate to the Supreme Court of the United States and to various phases of the currency question.

Many of the inquiries received have been of a historical nature, owing in part to the fact that persons all over the country connected with the Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration have needed assistance in verifying dates, statements, etc., not easily obtainable in smaller communities. We have been glad to give every assistance in this connection. In response to a request of Senator Robert D. Carey, of Wyoming, in behalf of the Wyoming Writers' Project, the Acting Chief Bibliographer prepared a comprehensive typewritten bibliography of the State of Wyoming (98 pages).

In connection with the Texas centennial celebration and the Hawaii Jubilee Commission we have given bibliographical assistance in connection with certain problems which arose. Interest in the Constitution and in the Supreme Court of the United States brought so many requests for bibliographical references that the following mimeographed lists were prepared and widely circulated:

A selected list of references on the Constitution of the United States, with special reference to present-day problems. 28 pages.

List of references on the Supreme Court of the United States, with particular reference to the doctrine of judicial review. 17 pages.

In this connection, through the cooperation of the Legislative Reference Service we were able to furnish a list of the Decisions of the Supreme Court holding laws unconstitutional (6 pages). These

decisions were taken from a compilation, "Provisions of Federal Law Held Unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States", prepared in June 1935 by Mr. W. C. Gilbert. In March 1936 Mr. Gilbert furnished us with a supplementary list of one page.

In April 1936 the Acting Chief Bibliographer compiled "A List of Recent References on the Reorganization of the Executive Departments" (46 pages) in response to a request of a Member of Congress. This brought up to date two earlier lists prepared by us in 1925 and 1932, which in turn had been supplemented in June 1934 by Mr. James W. Sheridan. Through the kindness of Mr. Sheridan, now connected with the National Emergency Council, we were supplied with the stencils of his list, and are now in a position to supply mimeographed copies.

Other lists compiled by the Acting Chief Bibliographer were:

Mimeographed:

- The Colorado River, with special reference to the Boulder Dam. Suppl. 47 p.
- Economic planning, with a section on economic councils. 39 p.
- Inflation and deflation of the currency. Suppl. 22 p.
- Inter-allied debt to the United States. Suppl. 12 p.
- Permanent court of international justice. Suppl. 9 p.
- Unemployment insurance and reserves. Suppl. 43 p.

Typewritten:

- Guffey-Snyder bituminous coal conservation act of 1935. 11 p.
- Investment trusts. Suppl. 14 p.
- Huey Pierce Long, 1893-1935. 11 p.
- Lumber industry in the United States. Suppl. 24 p.
- Mississippi. 17 p.
- N. R. A. and the lumber industry. 15 p.
- Ozarks. 16 p.
- Rearming by Germany. 13 p.
- Securities exchange act of 1934. 6 p.
- Silver question. Suppl. 14 p.
- Telephone in the United States. Suppl. 13 p.
- Wholesaling. 19 p.

The other mimeographed lists, including a few of the typewritten lists compiled by the other members of the Division, were:

Miss Anne L. Baden, chief assistant:

- American merchant marine, including subsidies. 46 p.
- Group insurance. 25 p.
- Moving pictures in the United States and foreign countries. 72 p.
- Price control, with special reference to price cutting. 17 p.
- Radio and radio broadcasting in the United States and foreign countries. 35 p.
- Sales tax in the United States and foreign countries. 27 p.
- Salesmen and salesmanship. 23 p.
- State government and its reorganization, with a section on Interstate compacts. 44 p.

## Mrs. Ann D. Brown:

- Civilian conservation corps. 26 p.
- History and development of Washington, D. C. Suppl. 17 p. Typ.
- Philippine Islands. Suppl. 43 p.
- The St. Lawrence navigation and power project. Suppl. 16 p.
- Youth movements in the United States and foreign countries. 46 p.

## Miss Helen F. Conover:

- American national defense. 18 p. Typ.
- Diplomatic and trade relations of the United States with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. 29 p.
- Ethiopia (Abyssinia). 28 p.
- Military activities of American Loyalists in the Revolution. 13 p. Typ.
- George Santayana. 9 p. Typ.
- Switzerland. 14 p. Typ.

## Mrs. Grace H. Fuller:

- American policy of neutrality. 10 p. Typ.
- Antique and period furniture. 16 p. Typ.
- History of political parties in the United States. 52 p.
- Modern political systems. 26 p.

The list on Ethiopia, noted above, has been in great demand, and with references added on later developments of the war, and on Sanctions, it has answered many needs.

Our lists have been requested by many of the agencies of the Government; wherever possible copies have always been supplied for their use. In connection with the Committee on organization for leisure, W. P. A., 50 copies of our brief list on Leisure compiled in February 1935, were requested for distribution to the state organizations. These were supplied, and as the compilation had also been named in a list of materials available from governmental agencies, prepared and distributed by that committee, we have been receiving numerous requests for it from local organizations.

In response to a request from the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission for all lists compiled by the Division on the question of the Constitution and the Constitutional Convention we furnished copies of 21 lists.

Just before his departure at the end of the fiscal year in June 1936, Dr. Henry Eldridge Bourne, former consultant in European history, completed a selection, subsequently listed, of important books on the World War. This list, like the original one, related only to the military history of the war. Dr. Bourne stated that he would continue his aid, and submit from time to time titles of important books on other aspects of the war—causes, diplomatic relations, results.

All of our mimeographed lists (26) and 34 typewritten lists have been sent through the year to the Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service, New York. In response to direct requests for the

mimeographed lists, we have sent out 1,219 pieces of mail (1935--1,130) which are not included in our other statistics.

In February 1932, in response to a request of a Member of Congress, we compiled and furnished a bibliography of Samuel Lewis Southard, Governor and Senator from New Jersey. In February 1936 the Library of Congress received as a gift from Southard Hay, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa., a privately published reprint of the "Centennial address on the birthday of George Washington at Trenton, New Jersey, February 22, 1832, by Samuel Lewis Southard; with a brief biography of Senator Southard." In this publication we find this bibliography printed in full on pages 53-58.

## SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

(From the reports of the Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, Professor CORBIN, and the Chief of the Smithsonian Division in the Library of Congress, Mr. BRASCH)

### FROM THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Deposit dates from 1866, the year in which the Smithsonian Institution was granted authority by Congress to deposit its main library in the Library of Congress. It then comprised 40,000 volumes; it now comprises about 547,000 volumes, pamphlets, and charts. This substantial growth in 70 years has been due to the additions made regularly by the Institution of items obtained chiefly in exchange for Smithsonian publications. While the collection touches nearly all subjects, it has to do for the most part with the natural sciences and technology, and is especially strong in periodicals and monographs and in learned reports, proceedings, and transactions. Perhaps few other collections of its kind are so varied and complete. A rich storehouse of material indispensable to the scholar in the fields of its major interests, it is drawn on daily by the Government libraries, particularly those administered by the Smithsonian Institution, for publications that in many cases can be found nowhere else in Washington.

During the fiscal year 1936 the Institution added to the Deposit 3,456 volumes (including 763 completed volumes), 10,671 parts of volumes, 2,793 pamphlets, and 608 charts—a total exceeding by 1,028 the number of items added in 1935. Of these, 3,296 were dissertations from the Academy of Freiburg, the Agricultural School of Bonn-Poppelsdorf, the universities of Basel, Berlin, Bern, Bonn, Breslau, Budapest, Erlangen, Freiburg, Giessen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Johns Hopkins, Kiel, Köln, Leipzig, Lund, Marburg, Neuchâtel, Pennsylvania, Rostock, Tübingen, Utrecht, Würzburg, and Zürich, and the technical schools of Berlin, Braunschweig, Delft, Dresden, Karlsruhe, and Zürich. Many other dissertations were also offered to the Deposit but were declined because they were either duplicates of publications already on hand or were medical in character and so better suited to the Army Medical Library, to which they were later assigned. Among the learned institutions and societies from which large sendings came for the Deposit—sendings that went far toward completing important sets—the following may be

mentioned: R. Deputazione di Storia Patria per le Provincie de Romagna, Bologna; Erdélyi Múzeum, Cluj; Istituto Nazionale di Ottica, Firenze; Instytut Popierania Nauki, Warsaw; Naturforschende Gesellschaft, Leipzig; Societatis Pathologicae Japonicae, Tokyo; and Société Géologique de Belgique, Liége. As usual, the Smithsonian Library forwarded to the Division of Documents several thousand statistical publications that it had received from various foreign governments.

The number of volumes and parts especially requested for the Deposit on the 276 want cards prepared by the Smithsonian, Periodical, and Accessions Divisions of the Library of Congress and obtained through the Smithsonian Library was 2,223—somewhat more than in the previous year. As in that year and the year before, many of these were found in the recently organized duplicate collection at the Institution; others were obtained by special correspondence with the editors and societies concerned, largely on the basis of exchange arrangements already established. The number of new exchanges was 170.

#### LANGLEY AERONAUTICAL LIBRARY

To the Institution's collection on aeronautics, known as the Langley Aeronautical Library, there were added during the year 663 publications, or 38 volumes (including 23 completed volumes), 611 parts of volumes, and 14 pamphlets. Most of these were received in exchange for Smithsonian publications, 44 in response to special letters sent out by the Smithsonian Library at the request of the Division of Aeronautics. Arrangements were made for four new exchanges.

The Library now numbers 2,047 volumes, 1,193 pamphlets, and 29 charts. Many of its items once belonged to Samuel Pierpont Langley, after whom the collection was named, or to other American pioneers in aeronautics, such as Alexander Graham Bell, Octave Chanute, and James Means. Its sets of early aeronautical magazines, as well as its files of photographs, letters, and newspaper clippings, are noteworthy. The greater part of the Library was transferred in 1930 to the Library of Congress where, identified by its own name and bookplate, it forms an important unit in the main aeronautical collection of the Government.

#### AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Smithsonian Division is becoming each year a more definite repository and reference center in matters of science and technology. The character of the inquiries as manifested in letters, personal interviews, and telephone calls indicates clearly that the information

sought is of specific and professional importance. These requests have increased in the past 3 years, and were definitely greater during 1935-36. It is, however, impracticable to maintain a statistical record of this service in all its aspects. In many instances, anything like an adequate response to the requests received is time-consuming; some of them may be answered in a moment, as when a single reference is found to serve the purpose. There is one outstanding fact, namely, that this service is constantly requiring more highly trained assistants; that is, trained students in science particularly.

Owing to the constantly growing recognition of the value of this collection, the requests for aid in research problems presuppose a highly experimental knowledge of all fields of science from astronomy to zoology, as well as of engineering problems. This reference work, combined with the preparation of special bibliographies and the administration of the collection, is demanding more and more time from the assistants in the Division.

The staff has been called upon during the past year to assist in the editing and compiling of special technical reference lists. Especially noteworthy was its service in connection with the publication of the Proceedings of the Sixteenth International Geological Congress which met in Washington in 1933, and which has just issued its reports in two large octavo volumes. The editorial work was carried on in the United States Geological Survey by Dr. W. C. Mendenhall and Dr. Marcus I. Goldman. We were called upon in particular to assist in the preparation and verification of an extensive list of foreign references which demanded careful study of each item, more especially because of the European method of citation.

The Washington Academy of Sciences, during the winter and spring of 1935-36, undertook to prepare a series of 12 or more lectures upon the history of science for the benefit of its members and general readers. We were again called upon to prepare a list of reading sources in the history and philosophy of the various sciences. Some 200 titles were selected in addition to lists of biographies of famous scientists. Each of these lectures was given by some outstanding scholar residing outside of Washington.

Another important bibliographical work for which Mr. Butt and Miss Bair did extensive work was the "Bibliography and Index of Geology Exclusive of North America", published in two volumes by the Geological Society of America. This work is the standard annotated reference source for the literature of geology found in foreign journals, proceedings and transactions, in which this Division is so rich. Note should be made that these volumes comprise probably the most nearly complete list of geological, mining and palaeontological journals and transactions in print. These two assistants

helped also in the preparation of the "Bibliography of North American Geology", published annually by the United States Geological Survey.

#### THE CULTURAL TREND IN SCIENCE

Paralleling the rapid progress in the discoveries in pure science and the advances in technical invention, there has come into the realm of science a new interpretation, a new emphasis upon the cultural and introspective phases. This cultural element finds expression in the attention given to the history and philosophy of the sciences. There has developed also in recent years an extensive and popular interest in natural phenomena, as indicated by the publication of a large number of books and articles written primarily for the layman.

So marked has been the development and interest during the last 12 years in historical matters, manifested particularly by scholarly publications in the form of transactions, proceedings and monographs published by societies recently organized, the fact should be reported here. The first society for the study and encouragement of the history of science was established in England in 1840. This society flourished only 2 years, and published a single volume of essays. The second of these well established societies is the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Geschichte der Medizin, Naturwissenschaft und Technik, founded in Germany in 1901 by the famous scholar of the history of medicine, Dr. Karl Sudhoff. The Library has a complete set of the *Mitteilungen* of this society, 35 volumes to date. In 1913 at Bruxelles, the third publication of this order appeared under the title "Isis", edited by Dr. George Sarton, a Belgian scholar. The European war interfered in its development and publication was suspended until 1924, when The History of Science Society was organized in Boston by Dr. David Eugene Smith, of Columbia University. This society undertook to sponsor "Isis" as its official organ. It is now in its twenty-sixth volume; a full set is in the Smithsonian Division. So rapid has been the progress of the society and the increase of materials for publication that a supplementary publication has been issued, known as "Osiris." The first volume of the series appeared early in 1936 and is known as the "David Eugene Smith Festschrift." It contains some 34 mathematical papers prepared in honor of the founder of the society.

In 1919, following shortly after the war, a fourth publication was issued in Rome. This was entitled "Archeion, Archivio di Storia della Scienza", and became the official organ of the Academie International (Comité international) d'Histoire des Sciences, with Dr. Aldo Mieli as founder and editor. The 18 volumes published to date are in the Library. The most recent society to organize (1935) is the Lärdoms-

historiska Samfundet (The Swedish History of Science Society, Upsala), the publications of which consist of an "Årsbok" (Annual) and occasional monographs. In addition, a number of institutions for research have been organized within the last 5 years in Germany, Austria, England, and the United States, each publishing monographs containing the results of scholarly research. Under the leadership of the late Dr. William H. Welch, the Institute of the History of Medicine was founded in 1929 at the Johns Hopkins University. This institute, under its director and editor, Dr. Henry E. Sigerist, publishes a bulletin, now in its fourth volume, devoted primarily to the history of medical subjects. In 1931 an institute of larger scope than any mentioned above was established in Berlin—the Institut für Geschichte der Medizin und der Naturwissenschaft und der Technik. The results thus far of the research pursued at that institute have been published in four volumes known as "Quellen und Studien zur Geschichte der Naturwissenschaften und der Medizin." This publication is an outgrowth of the "Archiv für Geschichte der Mathematik, der Naturwissenschaften und der Technik", which ceased as an independent periodical in 1931, after 13 volumes had been published. In 1934, the Oesterreichisches Forschungsinstitut für Geschichte der Technik was founded in Vienna. It publishes the "Blätter für Geschichte der Technik."

Supplementing society publications in the growing literature of the history of science, two periodicals in the mathematical field were recently established. The first, "Scripta Mathematica", is a quarterly journal published at Yeshiva College, New York; the second is "Quellen und Studien zur Geschichte der Mathematik, Astronomie und Physik", published in Berlin. The latter journal contains results of research in which use is made of ancient and medieval manuscripts.

The Library has obtained complete files of all of these publications. It has also attempted to secure practically all monographs and treatises relating to every phase of historical research in the technical aspects of the sciences. Although the Library cannot hope to compete with many European libraries which are rich in ancient manuscript material, nevertheless helpful research work can be accomplished with the use of printed and photostatic reproductions of source material. There are now in the Library of Congress six or eight scholars pursuing historical studies in mathematics, physics, and astronomy.

#### RESEARCH

Dr. Raymond J. Seeger, of the George Washington University faculty, continued his studies and writing on the methodology and history of physics. Although much of his material is drawn from

books outside of this Division, his primary sources are in the proceedings and transactions of learned societies, immediately at hand.

Dr. Lee Boone, curator of marine biology, Vanderbilt Marine Museum, is on her third year in research on deep-sea specimens, examining them with the microscope in the Division, checking her findings with the literature.

Quoting Dr. Boone's letter of June 20 to the Chief of the Division:

During the fiscal year soon ending, I have used over six thousand volumes, involving over ten thousand individual references, to scientific literature, from the books of your Division and related science files of the Congressional Library, in connection with Volumes six and seven, Bulletin of the Vanderbilt Marine Museum: "Scientific Results of the World Cruise of the Yacht *Alva*, 1931, William K. Vanderbilt, Commanding."

The presence of many priceless scientific volumes here, and not to be found elsewhere in any one library in the States, and the unfailing kind helpfulness of your staff, have combined to save me several months' time in handling my problem, as well as to make my stay here one of unfailing pleasure, for which I thank you very cordially.

The staff of the "Dictionary of American Biography" continued to use the Division for much of its work in "checking" biographies in manuscript. The Chief of the Division, in contributing to that dictionary, wrote a number of biographical sketches of scientific men, especially those of the colonial period.

Close cooperation is maintained with the Smithsonian Institution, Carnegie Institution of Washington, and scientific libraries of the governmental bureaus. This consists not only in lending books, but also in supplying references and information, and in cooperation in the selection of books to be purchased and in the choice of periodicals for which subscriptions are to be placed. This latter phase has had attention for a number of years and has proved an effective means of preventing the duplication, as between the bureau libraries and the Library of Congress, of costly sets of transactions, etc.

The Sunday and holiday service rendered much assistance to advanced students and scholars coming from places outside the city of Washington. There is a constant demand for research facilities and also for the use of books in science shelved on the adjacent deck. Although no statistical record is kept of the number of books sent out from this Division owing to the smallness of the staff and the demands upon it, a careful estimate shows an increased number.

Some 25 scientific books written primarily for the layman were examined and recommended for transcription into Braille for the use of the blind.

The Chief of the Division found it of much practical value to attend scientific meetings; unfortunately, time does not permit an attendance at more than four or five during the year. He has

attended meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at St. Louis, The History of Science Society at St. Louis, the National Academy of Sciences at Washington, and the Washington Academy of Sciences at Washington.

## SERIALS RECEIVED

In addition to the publications mentioned above, the following should be named as being among the important serials received:

- Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. Monographs. vol. 1, 1935, and continuation.
- Akademie van wetenschappen, Amsterdam. Werken uitg. door de Commissie voor Zeegechiednis. vol. 1-3, 1933-36.
- American Philosophical Society. Memoirs. vol. 1, 1935, and continuation.
- Australasian Association of Psychology and Philosophy. Sydney. Monograph series. no. 1, 1922, and continuation. Australasian journal of psychology and philosophy. vol. 1, 1923, and continuation.
- Cambridge anthropological expedition to Torres Straits. Reports. vol. 1, 1935, and continuation.
- Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archaeological Society. Transactions. vol. 1, 1900, and continuation.
- Chronica Botanica. Leiden. vol. 1, 1935, and continuation.
- Congresso Nazionale di Microbiologia. Atti. III-IV.
- Deutsche Mathematik. vol. 1, 1936, and continuation.
- Edinburgh Archaeological Association. Transactions. vol. 1-8, 1889-1927.
- Indian Mathematical Society. Journal. vol. 1, 1909, and continuation.
- Internationaler Mathematiker-Kongress. Verhandlungen. vol. 1, 1897.
- Internationaler Elektrotechniker Congress. Bericht über die verhandlungen. III, 1892. 2 volumes.
- Jenaische Zeitschrift für Naturwissenschaften. 1936 and continuation.
- Manx Museum. Journal. vol. 1, 1924, and continuation.
- New Fabian Research Bureau, London. Quarterly journal. vol. 1, 1934, and continuation.
- Nordisk Tidsskrift for Almendannende og Underholdende Laesning. vol. 1-2, 1876. (All published.)
- Nyt Tidsskrift for Matematik. vol. 10, 1890, and continuation.
- Ornis. vol. 1-14, 1885-1910. (All published.)
- Revista de Organizacion Cientifica, Madrid. vol. 1, 1928, and continuation.
- Syracuse University. Zoological laboratory. Contributions. vol. 1-8, 1903-30.
- Technical Physics of the U. S. S. R. Moscow. vol. 1 and continuation.
- Thomas Say Foundation. Entomological Society of America. Publications. vol. 1 and continuation.

## THE READING ROOMS

(From the report of the Superintendent, Mr. MARTIN A. ROBERTS)

### CIRCULATION

The year which ended June 30, 1936, was the most active in our history; it saw an increase in circulation of 78 percent, or little less than double that of 5 years ago. And this increase was general through all branches of our service: Congressional, departmental, interlibrary loan, study room, and study table service, issue of books in the reading rooms, and inquiries by mail. Such a rapid expansion of activity has, of course, called for unusual exertions on the part of the staff. For this expansion has involved not mere numerical increases alone; other factors, implicit in those increases, have contributed to the difficulties of maintaining the grade of our service and of meeting the augmented demand upon it. Chief among these is, of course, the serious, even dangerous overcrowding of the stacks, which has forced us to place certain large sets in temporary storage (*ca.* 25,000 volumes), and to "double-shelve" other sections, while everywhere a continual shifting of the collections has been entailed in order to make space for accessions. Furthermore, owing to the enormous increase in the use of the collections during the past few years, our problems of depreciation and wear, of rebinding, replacement, and repair, to be met insofar as the limited appropriations permit, have multiplied. It has become, indeed, necessary to adopt methods designed to control (without restricting) the use of our books in order to lessen if possible the rate of depreciation and to preserve them for future use. In the case of whole classes of material (notably genealogy and American local history), a method of treatment has been devised which has not only achieved the end in view, but actually improved the service.

### INTERLIBRARY LOANS INCLUDING LOANS TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

The number of books lent to the governmental libraries increased by 23 percent over the previous year. We are now lending to 221 of these libraries within the District of Columbia. The volume of orders for books has increased to such an extent that the staff we can assign to this particular activity is inadequate to meet the demand. Whenever, therefore, as frequently happens, orders for long lists of books are received, the borrowing libraries are required to detail their own assistants here to search the call numbers, to

prepare the necessary order slips, and to aid in filling the orders. Since many of the governmental libraries, especially those organized during the past 3 years (about 63 in number) call for the same classes of active material as are used for our congressional service, we are finding it increasingly difficult, within the limits of the appropriations available for the purchase of books, to meet our responsibilities to both services.

The number of volumes lent as interlibrary loans shows an increase of 14 percent over the previous year—902 different libraries and other learned institutions in the United States and Canada benefited by this service to provide the “unusual book for the unusual need.” International interlibrary loans went to such widely separated points as Nanking, to the China Geological Survey; Rome, to the Istituto di Statistica; and Santiago de Chile, to the directorate of Libraries, Archives, and Museums.

#### STUDY ROOMS AND STUDY TABLES

Since the inception of the special study room and study table service in 1928 the number of serious investigators registering in the reading room for study facilities has increased from 261 in 1928 to 1,220 in 1936. During the present year 43 States and 3 Territories of the United States and 17 foreign countries were represented. Some 137 American universities and colleges sent 530 investigators, chiefly members of their faculties. Columbia University, represented by 25, led the out-of-town institutions; Duke University followed with 21, Harvard University with 17, Johns Hopkins with 15, and the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale with 10 each. Besides these, 55 associations, organizations, and institutions, a large percentage of which were learned societies, sent 105 investigators. Books used in study rooms and study tables increased to 251,772 for the year.

There was a considerable increase in the number of investigators from the Departments, Bureaus, and other governmental agencies, which included 154 investigators from this source alone, many of whom not only used our material but were aided in their reference work by the Reading Room staff. The National Park Service sent 15, the National Resources Committee was represented by 12, and the Works Progress Administration by 11. Many of these units maintain permanent staffs at the Library to carry on their research the more effectively.

#### BOOKS WRITTEN WHOLLY OR IN PART AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1935-36

It is interesting to note the following recent books which have had an association with the Library of Congress through the use, by their

authors, of our facilities (study rooms and study tables), and of our source material and which in many instances have in part, at least, been written here:

"Walt Whitman Bibliography 1918-34", by Gay Wilson Allen; "The Diplomacy of the American Revolution", by Samuel Flagg Bemis; "Guide to the Diplomatic History of the United States 1775-1921", by Samuel Flagg Bemis and Grace Gardner Griffin; "The Flowering of New England", by Van Wyck Brooks; "British Policy Towards Morocco in the Age of Palmerston (1830-65)", by Francis Rosebro Flournoy; "The Spirit of Vienna", by Alfred Hoyt Granger; "The Public Utility Question", by Henry George Hendricks; "Ulysses S. Grant, Politician", by William Best Hasseltine; "Ireland Through Tudor Eyes", by Edward Martin Minton; "Edward de Vere, Seventeenth Earl of Oxford 1550-1604", by William Kittle; "Nancy Shippen, Her Journal Book", compiled and edited by Ethel Armes; "American Government; a Consideration of the Problems of Democracy", by Frank Abbott Magruder; "National Governments and International Relations", by Frank Abbott Magruder; "James Style of Kingston, New York, and George Stuart of Schoolcraft, Michigan", by Jeanette Paddock Nichols; "Compilation and Analysis of Congressional Debates on the Right of the Federal Government to Operate Electric Power Projects and on Related Subjects", by Bolling Raines Powell; "A History of American Foreign Relations", by Louis Martin Sears; "Oklahoma Imprints 1835-1907: a History of Printing in Oklahoma Before Statehood", by Mrs. Grant Foreman; "Costume in the Drama of Shakespeare", by M. Channing Linthicum; "The Career of Théophile Delcassé", by Charles Wesley Porter; "A Glossary of Technical Library and Allied Terms in Spanish and English", by David Rubio and Mary Carmel Sullivan; "The Modern Economy in Action", by Caroline F. Ware; "Great Commodore, the Exploits of Matthew Calbraith Perry", by Edward Morley Barrows; "Reality and Mind", by Celestine Bittle; "Peace or War, the American Struggle 1639-1936", by Merle Eugene Curti; "Humor of the Old Deep South", by Arthur Palmer Hudson; "Southern Poets, Representative Selections", by Eddwynn Parks; "Crusaders of the Jungle", by James Fred Rippey and Jean Thomas Nelson; "Noah Webster, Schoolmaster in America", by Harry R. Warfel; "Government of Modern States, Revised and Enlarged Edition", by William Franklin Willoughby.

## SURVEY OF STUDENT READING

During the past few years there has been a marked increase in the number of our readers who are students in institutions of sub-university grade. It is especially the increase in this group which

has strained the resources of the Reading Room and has created a situation in which serious adult investigators, often from out of town, can find no seats or desks available while these are filled from morning until night by the youth of both sexes, earnest in purpose, engaged entirely in high-school or undergraduate studies. In order somewhat to control this situation, one sector—about 50 seats—was segregated for the use of the students of the teachers' colleges, and all secondary institutions. This procedure operated with sufficient success, but we were still without exact knowledge of the proportion in which this class of readers stood to the total.

Therefore, in February of this year a survey of this class of readers was instituted with the view of ascertaining the total number of students and of individuals concerned, the number and kinds of institutions represented by them, the classes of books used, and whether the use of the national library by this class of readers was justified, or whether the books used would prove to be those which should be supplied by the public or an institutional library, or even by the individual himself. Accordingly during each day of this month every student, whether of university or nonuniversity grade, was required to register upon his admission to the Reading Room his name, age, address, institution, class, and subject of study. It was thus found that the total of students formed 21 percent of all readers for the month. From this total one group was selected for the compilation of further data. Each day the call slips representing the books furnished to the nonuniversity students were codified, and as much information gathered from them as possible. It was found that this group included 39 percent of the total number of students, and 8 percent of all the readers for the month. Its composition, by class of institution of attendance, and the number of institutions of each class, was as follows:

Institution	Percent of total number of nonuniversity students	Number of institutions
Teachers colleges.....	58.2	2
Secondary schools:		
High schools.....	24.7	23
Junior-high schools.....	1.4	8
Private schools.....	10.8	16
	36.9	47
Primary schools.....	.1	2
Private vocational schools of art, business, technology, etc.....	3.7	23
Apprentice schools in Federal institutions.....	1.1	3
Total.....	100	77
Institutions of the above connected with the District of Columbia school system.....	79.6	21

Attention should perhaps be called to the last component of this table: The fact that the institutions connected with the District of Columbia public-school system supplied nearly 80 percent of all the nonuniversity student readers, that is, 7 percent of the whole number of readers. Attention should also be drawn to the age groups into which these students fall: 77 percent were under 21 years of age, and 37 percent were under 18 years of age.

An analysis of the books used by the nonuniversity group of students doubtless formed the most interesting part of this survey. It was impossible to include all books which they used since, e. g., the use of reference books in the alcoves, of State and local histories on deck 47, and of a large number of books reserved from day to day, left no records in the form of call slips. Briefly, however, and judging from what of it was apparent, the reading done by this group was eminently for serious purposes; the readers kept close to their lines of study and deviated only in rare instances from the assigned work. The significant figures regarding the classes of books most used are as follows:

Classes:	Percent
Literature.....	25.3
American literature.....	3.1
English literature.....	7.6
Fiction.....	1.4
History.....	21.6
American Civil War history.....	4.7
Russian Revolution history.....	.3
Physical science and technology.....	11.0
Education.....	10.6
Social and political science.....	9.8
Philosophy and religion.....	4.4
Psychology.....	2.5
All other works.....	14.8
Total.....	100.0

In attempting to make an estimate of the portion of all books used which should have been available to these students in their own institutional libraries, certain difficulties were encountered. In the first place, there was an observable tendency to draw large quantities of books, and to send for everything listed in our catalog under the subject in hand. This might have been the result either of a laudable desire to exhaust the subject, or of ignorance of its bibliography. For example, the greatest number of books drawn out at one time (27) was by a 16-year-old schoolgirl, but 44 students made a practice of drawing 10 or more books at a time.

When this tendency was encountered it was considered in connection with other information gained concerning the student, especially

from a study of his reading habits as shown by his registration cards and call slips during the course of the month. For example, a senior at one of the teachers' colleges appeared 10 times during the month and drew a total of 105 books in several subjects. Her intent and method of work became fairly clear. Probably 65 percent of the books which she used should have been available in her institutional or public library; by a strict interpretation, all of the information sought by her could have been secured in these libraries. However, adhering to a less strict estimate, it was concluded that 68 percent of all the books used by this group of readers should have been available in the libraries of the District other than the Library of Congress. It may be noted in passing that this proportion did not become less with the more advanced students, but rather the reverse. This seems to indicate that to some extent at least the less advanced students came with the special purpose of securing books not available elsewhere, while the more advanced students in this group made use of the Library for more general purposes, and so drew many books which could have been easily secured in their own libraries.

The most serious aspect of the use of our collections by readers in this group arose from the multiplied use of the same book. A total of 404 individual titles were used no less than 1,074 times; 31 titles were used 5 times or more; 1 book ("The Canterbury Tales") was used 18 times during the month. And by "use" is meant withdrawals from the shelves—no attempt could be made to follow up the books reserved from day to day or to estimate the innumerable calls made for books already in use. Such use of our collections, arising from class assignments, will quickly call from our shelves all of the editions—the old as well as the most recent—and cause in a brief space of time an amount of wear which should never thus occur to the collections of a national library.

#### READING ROOM FOR AMERICAN LOCAL HISTORY AND GENEALOGY—DECK 47

To provide a more adequate service for those coming to the Library from all parts of the United States to consult our unusually large and important collections of genealogy (including state and local history) and to throw proper safeguards about these collections, large portions of which are irreplaceable, have for some time been objects of our concern. It was perceived that if the material could be used closer to the shelves, and confined there, these objects would be attained and in addition a better service could be afforded to the investigators in respect both to promptness and efficiency, by the special training of assistants, and by the centralization of reference books and other bibliographical tools incident to such studies.

Accordingly, the C-CT (including genealogy) and F 1-999 (American local history) classes were combined on deck 47, and space was cleared for approximately 50 readers' desks, for a reference collection of about 5,000 volumes, and for the necessary card indexes. Two assistants are continuously on duty in this special reading room from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; it was opened to the public in August 1935.

Within the limits for which it was designed, the plan has proved extremely successful. During the first year of its operation between 600 and 700 readers used the collection each week. In addition, the establishment of this room afforded us an opportunity of providing the necessary bibliographical tools that should be available for the best utilization of the collections concerned. For the use of the readers a reproduction of the shelf list of class F 1-999 was prepared under the supervision of Mr. Alvin W. Kremer. It is a catalog of several hundred thousand entries, which, by displaying the titles of the books in the exact order in which they occur in our scheme of classification, obviates all necessity for resort to the shelves. The *Heraldic Index* and the *Index to Siebmacher's "Wappenbuch"*, now in course of preparation under Mr. Willard Webb's direction, and the *Index to American Biography*, now being compiled under the supervision of Mr. David J. H. Cole, additions to all of which continue to be made as opportunity offers, make other very useful adjuncts.

Under the supervision of Mr. Hugh A. Morrison the index to genealogical material in local and family histories prepared some years ago by Mrs. Dorsey, late of the Division of Bibliography, was made available on typed cards, edited and verified. This supplies some 40,000 references to about 300 volumes. Additional to these are some 10,000 references to genealogical matter prepared by Miss Lucy Y. Arrick, also late of the Division of Bibliography. Mr. Morrison further lent his energies to the improvement of this catalog by the addition to it of analytics describing genealogical material in historical magazines. He has now completed the files of four magazines—"American Historical Magazine", Nashville, 9 volumes; "Tennessee Historical Magazine", 9 volumes; "Maryland Historical Magazine", Baltimore, 29 volumes; and "Americana", New York City, 29 volumes. Others are in process. Steps have been taken, also, toward making a single combined index from the separate indexes of the volumes in the series of annual bibliographies known as "The Writings on American History", compiled by Miss Grace Gardner Griffin for the American Historical Association.

There has thus been inaugurated a scheme the success of which was assured before its start and which has, during the first brief year of its operation, eminently justified itself by unexpected and additional benefits which are attested not only in our administration of the col-

lection but by wholly disinterested users of the material. When the Annex is completed and there is more room for expansion, the reading room for American local history and genealogy will be housed in quarters suitable to its needs.

#### MAIN CATALOG—EXPANSION

The new catalog room provided by the extension of the main building eastward afforded an opportunity of bringing relief both to members of the staff and to the public in general in consulting the main catalog by making it possible to expand the congested portion into this adjoining room. The expansion now permits much greater convenience in consulting the cards besides eliminating the annoying congestion incident to large numbers of readers crowded into the restricted areas of circular aisles.

The transfer and physical expansion of the catalog was very efficiently planned by Miss Nella Martin and Mr. Leavitt, Chief of the Catalog Division, to whom we are deeply indebted. Members of the staff of the Reading Rooms joined with those of the Catalog Division in carrying out the plans.

Operations began late Saturday afternoon and within 24 hours (certain members of the Reading Rooms working continuously throughout the night) without one moment of embarrassment to our service or to the public, the catalog was redistributed through 10,000 trays.

The service of the main catalog is now coordinated with the general reference service by a reference assistant, who, with a collection of appropriate reference books at hand in an alcove immediately adjacent, is able not only to interpret the catalog to the readers but also to render preliminary reference assistance.

#### SURVEY OF MATERIAL ON THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN THE SLAVIC LANGUAGES IN THE GENERAL COLLECTIONS

In addition to the large collection of Slavica in its special language group in the Division of Slavic Languages, our collections contain a large mass of material in Russian and allied tongues, especially in the social sciences, scattered through the general collections. In order to ascertain its completeness with a view of correlating it with the holdings of the Division already mentioned, of preparing a want list of the items needed, and of supplying, if possible, cataloging data not available at the time the material was originally cataloged (as, for example, in the case of prerevolutionary journals or documentary sets, the date of cessation) we have had during the year the services of Mr. Michael Z. Vinokoureff. He has, with bibliographies and

check lists in hand, gone through our Catalog, made a list of the Slavic material in the social sciences contained in our general collections, and has in preparation a list of "wants" to complete imperfect sets.

## EXHIBITS

## MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY

On February 15, 1936, the anniversary of the birth of Miss Susan B. Anthony, a memorial exhibit was prepared, comprising chiefly her own books which she presented to the Library in 1903. These are of uncommon biographical interest since they consist largely of scrap-books which she herself had compiled, autographed copies of books associated with the woman's movement in the United States, bound volumes of periodicals, and official and semiofficial documents. These are particularly significant because of her careful manuscript annotations.

## MARK TWAIN CENTENARY

The centenary of the birth of "Mark Twain" (Samuel Langhorne Clemens) November 30, 1935, was commemorated by an exhibit which occupied the entire north end of the main exhibition hall. As a part of the exhibit there was an easel supporting a study in oils of Mark Twain as a river pilot, made by Mr. Gari Melchers for his panel in the Missouri State Capitol and graciously lent by Mrs. Melchers. a

A detailed description of the contents of the cases is impracticable. In general, it included portraits of Mark Twain at different eras, early views of Hannibal, Mo., a series of Currier and Ives lithographic illustrations of Mississippi scenery and steamboats of the time of his service as a pilot; his earliest writings; papers relating to "The Innocents Abroad"; original application for copyright in "The Innocents Abroad", etc.; letters of that period; materials on Mark Twain as an inventor including his applications for patents; his writings in the eighties, nineties, and 1900's, together with his last and posthumous writings; items relating to Mark Twain as a publisher; translations of his works into various foreign languages; and a collection of books autographed by their authors presented to the Library of Congress by the International Mark Twain Society, through its president, Mr. Cyril Clemens.

## THE FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRINTING OF THE COVERDALE BIBLE

October 4, 1935, marked the four hundredth anniversary of the first printing of the complete English Bible, in the translation made by Miles Coverdale. In celebration of this event the distinguished Bibles in our collections were exhibited. These ranged from frag-

ments on papyrus, through illuminated medieval manuscripts, the great sixteenth- and seventeenth-century editions, incunabula, early American imprints, down to the modern Oxford Lectern Bible designed by the American typographer, Bruce Rogers. This exhibit, placed in cases adjacent to that containing the Gutenberg Bible, attracted much attention.

ANDREW CARNEGIE CENTENARY

November 25, 1935, was the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie. Quite appropriately the Library of Congress, as the depository of Mr. Carnegie's papers, installed a commemorative exhibit in seven cases placed in the south hall of the main floor. There, as in a panorama, one may see the background of a distinguished and useful life.

The exhibit comprises many interesting documents such as the certified extract from the General Registry Office at Edinburgh December 19, 1834, announcing that William Carnegie, weaver, Dunfermline, and Margaret Morrison had given their names "for proclamation in order of marriage" and the baptismal certificate of the birth and baptism of Andrew Carnegie. There are letters and documents connected with Mr. Carnegie's youth in Pittsburgh, the evolution of his career from messenger boy, to telegrapher, to railroad official, to steel master, to international philanthropist. From Mr. Carnegie's varied correspondence, communications are shown from King Albert of Belgium, Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, King George V of England, five Presidents—Taft, Harrison, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Wilson—Kipling, Gladstone, Herbert Spencer, the Earl of Rosebery, Campbell Bannerman, Morley, Henry Cabot Lodge, John Hay, Randall Thomas Davidson (Archbishop of Canterbury), Ramsay MacDonald, David Lloyd George, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, Sir Edward Grey, James Bryce, General William Booth, Edwin A. Abbey, Balfour, Charles W. Eliot, Sir Oliver Lodge, Frederic Harrison, Augustine Birrell, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Sir James M. Barrie, James Whitcomb Riley, Joel Chandler Harris, William Dean Howells, Edison, Helen Keller, Arthur Twining Hadley, and many others. Displayed are also Mr. Carnegie's published writings on social, economic, political, and international affairs. But of special importance are the memorabilia which relate to his outstanding contributions to international peace, to the advancement of science, to the extension of universities, to the development of libraries, and to rewards for heroism.

## DESIDERIUS ERASMUS

In cooperation with the Washington Erasmus Committee, which included the Reverend Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, canon of the Washington Cathedral, and Dr. Lester K. Born, of George Washington University, an exhibit was prepared in observance of the four hundredth anniversary of the death of the great humanist, Desiderius Erasmus, which occurred July 12, 1536. The exhibit comprised early editions of his writings, etc., and included also the following item from the private collection of Canon Stokes: "Novvm instrumentū omne diligenter ab Erasmo Roterodamo recognitum & emendatum, Basileae, Sexto Calendas Martias Anno MD XVI, [colophon:] Basileae aedibus Ioannis Frobenii Hammelburgensis Mense Februario Anno MD XVI."

## ARKANSAS CENTENNIAL

The State of Arkansas was admitted to the Federal Union June 15, 1836. An exhibit has been placed in the south gallery of the main exhibition hall which epitomizes the early history of that State. There one may see manuscripts in the writing of the Spanish explorers; early maps and surveys; documents, printed and in manuscript; early laws; songs relating to the State; portraits of distinguished individuals. Of peculiar interest is the original manuscript copy of the constitution of Arkansas forwarded to the Secretary of State, John Forsyth, by John Wilson, president of the Arkansas Constitutional Convention, and transmitted to Congress by President Andrew Jackson, March 10, 1836.

## EXPOSITIONS

## CALIFORNIA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION—SAN DIEGO

The successful completion of the first year of the California Pacific International Exposition at San Diego caused its managers to reopen in January of this year and to continue the exposition until California Day, September 9. Participation by the Library was assured, and our exhibit, which is substantially that which was prepared for the Century of Progress Exposition, has remained in place. New talking-book records used in our service to the blind have been sent out from time to time, and these have been demonstrated on the talking-book machine through the kindness of Miss Lyndall E. Duvall, administrative assistant to the Federal Commissioner.

## TEXAS CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION—DALLAS

For the Texas Centennial Exposition at Dallas we prepared an exhibit which should not only show the resources, activities, and

physical features of the Library, but which should show these, as far as possible, in relation to the event which the exposition commemorates—the achievement of Texan independence. In addition, therefore, to the usual group of materials, photographs, sample card catalog and Union Catalog showing entries under the heading of Texas, etc., there was assembled a large and extremely interesting display of facsimiles of manuscripts in our collections, ranging from Jefferson's prophecy of Texan greatness, through letters of Stephen Austin, Sam Houston, Santa Anna, Anson Jones, and others, down to Andrew Jackson's proclamation recognizing the independence of Texas, the original copy of the Texas Constitution transmitted to the House of Representatives as a preliminary for admission to the Union, and the original joint resolutions passed in Congress authorizing the annexation of Texas and its admission to statehood. In addition, a series of Currier and Ives prints relating to the history of Texas, and facsimiles of a number of letters and diaries kept by Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee while on duty in Texas, were exhibited. Other features were a beautifully executed, hand-colored simulacrum of our copy of the Gutenberg Bible, a facsimile of the Houdon bust of Thomas Jefferson, provided for this exhibit by a subscription of funds by the staff. It was cast from the original now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. A Balopticon machine for the projection of lantern slides displaying views of the various divisional activities of the Library and of the murals and exhibition halls was also provided. In small space and at small cost, this has nevertheless proved to be one of the most appropriate and most interesting exhibits we have prepared.

## READING ROOM STATISTICS

1935-36

*Statistics of the main reading rooms*

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Readers.....	256,337	299,870	323,603	366,793	399,409	367,242
Books used in reading rooms.....	580,846	716,564	818,329	838,071	979,313	1,035,983
Circulation.....	111,765	121,609	119,427	132,428	138,217	141,983
Interlibrary loans.....	6,013	6,601	7,453	7,716	7,249	8,264

The Reading Rooms

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Books issued to readers by classes

Classes	Week days		Sun- days	Holi- days	House reading room	A. M. to study rooms	P. M. to study rooms	Study rooms	Totals
	9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m. to 10 p. m.							
A.....	3,420	2,705	765	8	1,979	213	78	1,016	10,184
AP.....	12,815	9,913	2,353	242	847	979	580	6,991	34,720
B-BT.....	15,344	13,124	4,581	244	579	951	241	10,832	45,896
BV-BX.....	13,087	9,658	1,471	98	521	629	145	9,942	35,551
C-CT.....	17,849	11,787	6,608	541	758	400	98	783	38,824
D-DB.....	15,192	11,875	3,605	142	586	984	264	10,048	42,696
DC-DX.....	14,884	12,361	3,639	277	568	899	269	12,703	45,600
E.....	15,020	12,354	3,957	224	1,127	1,185	308	13,387	47,571
F.....	22,774	16,634	7,798	606	1,222	681	229	2,713	52,657
G.....	10,492	9,322	2,190	93	410	368	110	814	23,799
H-HC.....	10,846	8,866	2,195	148	780	664	331	7,265	31,095
HD-HG2430.....	24,070	21,136	6,837	423	766	1,084	511	18,990	73,817
HG2431-HX.....	10,200	8,779	2,687	133	879	1,060	403	8,624	32,765
J.....	10,613	7,502	265	20	967	112	23	8,792	28,294
JA-JX.....	8,092	7,754	2,754	162	847	893	323	11,341	32,166
(K) Law.....	4,524	4,349	1,850	118	520	199	59	7,713	19,332
L.....	10,389	10,403	4,616	184	748	409	196	14,655	41,600
N.....	5,510	5,979	76	-----	324	286	44	1,488	13,707
P-PN.....	14,249	12,505	4,309	351	1,011	510	188	10,782	43,905
PQ.....	6,764	5,414	1,560	65	423	348	67	4,141	18,782
PR-PS.....	15,788	13,511	5,443	291	1,124	759	163	14,813	51,892
PT.....	3,554	3,303	404	39	204	89	49	2,746	10,688
PZ.....	8,338	7,435	1,547	89	1,532	255	52	10,324	29,572
Q.....	10,949	12,851	5,805	272	534	302	139	8,225	39,077
R.....	5,940	6,767	2,537	161	379	174	56	2,722	18,745
S.....	4,075	3,584	1,051	37	710	243	57	4,626	14,383
T-TK.....	8,958	8,624	2,666	238	404	207	150	2,449	23,696
TL-TX.....	4,130	3,703	1,380	88	523	356	183	4,974	15,337
U.....	1,319	1,078	352	7	505	102	25	3,542	6,930
V.....	1,103	1,121	366	54	428	73	19	3,739	6,903
X.....	159	255	20	-----	1	25	15	-----	478
Z.....	6,034	4,727	1,877	59	1,706	353	403	8,919	24,078
Total.....	316,799	269,379	87,564	5,414	23,912	15,795	5,778	230,099	1,954,740

<sup>1</sup> 32,861 volumes issued in rare book room and 48,282 volumes issued in genealogical reading room, Jan. 20 to June 30, 1936, making a total of 1,035,883.

## Books issued for outside use by classes

Classes	Week days		Sundays	Holidays	Total
	9:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m. to 10:00 p. m.			
A.....	721	52	3	1	777
AP.....	2,107	215	33	1	2,356
B-BT.....	4,199	1,003	234	17	5,453
BV-BX.....	2,276	455	50	7	2,797
C-CT.....	922	150	14	2	1,088
D-DB.....	2,927	484	148	9	3,568
DC-DX.....	3,528	687	142	13	4,370
E.....	5,107	880	170	13	6,170
F.....	2,991	487	55	4	3,537
G.....	1,942	363	52	4	2,361
H-HC.....	3,320	480	86	5	3,891
HD-HG2430.....	12,345	1,025	159	10	13,539
HG2431-HX.....	2,248	268	48	12	2,576
J.....	1,386	145	21	3	1,555
JA-JX.....	4,415	572	119	13	5,119
(K) Law.....	10,615	691	51	10	11,367
L.....	1,866	334	75	7	2,282
N.....	2,161	362	46	1	2,570
P-PN.....	3,781	827	188	17	4,813
PQ.....	1,544	417	173	9	2,143
PR-PS.....	4,464	1,259	281	29	6,033
PT.....	444	131	58	1	634
PZ.....	23,976	5,404	1,054	107	30,541
Q.....	6,695	619	114	19	7,447
R.....	1,713	280	66	13	2,072
S.....	1,488	187	15	14	1,704
T-TK.....	2,811	221	37	4	3,073
TL-TX.....	4,865	372	39	1	5,277
U.....	442	47	11	-----	500
V.....	525	49	11	1	586
X.....	104	8	2	-----	114
Z.....	1,361	272	30	7	1,670
Total.....	110,289	18,746	3,594	354	141,983

## SERVICE FOR THE BLIND

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Mrs. MAUDE G. NICHOLS)

The detailed work of accessioning and preparing new material (embossed books and talking-book records) for circulation, has claimed much more time in this year's work than heretofore. This reflects the activities of the Project, Books for the Blind, never better illustrated than during the past year. The Service for the Blind is depository for two copies of each title published under the Project, exception being made in material such as the literature of music, the classics, etc., where one copy has been thought sufficient to meet the need. The enlargement of talking-book production through the Federal appropriation of \$75,000 to the Library of Congress for their provision to the blind, the manufacture of talking-book machines under a W. P. A. project, and the distribution of these machines on loan by the Library of Congress has increased our work in many phases.

### COLLECTION

The total collection comprises 33,656 volumes, as indicated in the statistical tables appended. The number of accessions in embossed types and the sources of acquisition for the year are as follows: Braille Grade 1½, 842 volumes; Standard English Braille, 1,578 volumes; English Braille (items purchased from London), 114 volumes; foreign Braille, 6 volumes; Moon type, 59 volumes; total, 2,599 volumes.

The American Printing House for the Blind forwarded 258 volumes and one periodical, due under the act of March 4, 1913. The unusual number of items received from this source this year was because shipment of this material was deferred last year pending an opinion which the American Printing House had requested the Attorney General's Office to render. The printing house was not certain as to whether the act of March 4, 1913, still held, as there had been subsequent legislation granting further appropriation. The opinion was rendered early in the year that the Library of Congress was entitled to receive one free copy of all books manufactured from either or both appropriations. The shipments were resumed in March, 1936.

From the Project, Books for the Adult Blind, we received 1,996 volumes. Some of the titles were replacements as well as new items purchased for our collection. The American Red Cross hand transcriptions amounted to 485 volumes. Other gifts, 138 volumes; through copyright deposit, 4 items.

The collection has occupied deck 35 in the southeast stack since 1927, within convenient proximity to the Mail and Delivery Division. With the continued growth, however, the space allotted to it is regrettably inadequate for the accommodation of the entire collection, approximately 34,000 volumes, equivalent to 70,000 letterpress books. A small enclosure in the octagon basement was utilized during the year, but this space has now been filled to its capacity. The congestion handicaps the efficiency of the service, as it is difficult to locate books on order and increasingly difficult to place the returned books in their proper places on the shelves.

#### USE

The circulation for the year amounted to 39,237 volumes, a decrease of 6,141 from last year's figure. This falling off in our circulation of embossed material is to be expected, since there are 28 other libraries rendering service to blind readers throughout fairly well-defined geographical subdivisions. The number of borrowers who used our facilities was 4,376, which does not include 315 borrowers of talking-book records.

#### TALKING-BOOK CIRCULATION

The popularity anticipated for the talking-book has materialized. Its appeal to the user is voiced in the words of these borrowers: "Never have I derived such a delightful combination of pleasure and profit out of anything as from the talking-book which I was fortunate to secure." Another writes: "I did not imagine that the talking-book would be half so good as it is. I find it to be almost perfect in every possible way and in some ways superior to reading." These expressions, many of them from readers also of embossed type, are typical of those which come to us. We are now serving 315 borrowers with talking-book records. The tentative geographical area which has been assigned to us embraces the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina. Before this assignment was made however, we had extended our lending service to borrowers in Florida, Alabama, North Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia. We hesitate to disturb these readers by referring them to other libraries for material, and shall continue to serve them unless we find that through it others in our legitimate territory are deprived of the use of material they desire. The machines which were manufactured by the W. P. A. project in New York under the auspices of the American Foundation for the Blind were lent by the Library of Congress through designated agencies for the blind to those blind persons who were not financially able to purchase them. We have received 135 registration cards from persons who are using them, and in most cases the recipients, we understand, will be permitted to retain the machines

so long as they remain active borrowers. Frequently we receive requests for records from persons who have submitted no registration card. Delay is sometimes caused as we do not initiate service to applicants until these cards are received, as they contain information necessary for our files. Thus our records show a complete history of service to individuals as well as the model and serial number of the machines in use. We understand that a renewal of the W. P. A. project for the manufacture of 6,000 additional machines has been granted for the coming year and we can foresee a considerable turnover in the loan of records to borrowers when these machines are distributed. This year we received 59 titles (296 copies) of talking-books. This makes a total of 91 titles available for loan to date. The booklet of instructions to talking-book readers provided by the Project, *Books for the Blind*, acquainting the borrowers with certain facts concerning the machines and records, together with lists of talking-book titles, have been distributed to borrowers and new applicants.

#### STUDENTS LIBRARY

In last year's report mention was made of a proposal to establish a special collection for the use of students, but that its location had not been determined. We are glad to note here that a nucleus has been started in our service for the blind. Eighteen titles, or ninety volumes, of foreign language and history material transcribed by volunteers and bound by the Government Printing Office are now available from a collection designated as "Students Library." It is hoped that by enlargement of this undertaking a collection may be developed which in time will be adequate to meet the special requirements of students working for higher education. The loan period on books for general reading is 2 months, but for the convenience of students an arrangement may be made whereby books may be retained for the period of a course. This privilege is granted with the understanding that good care and prompt return of the material at the close of the extended loan period is expected; we have found the privilege to be abused in only a few instances.

Since we are considered a national source of information on all matters concerning the blind, numerous queries come to us. Some of them are of minor import but others are in connection with national and international development of work for the blind—legislation, relief, education, and other matters of public interest such as the development of the talking-book, its use and availability.

#### CONFERENCE

The committee on work with the blind of the American Library Association met in conference in Richmond, on May 5, and under

the chairmanship of Mrs. Martha K. Stark, of the St. Louis Public Library, ways and means were suggested on the handling of talking-book records. Uniformity in reporting the number of talking-book records circulated, charging systems, and the feasibility of supplying with each box of records a sufficient number of needles, i. e., one steel needle for each side of every record, were the subjects discussed.

The service for the blind contributed photographs for the publicity exhibit on work with the blind at the A. L. A. Conference.

## PUBLICATIONS

The "Union Catalog of Hand-Copied Books, 1934", was issued in May this year, and is available for distribution in letterpress copy or for loan in the Braille edition. Preliminary preparation of a new edition of our "Catalog of Publications in Braille Grade 1½" has been made and we anticipate having copy ready for the printer within a few months.

The statistical tables follow:

*Statistical report for year ending June 30, 1936*

COLLECTION		Volumes
Books:		
American Braille.....		400
Braille Grade 1½.....	18,	548
Standard English Braille.....		3,726
Braille Grade 2 (English Braille).....		4,264
French Braille.....		526
German Braille.....		15
Italian Braille.....		6
Norwegian Braille.....		11
Spanish Braille.....		34
Swedish Braille.....		17
Miscellaneous foreign types.....		18
Moon type.....		2,910
New York Point.....		1,750
		32,225
Talking-books.....		451
Periodicals (subscriptions):		
Braille Grade 1½.....		3
Standard English Braille.....		28
Braille Grade 2 (English Braille).....		17
Foreign Braille (French 1, Spanish 2).....		3
Moon type.....		4
New York Point.....		4
Ink print.....		9
		68
Music scores and musical instruction:		
Braille.....		775
New York Point.....		135
Ink print.....		2
		912
Total collection.....		33,656

## CIRCULATION

	TB	SB	B	E	M	N	FOR	Total
General works.....			10					10
Periodicals.....		172	478	415				1,065
Philosophy.....	4	4	313	6	5	7		339
Religion.....		4	221		18	1		244
Bible.....	47	1	95	7	71	1		222
Biography.....	105	177	1,281	9	27	2	3	1,604
History.....	132	246	1,554	28	42	14	6	2,022
Geography and travel.....		22	280	2	13	7		324
Sports and games.....		15	21	1				37
Social science.....		73	408		12			493
Political science.....		15	91			3		109
Law.....		21	17					38
Education.....		6	32					38
Music.....		18	128					146
Fine arts.....		13	75	2				90
Readers.....		28	397	11	27	10	1	474
English language.....		6	219		4	16		245
Foreign languages.....			166	4			7	177
Literature.....		19	135	2				156
Essays.....	55	113	148	24	15			355
Poetry and drama.....	125	96	408	75	14	2	8	728
Fiction.....	1,253	1,680	24,862	229	943	87	32	29,086
Juvenile fiction.....	5		353				2	360
Science.....	54	4	471	7	3		1	540
Medicine.....	8	24	66					98
Agriculture.....		4	44					48
Technology.....	34	15	83	5				137
Military science.....			2					2
Library science.....			44	6				50
Total.....	1,822	2,776	32,402	833	1,194	150	60	39,237
Number of registered borrowers.....								4,376

## Key:

- TB Talking book.
- SB Standard English Braille.
- B Braille, Grade 1½.
- E Braille, Grade 2 (English).
- M Moon type.
- N New York Point.
- FOR Foreign Braille.

## BRAILLE TRANSCRIBING SECTION

(From the report of the director of Braille transcription, Miss ADELIA M. HOYT)

The object of this report on Braille transcribing in its entirety is threefold. It is an account of the year's work rendered by the director of Braille to its sponsors, the American Red Cross and the Library of Congress, showing how policies have been carried out, funds conserved and expended, and certain results obtained. As the workers who render such an outstanding volunteer service are widely scattered and unable to know what others are doing, the report is to them informative and inspirational. As a means of publicity, it serves to acquaint friends of the blind everywhere with what the

department has been doing, and throughout the following year it answers many questions from interested persons who are wholly unacquainted with the work.

#### PROGRESS

Braille transcribing as now conducted has many branches. It trains sighted volunteers to write accurate Braille, and blind persons to become competent proofreaders. It shellacs thousands of pages of Braille manuscript, a work whose importance is sometimes overlooked. Recently a book was found which had passed through the Pennsylvania flood of early spring, and while the cover was entirely gone, some of the stitching loosened, and the pages badly wrinkled, the dots were unharmed, the shellac having kept the water from injuring them. Transcribers who have finished their training and are working in their homes copy thousands of pages of books and other material. Other groups make plates from which duplicate copies are printed, and still others bind both single copy and duplicate volumes. In all these various branches there has been the usual activity with gratifying results.

Hand-copied books have continued to flow into library collections, being so selected and directed as not to conflict with the output of other printing houses, but rather to fill the gaps left by them. Calls from students and individuals continue to increase as the knowledge of the service becomes known. To many transcribers the meeting of these special needs is the most satisfying service rendered. For contributions to libraries and aid to students and individuals, see the statistical report.

Great activity has been shown in the printing and binding departments. This was owing in part to a large order received from the Project, Books for the Blind. The plates for many of these books had been made in previous years, but it took the workers in the printing department most of the year to fill this and other orders, hence fewer new titles were announced. Since most of the books ordered called for permanent binding the bookbinding units were equally busy. Other Red Cross chapters inaugurated bookbinding and in addition to the printed volumes bound, hundreds of single-copy books were put in durable and attractive covers, which in each case added greatly to the value of the transcribed material. For the number of books printed and volumes bound, see the statistical report.

Probably the greatest single achievement of this or any other year was the transcribing on metal plates, interpointed Braille, of the "Union Catalog of Hand-Copied Books", and the printing and binding of 150 copies of 4 volumes each. The delivery of this work on schedule time speaks well for volunteer service.

Braille transcribing has many ramifications and byproducts which never show in a report but which are rich in human interest and helpfulness. It extends over the entire United States and into some of our insular possessions. It is often colored and sometimes circumscribed by local needs and conditions, hence the necessity of somewhat flexible rules and regulations. Nevertheless, there exists among this far-flung army of workers a remarkable spirit of loyalty to the national organization and a desire to cooperate at all times. There is also among the workers an unbounded enthusiasm, devotion to, and enjoyment in, the work itself.

## BRAILLE

"Six magic dots"—thus aptly has been described the group of six dots out of which for more than a century have been formed the various types which have both blessed and troubled the world of the blind. They have blessed in that they have provided a means of reading and writing; they have troubled in that they have produced endless controversy. Next to religion and politics probably no subject has engendered so much strong feeling and heated arguments as the type question in its somewhat limited field. For many years two dot systems, American Braille and New York Point, were used in this country, the proponents of each having about an equal number of followers. Each system had its good points and its ardent supporters.

In 1917, after years of study and investigation, an authorized committee recommended a return to the original Braille alphabet as devised by Louis Braille, a Frenchman. A simplified form of English Braille based on this alphabet and known as Grade 1½ was prepared and adopted by the national organizations. Its general acceptance, however, was not immediate nor universal. It was years before some of the schools for the blind began to teach the new system, and much longer before readers generally took kindly to it. The Matilda Ziegler magazine, the most popular embossed periodical in this country, still issues 2,000 copies per month in New York Point. Braille transcribing more than any other one factor did much to popularize Grade 1½, offering many new and attractive titles in it. Transcribers being widely scattered in many communities coming in contact with many local blind persons, it was easy for them to persuade these readers to learn the new type.

Now another system Braille, Grade 2, has come among us and has been more or less officially adopted. As in previous instances, it will require years for it to become the universal type. Grade 1½ made it possible to reproduce ink-print more exactly than any other dot sys-

tem, and it therefore had a great educational value. Grade 2 is more highly contracted. It saves space, reduces the bulk of Braille books, facilitates reading and writing. It is, therefore, most desirable, but it will take years for all readers to become familiar with it. The fact that so many excellent books are being printed in Grade 2 by the Federal appropriation will do much to hasten its general adoption.

The American Red Cross is preparing a manual for the instruction of its transcribers who wish to learn Grade 2. For those who do not wish to undertake this more difficult system, there will still remain need for their transcriptions in Grade 1½.

#### PERSONNEL

Each year the work in the Braille Transcribing Section at the Library of Congress becomes more highly technical and more far-reaching in its contacts, yet neither the force nor the budget has been increased. During the past year, the director of Braille has been assisted by a regular staff of seven workers, three sighted and four blind—all but one were provided by the American Red Cross. It has been necessary to have one temporary sighted worker nearly the entire year.

Near the close of the year, five workers were assigned by the W. P. A. to the Braille Transcribing Section. Two sighted women were set to work shellacking Braille manuscript in Room F on the top floor of the Library. It was understood that this work would not continue beyond the autumn when the Junior League and other volunteers returned to take up their service along this line. Two blind proofreaders were also allotted to the section—one working at home and the other in the office. A sighted typist, with little experience, has been of some help in copying form letters and lists, addressing envelopes, etc. It is the effort of the director of Braille to give these workers an opportunity to improve themselves, and to gain the necessary training which will enable them to secure better positions when this project is closed.

#### PUBLICATIONS

While the work of preparing the "Union Catalog of Hand-Copied Books" was done during the previous year, the proofreading of the Braille and ink-print editions was a task for the Braille Transcribing Section during the current year. As soon as this catalog was distributed, letters began to come expressing appreciation. We quote from two of these:

From an executive of the American Foundation for the Blind, New York City:

Upon my return to the office I found that marvelous "Union Catalog of Hand-Copied Books." This is a monumental undertaking, just what was needed to make the hand-transcribed books most useful to the people who need them.

From the librarian at the Perkins Institution for the Blind, Watertown, Mass.:

For the last hour or so I have been having such a nice time with the new "Union Catalog of Hand-Copied Books", which has just come. It is very fine and how glad we are to have it, and how much it will be used here. We have, and have had, so many taking courses, or going to college, that we are constantly being asked about the hand-copied books. The work is splendidly done.

In January 1936 the Manual on Braille Transcribing was revised and reprinted. It is always necessary to make a few changes to incorporate good suggestions, or to clarify points which experience has shown are not as clear as they should be.

#### SELECTION OF BOOKS

The selection of books for transcribing is becoming more difficult each year. They are still needed, but great care must be exercised not to overlap the work of other agencies. There are thousands of good books which the Braille readers are eagerly awaiting, but they may not all be standard works nor popular best sellers. The latter are likely to be press-brailled. To transcribe a book which has come out in talking-book records is not a serious duplication, since there are still many readers who do not have reproducing machines, and others who prefer the Braille copy. The printing of a book, or the making of a record, frequently brings an avalanche of calls for other books by the same author, or on the same subject.

In approving material for transcribing, the director of Braille is assisted by a competent and versatile book committee, who give much of their valuable time to this work. The titles which they consider are requests from readers, librarians, and suggestions from transcribers. The Braille Transcribing Section has a complete card file of all embossed books, and in making up a list of books for the book committee, the titles suggested are carefully checked with this file. In considering such lists many things must be borne in mind: Is the book likely to be press-brailled in the near future? Is it too long in comparison with its general appeal? Is it good, clean literature? Has it illustrations without which the text loses its value? Is it for any reason difficult to Braille? It frequently happens that some quite old books may appear on the approved list and some even out of print. However, these may be in the possession of transcribers and more desirable to readers than some of the newer publications. All such transcriptions help to balance a library collection, and to meet

the needs of an ever-growing class of readers whose literary tastes and desires parallel those of sighted readers.

#### APPRECIATION

From the many letters of appreciation received by this department, we quote the following as typical of those who do transcribing and those who have profited thereby:

From two transcribers:

The work is not only fascinating but I feel that an hour spent in Braille is worth while. I have given up bridge altogether and am doing Braille instead.

I received my first lesson in Braille just 2 months ago today, and am truly grateful to the Red Cross for opening this door of service for me.

From a librarian of a specialized library:

As the fiscal year closes, I wish to try to express in some measure what the splendid service of the Red Cross has meant to our organization. Before it came to our rescue, we could not see any way whereby we might give our readers a great variety of books, as the cost of embossing was so great. But since the transcribers have been working so faithfully for us, the problem has been almost solved. Some of our most valuable books are those which have been transcribed by hand, and have proven an unspeakable blessing to the readers who have had advantage of them.

From a reader:

To my mind, nothing is finer or more unselfish than giving light to those in darkness, and that is what Braille transcribing does. The supply of available books in Braille will always be necessarily limited, and the fine work of Braille transcribing will find an ever-increasing place as the intellectual horizon of the blind is enlarged and their education is improved.

The following extract is taken from a letter received from the office and library of the Aberdeen Town and County Association for Teaching the Blind at Their Homes, Aberdeen, Scotland:

It may interest our friends in America to know that Mrs. ——— who received instruction in Braille copying from the American Red Cross, is one of our most valuable writers of Braille transcription. So high is her standard of work that we employ her for very special transcribing. All who have thus benefited from her copying, appreciate her efforts most thoroughly, and they find great pleasure in reading Braille so clearly written. Our thanks are due to the American Red Cross for initiating Mrs. ——— in this good work, and for the interest taken in helping the blind.

STATISTICAL REPORT

Hand-copied pages produced.....	360, 188
Hand-copied pages proofread.....	329, 754
Hand-copied pages produced for students and individuals (included in above total production) <sup>1</sup> .....	79, 576
“Single-copy” books completed: <sup>2</sup>	
Titles.....	938
Volumes.....	3, 044
Pages.....	289, 873
“Duplicated books” completed:	
New titles announced.....	12
Books printed from new titles and others previously announced....	770
Volumes.....	3, 073
Pages.....	323, 856
Pamphlets.....	867
Leaflets.....	197
Junior Red Cross project:	
Stories printed.....	7, 360
Pages printed.....	295, 710
Total pages duplicated.....	619, 566
Number of books ordered.....	687
Number of pamphlets ordered.....	258
Number of leaflets ordered.....	175
Volumes “permanently” bound by volunteers.....	3, 183

<sup>1</sup> This service was rendered to approximately 150 students in 58 high schools and colleges, located in 36 cities, 17 States, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, and India. Over 100 other individuals benefited by this service.

<sup>2</sup> These books were presented to 84 libraries, homes, institutions, individuals, etc.

## BOOKS FOR THE ADULT BLIND

(From the report of the Director, Mr. MARTIN A. ROBERTS)

### THE RETIREMENT OF DR. MEYER

On October 31, 1935, Dr. Herman H. B. Meyer retired from the service of the Library, relinquishing among his other duties the execution of the Project, Books for the Blind. He was its first administrator; under the direction of the Librarian, he organized and guided the Project from its inception in 1931, giving to it through a quadrennium the benefits of an experience in the Library reaching to more than 30 years at the time of his retirement.

### THE TALKING-BOOK

On the 24th of December 1877 Thomas Alva Edison applied for a patent on the "phonograph or speaking-machine" which he had just invented. The patent was issued February 19, 1878. The news of the invention seized upon the imagination of the public. Newspaper accounts, magazine articles, and brochures throughout the world discussed it. Mr. Edison immediately perceived the extensive implications of his invention, and to the May-June 1878 issue of the North American Review (58 years ago) he contributed a prophetic discussion of "The Phonograph and its Future." In discussing its potentialities he pointed out:

Books may be read by the charitably inclined professional reader, or by such readers especially employed for that purpose, and the record of such book used in the asylums of the blind. . . .

Here the talking-book was clearly envisaged. But despite the fact that the idea is as old as the phonograph itself, its actual manufacture for the use of the blind is a comparatively recent development.

The American Foundation for the Blind, of New York City, aided by the Carnegie Corporation, Mrs. William H. Moore, and others, eventually developed two types of inexpensive talking-book machines—one, a spring-driven type and the other a combination radio and electric phonograph. Furthermore, a durable record was also perfected which was so grooved (ca. 150 grooves to an inch) that a book of 60,000 words could be recorded on 8 or 9 twelve-inch double faced records. Here, then, was provided a workable talking-book similar to a phonograph, with a turntable speeded down to 33 revolutions per minute to permit the reading to be recorded in a natural manner. On the 9th of May, 1934, President Roosevelt approved an

act extending the free use of the mails to sound-reproduction records for the use of the blind.

In 1934 our Project inaugurated, on a small scale, the purchases of talking-book records; in 1935 these purchases were somewhat increased; but an act of Congress, approved June 14, 1935, authorized the annual appropriation of \$75,000 to the Library of Congress to provide records for use in the talking-book machines already in operation (ca. 2,200). The Library has since been distributing these records free of any charge through its 28 distributing libraries already established to circulate the embossed books.

Up to this time, talking-book machines were obtainable by blind readers through direct purchase or were presented to them by charitable persons or organizations. By 1935, 2,200 were in use. The need, however, of the many adult blind persons who could not afford to purchase machines, especially during the depression, and who could never hope to acquire proficiency in reading Braille, had a strong appeal to those with the interests of the blind at heart.

It was to meet this very serious need, and at the same time provide relief labor to many in need of employment, that President Roosevelt, under date of September 19, 1935, addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Treasury:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, September 19, 1935

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: By virtue of the authority vested in me under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935, it is requested that the following funds be transferred from the appropriation made in said Act to the Legislative Establishment, Library of Congress, for the purposes indicated below:

Amount: \$211,500.

Purpose: For the construction of talking book machines, in accordance with the attached schedule. Subject to the application of Title III of the Treasury and Post Office Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1934, to the acquisition of articles, materials and supplies for use in carrying out such projects. (O. P. No. 8-1)

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

The Honorable, the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

To finance the construction by relief labor or [of] 5,000 talking book machines to be loaned by the Librarian of Congress to such libraries as he may judge appropriate to serve as local or regional centers for the use of such talking book machines under such conditions and regulations as he may prescribe, for the purpose of enabling the blind to use the books for the blind now provided by The Library of Congress under the Act entitled "An Act to Provide Books for the Adult Blind", approved March 3, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. VI, Title 2, Sec. 135a)

Relief Labor .....	\$76, 290
Other Expenses .....	135, 210

\$211, 500

O. P. No. 8-1.

The President has since made two additional allocations of funds for this purpose: \$40,000 on April 25, 1936, and \$171,500 on June 27, 1936. Through this total of \$423,000 it is confidently expected that about 11,000 talking-book machines will eventually be provided (10,000 electrically driven, and also 1,000 spring-driven, especially for use in districts removed from a supply of electricity) for loan to the needy adult blind of the United States and its outlying possessions. This action of President Roosevelt has made this year a memorable one for the blind.

These machines are being constructed as a New York Relief Project by the American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West Sixteenth Street, New York City, Mr. Robert B. Irwin, executive director, the Library of Congress acting as sponsor. They are the property of the Library of Congress and are being lent by the Librarian to such libraries as he may judge appropriate to serve as local or regional centers of distribution. They are lent by such agencies primarily to adult blind persons who cannot afford to purchase them. To date this W. P. A. project has been employing an average of 204 persons in their manufacture.

By June 30, 1936, the first 5,000 talking-book machines had been manufactured and distributed on the basis of 1 to each 25,000 of population. The State commissions for the blind, or similar agencies, cooperating with our 28 distributing libraries of the respective geographical areas, have acted under the direction of the Librarian in making the necessary surveys and the loan of the machines.

The various State commissions are cooperating most effectively and have in each instance met the transportation charges from New York City to the States concerned. This has meant a saving to the fund of about \$10,000—a sum which has provided 200 blind persons with machines who would not otherwise have been cared for.

As a condition precedent to the loan of a machine a blind reader is required to agree to certain regulations which may be summarized as follows:

- (1) To exercise reasonable care in use of the machine.
- (2) To make no repairs except with consent of the commission.
- (3) To surrender the machine if recalled by the commission or by the Library of Congress.
- (4) To report the name of the Library from which records are borrowed during the 6 months next preceding date of request of report.
- (5) To make regular and proper use of the machine.
- (6) To report promptly any change of address.

The loan of the machine is made to an individual blind person in preference to a group, since a better administrative control can be maintained, especially in relation to any possible infringement of the copyright law. Whenever loans are made to groups, the auditions

are apt to include sighted persons, contrary to our agreement with the owners of the copyright that the use of the records shall be restricted solely to the blind.

Adult blind persons eligible to borrow talking-book machines must be:

(1) In an economic situation which makes them unable, without undue sacrifice, to buy a talking-book machine.

(2) Suffering from a defect of vision which makes it impossible or unsafe to read ordinary printed books.

(3) Possessed of sufficient intelligence to enjoy reading.

(4) Likely to give both the machine and the records proper care.

The State commissions, or similar agencies, cooperating with our 28 distributing libraries, are attending to the repairs of the machines and have immediate supervision over their care in general.

Each of our 28 distributing libraries has a definite geographical area assigned to it. A blind reader in any such area need only apply to his appropriate distributing library (the commission lending the machine will supply this information) to borrow any of our records without charge.

These machines are bringing enjoyment, not only to those who are blind, merely, but to those too who have been blinded by, and who are still suffering from the dread plague of leprosy. In the far-off leper colony on the Island of Molokai, Hawaii, and in the National Leper Home of the United States Public Health Service at Carville, La., there are many who are blind; they have been remembered, and the necessary number of machines with sets of records have been provided to them as a permanent loan.

#### TALKING-BOOKS IN GREAT BRITAIN—INTERCHANGEABILITY OF RECORDS

Simultaneously with the research carried on by the American Foundation for the Blind, experiments were undertaken in England. In this enterprise, the National Institute for the Blind was joined by St. Dunstan's, an institution for blind soldiers, sailors, and airmen of which Capt. Sir Ian Fraser, M. P., is chairman. A special sound-recording committee, appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Ian, was by August 1935 able to announce the development of two types of talking-book machines—one electrically driven and the other spring-driven. The grooves in the English records are about 200 to an inch while our records have about 150. Because of this, more reading matter can be put on the records, the records read for a longer period, and the recording of a book requires a smaller number. Fortunately, with the exception of a small percentage of our machines manufactured early in their development, the English and American records are interchangeable with very satisfactory results.

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The Society of Authors and the Council of the Publishers' Association were prompt in giving their cooperation to the British talking-book enterprise, and recommended to their membership that they permit the National Institute to make without charge records from their writings, or publications; subject, of course, to the taking of proper precautions to prevent the distribution of such records to the general public.

A further step in behalf of the blind was the exemption which became effective January 1, 1936, permitting gramophone records for the reproduction of speech, specially adapted for the use of the blind, to be imported into Great Britain free of duty.

#### CONFERENCE

The general desire on both sides of the Atlantic for a greater measure of cooperation in all activities pertaining to the blind was emphasized by the visit to this country last spring by the persons representing respectively the production of embossed and phonographic books in England. Last May Sir Ian Fraser and Dr. Ernest Whitfield, honorary treasurer of the National Institute for the Blind, visited the Library primarily to confer with the Librarian. They were accompanied by Lady Fraser and Mrs. Whitfield, by Mr. M. C. Migel, president, and Mr. Robert B. Irwin, executive director, of the American Foundation for the Blind, and Mrs. Irwin. The purpose of their visit was clearly set forth by Sir Ian Fraser for the talking-book activity and by Dr. Whitfield for the Braille. Their object was to secure, if possible:

(a) Interchange between England and America of literature for the blind, including the purchase of each other's talking-book records and also books embossed in Braille together with the exchange of plates and sheets; thus avoiding duplication.

(b) Cooperative issuance of large editions of a particular title, with the consequent economies and diversification of titles.

(c) Agreement in construing the rules for embossing in Standard English Braille, Grade 2, revised and edited at the London conference of 1932.

The exchange of views, made possible by this conference, proved mutually beneficial, and arrangements have since been made which will contribute toward making these proposals effective. This should prove beneficial to the blind of both countries.

While at the Library Sir Ian and Dr. Whitfield were afforded an opportunity of meeting representatives of practically all of the various Braille presses of the country. This conference was arranged by the American Foundation for the Blind, Mr. Robert B. Irwin, its executive director, presiding. Problems of mutual interest to the blind were carefully surveyed, including particularly those relating to the differences in construing the rules of Standard English Braille,

Grade 2, which have arisen since their revision at the London conference of 1932. The discussions were stimulating and mutually helpful. The following were at the conference: Sir Ian Fraser; Dr. Whitfield; Mr. Irwin; Mr. L. L. Watts, president, American Association of Workers for the Blind, Richmond, Va.; Mr. Franklin Dean, manager, American Brotherhood for the Blind, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Harry I. Hunt, agent, Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass.; Misses Georgia and Florence Trader, trustees, Clovernook Printing House for the Blind, Mount Healthy, Ohio; Mr. Frank C. Bryan, manager, Howe Memorial Press, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Louis Rodenberg, manager, Illinois School for the Blind, printing department; Mr. Walter G. Holmes, editor, "Matilda Ziegler Magazine", Monsey, N. Y.; Miss Alice Smith, Braille expert, American Foundation for the Blind; Miss Ruth Wilcox, secretary, American Foundation for the Blind.

## TALKING-BOOKS AND COPYRIGHT

In the early days of recording talking-books little difficulty was experienced in securing the permission of the proprietors to reproduce their literary properties phonographically for the use of the blind. It was recognized, of course, that reproducing of books on records possibly involved questions of copyright. Every record reproducing copyrighted material plainly bears notice to that effect. Our Project, however, in order to prevent, so far as it is within its province, any possibility of infringement, has included in its "Instructions to Talking-Book Readers" a paragraph headed "Important" in which attention is called to the fact that:

In order to record any copyrighted material, permission must first be secured from the publisher of the ink-type edition. When this permission is given, it is . . . upon condition that the records shall be strictly confined to the use of the blind; that no public performance of them shall be given; and that the records shall not be used over the radio. These regulations must be strictly adhered to, since failure to do so may result in serious embarrassment to the Talking-Book Project. . . . Copyrighted books may be identified by the notice on the ink-print label giving the date of copyright.

No infraction of these regulations has ever been reported to this Project; but it must be clearly understood that in providing talking-books for the adult blind this project merely selects the works which are to be phonographically reproduced, while responsibility for securing permission to record rests entirely with the manufacturers.

For some months past the American Foundation for the Blind, which up to the present time has been our only source of talking-book records, has been reporting an increasing reluctance on the part of the publishers to grant permission to record free of charge practically any of the books for which they own the copyright. Our

selection is now, therefore, limited practically to those books published prior to July 1, 1880. The significance of this position is easily recognized, for while great treasure houses of literature are open to us and many standard books in the fields of history, biography, poetry, drama, etc., afford abundant resources, the literature of our own day and the ever-unfolding wealth of modern science are not available for recording.

A somewhat similar situation exists abroad. At the International Congress of Publishers, held in London, June 6-13, 1936, the subject of broadcasting and the talking-book machine in their relation to the sale of books came up for discussion, especially from its commercial side. Resolutions were passed stating—

that the publishers should, in principle, have the right to exercise control, jointly with the author, over the use of material from books published by them for the purpose of broadcasting and mechanical reproduction, and a right also to an adequate share in the financial receipts therefrom; that in view of the possibility that the broadcast and the talking-book will eventually become serious competitors of the printed book, it is of great importance that this principle should be firmly established and incorporated in all publishers' contracts . . .

The apprehensions of the publishers are, however, chiefly aroused by the hazards inherent in the commercial production of talking-books, and are not the result of possible encroachments upon the ink-print sale of those books which they have permitted manufacturers to record phonographically for the use of the blind. When it is kept in mind that the talking-book edition is generally limited to 125 copies, that the copies are not for sale, that the copies are for the United States Government in its service exclusively for the blind (the blind are not potential purchasers of the trade edition), it may be seen how negligible are the possibilities of competition.

We continue to hope, therefore, that the existing restrictions on the use of copyrighted material for the talking-book records will soon be relaxed, or that some arrangement can be effected whereby we shall again be enabled to include in our selection of titles for the talking book library representative examples of modern literature, including books dealing with science, for the use of those so sorely handicapped. Our hope is strengthened by our experience of the magnanimity of the American publishers, who, in the past, have displayed such extraordinary qualities of cooperation, and to whose sympathetic helpfulness a large measure of the success of this Project has been due.

#### IMPORTATION OF RECORDS

It is very desirable to have close cooperation between the organizations of this country and those abroad concerned with the recording and manufacture of records if we are to avoid the considerable waste

incident to duplication, and if we are to benefit mutually from the economies possible through the issue of large editions. An exchange of literature through the purchase of each other's records or the exchange of plates or sheets is therefore essential. And it is also essential that there be a free exchange of ideas and results of experimentation and research as they concern the technique of manufacture of the records.

In purchasing records from abroad of books published and copyrighted in the United States, the relation of the act of importation to the existing copyright law presents itself. The question naturally arises:

(1) Whether or not a talking-book would infringe the rights of the proprietor of the copyright in the book; and

(2) Whether or not these talking-books may be imported, and would come under Section 31 of the Copyright Act of 1909, which prohibits the importation of copies of books except (Subsec. d second) "when imported by the authority or for the use of the United States."

We quote as follows from the decision of the Hon. J. H. Moyle, United States Commissioner of Customs:

After careful consideration of the matter the Bureau is of the opinion that such record is not a "copy" as contemplated by the provisions of sections 30 or 31 of the copyright law of March 4, 1909, and accordingly, the importation of such record would not be prohibited.

Such records as may be imported would be for the sole use of the blind and would not be for sale.

#### TALKING-BOOK RECORDS—SOURCE OF SUPPLY

During the year two additional sources of supply of talking-book records have been developed—the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Ky., Mr. A. C. Ellis, superintendent, and the National Institute for the Blind through Capt. Sir Ian Fraser, chairman of St. Dunstan's, of London, England.

Previously, the American Foundation for the Blind, New York City, Mr. Robert B. Irwin, director, the pioneer in this important aid to the blind, made all of our records. With the present addition of nearly 11,000 machines provided under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts added to the 2,200 which had previously been in use through purchase and gift, it will be necessary to provide records for about 13,200 machines. It is, therefore, peculiarly fortunate that these three sources are available.

The American Printing House for the Blind is at present installing the necessary technical apparatus and organizing its studio. They plan eventually to do their own pressing of records. In this their unit will be complete in every detail and not dependent upon any outside organization.

The third source of supply of records is that of the National Institute for the Blind through Capt. Sir Ian Fraser, chairman, St. Dunstan's, of London. While their records are of slightly different composition (shellac basis), revolve 24 revolutions per minute compared with our 33 revolutions per minute, and have 200 grooves to an inch as compared with our 150 grooves, yet they are interchangeable with our records except as to a very small percentage of our early machines.

#### TALKING-BOOK RECORDS—INCREASING DEMAND

With the distribution of the second lot of machines (about 6,000, including 1,000 operated by a spring where electricity is not available), there will soon be in use by the blind located throughout the United States and its outlying possessions upwards of 13,200 machines. The considerable expense involved in recording a book of ordinary size and providing the usual 125 copies of each title for distribution among our 28 distributing libraries does not permit us to provide many titles within the present appropriation of \$75,000.

In fact, this amount has proved inadequate to provide a sufficient number and variety of titles for the 2,200 machines which were in use before the construction of the 11,000 machines was undertaken with funds provided by President Roosevelt through the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts.

The loan of the first lot of 5,000 brought an immediate increase in demand for records from all parts of the United States. We have endeavored to meet the situation, in part at least, by reprinting a number of titles already recorded, but this supply will hardly meet the situation.

The loan of the second lot of machines (6,000) soon to be distributed will still further increase the demand for additional records.

#### TALKING-BOOK RECORDS AND EMBOSSED BOOKS—SELECTION OF TITLES

The question is often asked, "Who selects the titles for embossing in Braille and for recording in the talking-book, and what is the real basis of choice?" It may be appropriate, therefore, to set forth briefly our policy of selection.

Suggestions of titles are constantly being received from various sources—both those given voluntarily and those definitely invited. Certain of the sources from which suggestions come are (a) the blind readers themselves; (b) the Committee of the American Library Association on Work with the Blind, Mrs. Martha K. Stark, chairman; the Book-of-the-Minute Committee, Miss Mary Eastwood, chairman; (c) sighted persons having a particular interest in the welfare of the blind; (d) members of the Library of Congress staff, including the staff of consultants in the various fields of learning.

In the selection of the books (whether to be embossed in Braille or recorded for the talking-book) considerable care is exercised to maintain a fair proportion between those works which are of established worth and informative and the books whose primary purpose is to provide recreation.

Keeping in mind that these titles are provided through the expenditure of Government appropriations, it seems very necessary that we limit our selection of titles to those of established worth or those having that promise. New books are read by members of the staff and their recommendation, together with the reviews appearing in the various weekly reviews in this country and abroad, are carefully considered. No book is recommended for selection unless it has been read with the view of testing its appropriateness for reading by the blind. Although the advice of the consultants on the staff of the Library in the various fields of learning, and the advice of other specialists on the staff prove helpful in arriving at a selection, it is at all times the blind reader who is kept in mind, and it is our conscious endeavor to create for his use out of the Government funds now available (but not necessarily of indefinite continuance) a library of reading whose value shall not diminish in the years to come, but which shall prove to be of enduring worth both for his instruction and his recreation, and which shall to the greatest extent possible throw in light on the darkness of his existence.

The list of titles which seem appropriate for embossing in Braille or for recording for the talking-book having been completed, it is submitted to the Librarian with the necessary supporting data and recommendations. From this list the final selection is then made.

#### TITLES SUGGESTED BY THE BLIND

Recently, in order that the literary needs and reading tastes of the blind in all parts of the country should be known for the aid such information may give in making the final selection of books, a letter was sent to upward of 1,000 blind readers located in practically every State of the United States inviting them to send to this project suggestions of specific titles or general expressions of literary preferences. The response to these letters has been quite informative. The suggestions with very few exceptions have so far been for works of a serious character in the fields of the classics, philosophy, sociology, economics, science, history, belles-lettres, art, literary criticism, and established works of fiction.

#### EMBOSSSED VERSUS TALKING-BOOKS

Word for word, the talking-book records cost about twice as much to manufacture as the embossed books. Without going into the ques-

tion of their comparative length of life, it is at once apparent that there is an immediately greater reading public, among sightless persons, for the talking-book than for the embossed books, since only about one-fourth of all blind persons learn to read Braille with sufficient proficiency to enjoy reading, and even these, of course, will, to some extent, become users of talking-books. For this reason it has been the practice of the Project to print editions of the records twice as large as the usual embossed edition. The result is that for a given sum only about one-fourth as many titles of the same length can be put on records as can be embossed, although twice as many copies of the former are secured. Even with this disparity in number of copies, a few of the distributing libraries are beginning to find that the number of talking-books is too few and the number of embossed books relatively too many. A natural preference for Braille and the greater usefulness of the embossed over the phonographic book for purposes of study prevent to some extent a more complete manifestation of this tendency. But it is in a measure the limited number of titles that have been recorded, together with the relatively few machines in use, which now prevents a more marked manifestation. Already, however, we have received requests from some of the distributing libraries to reduce the burden of the bulky and shelf-filling stock of embossed books, leaving in their place the more compact and quickly moving records. These intimations we have resisted as not being sufficiently considered, but they indicate a distinct trend which is not likely to change in the near future with a steadily increasing number of available talking-book titles and with the free distribution of 11,000 talking-book machines.

#### POSTAL CLASSIFICATION

Through the cooperation of Mr. Nelson B. Wentzel, Chief, Division of Classification, United States Post Office Department who, in his official capacity, has gained a thorough knowledge of the service problems of the blind, we are now able, under a new classification, to dispatch books embossed in Braille and records for talking-books direct from the presses to our 28 distributing libraries located in various parts of the United States. This has been accomplished through an arrangement by which official representatives of the Library of Congress located in each of the cities in which the presses are located act for us in this part of our activity. This provides a much more efficient and extensive service for the blind than has heretofore been possible.

The usual lists and tables of Braille and Moon titles and talking-book records follow:

TITLES IN BRAILLE AND MOON TYPE PURCHASED FOR THE ADULT BLIND,  
1935-36

## BRAILLE

## Religion and ethics:

- The Bible (Douay Version)—The Four Gospels, 4 v.  
Fosdick, Harry Emerson—The Hope of the World, 2 v.  
Gilkey, James Gordon—You Can Master Life, 1 v.  
Hambidge, Gove—Time to Live, 1 v.  
Jones, Rufus M.—Pathways to the Reality of God, 2 v.  
Kagawa, Toyohiko—Meditations on the Cross, 2 v.  
Pascal, Blaise—Thoughts, 3 v.  
Perry, James de Wolf (editor)—Christ the King, 2 v.  
Robertson, A. T.—A Harmony of the Gospels, 5 v.  
Royden, Maude—Here—and Hereafter, 2 v.

## Philosophy and psychology:

- Royce, Josiah—The Philosophy of Loyalty, 2 v.

## Description and travel:

- Andrews, Roy Chapman—This Business of Exploring, 2 v.  
Beals, Carleton—Fire on the Andes, 4 v.  
Brinley, Gordon—Away to the Gaspé, 1 v.  
Byrd, Richard Evelyn—Discovery, 6 v.  
Duranty, Walter—I Write as I Please, 3 v.  
Franck, Harry A.—A Vagabond in Sovietland, 2 v.  
Kinglelake, A. W.—Eöthen, 2 v.  
Lin, Yu-t'ang—My Country and My People, 4 v.  
Lindbergh, Anne Morrow—North to the Orient, 2 v.  
Mirsky, Jeannette—To the North!, 4 v.  
Morton, H. V.—In the Steps of the Master, 4 v.  
Oakley, Amy—The Heart of Provence, 3 v.  
Rothery, Agnes—Sweden, the Land and the People, 2 v.  
Sheahan, Henry Beston—The Outermost House, 1 v.

## Biography:

- Adams, Joseph Quincy—A Life of William Shakespeare, 5 v.  
Benson, E. F.—Queen Victoria, 4 v.  
Buck, Pearl S.—The Exile, 2 v.  
Čapek, Karel—President Masaryk Tells His Story, 2 v.  
Chanler, Margaret—Roman Spring, 2 v.  
Cram, Ralph Adams—My Life in Architecture, 2 v.  
Cushing, Harvey—From a Surgeon's Journal, 6 v.  
Deland, Margaret—If This Be I, 2 v.  
Dressler, Marie—My Own Story, 2 v.  
Freeman, Douglas Southall—R. E. Lee, a Biography, Vol. I, 8 v.  
Freeman, Douglas Southall—R. E. Lee, a Biography, Vol. II, 9 v.  
Frost, Edwin Brant—An Astronomer's Life, 4 v.  
Hawkes, Clarence—The Light that Did Not Fail, 2 v.  
Hendrick, Burton J.—The Lees of Virginia, 5 v.  
Kaus, Gina—Catherine; the Portrait of an Empress, 4 v.  
Kleeman, Rita Halle—Gracious Lady; the Life of Sara Delano Roosevelt,  
2 v.  
Lagerlöf, Selma—Memories of My Childhood, 2 v.  
Le Gallienne, Eva—At 33, 2 v.

## Biography—Continued.

- Leacock, Stephen—Charles Dickens, His Life and Work, 3 v.  
 Mitchell, J. Leslie—Earth Conquerors, 4 v.  
 Montaigne, Michel de—The Autobiography of Michel de Montaigne, 3 v.  
 Morison, S. E.—The Builders of the Bay Colony, 3 v.  
 Nijinsky, Romola—Nijinsky, 4 v.  
 Pearson, Hesketh—Gilbert and Sullivan, 2 v.  
 Peattie, Donald Culross—Singing in the Wilderness, 2 v.  
 Pennell, E. R. and J.—The Life of James McNeill Whistler, 5 v.  
 Perry, Bliss—And Gladly Teach; Reminiscences, 2 v.  
 Sabatier, Paul—Life of St. Francis of Assisi, 3 v.  
 Sandoz, Mari—Old Jules, 4 v.  
 Schweitzer, Albert—Out of My Life and Thought, 2 v.  
 Sheean, Vincent—Personal History, 4 v.  
 Stowe, Lyman Beecher—Saints, Sinners and Beechers, 4 v.  
 Wagenknecht, Edward—Mark Twain, the Man and His Work, 3 v.  
 Zweig, Stefan—Mary, Queen of Scotland and the Isles, 4 v.

## History:

- Adams, James Truslow—The Founding of New England, 5 v.  
 Bowers, Claude G.—The Party Battles of the Jackson Period, 4 v.  
 Buchan, John—The People's King, George V, 2 v.  
 Caulaincourt, General de—With Napoleon in Russia, 4 v.  
 Davis, William Stearns—Life on a Mediaeval Barony, 4 v.  
 Farrand, Max—The Framing of the Constitution of the United States, 2 v.  
 Gunther, John—Inside Europe, 5 v.  
 Harbord, James G.—The American Army in France, 1917-1919, 6 v.  
 King, Rosa E.—Tempest over Mexico, 2 v.  
 Maurois, André—The Edwardian Era, 3 v.  
 Millis, Walter—Road to War; America, 1914-1917, 5 v.  
 Morison, S. E.—The Oxford History of the United States, 1783-1917, 11 v.  
 Sullivan, Mark—Our Times; the United States, 1900-1925. Vol. VI, The Twenties, 6 v.

## Anthropology:

- Carrel, Alexis—Man, the Unknown, 3 v.  
 Economics, Sociology, and Political Science:  
 Addams, Jane—The Second Twenty Years at Hull-House, 5 v.  
 Addams, Jane—Twenty Years at Hull-House, 3 v.  
 Allen, Frederick Lewis—The Lords of Creation, 4 v.  
 Canby, Henry Seidel—The Age of Confidence, 2 v.  
 Gilfillan, Lauren—I Went to Pit College, 3 v.  
 Wald, Lillian D.—Windows on Henry Street, 3 v.  
 Warren, Charles—Congress, the Constitution, and the Supreme Court, 3 v.

## Music:

- Berlioz, Hector—Memoirs of Hector Berlioz from 1803 to 1865, 7 v.  
 Bowen, Catherine Drinker—Friends and Fiddlers, 1 v.  
 Ewen, David—Composers of Today, 6 v.  
 Gilman, Lawrence—Edward MacDowell; a Study, 1 v.  
 Hale, Philip—Philip Hale's Boston Symphony Programme Notes, 5 v.  
 Huneker, James—Chopin; the Man and His Music, 3 v.  
 Kinscella, Hazel G.—Music on the Air, 4 v.  
 O'Connell, Charles—The Victor Book of the Symphony, 7 v.  
 Perry, Edward Baxter—Descriptive Analyses of Piano Works, 2 v.  
 Perry, Edward Baxter—Stories of Standard Teaching Pieces, 2 v.

Music—Continued.

- Pratt, Waldo Selden—*The History of Music*, 11 v.  
Spaeth, Sigmund—*The Art of Enjoying Music*, 4 v.  
Yorke-Trotter, T. H.—*Constructive Harmony, Parts I-II*, 2 v.

Fine Arts:

- Adams, Henry—*Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres*, 4 v.

Literature:

- Barrie, J. M.—*Representative Plays*, 4 v.  
Browning, Robert—*The Poems and Plays of Robert Browning, 1833-1844*,  
Vol. I, 7 v.  
Browning, Robert—*The Poems and Plays of Robert Browning, 1844-1864*,  
Vol. II, 6 v.  
Cary, Alice and Phoebe—*The Poetical Works of Alice and Phoebe Cary*,  
2 v.  
Cicero—Cicero's "Offices", 4 v.  
Day, Clarence—*Life with Father*, 2 v.  
Drew, Elizabeth—*Discovering Poetry*, 2 v.  
Housman, Laurence—*Victoria Regina*, 3 v.  
Lomax, John A. and Alan—*American Ballads and Folk Songs*, 4 v.  
Matthews, Brander (editor)—*The Oxford Book of American Essays*, 4 v.  
Palgrave, Francis Turner (editor)—*The Golden Treasury*, 7 v.  
Peattie, Donald Culross—*An Almanac for Moderns*, 3 v.  
Quiller-Couch, Arthur (editor)—*The Oxford Book of Victorian Verse*, 8 v.  
Rostand, Edmond—*L'Aiglon*, 2 v.  
Sophocles—*Tragedies*, 3 v.  
Thoreau, Henry David—*The Heart of Thoreau's Journals*, 3 v.  
Untermeyer, Louis—*Poetry, Its Appreciation and Enjoyment*, 9 v.  
Van Doren, Carl—*An Anthology of World Prose*, 26 v.  
Walton, Izaak—*The Compleat Angler*, 2 v.

Language:

- American Red Cross—*Union Catalogue of Hand-Copied Material in Braille*  
Grade 1½, 4 v.  
Brevis, Harry J. (Rabbi)—*Hebrew Chrestomathy*, 1 v.

Science:

- Bradley, John Hodgdon—*Autobiography of Earth*, 2 v.  
Ditmars, Raymond L.—*Confessions of a Scientist*, 2 v.  
Fabre, J. Henri—*The Life of the Spider*, 2 v.  
Furnas, C. C.—*The Next Hundred Years*, 4 v.

Archeology:

- Petrie, Flinders—*Seventy Years in Archaeology*, 3 v.

Agriculture and Horticulture:

- Dawley, Louise E.—*Poultry Keeping for Junior Poultrymen*, 1 v.

Technology:

- Baarslag, Karl—*S O S to the Rescue*, 3 v.  
Van Loon, Hendrik Willem—*Ships and How They Sailed the Seven Seas*,  
2 v.

Miscellaneous:

- Gielgud, Val—*How to Write Broadcast Plays*, 1 v.  
Parshalle, Eve—*Dogs of the World*, 1 v.

Magazine Subscriptions:

- The All Story Braille Magazine.*  
*The Braille Book Review.*  
*The Braille Mirror.*

## Magazine subscriptions—Continued.

Braille Radio News.  
 The Hampstead.  
 Hora Jocunda.  
 March of Events.  
 Progress.  
 The Reader's Digest.

## Fiction:

Aldrich, Bess Streeter—*Spring Came On Forever*, 3 v.  
 Bagnold, Enid—"National Velvet", 2 v.  
 Barnes, Margaret Ayer—*Edna, His Wife*, 5 v.  
 Blaker, Richard—*Here Lies a Most Beautiful Lady*, 4 v.  
 Bridge, Ann—*Illyrian Spring*, 3 v.  
 Buchan, John—*The House of the Four Winds*, 3 v.  
 By an Unknown Disciple, 2 v.  
 Carter, Isabel—*Shipmates*, 3 v.  
 Cather, Willa—*Lucy Gayheart*, 2 v.  
 Chase, Mary Ellen—*Silas Crockett*, 3 v.  
 Christie, Agatha—*The A. B. C. Murders*, 2 v.  
 Christie, Agatha—*Death in the Air*, 2 v.  
 Conrad, Joseph—*Within the Tides*, 2 v.  
 De La Roche, Mazo—*Young Renny*, 3 v.  
 Deeping, Warwick—*The Golden Cord*, 4 v.  
 Deeping, Warwick—*The White Gate*, 3 v.  
 Delafield, E. M.—"*Faster! Faster!*", 2 v.  
 Elliot, George—*Romola*, 6 v.  
 Field, Rachel—*Time out of Mind*, 5 v.  
 Fisher, Dorothy Canfield—*The Deepening Stream*, 4 v.  
 Glasgow, Ellen—*Vein of Iron*, 4 v.  
 Grey, Zane—*The Border Legion*, 3 v.  
 Grey, Zane—*The Mysterious Rider*, 3 v.  
 Grey, Zane—*The Trail Driver*, 2 v.  
 Hardy, Thomas—*Under the Greenwood Tree*, 2 v.  
 Hardy, Thomas—*Wessex Tales*, 3 v.  
 Johnson, Josephine—*Now in November*, 2 v.  
 Kantor, MacKinlay—*The Voice of Bugle Ann*, 1 v.  
 Kelly, Eleanor Mercein—*Sounding Harbors*, 2 v.  
 Keown, Anna Gordon—*Mr. Thompson in the Attic*, 3 v.  
 Leslie, Doris—*Full Flavour*, 4 v.  
 Lewis, Sinclair—*Work of Art*, 4 v.  
 Lincoln, Joseph C.—*Storm Signals*, 3 v.  
 Masefield, John—*Victorious Troy*, 3 v.  
 McFee, William—*Casuals of the Sea*, 5 v.  
 Meredith, George—*The Ordeal of Richard Feverel*, 4 v.  
 Morrow, Honoré—*Yonder Sails the Mayflower*, 3 v.  
 Nordhoff, Charles, and James Norman Hall—*The Hurricane*, 2 v.  
 Norris, Kathleen—*The Love of Julie Borel*, 8 v.  
 Poole, Ernest—*One of Us*, 2 v.  
 Roberts, Kenneth—*The Lively Lady*, 4 v.  
 Sabatini, Rafael—*Bellarion the Fortunate*, 4 v.  
 Sabatini, Rafael—*Chivalry*, 3 v.  
 Santayana, George—*The Last Puritan*, 6 v.  
 Sayers, Dorothy L.—*Gaudy Night*, 5 v.

## Fiction—Continued.

- Sayers, Dorothy L.—The Nine Tailors, 3 v.  
 Sholokhov, Mikhail—And Quiet Flows the Don, 6 v.  
 Stevenson, Robert Louis—David Balfour, 3 v.  
 Stone, Grace Zaring—The Cold Journey, 3 v.  
 Tarkington, Booth—The Conquest of Canaan, 3 v.  
 Tarkington, Booth—The Gentleman from Indiana, 3 v.  
 Turgenyev, Ivan S.—Fathers and Sons, 2 v.  
 Turnbull, Agnes Sligh—The Rolling Years, 4 v.  
 Van Dine, S. S.—The Garden Murder Case, 2 v.  
 Walpole, Hugh—Captain Nicholas, 4 v.  
 White, Stewart Edward, and Harry DeVignhe—Pole Star, 4 v.  
 Wylie, I. A. R.—A Feather in Her Hat, 3 v.  
 Young, E. H.—The Curate's Wife, 3 v.  
 Young, Francis Brett—White Ladies, 5 v.

## MOON

## Religion and Ethics:

- Cable, Mildred, and F. French—Something Happened, 5 v.  
 Drummond, Henry—The Greatest Thing in the World, 1 v.  
 Green, Peter—Our Lord and Saviour, 3 v.  
 Green, Peter—This Holy Fellowship, 3 v.  
 Paul the Jew, 4 v.

## Description and Travel:

- Morton, H. V.—In the Steps of the Master, 10 v.

## Literature:

- Keller, Helen—Peace at Eventide, 1 v.

## Language:

- Foley, Kate—Moon Primer, 1 v.

## Magazine Subscriptions:

- Moon Monthly Magazine.  
 New Moon Magazine.

## Fiction:

- Alcott, Louisa M.—Little Women, 6 v.  
 Barclay, Florence L.—The White Ladies of Worcester, 9 v.  
 Blackwood (editor)—Tales of the Outposts, 6 v.  
 Bowen, M.—Set with Green Herbs, 3 v.  
 Buchan, Anna (O. Douglas, *pseud.*)—Ann and Her Mother, 5 v.  
 Collins, Wilkie—The Dead Secret, 10 v.  
 Deeping, Warwick—Old Pybus, 9 v.  
 Douglas, Lloyd C.—Green Light, 7 v.  
 Fletcher, J. S.—The Burma Ruby, 3 v.  
 Harker, L. Allen—Mr. Wycherly's Wards, 5 v.  
 Hilton, James—Good-bye, Mr. Chips, 1 v.  
 Martyr, W.—The £200 Millionaire and Other Stories, 6 v.  
 Montgomery, L. M.—Anne's House of Dreams, 6 v.  
 Orzy, Baroness—The Elusive Pimpernel, 6 v.  
 Praga, A.—Great Books Re-told as Short Stories, 2 v.  
 Scott, Sir Walter—A Legend of Montrose, 6 v.  
 Wood, Mrs. Henry—Lord Oakburn's Daughters, 15 v.  
 Yates, Dornford—Berry and Co., 6 v.

## TALKING-BOOK TITLES, JULY 1935-JUNE 1936

## Religion and Ethics:

## The Bible—Old Testament:

- Amos, 1 r.
- Isaiah, 7 r.
- Proverbs, 3 r.

## The Bible—New Testament:

- Acts of the Apostles, 4½ r.
- Corinthians I and II, 3 r.
- Romans, 2 r.

Thomas à Kempis—The Imitation of Christ (Books I, II, and III), 6 r.

## Philosophy and Psychology:

James, William—The Will to Believe, and Other Essays in Popular Philosophy, 12 r.

The Will to Believe; Is Life Worth Living?; The Sentiment of Rationality; The Moral Philosopher and the Moral Life; Great Men and their Environment; What Psychological Research Has Accomplished.

## Description and Travel:

- Finley, John H.—A Pilgrim in Palestine, 7 r.
- Lindbergh, Anne M.—North to the Orient, 8 r.

## Biography:

- Benson, E. F.—Queen Victoria, 20 r.
- Braddy, Nella—Anne Sullivan Macy, 20 r.
- De Kruijff, Paul—Men against Death, 18 r.
- Franklin, Benjamin—The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin, 11 r.
- Hoover, Irwin Hood—Forty-two Years in the White House, 15 r.
- Kaus, Gina—Catherine; the Portrait of an Empress; and Chekhov—The Bet (on last record), 25 r.
- Lagerlöf, Selma—Marbacka, 10 r.
- Pepys, Samuel—Diary of Samuel Pepys, 19 r.
- Plutarch—Plutarch's Lives, 14 r.
- Lycurgus, Pericles, Alexander, Cicero.
- Stowe, Lyman Beecher—Saints, Sinners, and Beechers, 22 r.

## History:

Wells, H. G.—A Short History of the World, 19 r.

## Literature:

- Bacon, Francis—Essays, 3 r.
- Of Revenge; Of Truth; Of Adversity; Of Nobility; Of Counsel; Of Riches; Of Custom and Education; Of Gardens; Of Studies; Of Goodness and Goodness of Nature; Of Friendship; Of Suspicion; Of Ambition; Of Anger.
- Bunyan, John—The Pilgrim's Progress, Part I, 11 r.
- Lamb, Charles—Essays of Elia, 2 r.
- Dream Children: Old China; Poor Relations; Grace before Meat; A Dissertation upon Roast Pig.
- Shakespeare, William—Julius Caesar; and Robinson—Ben Jonson Enter tains a Man from Stratford (on last record), 5 r.
- Shakespeare, William—King Lear, 6 r.
- Shakespeare, William—Othello, 6 r.
- Shakespeare, William—The Taming of the Shrew, and Sonnets, 5 r.
- Shakespeare, William—The Tempest, 4 r.
- Shakespeare, William—Twelfth Night, 4 r.

## Literature—Continued.

Shakespeare, William—*The Winter's Tale*, 5 r.  
Sherriff, R. C.—*Journey's End*; and Milne—*The Boy Comes Home* (on last record), 4 r.

Woolcott, Alexander—*While Rome Burns*, 11 r.

## Science:

Davis, Watson—*The Advance of Science*, 27 r.  
Ditmars, Raymond L.—*Thrills of a Naturalist's Quest*, 13 r.  
Kearton, Cherry—*The Island of Penguins*, 7 r.

## Miscellaneous:

Cobb, Irvin S.—"Speaking of Operations", 2 r.

## Fiction:

Bentley, E. C.—*Trent's Last Case*; and Jacobs—*The Monkey's Paw* (on last record), 12 r.

Brontë, Charlotte—*Jane Eyre*, 34 r.

Cobb, Humphrey—*Paths of Glory*, 11 r.

Collins, Wilkie—*The Woman in White*, 26 r.

Dickens, Charles—*The Chimes*, 6 r.

Dickens, Charles—*The Cricket on the Hearth*; and Dickens—*Mr. Pickwick in a Ladies' Seminary* (on last record), 6 r.

Dickens, Charles—*A Tale of Two Cities*, 24 r.

Douglas, Lloyd C.—*Magnificent Obsession*, 14 r.

Dumas, Alexandre—*The Black Tulip*, 11 r.

Goldsmith, Oliver—*The Vicar of Wakefield*; and Goldsmith—*The Deserted Village* (on last record), 11 r.

Goodspeed, Edgar J.—*The Curse in the Colophon*, 10 r.

Hardy, Thomas—*Far from the Madding Crowd*, 23 r.

Hull, Helen—*Hardy Perennial*, 15 r.

Kantor, MacKinlay—*The Voice of Bugle Ann*, 3 r.

Kipling, Rudyard—*The Incarnation of Krishna Mulvaney*; and Kipling—*The Village that Voted the Earth Was Flat*, 4 r.

Kyne, Peter B.—*Cappy Ricks Comes Back*, 14 r.

Poe, Edgar Allan—*Short Stories*, 17 r.

*The Gold Bug*; *Murder in the Rue Morgue*; *The Purloined Letter*; *The Cask of Amontillado*; *The Fall of the House of Usher*; *Ligeia*; *A Tale of the Ragged Mountain*; *The Assigination (The Visionary)*; *The Mystery of Marie Roget*; *The Oblong Box*; *A Descent into the Maelstrom*.

Street, Julian—*The Need of Change*, 2 r.

Swinerton, Frank—*Nocturne*, 10 r.

Wister, Owen—*The Virginian*, 21 r.

## LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

(From the Report of the Director, DR. SCHULZ)

There is submitted herewith a schedule of inquiries received by the Legislative Reference Service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, together with a recapitulation, and a comparative summary of previous years. The results are susceptible of a number of interesting analyses and conclusions, especially in view of the fact that the number of inquiries during the past year exceeds that of any previous year by 50 percent. For several months the average number of inquiries approximated twenty each working day.

Passage of the Legislative Appropriation Act of 1936 (49 Stat. 471) made possible a further service to Congress. It carried, for the Legislative Reference Service, an item of \$10,000 earmarked by the Appropriations Committee for the furnishing of periodical digests of public general bills. Supplementing this, and in order to make the digests available, Congress provided \$3,800 for printing, in the Deficiency Appropriation Act of February 11, 1936.

With this material basis, and the opinions of many Members of Congress as a guide, the Legislative Reference Service organized a section devoted to the analyzing and digesting of measures currently introduced. Personnel for the section was drawn from the law-trained members of the Library staff and placed under the direct charge of an attorney with long experience in the American Law Section.

Beginning with the publication of a digest of the bills of the First Session, Seventy-fourth Congress, which had been acted upon short of approval and were consequently upon the calendars for action in the second session, the Bill Digest Section published 11 numbers, the last number appearing after the close of the session so as to show the final status of all bills covered by the digests.

In conformity with the expressed desire of Congress, digests were uniformly brief (averaging considerably less than one-tenth of the original language) and were limited to the more significant features. Important changes effected in course of passage were noted in successive digests. For the convenience of Members, the digests were made cumulative—except that it was thought desirable, after no. 3, to drop the complete cumulation of first session bills, and carry only

such bills as were acted upon during the second session. Each number carried a cumulative subject-matter index, and the final number included also an author list, indicating action taken in each case. Although the general plan of the digests appears to have proved satisfactory, the section is alert to any suggestion that may enhance their usefulness.

While the preparation of digests is the primary object of the section, its facilities and personnel were available, and have proved peculiarly valuable, in the handling of all inquiries relating to bills generally. The number of such inquiries is constantly increasing, requests for legislative histories of bills, especially, being very frequent. Such requests now are allocated properly to the Bill Digest Section, and receive, instead of the more or less inexpert treatment heretofore accorded them, a prompt examination and careful treatment by persons constantly engaged in such work and with considerable facilities at their command. The section maintains an index and history of bills running back to the Sixty-seventh Congress; and is thus enabled to trace bills on particular subjects with considerable expedition. The digests, themselves, will, it is believed, in course of time afford Members a valuable aid in this respect by making readily available in printed form a concise historical index and statement of the status of bills of earlier Congresses.

It is desirable to emphasize that the digests, as at present provided for, are confined entirely to measures of a public general character. In this, the Bill Digest Section follows not only the intent of Congress but the obvious limitations of its budget. Without questioning the importance of private and local measures in the aggregate, to digest them individually in the same manner as public bills would be quite inadequate as a basis for judging of their intrinsic worth, and utterly beyond the capacities of the present limited staff. Such measures comprise probably two-thirds of all the bills introduced in the course of a Congress. The section, however, maintains a file of private and local bills and a record of all action thereon.

NUMBER OF INQUIRIES RECEIVED BY THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE  
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1936

<i>Recapitulation</i>	
From the Senate.....	1, 371
From the House of Representatives.....	1, 638
Miscellaneous.....	434
	<hr/>
Grand total.....	3, 443
By months:	
1935:	
July.....	226
August.....	233
September.....	127
October.....	140
November.....	166
December.....	135
1936:	
January.....	375
February.....	387
March.....	448
April.....	466
May.....	449
June.....	291
	<hr/>
Total.....	3, 443

*Number of inquiries*

1915.....	269	1926.....	1, 036
1916.....	756	1927.....	1, 039
1917.....	1, 280	1928.....	1, 569
1918.....	1, 040	1929.....	1, 826
1919.....	991	1930.....	2, 074
1920.....	1, 604	1931.....	1, 695
1921.....	1, 019	1932.....	2, 249
1922.....	1, 126	1933.....	2, 223
1923.....	1, 102	1934.....	2, 302
1924.....	1, 352	1935.....	2, 364
1925.....	924	1936.....	3, 443

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, LIBRARY BUILDINGS, AND THE DISBURSING OFFICER

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
*Washington D. C., August 27, 1936.*

SIR: We have the honor to submit the following report as to the Office of the Superintendent, Library Buildings, and the office of the disbursing officer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936.

Under the Librarian, the duties of the office of the Superintendent, Library Buildings, included the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Buildings; the duties of the disbursing office included the accounting and disbursement of the appropriations for the Library of Congress, of the Library of Congress gift and trust funds, and the disbursement of the appropriations for the Botanic Garden.

### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS

*Fiscal year 1936*

#### ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE ENDOWMENT

The table below shows receipts of moneys under this endowment:

Income:

Four quarterly installments on portion of endowment held by Northern Trust Co., Chicago-----	\$13, 164. 36
From portion of endowment held by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board-----	7, 380. 49
Royalties from Charles M. Loeffler's "Canticle of the Sun" (one-half to composer)-----	15. 90
Additional gifts (3) from Mrs. Coolidge-----	2, 100. 00
	22, 660. 75
Balance from fiscal year 1935-----	5, 180. 45
	27, 841. 20
Disbursements-----	\$26, 621. 00
Balance available June 30, 1936-----	1, 220. 20

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

(Income account)

Moneys collected, refunded, and deposited are shown in the following table:

Received as income from the following endowments:

Bequest of Alexis V. Babine.....	\$276.91
Beethoven Association.....	504.00
William Evarts Benjamin.....	1,487.20
R. R. Bowker.....	575.67
Carnegie Corporation.....	3,483.00
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge (already shown in above table)....	7,380.49
Daniel Guggenheim fund.....	3,778.00
Archer M. Huntington (books).....	4,200.00
Archer M. Huntington (chair).....	40.00
Nicholas Longworth Foundation.....	246.65
Gertrude Clarke Whittall (Mrs. Matthew John Whittall).....	<sup>1</sup> 1,103.83
James B. Wilbur (reproductions).....	10,235.12
Bequest of James B. Wilbur (chair).....	2,731.10
Bequest of James B. Wilbur (treatment of source material for American history).....	1,043.16

Refunded under terms of the R. R. Bowker endowment:

To Alice M. Bowker ( $\frac{1}{2}$ of gross income).....	\$487.44
Net amount deposited in the Treasury of the United States for expenditure for purposes specified in the endowments:	
To Library of Congress trust fund, income from investment account... \$35,493.86	
Interest appropriated on permanent loan account.....	1,103.83
	<u>36,597.69</u>
	37,085.13

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND. INCOME FROM INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS

Balance from fiscal year 1935.....	\$18,681.28
Received as income from endowments (as per above table).....	36,597.69
Disbursed from the following endowments:	
William Evarts Benjamin.....	\$1,487.20
R. R. Bowker.....	187.07
Carnegie Corporation.....	2,900.00
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge (included in above table).....	8,362.03
Daniel Guggenheim Fund.....	3,750.00
Archer M. Huntington (books).....	4,092.24
Nicholas Longworth Foundation.....	160.00
James B. Wilbur (reproductions).....	16,398.27
Bequest of James B. Wilbur (chair).....	2,731.10
Bequest of James B. Wilbur (treatment of source material for American history).....	1,407.13
	<u>\$41,475.04</u>
Balance available June 30, 1936.....	13,803.93
	<u>55,278.97</u>

<sup>1</sup> Not for full year.

ADDITIONAL GIFTS

(For immediate disbursement)

Acquisition of material for Semitic Division. (Contributions received through Hon. Emanuel Celler)

Balance from fiscal year 1935.....	\$350.00
Balance June 30, 1936.....	350.00

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

(Projects C and E)

Balance from fiscal year 1935.....	\$16.78
Received.....	6,000.00
Disbursed.....	\$4,015.06
Balance June 30, 1936.....	2,001.72
	<hr/>
	6,016.78

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Balance from fiscal year 1935.....	\$750.00
Balance June 30, 1936.....	750.00

BEETHOVEN ASSOCIATION

Balance from fiscal year 1935.....	\$1,000.00
Disbursed.....	1,000.00

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

(For collection of photographs of early American architecture)

Balance from fiscal year 1935.....	\$7,643.61
Disbursed.....	\$3,259.62
Balance June 30, 1936.....	4,383.99
	<hr/>
	7,643.61

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

(For treatment of Carnegie papers)

Received.....	\$700.00
Disbursed.....	700.00

CONSULTANT SERVICE

(Project D)

Received:

From Carnegie Corporation:

Balance from fiscal year 1935.....	\$11,578.89
Received.....	12,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$24,078.89
Disbursed.....	8,107.64

Balance June 30, 1936.....	\$15,971.25
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From General Education Board.....	\$3,000.00
Disbursed.....	3,000.00

Balance June 30, 1936.....	15,971.25
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## FOLKSONG PROJECT

Balance from fiscal year 1935	-----	\$3, 129. 18
Disbursed	-----	\$3, 000. 00
Balance June 30, 1936	-----	129. 18
	-----	3, 129. 18

## FRIENDS OF MUSIC

Balance from fiscal year 1935	-----	\$1, 481. 60
Received	-----	500. 00
Disbursed	-----	\$1, 338. 77
Balance June 30, 1936	-----	642. 83
	-----	1, 981. 60

## DANIEL GUGGENHEIM FUND

Balance from fiscal year 1935	-----	\$9, 413. 24
Disbursed	-----	\$905. 21
Balance June 30, 1936	-----	8, 508. 03
	-----	9, 413. 24

## LONGWORTH MEMORIAL CONCERT

Received:		
Mrs. Alice Dows	-----	\$25. 00
Mrs. Mary Howe	-----	100. 00
Mrs. Louise Chase Myers	-----	90. 00
Mrs. Mildred Strunk	-----	25. 00
	-----	240. 00
Disbursed	-----	240. 00

## ADA SMALL MOORE

Balance from fiscal year 1935	-----	\$1. 19
Balance June 30, 1936	-----	1. 19

FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TRAINING CENTER FOR FAR EASTERN STUDIES AT THE  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (PROJECT G)

## Received:

Through the American Council of Learned  
Societies from the Rockefeller Foundation:

Balance from fiscal year 1935	-----	\$651. 75
Received	-----	1, 845. 20
	-----	\$2, 496. 95
Disbursed	-----	1, 261. 24
Balance June 30, 1936	-----	\$1, 235. 71
From American Council of Learned Societies	-----	\$1, 800. 00
Balance June 30, 1936	-----	1, 800. 00
From Rockefeller Foundation	-----	\$11, 000. 00
Disbursed	-----	8, 803. 90
Balance June 30, 1936	-----	2, 196. 10
Total balance June 30, 1936	-----	5, 231. 81

## GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL

(For special concert)

Received	-----	\$400. 00
Disbursed	-----	400. 00

SUMMARY—GIFT FUND

Balance from fiscal year 1935.....	\$39,502.87
Total received.....	53,265.46
Total disbursed.....	\$54,200.41
Balance June 30, 1936.....	38,477.92
	<hr/>
	92,768.33

EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD, 1936

Appropriated.....	\$500.00
Balance June 30, 1936.....	500.00

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT

The activities in connection with the care and maintenance of the building have been normal for the past year except as to the crowded conditions caused by the accumulation of library material. Our storage facilities throughout the building have reached their limit and spaces not particularly desirable have of necessity been used to accommodate this material. The resulting congestion and constant shifting of material has added considerably to the duties of the labor force.

The following activities were accomplished under the appropriation Care and Maintenance during the fiscal year:

The marble work of the west main, first and second floors, was dusted and washed.

A large portion of the lawns was reseeded.

New evergreens were planted in the auditorium courtyard.

Equipment was purchased for the first-aid room.

Two light delivery trucks were purchased for the mail and delivery service.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE, 1936

DETAIL 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.....	\$561.86
Gas.....	16.45
General telephone service of Library.....	3,918.49
Mail and delivery service, operation and repair of motor vehicles.....	292.87
Miscellaneous items, including stationery, car fare, drayage, and postage stamps.....	534.02
Uniforms and equipment for elevator conductors and laborers.....	117.14
Delivery trucks (2).....	1,133.73
Equipment and supplies for first-aid room.....	161.50
	<hr/>
Total expended.....	6,736.06
Unexpended.....	263.94
	<hr/>
Grand total.....	7,000.00

## PERSONNEL

The organization, under the direction of the Superintendent, Library Buildings, and the disbursing officer, was as follows:

Chief Clerk.	Captain of the Guard—Continued.
Assistant superintendent and purchasing agent:	2 skilled laborers.
1 property clerk.	Foreman of laborers:
1 nurse.	1 assistant foreman of laborers.
9 clerks.	2 skilled laborers.
3 telephone operators.	23 laborers.
Captain of the guard:	2 laundresses.
2 lieutenants.	2 head charwomen.
32 guards.	58 charwomen.
4 check boys.	3 book cleaners.
2 attendants, ladies' room.	Total number of employees, 161.
8 elevator conductors.	Total number of separations, 23.

## ENGINEER AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS

Under the act of June 29, 1922, the Architect of the Capitol was placed in charge of all structural work at the Library Building and on the grounds, including all necessary repairs, the operation, maintenance, and repair of the mechanical plant and elevators, the care and upkeep of the grounds, and the purchasing and supplying of all furniture and equipment for the building.

The following appropriations of the Architect of the Capitol for the Library Building were expended under his direction:

## EXPENDITURES, LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS, 1936

(July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936)

For repairs and miscellaneous supplies and equipment:	
Repairs to building and equipment.....	\$1,966.05
Engineering supplies.....	4,503.26
Electric lamps.....	3,380.26
Electric supplies.....	741.20
Cork covering for pipes.....	1,010.46
Heating and cooling units.....	1,999.93
Electric fans.....	377.76
Blueprints and photoprints.....	100.70
Freon gas.....	716.94
Starter for air conditioner.....	427.17
Photo-tube renewals.....	24.00
Repairing sidewalks.....	1,511.96
Voltmeter.....	24.57
Glass globes for ground lights.....	360.00
Pads and conveyor bands for ironer.....	46.47
Grinder and slitting saw.....	79.30

For repairs and miscellaneous supplies and equipment--Continued.

Thermostat.....	\$9. 93
Brass tubes for pneumatic system.....	145. 00
Lawn mowers.....	31. 22
Garbage burner and hot-water heater.....	284. 20
Electric drill.....	25. 83
Electric sump pump.....	85. 26
Motor-speed regulator.....	141. 00
Pointing exterior of building.....	4, 961. 08
<b>Total expended.....</b>	<b>22, 953. 55</b>
Unexpended.....	46. 45
	<u>23, 000. 00</u>

For trees, shrubs, etc.:

Shrubbery.....	185. 74
Laborers' wages.....	1, 048. 50
Seed and fertilizer.....	221. 99
Plowing and shredding soil.....	18. 00
Top soil.....	15. 00
<b>Total expended.....</b>	<b>1, 489. 23</b>
Unexpended.....	10. 77
	<u>1, 500. 00</u>

For furniture:

Miscellaneous furniture.....	3, 134. 80
Repairing furniture.....	208. 27
Typewriters, repairs and parts.....	3, 153. 66
Parts and repairs on adding machines.....	52. 39
Parts and repairs on addressograph machine.....	23. 12
Desk fans.....	176. 49
Exhibition cases.....	549. 00
Card cases and filing sections.....	3, 541. 01
Linoleum.....	576. 74
Typewriter stands.....	166. 82
Chairs and stools.....	306. 94
Card-printing machine.....	296. 00
Desks.....	673. 80
Indirect-lighting units.....	540. 00
Leather tubes for air system.....	263. 50
Parts and repairs on pay-roll machine.....	45. 10
Desk trays.....	102. 82
Awnings.....	158. 25
<b>Total expended.....</b>	<b>13, 968. 21</b>
Unexpended.....	31. 79
	<u>14, 000. 00</u>

The more important items in connection with the repair and equipment of the main building were as follows:

An electric starter was installed on the air-conditioning machinery.

Broken concrete walks throughout the grounds were replaced.

Heating and cooling units were purchased for the disbursing office, secretary's office, and the office of the executive assistant.

The masonry joints were pointed up on the north facade and center approaches of the building.

Guard rails and steel netting were installed over skylight at base of dome.

A sump pump was installed in the book-carrier tunnel between the Library building and the Capitol.

Walls and ceilings of the south corridor basement were painted and decorated.

Two exhibition cases were designed and purchased for the rare-book room.

Exhibition cases in the west south curtain, second floor, were refinished.

A portion of the card-tray nests in the main reading room was replaced with bronze strips.

#### PERSONNEL

The organization controlled and paid by the Architect of the Capitol, but working at the Library under the immediate direction of the Superintendent, Library Buildings, was:

Chief engineer:	Chief engineer—Continued.
4 assistant engineers.	1 general mechanic.
2 machinists.	2 laborers.
1 plumber.	Chief electrician:
2 carpenters.	3 assistant electricians.
1 decorator.	2 skilled laborers.
2 painters.	Total number of employees, 27.
5 skilled laborers.	Total number of separations, 5.

#### VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

##### FISCAL YEAR 1936

(The building was closed on July 4 and Dec. 25, 1935)

Total number of visitors during the year-----	1,020,398
Average for the 364 days on which building was open-----	2,803
Smallest daily average (for February 1936)-----	1,775
Largest daily average (for April 1936)-----	4,775
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays-----	197,712
Average for 59 Sundays and holidays-----	3,351
Total number of visitors on week days-----	822,686
Average for 305 week days-----	2,697

#### MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Waste paper, weighing in the aggregate 279,537 pounds, was collected in the daily cleaning operations. This was sold, under a contract made by the Procurement Division, Branch of Supply of the Government, at a rate of \$0.21 per 100 pounds, and yielded \$587.05.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

Unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal year 1934, after payment of all claims presented, were carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, as follows:

Library:

Salaries.....	\$5,200.23
Printing and binding.....	1,920.29
Contingent expenses.....	172.50
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.....	500.00
Index to State legislation.....	1,435.11
Books for adult blind.....	99.36
Union catalog.....	53.15
Total.....	<u>9,380.64</u>

Care and maintenance:

Salaries.....	6,583.39
Sunday opening.....	307.37
Special and temporary service.....	208.75
Maintenance and miscellaneous supplies.....	763.18
Total.....	<u>7,862.69</u>

Building and grounds (Architect of the Capitol):

Salaries.....	1,605.99
Miscellaneous repairs, etc.....	131.52
Furniture.....	84.37
Trees, shrubs, etc.....	33.00
Total.....	<u>1,854.97</u>

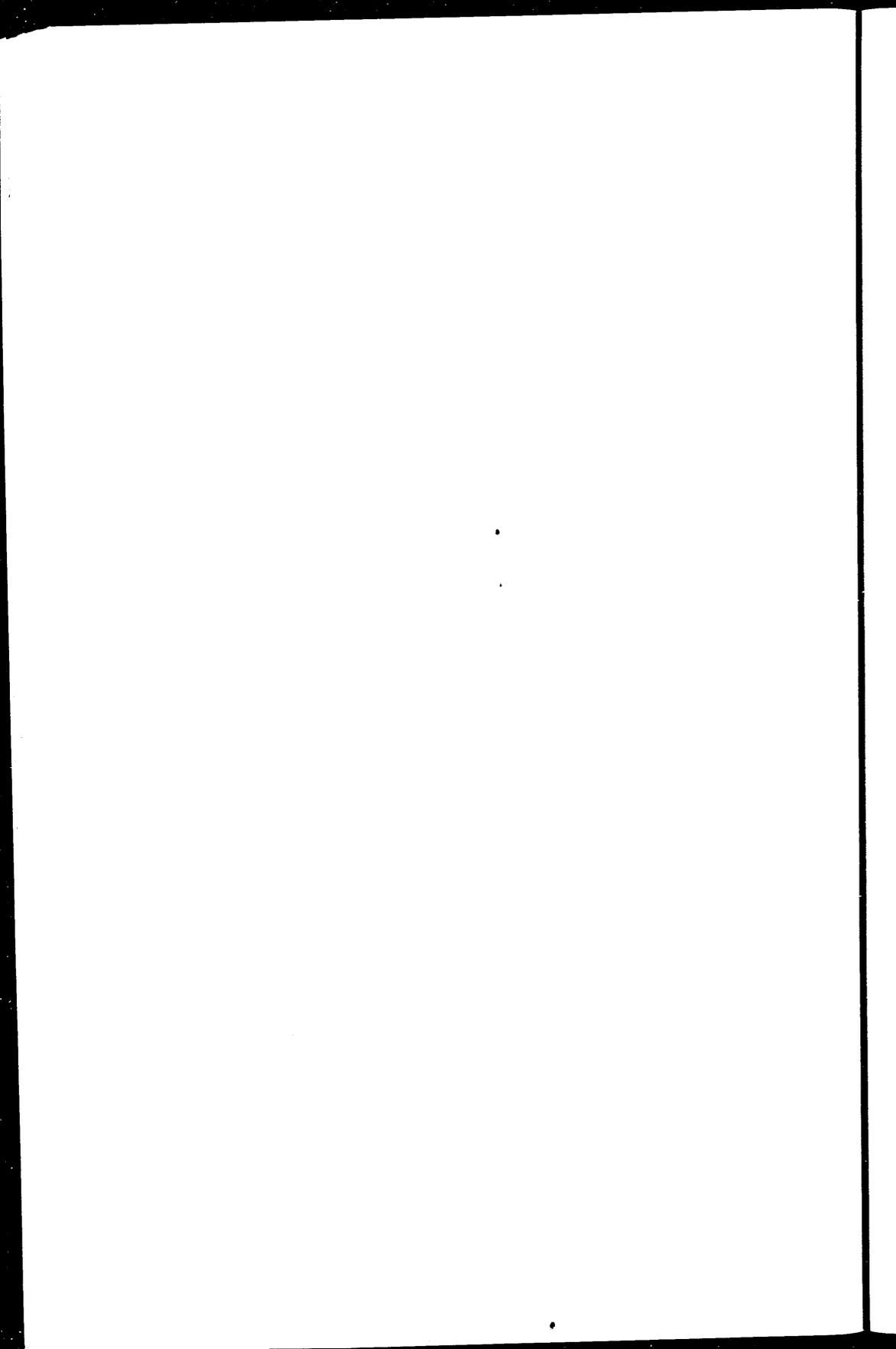
Botanic Garden:

Salaries.....	4,227.20
Maintenance, Botanic Garden.....	301.77
Total.....	<u>4,528.97</u>

Respectfully submitted.

W. C. BOND,  
*Superintendent, Library Buildings.*  
 WADE H. RABBITT,  
*Disbursing Officer.*

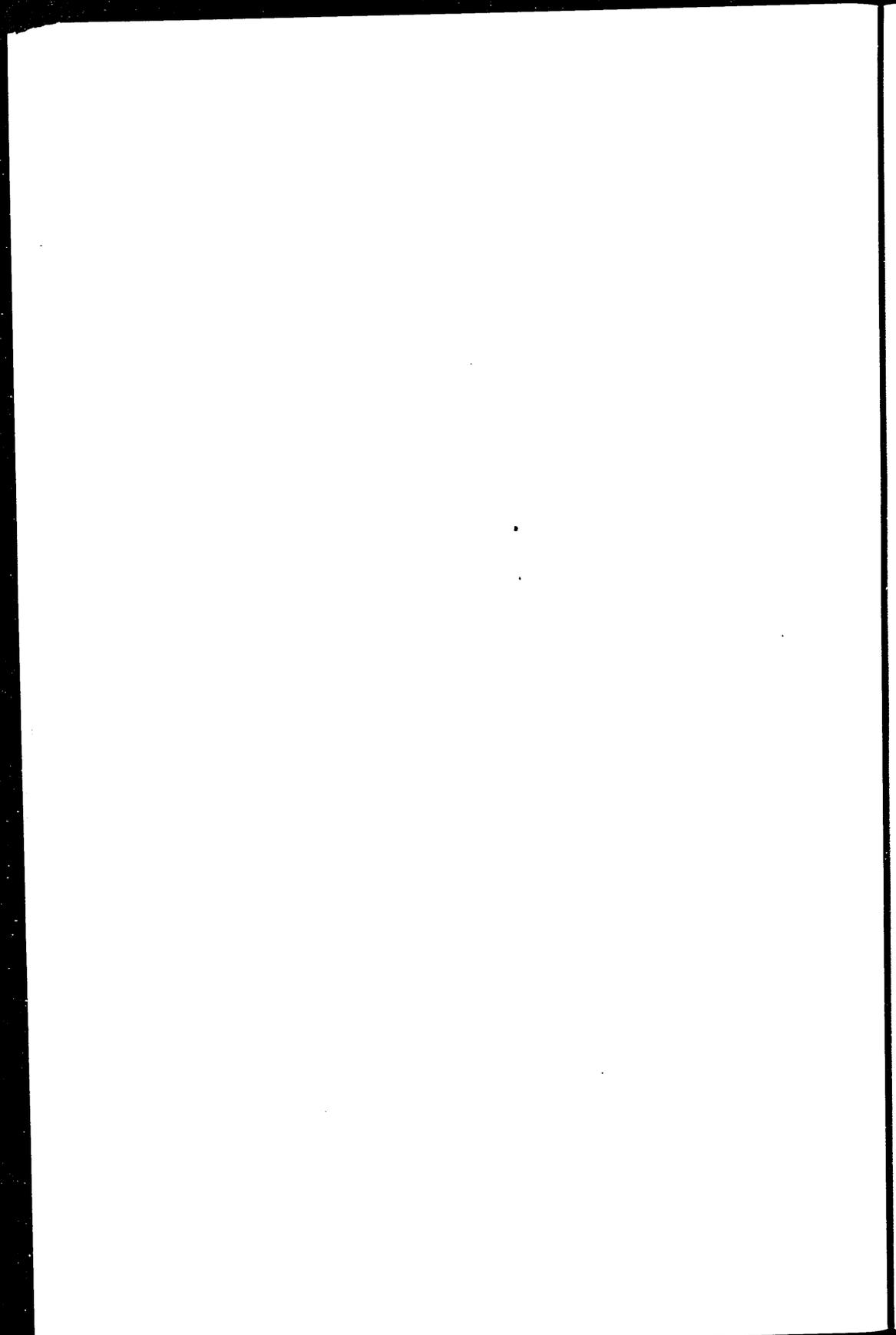
The LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.



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## APPENDIX IA

### *Appropriations and expenditures, 1935-36*

Object of appropriations	Appropriations	Expended	Withdrawn for retirement fund	Balance
<b>Library and Copyright Office:</b>				
Salaries:				
General service.....	\$888,215.00	\$856,891.30	\$30,676.37	\$677.33
Special service.....	3,000.00	2,941.18	35.81	23.01
Sunday service.....	19,000.00	18,967.25		32.75
Distribution of card indexes <sup>1</sup> .....	185,237.58	178,974.32	5,833.67	429.59
Legislative Reference Service.....	87,990.00	84,634.87	3,046.15	308.98
Copyright Office <sup>2</sup> .....	249,620.00	240,797.86	8,744.11	78.03
Index to State legislation <sup>3</sup> .....	39,952.61	38,841.75	1,110.86	
Union catalogs.....	22,000.00	21,160.18	767.83	71.99
Books for the adult blind <sup>4</sup> .....	175,000.00	174,846.40	153.60	
Increase of Library <sup>5</sup> .....	205,000.00	205,000.00		
Contingent expenses:				
Miscellaneous.....	9,000.00	8,934.56		65.44
Photostat supplies <sup>6</sup> .....	5,508.00	5,390.83		117.17
Printing and binding <sup>7</sup> .....	435,760.39	435,760.39		
<b>Total Library and Copyright Office <sup>8</sup>.....</b>	<b>2,325,313.58</b>	<b>2,273,140.89</b>	<b>50,368.40</b>	<b>1,804.29</b>
<b>Library Building:</b>				
Care and maintenance (salaries) <sup>9</sup> .....	163,705.55	156,163.99	5,679.22	1,862.34
Sunday service.....	5,000.00	4,995.75		4.25

<sup>1</sup> Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions—\$3,033.69 credited and \$373.89 yet to be credited. Expenditures (\$184,807.99) offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury (\$224,829.32).

<sup>2</sup> Expenditures (\$249,541.97) offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$285,206.90).

<sup>3</sup> Appropriation includes \$252.61 reimbursement by the National Emergency Council for services rendered by members of the staff of the Index to State Legislation Service in preparing an index of the National Emergency Council Manual. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

<sup>4</sup> Appropriation and expenditures include \$75,000 appropriated under the act approved Aug. 12, 1935. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of photoduplications to governmental institutions—\$450.45 credited and \$57.55 yet to be credited. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

<sup>7</sup> Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions—\$1,300.06 credited and \$160.33 yet to be credited; also includes \$3,800 appropriated under the act approved Feb. 11, 1936, for printing the Index and Digests of Bills pending in the 2d sess. of the 74th Cong. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

<sup>8</sup> Appropriations and expenditures do not include the sum of \$1,400 transferred to the Library of Congress under the act of Aug. 12, 1935, in connection with the participation of the Library in the Texas Centennial Exposition.

<sup>9</sup> Appropriation includes \$443.55 appropriated under the Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936, to pay charwomen not employed on holidays, in accordance with the provisions of the act approved Aug. 23, 1935, Public, No. 308, 74th Cong.

## Appropriations and expenditures, 1935-36--Continued

Object of appropriations	Appropriations	Expended	Withdrawn for retirement fund	Balance
<b>Library Building--Continued</b>				
Special and temporary service.....	\$500.00	\$433.90	\$4.10	\$62.00
Custody and maintenance.....	7,000.00	6,736.06		263.94
<b>Total Library Building.....</b>	<b>176,205.55</b>	<b>168,329.70</b>	<b>5,683.32</b>	<b>2,192.53</b>
Expenses, Trust Fund Board.....	500.00			500.00
<b>Total, Library of Congress, exclusive of Architect of the Capitol.....</b>	<b>2,502,019.13</b>	<b>2,441,470.50</b>	<b>56,051.72</b>	<b>4,496.82</b>
<b>Mechanical and structural operations, repairs, and equipment (Architect of the Capitol):</b>				
<b>Building and grounds:</b>				
Salaries.....	46,720.00	44,529.47	1,617.89	572.64
Trees, shrubs, etc.....	1,500.00	1,489.23		10.77
Repairs and supplies <sup>10</sup> .....	23,000.00	22,053.55		46.45
Furniture.....	14,000.00	13,968.21		31.79
Reconditioning elevators <sup>11</sup> .....	147,200.00	6,739.45	65.38	140,395.17
<b>Total building and grounds.....</b>	<b>232,420.00</b>	<b>89,679.91</b>	<b>1,683.27</b>	<b>141,056.82</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>2,734,439.13</b>	<b>2,531,150.50</b>	<b>57,734.99</b>	<b>145,553.64</b>
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account) <sup>12</sup> .....	1,100.29	941.01		159.28

<sup>10</sup> Appropriation includes \$5,000 for pointing stone masonry joints.

<sup>11</sup> Appropriation consists of \$116,900 appropriated in the Legislative Appropriation Act of 1936 for reconditioning elevators, and in addition the sum of \$30,300 contained in the Deficiency Appropriation Act for fiscal year, 1934, reappropriated and made available for the fiscal years 1936 and 1937.

<sup>12</sup> Appropriation includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

## Contingent expenses in detail--Library proper

Stationery supplies.....	\$6,434.97
Typewriter supplies.....	460.06
Dies, presses, rubber stamps, and numbering machines.....	229.03
Street-car tokens.....	330.00
Postage stamps for foreign correspondence.....	910.00
Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages.....	49.14
Transfer charges (expressage, etc.).....	42.62
Post-office box rent, July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936.....	20.00
Mail-bag and pouch repairs.....	2.50
Duplicator supplies.....	266.74
Travel expenses.....	189.50
<b>Total miscellaneous contingent expenses.....</b>	<b>8,934.56</b>
Photostat paper and chemicals.....	\$5,150.63
Photostat miscellaneous supplies.....	240.20
<b>Total photostat supplies.....</b>	<b><sup>1</sup> 5,390.83</b>
<b>Total contingent expenses of the Library.....</b>	<b>14,325.39</b>

<sup>1</sup> \$2,550.72 covered into the Treasury on account of sale of photoduplications.

## APPENDIX IB

### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AS CONTAINED IN "AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1937, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

\* \* \* \* \*

#### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

##### SALARIES

For the Librarian, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal services, \$911,365.

For the Register of Copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services, \$251,420.

##### 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, \$92,990.

##### DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES

For the distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library, including personal services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), expressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, and including not to exceed \$58,500, for employees engaged in piecework and work by the day or hour and for extra special services of regular employees at rates to be fixed by the Librarian; in all, \$182,190.

##### TEMPORARY SERVICES

For special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$3,000.

## INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

To enable the Librarian of Congress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several States, together with a supplemental digest of the more important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act entitled "An Act providing for the preparation of a biennial index to State legislation", approved February 10, 1927 (U. S. C., title 2, secs. 164, 165), including personal and other services within and without the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$2,500 for special and temporary service at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, travel, necessary material and apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes and digests of State legislation for official distribution only, and other printing and binding incident to the work of compilation, stationery, and incidentals, \$33,000.

## 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, \$19,300.

## UNION CATALOGS

To continue the development and maintenance of the Union Catalogs, including personal services within and without the District of Columbia (and not to exceed \$1,400 for special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary material and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and incidentals, \$22,000.

## INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY

For purchase of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the increase of the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the increase of the Library, by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, to continue available during the fiscal year 1938, \$115,000.

For the purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, including payment for legal society publications and for freight,

commissions, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of law books, \$50,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1938.

For the purchase of books and periodicals 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, \$7,000.

To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (U. S. C., title 2, sec. 135a), as amended, \$175,000, including not exceeding \$500 for necessary traveling expenses connected with such service and for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING

For miscellaneous printing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, and the binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for the Library Building, \$258,500.

For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office and the decisions of the United States courts involving copyright, \$47,000.

For the printing of catalog cards, \$150,000, of which amount \$15,000 shall be immediately available.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, office supplies, stock, and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$9,000.

For paper, chemicals, and miscellaneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photoduplicating machines of the Library and the making of photoduplicate prints, \$5,000.

#### LIBRARY BUILDING

Salaries: For the superintendent, disbursing officer, and other personal services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, \$164,260.

For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Librarian to provide for the opening of the Library Building

on Sundays and on holidays, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$5,100.

For special and temporary services in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building, including extra special services of regular employees at the discretion of the Librarian, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$500.

For mail, delivery, and telephone services, rubber boots, rubber coats, and other special clothing for workmen, uniforms for guards and elevator conductors, medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses for the emergency room, stationery, miscellaneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library Building, \$8,900.

For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the Board, \$500.

\* \* \* \* \*

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS (UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL)

Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services at rates of pay provided by law, \$46,720.

Salaries, Sunday opening: For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the opening of the Library Building on Sundays and on holidays, at rates to be fixed by such Architect, \$2,139.

For necessary expenditures for the Library Building and Grounds under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies, material, and appurtenances, and personal and other services in connection with the mechanical and structural maintenance of such building and grounds, \$24,500: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance on June 30, 1936, of the portion of the appropriation of \$139,900 and of the reappropriation of \$30,300 allocated for installation, replacement, and reconditioning of elevators, contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1936, shall continue available for the same purposes until June 30, 1937: *Provided further*, That the Architect of the Capitol may continue the employment under his jurisdiction of Damon W. Harding, until June 30, 1938, notwithstanding any provision of the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes", approved May 22, 1920, and any amendment thereof, prohibiting extensions of service after the age of retirement.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto and repairs thereof, \$17,000.

Annex, Library of Congress: Toward carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction and equipment of an annex to the Library of Congress", approved June 13, 1930 (46 Stat. 583), as amended by the Act approved June 6, 1935 (49 Stat. 326), \$2,225,000, to remain available until expended.

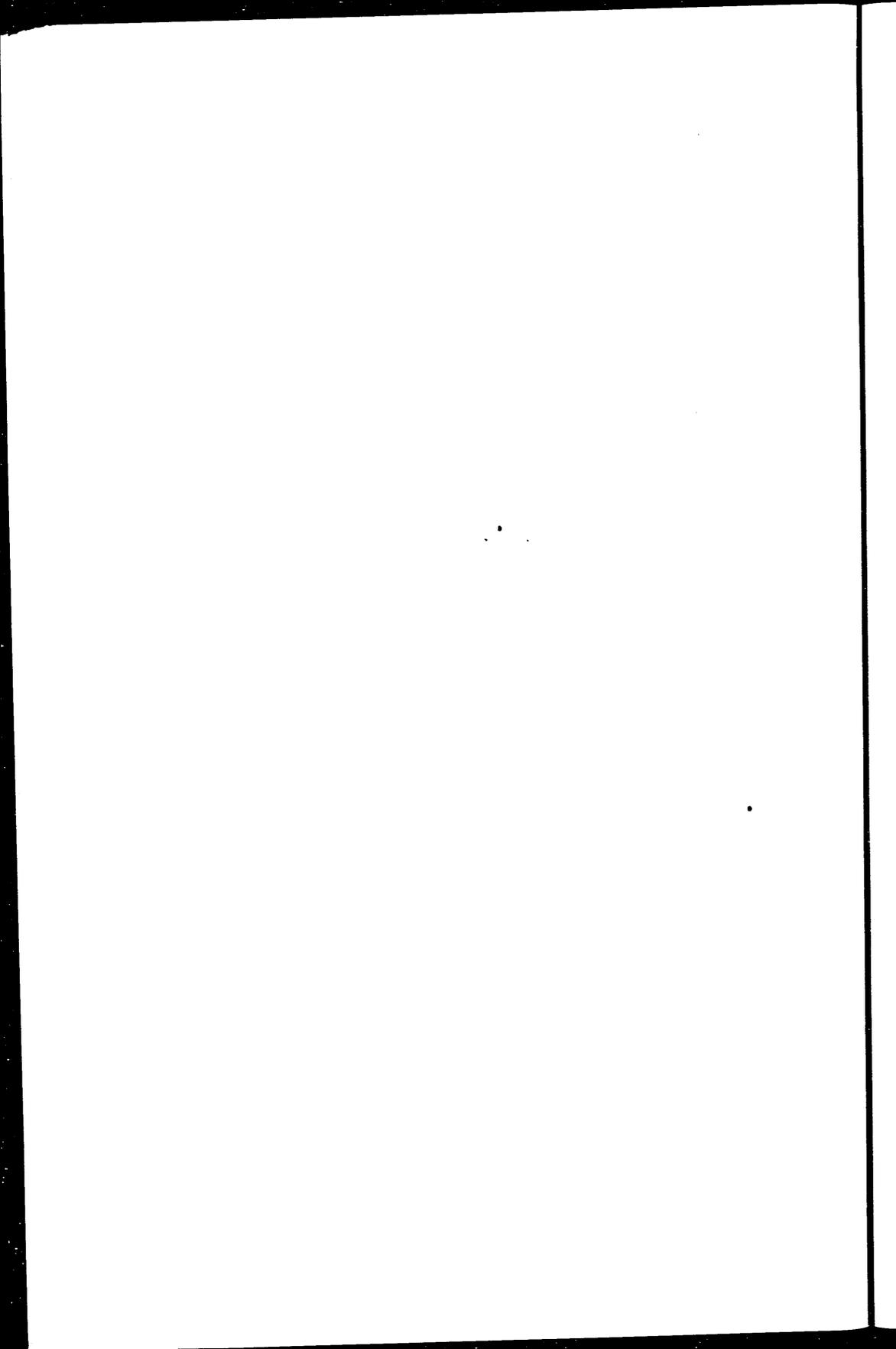
\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 2. No part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles.

SEC. 3. In expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this Act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in \* \* \* the Library of Congress \* \* \* shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such Act, as amended, and in grades in which only one position is allocated the salary of such position shall not exceed the average of the compensation rates for the grade, except that in unusually meritorious cases of one position in a grade, advances may be made to rates higher than the average of the compensation rates of the grade, but not more often than once in any fiscal year, and then only to the next higher rate: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service; (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act; (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit; (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law; or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

SEC. 4. This Act may be cited as the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1937.

Approved, April 17, 1936.



## APPENDIX II

### THE ACT OF CONGRESS CREATING THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

(Recommended unanimously by the Joint Committee on the Library, passed both Houses by unanimous consent at the second session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, approved by the President March 3, 1925; as amended by Act (S. 90) approved January 27, 1926, by Act (H. R. 11849) approved April 13, 1936, and by Act (H. R. 12353) approved June 23, 1936)

[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.

SEC. 2. The board is hereby authorized to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of 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.

In the absence of any specification to the contrary, 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

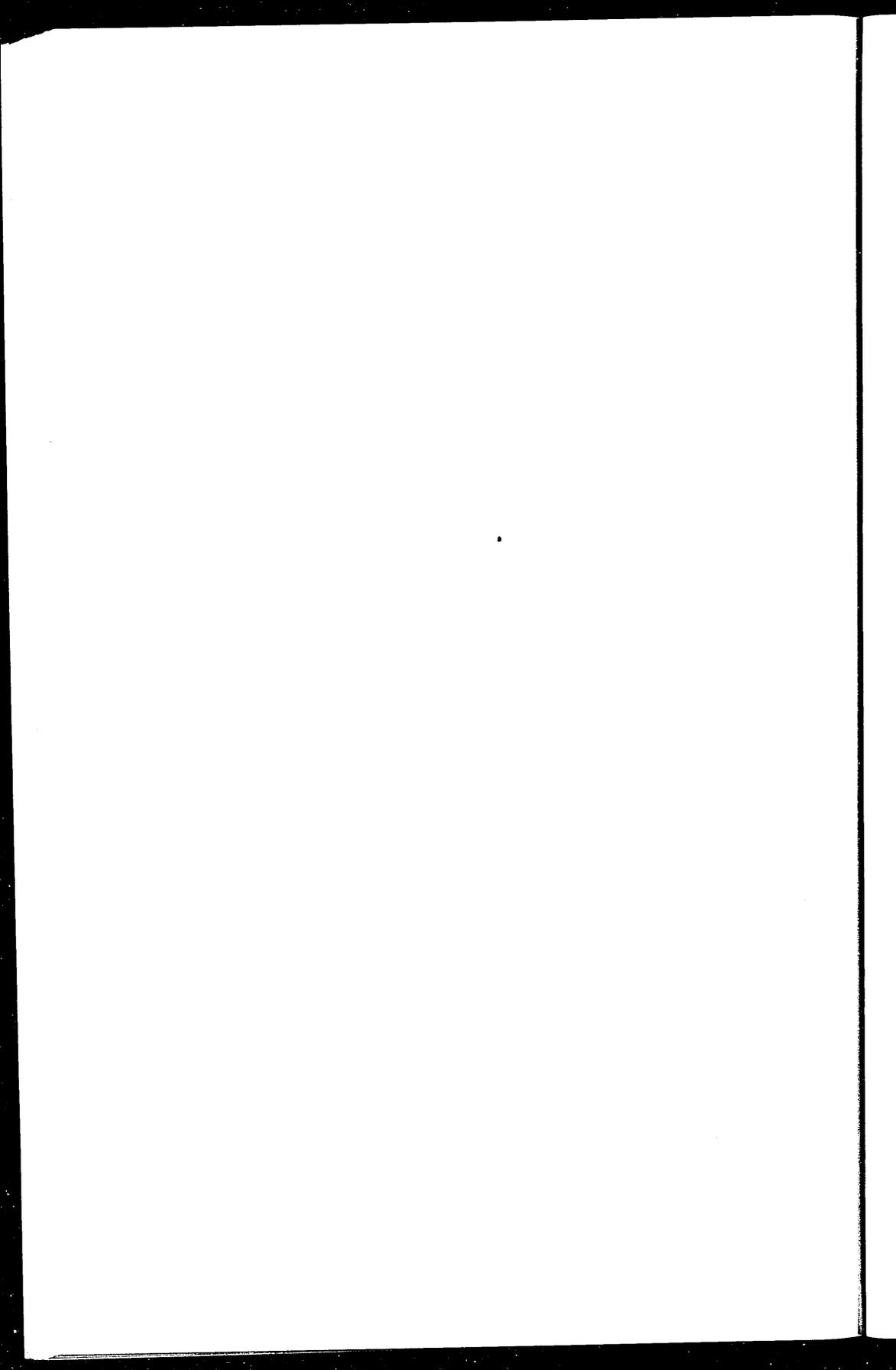
the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the Librarian for the purposes in each case specified.

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 entrusted to the board or the Librarian, or in connection with cooperative undertakings in which the Library of Congress is engaged, shall not be subject to the proviso contained in the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1917, in Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, at page 1106; nor shall any additional compensation so paid to such employees be construed as a double salary under the provisions of section 6 of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, as amended (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page 582).

SEC. 7. The board shall submit to the Congress an annual report of the moneys or securities received and held by it and of its operations.

Approved, March 3, 1925.



### APPENDIX III

#### LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ENACTED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-FOURTH CON- GRESS

[PUBLIC—No. 440—74TH CONGRESS]

[H. R. 10464]

AN ACT Making appropriations to provide urgent supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to provide urgent supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes, namely:*

\* \* \* \* \*

#### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Legislative reference: For printing the Index and Digests, prepared in the Legislative Reference Service, of bills pending in the second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress, fiscal year 1936, \$3,800.

Care and maintenance, salaries: For an additional sum required for personal services for the fiscal year 1936, \$443.55.

\* \* \* \* \*

Approved, February 11, 1936.

[PUBLIC—No. 739—74TH CONGRESS]

[H. R. 12624]

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1936, and June 30, 1937, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not other-*

wise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1936, and June 30, 1937, and for other purposes, namely:

## TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

### LEGISLATIVE

\* \* \* \* \*

#### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

For the printing and binding of a compilation containing the provisions of Federal laws held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, to remain available during the fiscal year 1937, \$1,200.

\* \* \* \* \*

Approved, June 22, 1936.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 81—74TH CONGRESS]

[H. J. Res. 526]

#### JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the Librarian of Congress to accept the property devised and bequeathed to the United States of America by the last will and testament of Joseph Pennell, deceased.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Librarian of Congress, with the advice and consent of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board and the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, is hereby authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, the property devised and bequeathed to the United States by the last will and testament of Joseph Pennell, deceased (which will was admitted to probate by the register for the probate of wills and granting of letters of administration in and for the city and county of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 24th day of June 1926), upon the terms and conditions set forth in the said will, if, in their judgment, such acceptance would be to the best interests of the Library.*

SEC. 2. Should the property be accepted pursuant to the authority hereinbefore granted, the Librarian of Congress is hereby authorized and directed to do all acts necessary in connection therewith: *Provided, however, That the Librarian of Congress shall transfer the assets of the "Pennell Fund" (as designated in the said will), to*

the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board for administration by the said Board.

Approved, April 13, 1936.

[PUBLIC—No. 518—74TH CONGRESS]

[H. R. 11849]

AN ACT To amend an Act entitled "An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the third paragraph of the Act entitled "An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The Board is hereby authorized to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of 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."

Approved, April 13, 1936.

[PUBLIC—No. 770—74TH CONGRESS]

[H. R. 12353]

AN ACT To amend an Act entitled "An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Act entitled "An Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925, is amended by striking out the first seven words of the last paragraph of section 2 thereof, to wit, the words "Should any gift or bequest so provide" and substituting therefor the words "In the absence of any specification to the contrary".

Approved, June 23, 1936.

[PUBLIC—No. 472—74TH CONGRESS]

[H. R. 8459]

AN ACT To standardize sick leave and extend it to all civilian employees

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That after January 1, 1936, \* \* \* all civilian officers and employees of the

United States wherever stationed \* \* \* shall be entitled to sick leave with pay regardless of their tenure, as described herein.

SEC. 2. On and after January 1, 1936, cumulative sick leave with pay, at the rate of one and one-quarter days per month, shall be granted to all civilian officers and employees, the total accumulation not to exceed ninety days. Temporary employees, except temporary employees engaged on construction work at hourly rates, shall be entitled to one and one-quarter days sick leave for each month of service: *Provided*, That all such employees shall furnish certificates satisfactory to the head of the appropriate department or independent establishment.

SEC. 3. Administrative officers may advance thirty days sick leave with pay beyond accrued sick leave in cases of serious disability or ailments and when required by the exigencies of the situation.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 5. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the continuance of any existing leave differential now obtaining for the benefit of employees of the Federal Government stationed outside the continental limits of the United States.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 7. The leave of absence herein provided for shall be administered under such regulations as the President may prescribe, so as to obtain, so far as practicable, uniformity in the application of this Act.

Approved, March 14, 1936.

[PUBLIC—No. 471—74TH CONGRESS]

[H. R. 8458]

AN ACT To provide for vacations to Government employees, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That \* \* \* all civilian officers and employees of the United States wherever stationed, \* \* \* regardless of their tenure, in addition to any accrued leave, shall be entitled to twenty-six days' annual leave with pay each calendar year, exclusive of Sundays and holidays: *Provided*, That the part unused in any year shall be accumulated for succeeding years until it totals not exceeding sixty days. This Act shall not affect any sick leave to which employees are now or may hereafter be entitled. Temporary employees, except temporary employees engaged on construction work at hourly rates, shall be entitled to two and one-half days leave for each month of service. The annual leave

herein authorized shall be granted at such times as the heads of the various departments and independent establishments may prescribe. This Act becomes effective January 1, 1936.

SEC. 2. Each head of a department or independent establishment shall issue general public regulations, not inconsistent with law, setting forth the hours of duty per day and per week for each group of employees. Before issuing such regulations, which shall be issued within three months from the date of approval of this Act, the heads of departments and independent establishments shall meet and consult among themselves and make such regulations as nearly uniform as possible so that all employees, temporary or permanent, in all departments and independent establishments shall receive like treatment as nearly as may be practicable: *Provided*, That heads of departments and independent establishments may appoint a subcommittee to draft such regulations.

SEC. 3. Each head of a department or independent establishment shall keep a record of all work performed, in excess of the work required by departmental regulations issued in conformance with section 2 hereof, for the period commencing July 1, 1936, and ending December 31, 1936, and shall report same to the Civil Service Commission at the end of each month. The Civil Service Commission shall make a report of such record to the Congress on or before January 31, 1937.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 5. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the continuance of any existing leave differential now obtaining for the benefit of employees of the Federal Government stationed outside the continental limits of the United States.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 7. The leave of absence herein provided for shall be administered under such regulations as the President may prescribe, so as to obtain, so far as practicable, uniformity in the application of this Act.

Approved, March 14, 1936.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 97—74TH CONGRESS]

[H. J. Res. 525]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To enable the United States Sesquicentennial Commission to carry out and give effect to certain approved plans, and for other purposes

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States*

Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, \* \* \* is authorized and directed to (1) prepare and provide for the general distribution of photolithographic copies of a painting of the "Signing of the Constitution" accepted by the Commission; and (2) prepare reproductions of approved portraits of the signers and the history of the Constitution, and of its time, together with their facsimile signatures and appropriate biographical sketches, for distribution to libraries, schools, organized study groups, Constitution State and local commissions, and other proper sources.

(b) To carry out the provisions of this section, the Commission is authorized to have printing, binding, photolithography, and other work done at establishments other than the Government Printing Office \* \* \* *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall preclude the furnishing of the necessary number of copies of all such publications for the use of the Library of Congress.

\* \* \* \* \*  
Approved, June 1, 1936.

[PUBLIC—No. 724—74TH CONGRESS]

[S. 3440]

AN ACT To amend certain Acts relating to public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents and Acts amendatory thereof

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That certain Acts relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents and Acts amendatory thereof, be amended as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*

## TITLE II

### CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

SEC. 3. That so much of chapter 23, section 73 (28 Stat. 617), of the Printing Act, approved January 12, 1895, as amended (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 183), as relates to the gratuitous distribution of the Congressional Record, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*

The Congressional Record shall also be furnished as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*

To the Library of Congress for official use in Washington, District of Columbia, and for international exchange, as provided in title IV

of this Act, not to exceed one hundred and forty-five copies of the daily, five semimonthly copies, and one hundred and fifty bound copies.

\* \* \* \* \*

### TITLE III

#### DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT

SEC. 5. That so much of section 227 of the Judicial Code as amended (U. S. C., title 28, sec. 334), as relates to the distribution of reports and digests of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States to the law library of the Supreme Court, be, and is hereby, amended by striking out the words "to the law library of the Supreme Court, twenty-five copies" and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

\* \* \* \* \*

"To the Library of Congress for the use of the law library and for international exchange, as provided in title IV of this Act, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies each of the bound and advance editions."

### TITLE IV

#### PUBLICATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SEC. 6. That Public Resolution Numbered 16 (31 Stat. 1465), approved March 2, 1901 (U. S. C., title 44, secs. 139 and 228), relating to the distribution of public documents to the Library of Congress for its own use and for international exchange, and section 7 of the Act (43 Stat. 1106) approved March 3, 1925 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 139a), relative to increasing the number of copies of Government publications for international exchange, be, and are hereby, amended to read as follows:

139. INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.— That, for the purpose of more fully carrying into effect the provisions of the convention concluded at Brussels on March 15, 1886, and proclaimed by the President of the United States on January 15, 1889, there shall hereafter be supplied to the Library of Congress not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five copies each of all Government publications, including the daily and bound copies of the Congressional Record, for distribution, through the Smithsonian Institution, to such foreign governments as may agree to send to the United States similar publications of their governments for delivery to the Library of Congress.

139a. DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—That there shall be printed and furnished to the Library of Congress for official use in Washington, District of Columbia, and for international exchange as provided in section 139 of this title, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies of the publications described in this section, to wit: House documents and reports, bound; Senate documents and reports, bound; Senate and House journals, bound; public bills and resolutions; the United States Code and supplements, bound; the Official Register of the United States, bound; and all other publications and maps which are printed, or otherwise reproduced, under authority of law, upon the requisition of any Congressional committee, executive department, bureau, independent office, establishment, commission, or officer of the Government: *Provided*, That confidential matter, blank forms, and circular letters not of a public character shall be excepted.

In addition to the foregoing, there shall be delivered as printed to the Library of Congress ten copies of each House document and report, unbound; ten copies of each Senate document and report, unbound; and ten copies of each private bill and resolution and fifty copies of the laws in slip form.

\* \* \* \* \*

## TITLE V

### MANUSCRIPT OF ANNUAL REPORTS

SEC. 8. That chapter 209, section 3 (39 Stat. 336), of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, approved July 1, 1916 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 108), be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

108. MANUSCRIPT OF ANNUAL REPORTS AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.—The appropriations made for printing and binding shall not be used for any annual report or the accompanying documents unless the manuscript and proof therefor is furnished to the Public Printer in the following manner: Manuscript of the documents accompanying such annual reports on or before the 1st day of November of each year; manuscript of the annual reports on or before the 15th day of November of each year; complete revised proofs of the accompanying documents on the 1st day of December of each year and of the annual reports on the 10th day of December of each year; and all of said annual reports and accompanying documents shall be printed, made public, and available for distribution not later than within the first five days after the assembling of each regular session of Congress. \* \* \*

TITLE VI

STATUTES AT LARGE

SEC. 9. That so much of chapter 23, section 73 (28 Stat. 615), of the Printing Act, approved January 12, 1895, as amended, as relates to the publication and distribution of the Statutes at Large (U. S. C., title 1, sec. 30, and title 44, sec. 196), be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*  
196a. \* \* \* DISTRIBUTION.—The Public Printer shall print, and after the final adjournment of each session of Congress, bind and deliver to the Superintendent of Documents as many copies of the Statutes at Large as may be required for distribution as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*  
To the Library of Congress for international exchange and for official use in Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed one hundred and fifty copies;

\* \* \* \* \*  
SEC. 10. That so much of chapter 23, section 73 (28 Stat. 614), of the Printing Act, approved January 12, 1895, as relates to the publication and distribution of pamphlet copies of the statutes of each session of Congress (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 195), be, and is hereby, repealed.

TITLE VII

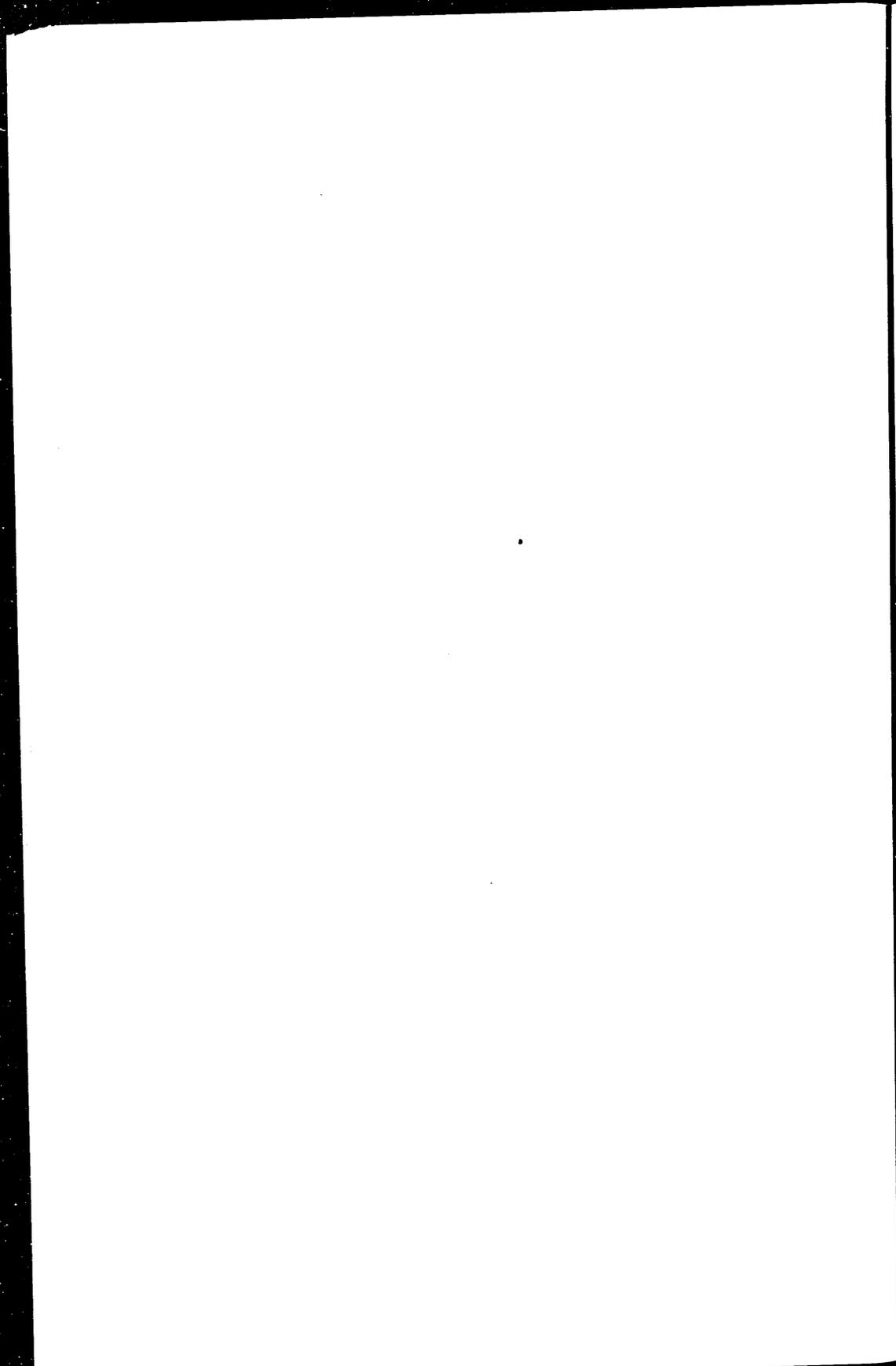
OWNERSHIP OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

SEC. 11. That chapter 23, section 74 (28 Stat. 620), of the Printing Act, approved January 12, 1895 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 92), relating to the ownership of publications furnished Government officers for official use, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

92. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS SHALL REMAIN PUBLIC PROPERTY.—All Government publications furnished by authority of law to officers (except members of Congress) of the United States Government, for their official use, shall be stamped "Property of the United States Government", and shall be preserved by such officers and by them delivered to their successors in office as a part of the property appertaining to the office. Government publications furnished depository libraries shall be made available for the free use of the general public and must not be disposed of except as the Superintendent of Documents may direct.

\* \* \* \* \*  
SEC. 15. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 20, 1936.



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