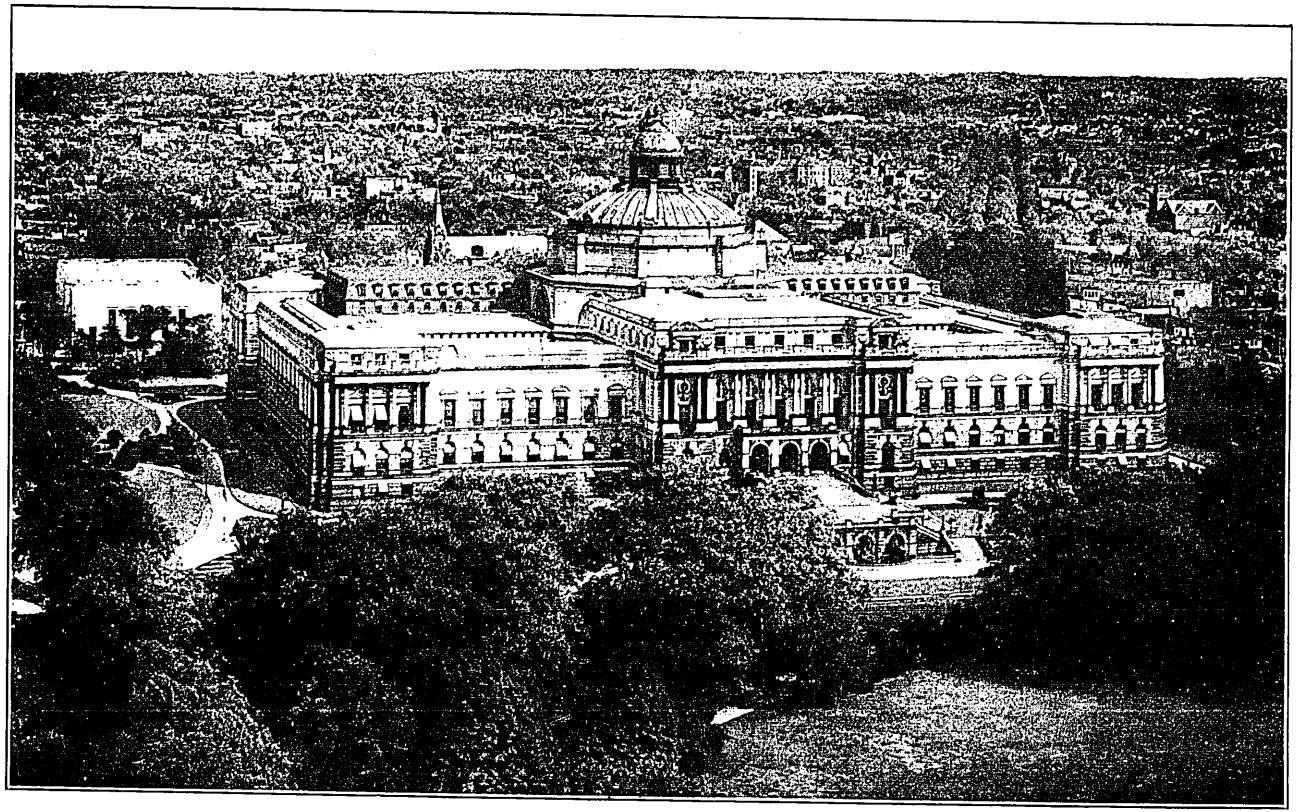

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

U.S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

# REPORT OF THE
# LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30
1930

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1930

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THE SEAL

## TABLE OF CONTENTS


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Form of gift or bequest to the Library of Congress | IV |
| List of officers | V |
| Report of the Librarian | 1 |
| Report of the superintendent of building and disbursing officer | 319 |
| Appendix Ia. Appropriations and expenditures (tables) | 333 |
| Ib. Appropriation act, 1930–31 | 335 |
| II. Report of the Division of Chinese Literature | 341 |
| III. The Act of Congress creating the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board | 391 |
| IV. Legislation affecting the Library | 395 |
| V. Festival of Chamber Music | 399 |


## ILLUSTRATIONS


| | |
|---|---|
| The Library of Congress. Exterior view | Frontispiece |
| East Front showing proposed addition | Facing page VI |
| Plat of Library grounds with squares 760 and 761 | Facing page VI |
| Plan of the cellar | Facing page VI |
| Plan of the basement | Facing page VI |
| Plan of the first or main floor | Facing page VI |
| Plan of the second floor | Facing page VI |
| Plan of the attic | Facing page VI |
| Plan of top decks | Facing page VI |
| Plan of decks next below top decks | Facing page VI |
| Music: | |
| Johannes Brahms—Serenade (Op. 58, No. 8) | Facing page 195 |
| Hans Neusiedler—Lute tablature, Nuremberg, 1536 | Facing page 196 |




1930

## 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 III to this report), Congress has created a "Library of Congress Trust Fund Board," which is a quasi corporation empowered to receive gifts or bequests of personal property of which the income is to be applicable to the benefit of the Library, its collections, or its service.

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

### C. Of money for immediate application:

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

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

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## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

### Ex officio:

ANDREW W. MELLON, *Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman.*

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

HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian of Congress, Secretary.*

### Appointive:

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

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

# LIST OF OFFICERS

## LIBRARIANS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIBRARY

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

## LIBRARY STAFF

### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

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

### DIVISIONS

*Reading Rooms*—Martin Arnold Roberts, superintendent. Charles Washington Coleman, David Chambers Mearns, chief assistants. Representatives' reading room—Hugh Alexander Morrison, George Heron Milne, custodians. Library station at the Capitol—Harold S. Lincoln, custodian. Service for the blind—Maude G. Nichols, in charge.
*Rare Book Room*—V. Valta Parma, custodian.
*Division of Accessions*—Linn R. Blanchard, chief.
*Division of Aeronautics*—Albert Francis Zahm, chief.
*Division of Bibliography*— ——— ———.
*Binding Division*—Arthur R. Kimball, in charge.
*Card Division*—Charles Harris Hastings, chief.
*Catalogue Division*—James B. Childs, chief.
*Catalogue, Classification, and Bibliography*—Charles Martel, consultant.
*Classification Division*—Clarence W. Perley, chief.
*Division of Documents*—Henry Furst, chief.
*Division of Fine Arts*—Leicester B. Holland, chief; Elizabeth Robins Pennell, honorary curator, Pennell-Whistler collections.
*Legislative Reference*—Herman H. B. Meyer, director.
*Mail and Delivery*—Samuel M. Croft, in charge.
*Division of Manuscripts*—J. Franklin Jameson, chief.
*Division of Maps*—Lawrence Martin, chief.

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

CONSULTANTS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

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

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

William Lincoln Brown—Acting Register of Copyrights.

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

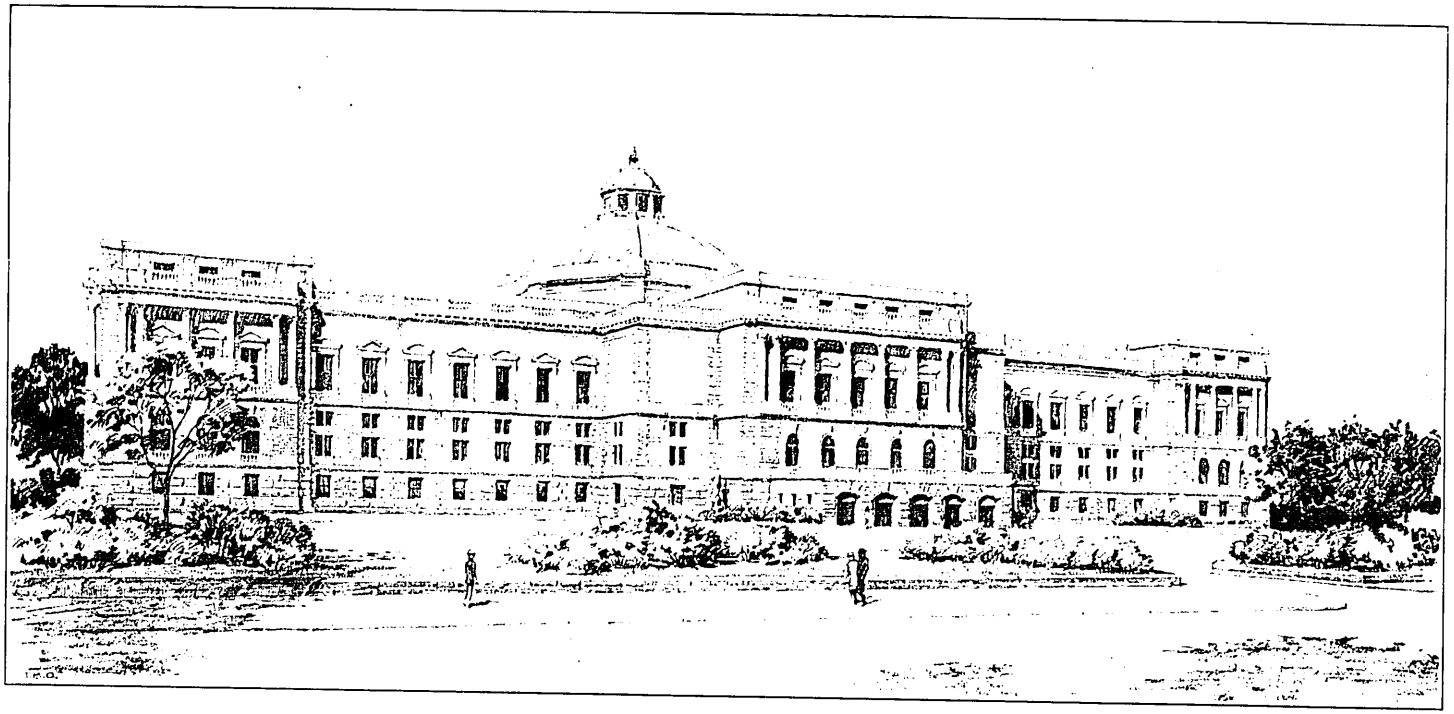
William C. Bond—Superintendent.
Charles E. Ray—Chief engineer.
Damon Warren Harding—Electrician.
G. N. Courtade—Captain of the guard.

DISBURSING OFFICE—LIBRARY AND BOTANIC GARDEN

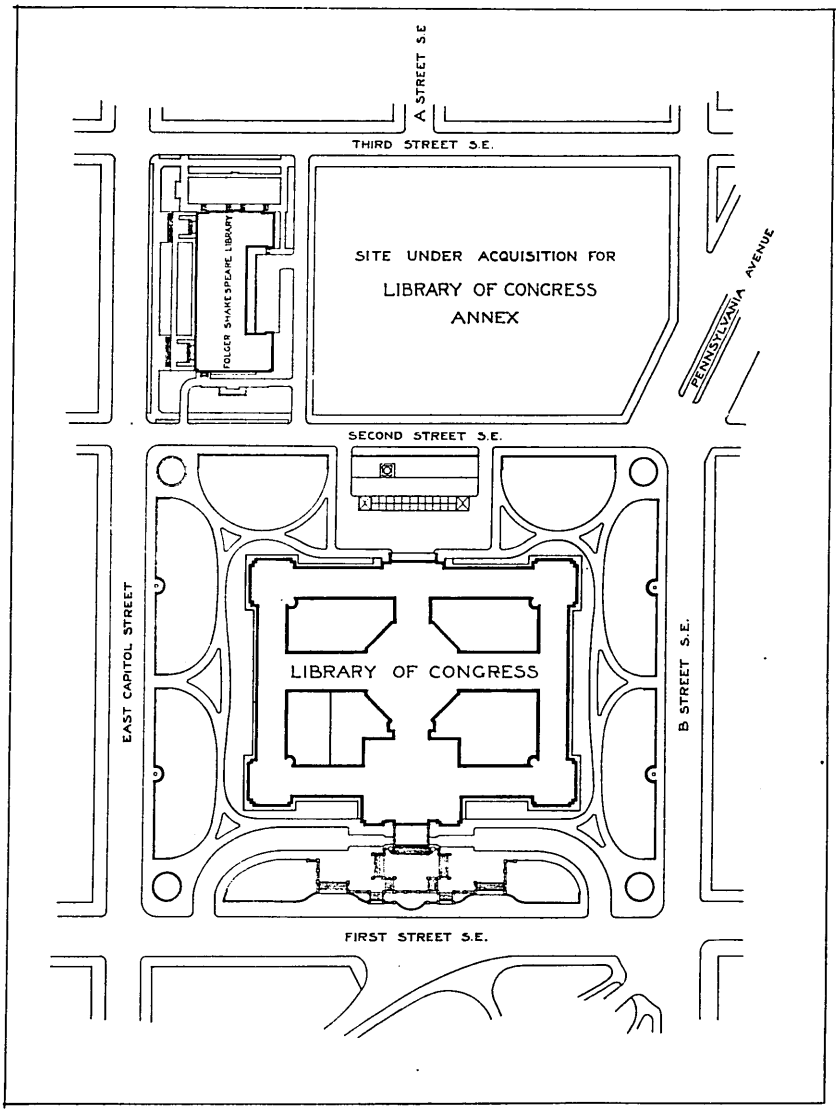
Wade H. Rabbitt—Disbursing officer.

LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

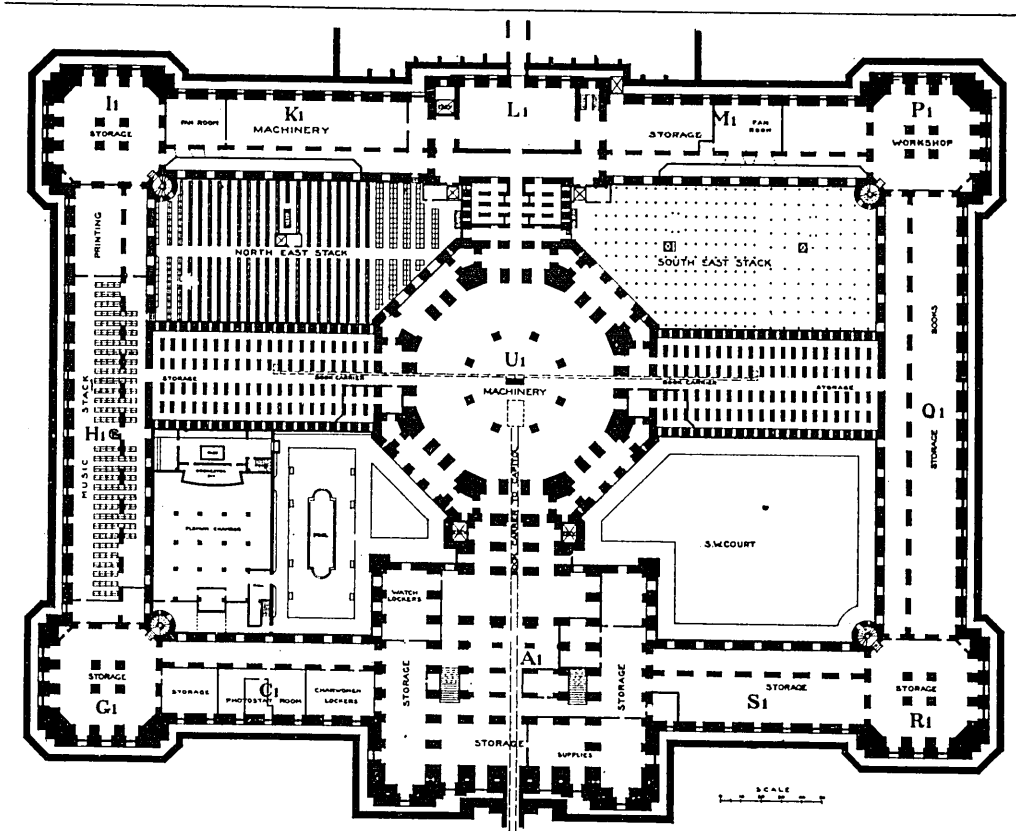
*Printing*—James H. Heslet, foreman.
*Binding*—George Erler, foreman.



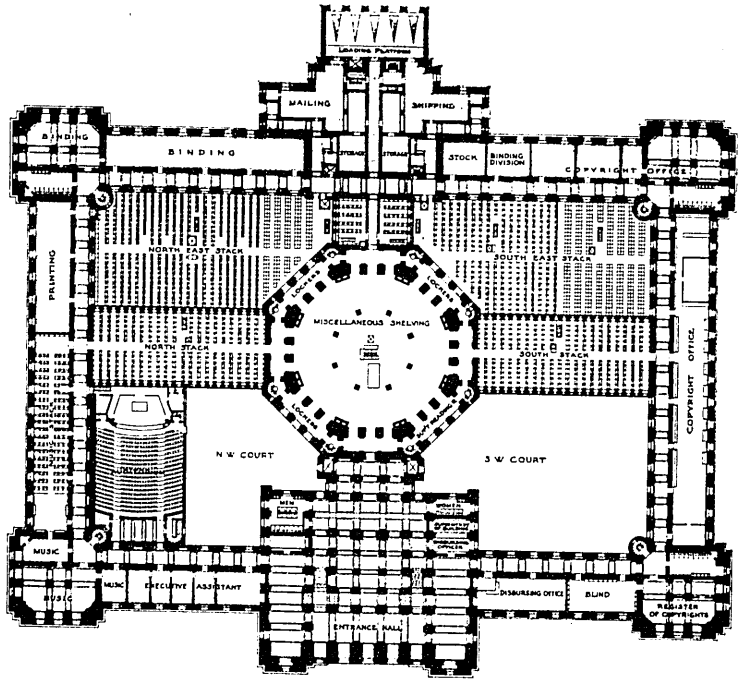
EAST FRONT SHOWING PROPOSED ADDITION




Library Grounds with squares 760 and 761




THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CELLAR FLOOR PLAN




PLAN OF BASEMENT FLOOR

SCALE

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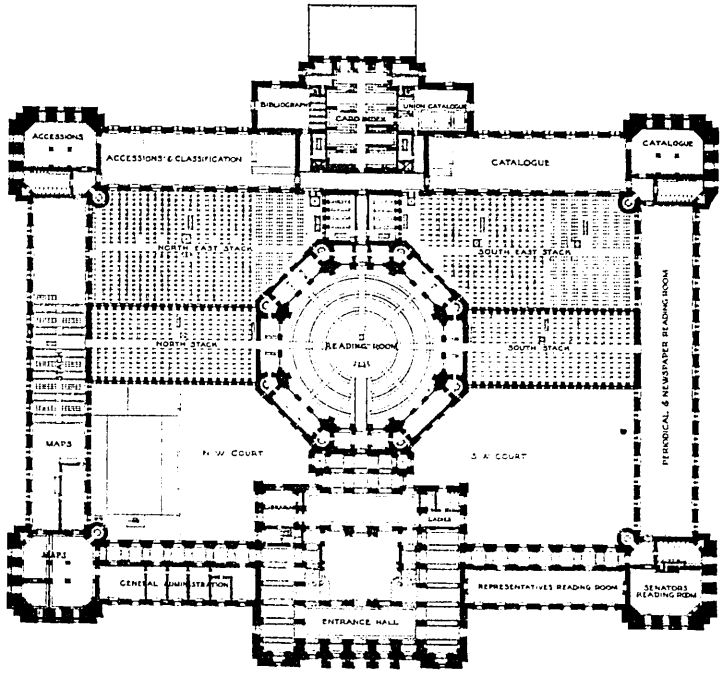


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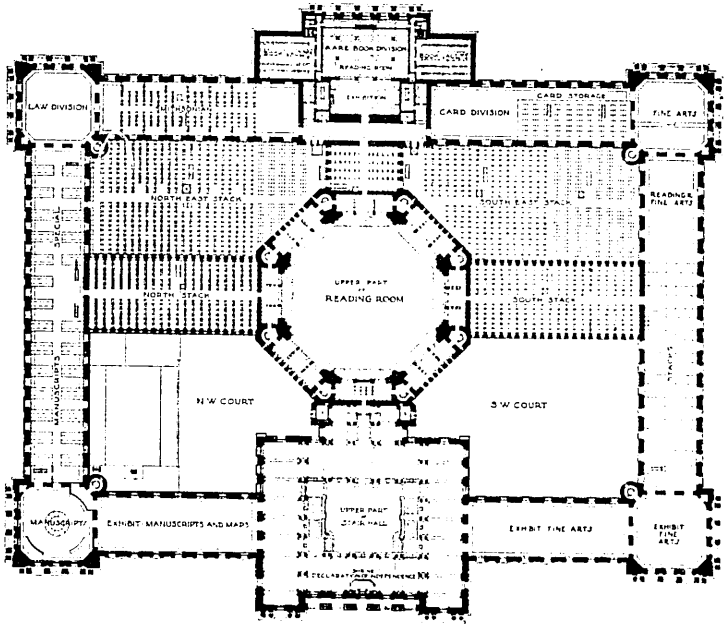


-PLAN-OF-SECOND-FLOOR-

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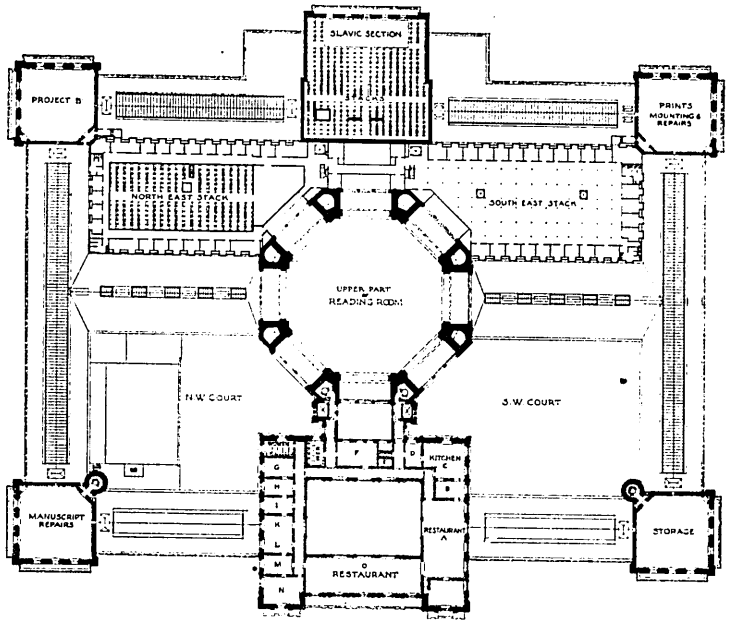


PLAN OF ATTIC FLOOR

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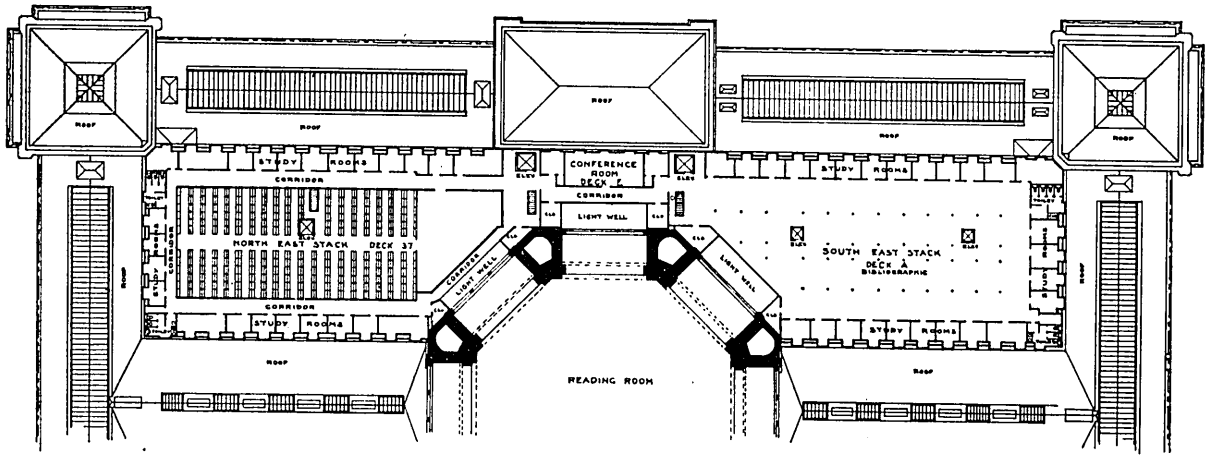
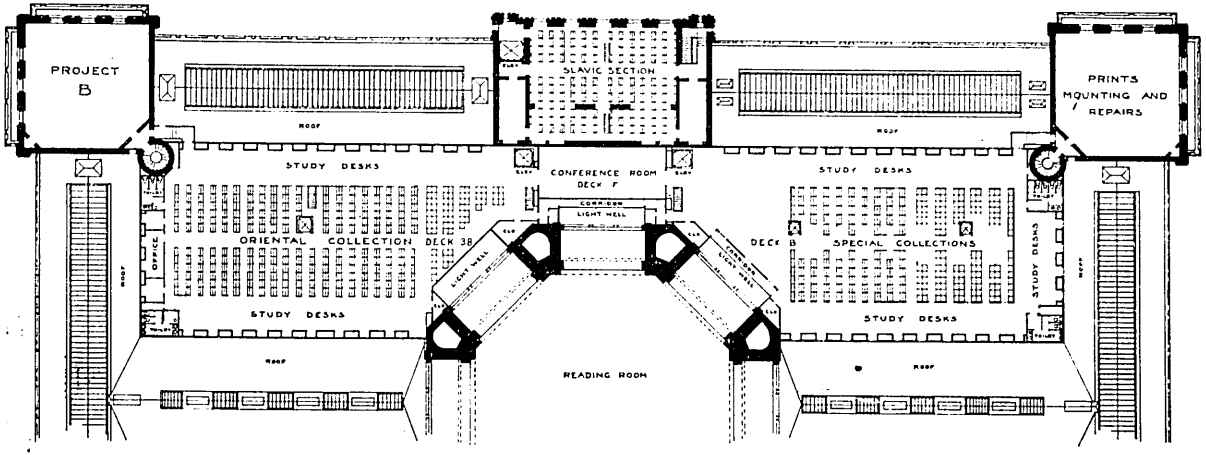
· THE · LIBRARY · OF · CONGRESS ·




PLAN OF TOP DECKS




PLAN OF DECKS NEXT BELOW TOP DECKS

# REPORT

OF

# THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
*Washington, D. C., December 1, 1930.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1930. That portion of it which deals with the care of the physical establishment (excepting such matters as now come within the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol) appears in the joint statement of the superintendent of the building, William C. Bond, and the disbursing officer, Wade H. Rabbitt, beginning at page 319, submitting the usual analysis of expenditures, including also receipts and expenditures from trust funds. The report of the Acting Register of Copyrights is published separately.

As usual, the particulars of our operations must be distributed under the several divisions conducting them. These introductory pages are therefore limited to a mention of those especially notable.

*Legislation.*

In any such mention the legislation affecting us is of first concern. That of the past session was remarkable.

1. The regular appropriation act (effective July 1) carried several increases of signal importance; among them, the addition of 26 positions (including 10 high-grade cataloguers, rounding out the group of 30 requested two years ago); $7,810 additional for piece and hour work in the card division; $23,500 additional for printing and binding; and $75,000 for the purchase of books, including $50,000 specifically for law books. Under the Architect of the Capitol they included also $10,000 for

the preparation of plans for the annex and incidental changes in the main building.

A regrettable omission was any specific provision ($11,000 was asked) for the normal increase of salaries within the grades; but we hope this will be remedied next year. [NOTE.—In regarding the total of our annual budget, now normally over two and a quarter million, it must be borne in mind that over a half million is offset by receipts from copyright fees and sales of cards—covered into the Treasury.]

*Collins bill.*

2. A quite independent measure (the so-called Collins bill, H. R. 12696, see appendix) authorized an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the acquisition of the Vollbehr collection of fifteenth century books (incunabula), comprising 3,000 items plus a copy on vellum of the Gutenberg 42-line Bible known as the St. Blasius-St. Paul copy. And the final deficiency appropriation act carried the actual appropriation. Both acts became law on the last day of the session.

3. An act (H. R. 8372, approved June 13, see appendix) authorized the actual construction (on the site already authorized and appropriated for) of our Annex building, at a total cost of $6,500,000.

Measures which did not reach final enactment were (1) an appropriation (struck out in final conference) of $50,000 for the publication of the continuation to date of the Scott and Beaman Index to Federal Legislation; and (2) authorizing an appropriation of $100,000 per annum for the production under our direction of additional books in embossed type for the use of the blind. [This latter measure was not initiated or submitted by the Library itself.]

Taken as a whole the legislation of the session carries a remarkable assurance for the future, not merely in the specific resources which it provides, but in the evident disposition of Congress toward it, an acceptance by Congress of its appropriate destiny as not merely a collection of material for purposes purely utilitarian, but an embodiment, so far as may now be possible, of influences for the promotion of culture.

GIFTS AND ENDOWMENTS

*Guggenheim fund Aeronautics.*

The most substantial addition to our resources by donation effective during the year was the grant from the Guggenheim fund for the promotion of aeronautics, briefly noted in my report for last year. That grant, comprising in all the sum of $140,000, was in part an endowment, in part a gift "for immediate application." The endowment consisted of a fund of $75,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a "Chair of aeronautics"; the gift of $51,000 directly applicable to the acquisition of material, and of $14,000 to cover personal services pending suitable provision through appropriations, which it was understood would be asked for after a period had demonstrated the utility of the undertaking. An experience of a year had been assumed to be requisite. No such delay proved necessary. The grant becoming available in November, an expert in the subject—Prof. Albert F. Zahm—uniquely equipped for the "chair," was promptly secured; four collections of material (including one, the Tissandier, especially rich and distinguished) were acquired by purchase, and by March 1 had joined our own existing collection and the Langley, transferred to us from the Smithsonian. Also, the announced presence with us of a specialist of wide repute with such resources at his command, had at once induced numerous demands for strikingly important and useful service.

By the middle of the session, therefore, the division, with the finest of existing collections, and an expert service, was fully functioning and had demonstrated its utility. Instead of delaying the request for a governmental provision, I therefore submitted it at once to Congress in the form of a supplemental estimate, calling for a stipend of (Grade 4, professional) $3,800 (to be complemented by the income, $3,750, from the endowment) for the chief of the division, and one of $2,600 for a chief assistant to him. Both were granted in the appropriation act effective July 1 (1930), and the first report of the division appears below.

Except for the endowment which constituted part of the Guggenheim grant and that of the Beethoven Asso-

ciation (Sonneck Memorial), the subjoined list represents in every item a gift (of money) "for immediate application." It includes continued installments of the gifts by Mr. Rockefeller, jr., under his "pledges" for Projects A and B, and also installments of the two grants by the General Education Board for Projects C and D, described in my last report. Also, for completeness, installments from the endowment by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.

To the items in aid of the "Folk Song Project" (Archive of American Folk Song) should now be added one of $1,300 voted by the Council of Learned Societies and received since July 1.

An "Archive" with a different field is prospected in the grant from the Carnegie Corporation of $5,000 for the preliminaries to a collection here of photographs and photographic negatives of early American architecture. The project for it is explained in the report of the chief of the division of fine arts, as follows:

> Prompted by the interest aroused by the exhibition of Mr. Wigmore's photographs of Virginia churches and that of Mrs. Devore's photographs (executed for her by Miss Frances Johnston) of Old Fredericksburg, and by Miss Johnston's deposit with us of her photographic negatives, the idea was conceived of establishing at the Library of Congress a national repository for photographic negatives of early American architecture, to preserve and make available to students of history and others pictorial records of our rapidly disappearing ancestral homes.

Indorsed by the American Institute of Architects and by various other bodies to which it has been communicated, the project has received enthusiastic approval, which will, we hope, take effect in the cooperative effort necessary to an adequate result. The grant from the Carnegie Corporation enables a start to be made by the assemblage and organization of the existing sources and material, and also to commission Miss Johnston for some further work in the southern field.

All such items not "continuations" are more particularly explained under following sections of the report [accessions, manuscripts, maps, music, fine arts].

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—GIFT FUND

(Gifts of money received during the period July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Atherton*, Percy Lee: For purchase of Schumann manuscript (part payment) | | $50.00 |
| *Beethoven Association:* For enrichment of music collection | | 1,000.00 |
| *Carnegie Corporation of New York:* | | |
| For Folk Song Project | | 2,500.00 |
| For collection of photographs of early American architecture | | 2,500.00 |
| Also on July 1, 1930 | | 2,500.00 |
| *Coolidge*, Elizabeth Sprague: | | |
| For music— | | |
| From Northern Trust Co | $23,812.87 | |
| From Carl Engel (honorarium returned) | 3,200.00 | |
| | | 27,012.87 |
| *Friends of Music:* For acquisition of material for music collection | | 1,000.00 |
| *General Education Board:* | | |
| For Project C, Union Catalogue | | 10,000.00 |
| For Project D, the Consultants | | 15,000.00 |
| *Guggenheim Fund*, Daniel: For promotion of aeronautics (material and interim service) | | 65,000.00 |
| *Mellon*, A. W.: For purchase of collection of Chinese manuscript maps | | 12,500.00 |
| *Miller*, Mary S.: For folk-song project | | 250.00 |
| *Parker*, Annie C. B.: For folk-song project | | 1,000.00 |
| *Pfeiffer*, G. A.: For transportation charges on books—gift of Mr. Pfeiffer | | 25.00 |
| *Rockefeller*, Jr., John D.: | | |
| For Project A—Acquisition of source material on American History— | | |
| Year 1928–29 | $10,000.00 | |
| Year 1929–30 | 90,000.00 | |
| | | 100,000.00 |
| For Project B—Enlargement of the bibliographic apparatus— | | |
| Year 1928–29 | 5,000.00 | |
| Year 1929–30 | 45,000.00 | |
| | | 50,000.00 |

## ENDOWMENTS

The endowments now held by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board consist of the following:

(All bonds except where the original gift consisted of stocks or other securities)

| | Face values |
|---|---|
| The James B. Wilbur fund[1] for the acquisition of serviceable reproductions of manuscript source material on American history in European archives. Received in August, 1925, stocks now yielding $7,000, later increased by sale of subscription rights, now yielding $2,200 additional | $144,000 |
| The Richard Rogers Bowker fund for bibliographic service. Received in January, 1926, now yielding annually about $590, of which six-sevenths is paid to the donor or his wife during the lifetime of either | 10,000 |
| The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge fund,[2] for music. Received in November, 1926, miscellaneous stocks, bonds, and notes, since increased through reinvestments, yielding annually about $8,500 | 134,875 |
| The William Evarts Benjamin fund for a "Chair of American History." Received in April, 1927, yielding annually about $3,250 | 32,500 |
| The Carnegie Corporation of New York fund for a "Chair of Fine Arts." Received in April, 1927, now yielding annually about $3,733 | 82,400 |
| The Archer M. Huntington fund for the acquisition of Hispanic literature. Received November, 1927, present annual yield. $4,200 | 105,000 |
| The Archer M. Huntington fund for a consultant in Hispanic literature. Received Apr. 25, 1928, now yielding annually $2,475 | 49,500 |
| The Beethoven Association fund (Sonneck Memorial) "to the aid and advancement of musical research." (Received in September, 1929; present annual yield $500 | 10,000 |
| The Daniel Guggenheim fund for a "Chair of Aeronautics." Received in November, 1929, at present yielding annually $3,750 | 75,000 |

[1] Another endowment of $100,000 from Mr. Wilbur for a "Chair" is not included because not yet in hand.

[2] In addition to the above fund Mrs. Coolidge has assigned to the Library, in the interest of its Music Division, the entire net income (approximately $24,000 annually) from a fund of $400,000, held in trust by the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago for her benefit under the terms of the will of her father.

The face value of the securities in the several funds is, in the aggregate, $643,275, estimated to have a present market value of $765,000.

*Alexis V. Babine.*

Not included in the above list, because not yet in hand, is an endowment of touching significance provided under the will of a member of our staff, whose death on May 10 caused great sorrow among us. This was Alexis Babine, chief of our Slavic division since 1927, but during a prior period of eight years (1902–1910) a valued member of our catalogue and classification force. His will, dated the day before his death, after specifying a bequest of $500 to his stepmother in Russia, leaves the entire residue of his estate to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, " for the use of the division of Slavic literature in the increase of its collections in Russian folklore, Russian literature, Russian political and social history, and the history of Russian fine arts." It designates " the Librarian of Congress " as executor.

In amount the estate is of course inconsiderable, and depleted by the expenses of his final illness. But the spirit and intent of the bequest have a value incalculable.

A minute upon Mr. Babine's career, attainments, and characteristics appears below.

*Henry C. Folger.*

The death on June 11, 1930, of Mr. Henry C. Folger lamentably deprives of his personal presence and attention the project (the Shakespeare Memorial Library) adjacent to us, to the planning and construction of which his final years were devoted. His will, however, dated March 10, 1927, makes a provision for the memorial, which, while, as was anticipated, it vests the trust in a private corporation, contains a contingent specification which evidences a confidence in our Trust Fund Board deserving quotation. The provision is as follows:

> Sixth. In case the said trustees of Amherst College, or their successors, shall fail or refuse to accept the trust herein created, or shall fail to comply with any of the several clauses or any of the conditions or provisions of the foregoing fifth paragraph hereof, or if said Amherst College and said board of trustees should cease to exist, then and in that event the bequests and devises herein made to said trustees shall be revoked, forfeited, and terminated and the property bequeathed and devised and held by them hereunder shall be assigned, transferred, and vest in the trustees of the University of Chicago, and their successors

as such trustees, who shall thereupon hold same under the same trusts, conditions, and provisions as if they had been originally designated herein as trustees of said property, except that in such case any of the income herein provided to be taken out, paid, or used for the benefit of Amherst College shall be taken out, paid, or used for the benefit of said University of Chicago; and if said trustees of the University of Chicago, or their successors, shall fail or refuse to accept the trust herein created, or shall fail to comply with any of the several clauses or any of the conditions or provisions of the foregoing fifth paragraph hereof, or if said University of Chicago and said board of trustees should cease to exist, then and in that event the bequests and devises herein made to said trustees shall be revoked, forfeited, and terminated and the property bequeathed and devised and held by them hereunder shall be assigned and transferred and vest in the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board with the same powers and subject to the same conditions as if they had originally been named herein as trustees, and upon the further condition that they keep the said library intact in a separate library building, as a distinct and separate part of the Congressional Library under the name of "Folger Shakespeare Memorial," and that the income herein bequeathed for the use of said colleges, or either of them, shall be used as the residue of the income for the upkeep and additions to said library.

The trust has been accepted by the trustees of Amherst College. The principal fund vested in it will be not less than $10,000,000, exclusive of the cost of the building, at this date nearing completion.

Mr. Folger's providence for the future of the institution—in the consideration of which his wife, who survives him, was intimate—extended also to the selection of an administrator for it. That the man selected, William Adams Slade, proved to be an accomplished veteran of our own staff has been gratifying and assuring. The selection has been adopted by the trustees of Amherst.

### BUILDING

The fiscal year witnessed the conclusion of the construction extending the three upper levels of the northeast bookstack over the east and southeast stacks. The resultant increase in the accommodation includes (1) on the top level (A), with natural light, 26 additional "study rooms," and a large central area in part occupied

by a collection of reference books for ready use of the investigators on these levels as a whole; also a large "conference" room; (2) on the level next below (B), also with natural light, 60 desks, and in the central area, shelving; on the third below (C), shelving for 33,000 volumes; and on the fourth (D), which was the level of the former "sorting room," space for upward of a hundred of our own workers engaged upon the development of the Union Catalogue and other bibliographic apparatus. This fourth level is dependent upon artificial light and ventilation; but with the modern, "daylight," incandescent lamps, a copious forced ventilation, and the ample head room (14 feet) provided over the working spaces, the conditions are tolerable; and in the summer season even superior to those previously assigned.

The accommodations on the second level (B) have permitted the concentration there of the main staff of the legislative reference division, including the section formerly located in the map division and the group engaged upon the State Law Index, incidentally relieving of their presence the map division and the Chinese, and permitting more suitable provision for the administrative staff concerned with the latter.

The present assignment of so much of the added facilities, including certain of the study rooms, to the use of our own staff necessarily limits the amount of them available for the special investigators from without, for whose ultimate benefit particularly they were designed. Upon the completion of the annex building, however. much more of the space can be released to their use.

The plans reproduced in this report indicate the "layout" of these levels. They include also preliminary sketch plans of the incidental modifications proposed of a section of the east front of our present building, enabling it to meet the tunnel (from the annex) halfway and also, most fortunately, (1) amplifying the spaces for our mail and shipping division, with a suitable garage adjacent; (2) providing spacious accommodation for our developing "Bibliographic apparatus," including the Union Catalogue; and (3) notably, providing an ample

"treasure room" for our rare book collection, where the rarities acquired by, or intrusted to, us may be housed in dignity and security and consulted under suitable quiet and seclusion.

The prospectively adequate provision for our general bibliographic apparatus does not in itself solve the problem of the public catalogue of our own collection, which is now occupying one-fourth of the area of the main reading room and can not there be extended further without fatally inconvenient intrusion upon the reading desks. A solution may have to be sought in a subdivision of it, with the relegation of the subject portion to a space cleared in the adjacent east stack.

### INCREASE OF THE COLLECTIONS

*By gift.*

It will be noticed that numerous of the gifts of money were applicable to the enrichment of our collections. This was, of course, true of the large sum ($100,000) intrusted to us by Mr. Rockefeller for the acquisition of reproductions of source material in American history (Project A), and of $51,000 of the $140,000 constituting the grant from the Guggenheim fund, the former of which has during the year increased our manuscript collection by nearly a half million additional facsimiles, and the latter brought under our roof the finest aggregate of the literature of aeronautics existing in any single institution. Secretary Mellon's gift of $12,500 (the second from him in the interest of our Orientalia) has secured to us permanently the uniquely interesting Hummel collection of Chinese manuscript maps, the ownership of which we had urgently desired. The gifts of the Beethoven Association ($1,000, now an annual contribution), of the Friends of Music ($1,000, the second in its series), and of Mr. Percy Atherton have brought to our music division items of rarity and distinction; and the contributions to our "folk-song project" have added fundamental material to our "archives" of American folk song.

The direct gifts of material have also been numerous. For a list of them (incomplete but representative) I must

refer particularly to the sections of the report under "Accessions," "Manuscripts," "Maps," "Music," and the "Fine Arts." The accessions by gift to the manuscript division, always impressive, have included during the past year a brilliant item in the first "fair copy" of Jefferson's draft of a constitution for his State of Virginia (the gift of Mr. William Evarts Benjamin); additional manuscript Orientalia, informing and charming, from Mr. Kirkor Minassian; the Jeannette Connor Thurber collection relating to Florida; and numerous groups of family papers of concern to the historian, among them the Bromwell, Shippen, Knox, Breckenridge, Breckenridge Long, and Elihu Root. The large group embodying the business records of the Cooper-Hewitt organizations, and dating back to Peter Cooper, has important data for our economic history. The Alexander Hamilton papers, placed with us by the present Alexander Hamilton and his brother (Pierpont M.), though merely a deposit, will be accessible for study. They comprise no less than 479 pieces of extraordinary interest. A large collection of autographs formed by Capt. F. L. Pleadwell (U. S. N., retired) was also deposited. The collection of rotographs (of medieval and early modern manuscripts) deposited by the Modern Language Association has been increased to 144.

To the music division the outstanding gift of material during the year was that by Mr. Templeton Strong (now residing in Geneva) of manuscript scores, etc., of his own compositions, and many of those of Edward MacDowell, together with much correspondence relating to the latter. The division of fine arts has been benefited by the gift of over 80 etched copper plates produced by the late E. K. K. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, painter, etcher, and former pupil of Whistler; by the gift by Mr. F. M. Wigmore of the collection of photographs of Parish churches originally deposited by him for exhibit; by the deposit by Miss Frances B. Johnston of her large collection of photographic plates and prints, the accumulation of many years of her notable achievements in photography; and by the gift from Mrs. E. Crane Chadbourne, of Washington (a purchase by her in our behalf),

of a large collection of Japanese woodblock and other prints, recording the impressions made upon the Japanese by the Occident in their early contacts, beginning with Commodore Perry.

The Chief of the map division exults in certain rarities within the field of cartography disclosed in transfers to us from other establishments of the Government.

Among the miscellanea received by gift I would call special attention to the very much appreciated group—books, autographs, and "association" pieces—presented by Mrs. Robert Barrett Browning, interesting in themselves, and especially valued for the kindly interest which induced them.

*Purchases.*

In spite of the inadequacy of the appropriation for purchase (now, happily, to be partially remedied) there have been feasible a few purchases en bloc, duly noted under "Accessions," among them one of a collection of nearly 3,000 French plays, and a large private library (comprising 28,000 items) in the field of Portuguese literature.

*Vollbehr collection.*

The outstanding acquisition of the year (effected, however, just after its close) was that of the (Otto H. F.) Vollbehr collection of fifteenth century books (3,000 miscellaneous items, together with a copy on vellum—one of the three perfect copies existing—of the Gutenberg forty-two-line Bible).

The history of this acquisition is singular and notable. The main collection, gathered by Doctor Vollbehr after the war and when conditions were peculiarly favorable, had for several years been in this country, having been brought here by him for exhibit at the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago. For the Gutenberg Bible he had with the Benedictine Monastery at St. Paul, in Carinthia, a contract of purchase entered into in 1926. Doctor Vollbehr—not by vocation a dealer in books, but a retired scientist, who, after an accident, had been exhorted to take up "collecting" as a diversion—had ambitions for the collection quite apart from considerations of profit to himself, although, like other collectors, a profit to himself through a sale of it was a warrantable expectation.

He desired to see it remain in this country, the permanent possession of some research library, and preferably the Library of Congress. As time elapsed this latter disposition of it became almost an obsession with him, accentuated by his gift to us of two special collections (one of printers' marks, one of woodcuts) of great scope and practical value.

Representing as it did the investment of practically his entire fortune, the collection of incunabula could not be tendered as a gift. He conceived the idea, however, that some American citizen might contribute one-half the commercial value of it (which he then without the Bible reckoned at $3,000,000); in which case he professed willingness to forego the remaining half.

For nearly two years, assisted by admirers of the collection, he sought such a citizen. By last autumn the quest had failed, and the collection was to return to Europe to be auctioned off. On December 3, 1929, however, Representative Collins, of Mississippi, introduced in Congress a bill for the acquisition of it through special appropriation, describing it, however, as consisting of 4,500 items (for he included 1,500 upon which Doctor Vollbehr had merely an option) plus the vellum copy of the Gutenberg, for which Doctor Vollbehr was under contract to pay a sum which, including interest, services, and export duty, would exceed $300,000.

Incidentally, the bill proposed that when placed in the Library the collection should be known as the Herbert Putnam Collection of Incunabula.

Quite irrespective of the embarrassing compliment to me which I regarded as but a friendly gesture on the part of a legislator warmly interested in the Library), such a proposal caused me consternation. I feared its effect not merely upon my general repute with Congress for moderation but upon recommendations then pending, including the regular appropriation bills, and a bill to authorize an expenditure of over $6,000,000 for the construction of the Annex. I felt, therefore, obliged not merely to abstain from any advocacy of the measure but to keep entirely aloof from the discussion upon it, save

to recognize the extraordinary interest of the material, to agree that the possession of it by the Library would greatly enhance its prestige and abilities, and to concede that the acquisition of it by Congress upon its own initiative would greatly impress the world of culture, and would favorably influence many a collector of rarities to choose the Library as the donee or legatee of them. This attitude I preserved until the passage of the bill by the House.

Mr. Collins persisted, and speedily brought to the support of his bill not merely a considerable interest among his colleagues but a "public opinion" expressed in the press and in numerous letters, not merely from people with passion for the rare and curious but from citizens at large whose sentiment and emotion seemed to be stirred by the prospect that our Congress might by its enactment demonstrate a sensibility to "things cultural" with which neither it nor our country is habitually credited.

The volume and intensity of this opinion was increased by a speech of Mr. Collins in the House on February 7, of which copies were widely diffused. On March 10 a hearing upon the bill was given by the Committee on the Library (to which it had been referred) at which numerous librarians, bibliographers, and other experts testified to the significance of the collection and of incunabula in general, and expressed enthusiasm for the acquisition. On June 4 the bill (revised, simplified, and omitting the reference to myself) was reported, but without recommendation, and with a statement carefully balanced between appreciation of the merits of the collection and the perils in prospect through the initiation of what seemed a new policy in the expenditure of Government funds for projects purely "cultural." On June 9 the bill was, upon motion of the leader of the Republican majority (Representative Tilson), called up under suspension of the rules, and passed, with only incidental comment. On June 16 I appeared before the Senate committee in definite support of it, explaining my own earlier hesitations, a portion of which had been quieted by the

enactment of the appropriation bill, and (on June 9) of the bill to provide for our annex building; and submitting my opinion that the failure of the Collins bill, especially if ascribed to the indifference of the Library Committe and the Librarian, would be a calamity.

On June 18 the committee reported on the bill with a favoring recommendation. On June 24 it was passed by unanimous consent.

Owing to the legislative congestion it was not, however, actually approved by the President until the final day of the session, July 3, on which day also the final deficiency bill became law, carrying the requisite appro priation.

The 3,000 items constituting the main collection being already in this country were susceptible of prompt delivery to us, subject only to release of certain claims against Doctor Vollbehr which constituted a lien upon them. By July 15 all were cleared and under our roof, awaiting only the check of them with his catalogues, already in our possession. The Gutenberg Bible was still at the Monastery of St. Paul (in Austria) awaiting payment by Doctor Vollbehr of the final installments of the purchase price ($250,000) which, with interest since 1926, the export duty ($25,000), and certain other charges amounted then to approximately $325,000. A month later, with the aid (rendered through the American Legation at Vienna) of advances by the Library upon its own transaction with him, Doctor Vollbehr was enabled to free the three volumes from any further claim of the monastery, and on August 16 delivered them to the American minister, who accepted them in our behalf, later forwarding them by a special courier to our embassy in Paris whence in turn a special courier delivered them to me on the deck of the *Leviathan* at Cherbourg.

By the 3d of September they also were safely within the walls of the Library at Washington.

A comprehensive exhibit of the collection as a whole will naturally be arranged for as early as practicable this fall.

THE SERVICE

DIVISION OF AERONAUTICS: *Albert F. Zahm.*

Our regular organization has been expanded by the creation of a new division, that of aeronautics, occasioned by the grant (already described) from the Guggenheim fund. The addition to our existing collection of the Langley collection, transferred to us from the Smithsonian, and the purchase of four other groups, one of outstanding distinction, equipped us almost immediately with a large resource in the way of subject matter. As represented to the Guggenheim trustees, however, the essential complement to this was an expert who might further develop and interpret this. We were fortunate indeed in securing, with equal promptness, such an expert, uniquely equipped for the position—Dr. Albert F. Zahm. A graduate of Notre Dame, with advanced degrees from Johns Hopkins and Cornell; teacher of mathematics and mechanics at Notre Dame and the Catholic University, recipient of two medals (the Laetare and the Mendel) for distinguished achievement in science, for two years director of research at the Curtiss-Wright works, director for 13 years of the aerodynamical laboratory of the Navy Department, the author of a treatise on aviation, well-known to the various interests concerned with the advance of the science and promotion of the art as an authority on the subject, his education, experience, and repute were exactly to our purpose. His enthusiasm in the actual service, and every quality that he has shown in it have proved equally so. And under him this new division became immediately alive, and has within less than a year developed a notable activity.

*The consultants.*

The year has been the first of the several intended as a "demonstration period" under the grant by the General Education Board for a group of specialist-advisers (consultants) auxiliary to our regular staff. It has been so successful that in every element save one the demonstration may be said to be complete. It has been so (1) in the character and abilities of the men whom the service has attracted, (2) in the interest which the actual service has had for them, (3) in the benefit of it to the Library

itself, and (4) in appreciation of it by the public who have experienced it. The respect in which the demonstration is incomplete is in a volume and range of benefit to the public, such as may be expected when the service has become fully known. With only a half dozen fields of learning represented, wide advertisement of it would have been injudicious, as leading to expectations from it which could not be met. The only remedy is, therefore, an amplification of the group to a dimension (of, say, 15) which will reasonably cover all the fields. And we are naturally impatient for the endowment ($750,000) which will enable this.

Meantime, of *illustration* (of the benefit to the public, as well as to the Library) the year has furnished ample. And the scholars associated in it are, I think, unanimous in their satisfaction with the experience and their confidence in the utility of the idea itself.

The list of them for the present season lacks two, Prof. Alfred C. Lane, of Tufts (science), and Prof. Charles S. Lane, Hartford Theological School, retired (church history), who were with us for portions of last year. It includes, however, in their places, Prof. Harry W. Tyler, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, retired [in science], and Prof. William H. Allison, Colgate, retired [in church history]; and it adds Prof. Joseph Mayer, Tufts, in sociology. The others (Doctor Fowler, classical literature; Doctor Bourne, European history; Doctor Hammond, philosophy; Doctor Clark, economics; and Doctor Howe, current English and American literature) continue, the two last named for portions of the year. With them, of course, Señor Riaño (Spanish literature).

HONORARY CONSULTANTS.

For counsel in our operations, including response to the inquiring public, we have also now the privilege of drawing upon certain other specialists resident or sojourning in Washington, who, though without any formal relation with our organization, have expressed willingness to be referred to in any emergency when their particular, specialized knowledge may prove helpful. For the present year we may exercise this privilege with Brig. Gen. John McAuley Palmer (U. S. A., retired) in

military history; Profs. Albert Perry Brigham (Colgate, retired) and Ray Hughes Whitbeck (University of Wisconsin) in geography; Dr. Kiang Kang-hu (McGill University) in Chinese history and culture; and Dr. E. A. Lowe (Oxford) in palaeography.

*Henry Furst.*

Among the accessions to the regular staff, the most notable of the new year has been that of Dr. Henry Furst, who recently has joined us, with a present assignment to the conduct of our division of documents (see *infra*). He comes to us directly from the Paterno Library at the Casa Italiana, Columbia University, of which since March, 1929, he had been librarian. His general attainments for our purpose include the results of advanced studies at the Universities of Yale, Oxford, Padua, and Rome, supplementing preparatory courses in Geneva and Berlin; and an intimate familiarity with the history, literature, institutions, and affairs of Italy.

The present assignment of Doctor Furst to the division of documents (where, however, his equipment and previous relations should prove especially serviceable in connection with certain groups of material needing solicitation) is incident to a change within the service which became effective on the 15th of September—the relinquishment by Mr. Martel of all administrative duties in connection with the catalogue division and the assumption of them by Mr. James B. Childs, transferred for the purpose from the division of documents.

*Charles Martel.*

Mr. Martel had reached the age for optional retirement. His complete retirement would, however, have involved the deprivation to us of the remarkable bibliographic and technical knowledge and experience in which he has no superior in any American library. In relieving him of administrative duties we still retain the benefit of him as expert adviser and consultant in all the more difficult problems of technique (in cataloguing and classification) and in the highest ranges of bibliography and reference work.

In taking over the administration of the catalogue division (for which, as an ultimate successor to Mr. Martel he has from the first been in prospect), Mr. Childs

is reverting to the problems of technique with which, as chief classifier of the John Crerar Library, he was associated before coming to us.

No year now passes without some loss to our organization which can not be compensated. One such I have already adverted to in the death on May 10 of Alexis V. Babine, chief of our Slavic division since 1927, but prior to that for eight years (1902–1910) a valued member of our catalogue division.

THE LOSSES: *Alexis V. Babine.*

A native of Russia, Mr. Babine had his higher education in this country, was graduated (in 1892) at Cornell, and received there also a master's degree in the arts. His first library training also was there, as an assistant in the university library (1890–1896). From 1896 to 1898 he was librarian of the University of Indiana, from 1898 to 1901 associate librarian at Leland Stanford.

His early service to us was in 1910 interrupted by his desire to return to Russia to devote himself there to teaching and writing—the latter with the particular purpose (which he effected in a textbook) of acquainting Russian students with the history of the United States. It was while thus at his home near Moscow that he personally concluded with Mr. G. V. Yudin the acquisition in our behalf of the great Yudin collection and took charge of the packing and shipment of it from Krasnoiarsk (Siberia), where four years previously he had at my request inspected it.

Caught in Russia by the war and the ensuing revolution, he with difficulty secured an exit. On succeeding, he was invited to resume work at the Library of Cornell where he remained until I had an opportunity for him in our own service, briefly in our accessions division, and later, most appropriately, as chief of our Slavic division.

Scholarly, methodic, industrious, punctilious, and versed in the necessary technique; familiar also with administration, and liking it, his professional qualifications for the post were in that field very unusual. And they were complemented by personal qualities which won great respect, and among his intimates warm affection. A peculiar uprightness of mind, character, and bearing,

gave him distinction and inspired confidence and liking. With it a sensitive modesty and a loyalty always to be relied upon, and of which the final evidence was in the dispositions of his will, already quoted.

*Emma A. Runner.* The death, exactly two months later of Miss Emma A. Runner, took from us another graduate of Cornell whose loss will be a serious handicap. An expert in those two most technical branches of library science—cataloguing and classification—she for 21 years (1900–1921) headed the proof-reading section of our catalogue division, and, after an interim spent at Ithaca as the head of their catalogue department, served for five years (1925–1930) as a senior classifier in our classification division, one of those serious, scrupulous, scholarly workers who to the public are anonymous, but whose service we within the administration recognize to be vital.

*Anna C. Pinnock.* And as an example of devoted and loyal service, with personal traits winning every regard, I must note another instance within a different set of relations, that of Miss Anna C. Pinnock, whose death last winter after a long and painful illness greatly distressed her associates within the office of our secretary and every other employee whom her cheerful, patient, and willing personality had had opportunity to affect.

*Retirements.* There have also within the year been several cases of voluntary retirement, mentioned under the division in which they occurred. The most conspicuous have been those of Dr. Walter F. Koenig and of Mr. Thorvald Solberg.

*W. F. Koenig.* Doctor Koenig's was after a service with us of nearly 30 years, occupied throughout with the work of the catalogue and classification divisions. His technique for such work had a scholarly background very unusual and a linguistic equipment quite extraordinary, covering thoroughly English, German, French, Latin, and Greek, and in varying degrees Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, and the Slavic and Scandinavian tongues. He was, indeed, a philologist of very considerable range and competence; and in addition to the exact learning which went into the very structure of our catalogue, he personally constructed the elaborate schedules of classification

for our Class P–PA (Language and Literature) which, in a monograph of 447 pages, will stand as an impressive monument to him. There is no possibility of replacing his combination of learning and technique.

*Thorvald Solberg.*

The retirement on April 22 (his seventy-eighth birthday) of Thorvald Solberg brought to a close a public service which had aggregated 46 years, the last 33 of them in an office quite unique, that of Register of Copyrights. For a description of it, of the character and responsibilities of the office, of the qualities Mr. Solberg brought to it, and of his achievements in it, there is no adequate opportunity within the necessary limitations of this report. All are, however, familiar, as was his personality, to the interests concerned with the protection of literary property, and intimately known to the group most influential in it, both here and abroad.

His preparation for the task had been rather through the initiative of his own tastes than academic. Determined to devote himself to books in some useful relation, he became in his early years a dealer in them. But the commercial side not particularly appealing to him, he accepted a position on the staff of the Library of Congress (while it was still at the Capitol), and held it for 13 years (1876–1889), withdrawing, however, for a period of employment with the Boston Book Co., largely as its European representative. Overwork then occasioned a breakdown, from which he recuperated through a sojourn of three years in the Balearic Isles, an experience inducing an interest in the islands which has always continued, and led to the compilation of his comprehensive bibliography of them.

In 1897 the position of Register of Copyrights was created and he was appointed to it, the first and thus far the only incumbent of that post. Consideration of him for it had been actuated by a proved interest in the subject evidenced by a bibliography of it issued in 1886 and by attendance at the international conferences at Barcelona in 1893 and at Antwerp in 1894.

Until the creation of the office of register, with a distinct staff under him, operations concerning copyright

were merely incidental to the function of the Librarian and such assistants as he might detail. When Mr. Solberg took the office the first tasks confronting him were, therefore, to devise and put into immediate operation an adequate system of financial accounting for the fees received; to invent routine methods of handling expeditiously the incoming flood of material, that in the succeeding years has amounted to more than 7,000,000 articles; and to organize, train, and develop a staff of assistants. To this he applied himself with indefatigable industry and tireless devotion. The volume of work done is apparent on noting that the fees received, applied, and turned over to the Treasury from the day he took office until he retired have amounted to $3,988,119.20, the number of registrations made 4,116,560, and the staff has increased from a bare dozen to over 100 in number. As against its routine expense (excluding the cost of the Copyright Bulletin) the office has been self-supporting, and in addition a surplus in excess of $600,000 has been added to the Government's miscellaneous receipts.

Incidentally he labored incessantly for two major general objects, (1) the improvement of our copyright law, and (2) the extension and definition of our international relations in all that involves the recognition and protection of literary property. The conferences and hearings that preceded the general revision of our own law enacted in 1909 were arranged for by him, and he served throughout as the practical executive and recorder of them. Every effort—and the efforts have been varied and persistent—toward reciprocity in our international relations in the field of copyright, has had his sympathetic interest, and, within his convictions of the feasible, his active support. His final two years were largely concerned with the effort, still pending, to bring the United States into the Union of Berne.

Protection for authors and their publishers involving often retrenchment of the public domain (of art and literature), extension of it naturally encounters resistance from the interests benefiting in the use of such material without compensation to its creators. The development

of mechanical devices for such use has intensified this resistance, which during Mr. Solberg's incumbency became obstinate, and the ensuing controversies at times very fierce.

His own relation with them was most fortunate, his knowledge of the history of copyright, his familiarity with the law and the procedure in every jurisdiction, but, more than all, his obvious conscientiousness, and his transparent candor, veracity, and integrity, won the respect even of those annoyed because he could not support their pretensions.

He retires, therefore, with an assurance of general esteem as well as a record of achievement which should constitute a gratifying annuity for the period of leisure now in prospect.

### THE SPECIAL PROJECTS

As regards Project A (reproduction of source material for American History) and Project C (Union Catalogue of Classical and Medieval Manuscripts), the program of the year is reviewed in the report of Doctor Jameson (manuscripts) *infra.* As to Project D (the consultants) I have already commented.

Project B (development of our union catalogues) involves so many details highly technical and whose significance is apparent only to the expert in such apparatus, that the extensive report of them submitted to me seems inappropriate for publication. What are quite intelligible, however, are (1) the policies pursued, (2) the groups dealt with, and (3) the figures indicating the actual amplification of the records during the year and the present dimension of them. And these are summarized in the abstract given.

Under Project A will be noted a gratifying improvement in the prospect in Spain consisting of (1) speedier treatment of our applications for permits, and (2) exemption (by a decree recently issued) from the oppressive requirement that of every film made a duplicate should be deposited with the archive. Operations in the other countries have proceeded at the normal maximum within

the resources of the fund, with completion of the work in certain areas.

### THE "DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION NUMBERS"

The report of the card division is "featured" by the announcement that the application of the decimal classification numbers to our printed catalogue cards is now actually under way. The importance ascribed to this project will be apparent only to those who realize the service to libraries that it carries. To a library possessing a book catalogued by us the card already furnished a full "catalogue entry," i. e., author, title, imprint, etc., and the subjects treated. It noted also the classification of that book under our own system of classification. But the indication of this was in the symbols (notation) used by us. The addition of the decimal classification numbers represents a conversion of these into the corresponding notation of the decimal system. It thus enables the thousands of libraries using that system to attach those numbers without any effort on their part.

Recognized from the outset as a desideratum, this project has now been made feasible by the creation of a fund of $9,000 per annum, of which $8,000 has been subscribed by libraries which will be the beneficiaries, and the remaining $1,000 has been made up by the American Library Association and the Library of Congress.

### 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, 1929 | Appropriations, 1930 | Expenditures, 1930 | Appropriations, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Library and Copyright Office: | | | | |
| Salaries [1]— | | | | |
| General service | $689,665.00 | $722,345.00 | $722,082.47 | $777,045.00 |
| Special service | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 2,944.61 | 3,000.00 |
| Sunday service [2] | 15,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 14,832.75 | 18,000.00 |
| Distribution of card indexes [3] | 144,012.57 | 151,153.14 | 150,973.38 | 157,240.00 |
| Legislative reference service | 69,390.00 | 70,950.00 | 70,418.10 | 70,950.00 |
| Copyright Office [4] | 224,940.00 | 228,740.00 | 228,632.50 | 231,880.00 |
| Index to State legislation [5] | 32,500.00 | 33,280.00 | 33,280.00 | 38,280.00 |
| Increase of Library [6] | 108,000.00 | 108,000.00 | 108,000.00 | 180,000.00 |
| Vollbehr Collection of Incunabula | | | | 1,500,000.00 |
| Contingent expenses [7] | 10,518.85 | 13,032.60 | 13,020.78 | 13,000.00 |
| Printing and binding [8] | 341,935.39 | 356,901.35 | 356,901.35 | 379,500.00 |
| Total Library and Copyright Office | 1,638,961.81 | 1,702,402.09 | 1,701,085.94 | 3,368,895.00 |
| Library Building: | | | | |
| Care and maintenance (salaries) [9] | 142,847.00 | 148,247.00 | 145,460.31 | 148,247.00 |
| Sunday service | 4,120.00 | 4,700.00 | 4,686.20 | 4,700.00 |

[1] Appropriation includes amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1929, $39,121.15; for 1930, $41,105.84; for 1931, amount not yet determined. Also expenditures, 1930, include retirement deductions. Appropriations for 1929 include amounts appropriated under the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1929 (Welch Act), as follows: General service, $56,400; distribution of card indexes, $10,340; legislative reference service, $4,180; Copyright Office, $15,500.

[2] No deduction for retirement fund.

[3] Appropriation includes credits on account of sales of card indexes to governmental institutions: For 1929, $2,175.18 credited and $7.39 yet to be credited; for 1930, $1,268.35 credited and $834.79 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1930 ($150,973.38), offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury ($230,427.84).

[4] Expenditures, 1930 ($228,632.50), offset by fees covered into the Treasury ($327,629.90).

[5] Appropriation for 1929 includes $2,500 appropriated under the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1929 (Welch Act). Expenditures, 1930, include outstanding indebtedness.

[6] Any unexpended balance for purchase of books will be available for the succeeding year. Appropriations do not include $2,500 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body. Expenditures, 1930, include outstanding indebtedness.

[7] Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of photoduplications to governmental institutions: For 1929, $18.85; for 1930, $32.60. Expenditures, 1930, include outstanding indebtedness.

[8] Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions: For 1929, $932.22 credited and $3.17 yet to be credited; for 1930, $543.58 credited and $357.77 yet to be credited. Appropriation for 1929 includes $5,000 appropriated under the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1929, for printing and binding the indexes and digests of State legislation. Expenditures, 1930, include outstanding indebtedness.

[9] Appropriation includes amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1929, $4,866.70; for 1930, $5,089.84; for 1931, amount not yet determined. Also expenditures, 1929, include retirement deductions. Appropriation for 1929 includes $18,285 appropriated under the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1929 (Welch Act).

| Object of appropriations | Appropriations, 1929 | Appropriations, 1930 | Expenditures, 1930 | Appropriations, 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Library Building—Continued. | | | | |
| Special and temporary service | $500.00 | $500.00 | $126.00 | $500.00 |
| Custody and maintenance [10] | 8,900.00 | 7,000.00 | 6,879.21 | 8,900.00 |
| Total Library Building | 156,367.00 | 160,447.00 | 157,151.72 | 162,347.00 |
| Expenses Trust Fund Board | 500.00 | 500.00 | ---------- | 500.00 |
| Total, Library of Congress, exclusive of Architect of the Capitol | 1,795,828.81 | 1,863,349.09 | 1,858,237.66 | 3,531,742.00 |
| Mechanical and structural operations, repairs and equipment (under the Architect of the Capitol): | | | | |
| Building and grounds— | | | | |
| Salaries [11] | 42,860.00 | 45,280.00 | 45,092.92 | 45,280.00 |
| Trees, shrubs, etc | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,499.51 | 1,000.00 |
| Repairs and supplies [12] | 45,000.00 | 21,000.00 | 20,787.51 | 58,000.00 |
| Furniture [13] | 14,000.00 | 24,000.00 | 23,671.67 | 42,500.00 |
| Alteration to east and southeast stacks [14] | ---------- | 387,000.00 | 375,130.89 | ---------- |
| Acquisition of a site for additional buildings for the Library of Congress [14] | ---------- | 600,000.00 | 42,004.64 | ---------- |
| Care, maintenance and repair of property now on the site to be acquired for the annex building | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | 10,000.00 |
| Preliminary plans, models, and estimates in connection with the annex building, tunnel, and addition to Library Building | ---------- | ---------- | ---------- | 10,000.00 |
| Total building and grounds | 103,360.00 | 1,078,780.00 | 508,187.14 | 166,780.00 |
| Grand total | 1,899,188.81 | 2,942,129.09 | 2,366,424.80 | 3,698,522.00 |
| Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account) [15] | 3,873.52 | 4,673.52 | ---------- | 5,473.52 |

[10] Appropriations, 1929 and 1931, include $1,900 for uniforms for guards.

[11] Appropriation for 1931, increased $2,420 by the Legislative Pay Act, 1929.

[12] Appropriation, 1929, includes $12,000 for new sewer lines and $15,000 for ventiliation of outside curtains. Appropriation, 1930, includes $1,500 for mastic or cement floor for music division cellar and $1,500 for repairs to motor-generator sets. Appropriation, 1931, includes $25,000 for copper roof, dome, and skylight repairs, and $15,000 for reconstruction of hot-water heaters.

[13] Appropriation, 1930, includes $10,000 for steel card catalogue cases and trays for card division. Appropriation 1931, includes $28,500 for completion of shelving for northeast stack.

[14] The unexpended balance in the 1930 appropriation will be available for the fiscal year 1931.

[15] Appropriations include balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of $800.

The appropriations for 1929–30 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

*Library Building and Grounds (under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol).*—Appropriation for necessary expenditures for the Library Building decreased from $45,000 to $21,000, and appropriation for furniture, etc., increased from $14,000 to $24,000.

The following additional items included:

"For the acquisition of a site for additional buildings for the Library of Congress, as authorized in the act approved May 21, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 622). $600,000.

"Toward carrying out the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to authorize the construction of new conservatories and other necessary buildings for the United States Botanic Garden,' approved March 1, 1927 (44 Stat. pt. 2, p. 1262), $300,000, and in addition thereto the Architect of the Capitol, with the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library, is authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for such purposes for not to exceed $576,398."

* * * * *

*Salaries—Library proper.*—Appropriation increased from $689,665 to $722,345, and the item made to read: "For the Librarian, chief assistant librarian, and other personal services."

*Copyright Office.*—Appropriation increased from $224,940 to $228,740, and the item made to read: "For the Register of Copyright, assistant register, and other personal services."

*Legislative reference service.*—Appropriation increased from $69,390 to $70,950.

*Card indexes.*—Appropriation increased from $141,830 to $149,050, including appropriation for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour, increased from $30,200 to $36,300.

*Index to State legislation.*—Appropriation increased from $32,500 to $33,280, and the item made to read:

"* * * printing and binding incident to the work of compilation, stationery, and incidentals, $33,280, together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1929: *Provided*, That so much of the act approved February 10, 1927, as requires the Librarian to biennially report to Congress an index and digest of State legislation is repealed, and the Librarian of Congress is directed to have such indexes and digests printed and bound for official distribution only."

*Printing and binding.*—Appropriation increased from $336,000 (not including appropriation of $5,000 in the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1929, for printing and binding the indexes and digests of State legislation) to $356,000.

*Contingent expenses.*—Appropriation increased from $10,500 to $13,000.

*Library Building.*—Appropriation for salaries increased from $142,847 to $148,247, and the item made to read: "Salaries: For the superintendent, disbursing officer, and other personal services."

The appropriation for extra services for the opening of the Library Building on Sundays and on legal holidays increased from $4,120 to $4,700.

The appropriation for custody and maintenance of the Library Building decreased from $8,900 to $7,000.

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

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

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

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

Appropriation for necessary expenditures for Library Building increased from $21,000 to $58,000.

The following item made to read:

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

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

The following additional items included:

"To enable the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the care, maintenance, and repairs for rental or use by the Library of Congress of all buildings or other structures as may be acquired on the site for additional buildings for the Library of Congress in square 761 and part of 760, and to raze such buildings in said area as may be requested by the Joint Committee on the Library, and to provide for all necessary personal and other services and material of all kinds necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the acquisition of certain property in the District of Columbia for the Library of Congress, and for other purposes,' approved May 21, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 622), $10,000, to be immediately available.

"To enable the Architect of the Capitol to procure preliminary plans, models, and estimates of cost for a building or buildings, including connections to the Library of Congress, and personal and other services, to be located upon the site authorized in the act entitled 'An act to provide for the acquisition of certain property in the District of Columbia for the Library of Congress,

and for other purposes,' approved May 21, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 622), without reference to section 35 of the act approved June 25, 1910; $10,000, to be immediately available."

* * * * *

*Salaries—Library proper.*—Appropriation increased from $722,345 to $777,045.

*Copyright Office.*—Appropriation increased from $228,740 to $231,880.

*Card indexes.*—Appropriation increased from $149,050 to $157,240, including appropriation for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour, increased from $36,300 to $44,110.

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

"* * * and for printing and binding the indexes and digests of State legislation for official distribution only, and other printing and binding incident to the work of compilation, stationery, and incidentals."

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

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

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

*Contingent expenses.*—Item made to read:

"For miscellaneous and contingent expenses * * * $9,000.

"For paper, chemicals, and miscellaneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photoduplicating machines of the Library and the making of photoduplicate prints, $4,000."

*Library building.*—Appropriation for custody and maintenance of the Library building increased from $7,000 to $8,900.

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

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

## 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:

COPYRIGHT: *Statistics.*

*Fees received and applied, fiscal year 1929–30*

| | |
|---|---|
| Registrations for published works (at $2) | $278,694.00 |
| Registrations for unpublished works (at $1) | 24,277.00 |
| Registrations (at $1), photographs, no certificates | 3,231.00 |
| Registrations (at $1), renewals | 5,937.00 |
| For copies of record | 1,613.00 |
| For assignments and copies of same | 12,222.00 |
| For notices of user | 728.00 |
| For indexing transfers of proprietorship | 206.90 |
| For searches | 721.00 |
| Total | 327,629.90 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of registrations | 172,792 |
| Total communications received, including parcels but excluding deposits noted above | 209,515 |
| Total communications sent out (including letters written) | 260,417 |

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:

COPYRIGHT OFFICE: *Receipts and expenses.*

RECEIPTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fees covered in during the fiscal year 1929–30 as above | | $327,629.90 |

EXPENSES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries, including retirement fund, as stated | $228,632.50 | |
| Stationery and sundries | 1,357.72 | |
| | | 229,990.22 |
| Net cash earnings | | 97,639.68 |

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 275,214 such articles were received. The value of those drawn up into the collections of the Library far exceeded the amount of net cash earnings.

*Current copyright business.*

On the 7th day of July, 1930, when the report of the Copyright Office was submitted, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded. The account books of the bookkeeping division were balanced for June 30, the financial statements were prepared for the Treasury Department, and all earned fees to June 30, inclusive, had been paid into the Treasury. For the entries covered by the above-applied fees, 1,256 certificates remained to be written, 5,919 articles to be indexed and catalogued, and 5,193 records to be completed.

The total unfinished business for the full 33 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1930, amounts to but $2,201.37, against a total completed business for the same period of $4,052,426.10.

During the past 33 years the business done by the office was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of entries | 4,150,973 |
| Total number of articles deposited (about) | 7,153,266 |
| Total amount of fees received and applied | $4,052,426.10 |
| Total expenditure for service | $3,358,492.66 |
| Net receipts above expenses for service | $693,933.44 |

During the 60 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 5,031,829.

*Elimination of copyright deposits.*

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the copyright act of 1909, 33,699 volumes have been transferred to the Library from the deposits in the Copyright Office during the fiscal year, 9,798 books have been deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 88,455 articles have been returned to copyright claimants.

### CATALOGUE OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES

The Catalogue of Copyright Entries has always been printed and published to make up calendar-year volumes for the different classes of works catalogued. For the calendar year 1929 all parts of the catalogue have been printed except the annual indexes for Part I, Books, group 1, and Part III, Music.

### ACCESSIONS, PRINTED MATERIAL [3]

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

*Contents of the Library, June 30, 1929, and June 30, 1930.*

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

| Description | Contents of the Library | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1929 | 1930 | Gain |
| Printed books and pamphlets | 3, 907, 304 | 4, 103, 936 | 196, 632 |
| Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible) | | | |
| Maps and views [a] | [b] 1, 117, 211 | 1, 161, 478 | 44, 267 |
| Music (volumes and pieces) | 1, 045, 481 | 1, 062, 194 | 16, 713 |
| Prints (pieces) | 494, 991 | 498, 715 | 3, 724 |

| Description | Net accessions | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1929 | 1930 |
| Printed books and pamphlets | 180, 802 | 196, 632 |
| Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible) | | |
| Maps and views [a] | 48, 369 | 44, 267 |
| Music (volumes and pieces) | 11, 968 | 16, 713 |
| Prints (pieces) | [c] 25, 929 | 3, 724 |

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

[a] Including deposits.

[b] A deposit of 32 maps became a gift in 1930, thus changing the total previously given for 1929.

[c] Including 20,398 wood engravings presented by Dr. and Mme. Otto H. F. Vollbehr, of Berlin, Germany.

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

ACCESSIONS: *Books and pamphlets, by sources.*

| How acquired | 1929 | 1930 |
|---|---|---|
| By purchase (Government appropriation) | [1] 48, 788 | 38, 222 |
| By purchase (Huntington fund) | 1, 485 | 1, 675 |
| By purchase (Guggenheim fund) | ---------- | 4, 105 |
| By gift (from individuals and other unofficial sources) | 20, 505 | 20, 409 |
| By transfer from United States Government libraries | 15, 837 | 17, 867 |
| From the Public Printer by virtue of law | 7, 738 | 6, 129 |
| From the American Printing House for the Blind (volumes and pieces of music) | 193 | 601 |
| By international exchange (from foreign governments) | 29, 152 | 36, 342 |
| Gifts from the United States Government in all its branches | 1, 802 | 3, 159 |
| Gifts from State governments | 14, 902 | 14, 711 |
| Gifts from local governments | 3, 525 | 1, 762 |
| Gifts from official corporations and associations | 519 | 171 |
| By copyright | [2] 25, 672 | [3] 27, 970 |
| From Smithsonian Institution: | | |
| Regular deposit | 16, 032 | 17, 632 |
| Langley Aeronautical Library deposit | ---------- | 2, 115 |
| By exchange (piece for piece) | 4, 563 | 3, 295 |
| By priced exchange | 1, 048 | 153 |
| Library of Congress publications specially bound (Librarian's reports and Monthly check-lists of State publications) | 66 | 52 |
| Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals uncounted in their present form | 10, 284 | 9, 879 |
| Total added—books, pamphlets, and pieces | 202, 111 | 206, 249 |
| DEDUCTIONS | | |
| By consolidations in binding | 4, 078 | 2, 704 |
| By transfer of duplicates to other United States Government libraries | 3, 401 | 2, 063 |
| Duplicates sent in exchange | 13, 830 | 4, 850 |
| Total deductions | 21, 309 | 9, 617 |
| Net accessions | 180, 802 | 196, 632 |

[1] Including the Wang Family Library (22,078 volumes) and the Toinet Collection of French Literature (2,518 volumes).
[2] Including 1,018 volumes added to the reserve collections.
[3] Including 639 volumes added to the reserve collections.

BEQUEST: *Allan Davis, estate of.*

In the will of the late Mr. Allan Davis, of Pittsburgh, Pa., his executors were directed to present copies of 11 of his manuscript plays to the Library of Congress. Five of them have never been published.

GIFTS:

A complete and detailed list of the gifts that have come to the Library this year would be impressive and would doubtless serve a useful purpose for future reference, but owing to limitations of space we must content ourselves with a comparatively brief statement. Books and pamphlets received by gift during the year from individuals and other unofficial sources totaled 20,409, as compared with 20,505 received last year. Following our usual practice, we have selected a few of these gifts for special mention, but it is obvious that any selection that is made must be more or less arbitrary, and that many gifts of equal or even more importance must of necessity be omitted.

With a few exceptions, notable gifts of manuscripts, maps, music, and prints are not mentioned here, but will be found described in detail in the reports of the several divisions directly concerned with their care.

*Bibles.*

The recent appropriation by Congress of $1,500,000 for the purchase of the Vollbehr Collection of Incunabula, which includes a copy of the Gutenberg Bible, has received such publicity that it has resulted in a deluge of offers of Bibles from all parts of the United States and from other countries. These Bibles are usually for sale at exorbitant prices, as their owners seldom have any idea of book values, but have been misled by the extravagant statements that have appeared in the press from time to time. Our reply is invariably to the effect that the Library of Congress is rarely in the market for the purchase of Bibles, but always welcomes them as gifts. Among those that have been received by gift this year were an edition of Luther's translation of the Bible (Nürnberg, Im verlag der Johann Andreä Endterischen handlung, 1765) from Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of this city; another edition of Luther's translation (Nürnberg, In verlegung der Johann Andreä Endterischen handlung, 1770) from Mr. Kirkor Minassian, of New York City; a

copy of the Devotional Family Bible, edited by Rev. Alexander Fletcher (New York, Virtue and Yorston, n. d.), from Miss Theo H. Twichell, of Brookline, Mass.; and a noncopyrighted, expurgated edition (Philadelphia, Co-operative Bible Publishers, 1929) from Mr. Frank R. Chandler, of Chicago, Ill.

*Fifty well-made books of 1929–30.*

In preparing an exhibition of the "Fifty well-made books of 1929–30," selected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts, the superintendent of the reading room discovered that five of the works were not in the collections of the Library. Requests for gift copies brought the three volumes mentioned below: "Log of the auxiliary schooner yacht *Northern Light*, commanded by John Borden . . . Borden-Field Museum Alaska-Arctic expedition, 1927," Chicago, privately printed, 1929 (from the author, Lieut. Commander John Borden, U. S. N. R. F., resigned, of Chicago); "Franklin Evans; or, The inebriate . . . by Walter Whitman," New York, Random house, 1929 (from the publisher); "The day of doom . . . with other poems, by Michael Wigglesworth, ed., with an introduction by Kenneth B. Murdock . . ." New York, The Spiral press, 1929 (from the publisher). The fourth work was later deposited for copyright as a result of our request, and the publisher of the fifth graciously offered to lend us one of his two remaining copies for exhibition purposes.

*Miniature books.*

Two copies of "Addresses of Abraham Lincoln," Kingsport, Tenn., Kingsport press, 1929, a miniature book (thirteen-sixteenths of an inch high), were presented to the Library by the Kingsport Press, Inc., of Kingsport, Tenn. The books were printed and bound by students in the training division of the press.

Following a visit to the Library and an examination of our miniature books, Mr. and Mrs. Paul S. Walcott, of New York City, sent us two volumes to add to our collection, "Bible history," Boston, D. Hale, 1814 ($2\frac{1}{8}$ inches), and "History of the Bible," Lansingburgh [N. Y.], W. Disturnell, 1825 ($2\frac{1}{16}$ inches).

*Edward Dean Adams.*

Upon a visit to the Library in December, Mr. Edward Dean Adams, of New York City, expressed his apprecia-

tion of the care that is being taken of the books in the rare book collection, his interest centering on our original edition of Martin Waldseemüller's "Cosmographiae Introdvctio." Long a student of everything connected with Waldseemüller and his maps, Mr. Adams was prompted to send us a copy of "The first delineation of the New World and the first use of the name America on a printed map . . . by Henry N. Stevens," London, Henry Stevens, Son and Stiles, 1928, for use as a reference work in the Rare Book Room.

*George H. H. Allen and Mrs. Frederick P. Forster.*

From Mr. George H. H. Allen, of New Bedford, Mass., and his sister, Mrs. Frederick P. Forster, of Boston, Mass., we have received a typewritten copy of the unpublished journal of their grandfather, Capt. Edmund Gardner. Captain Gardner was born in Nantucket in 1784. At the age of 16 he went on his first whaling voyage and followed the sea for many years, most of the time being engaged in whaling. The journal is the product of his declining years and recounts many of his interesting and unusual experiences as a whaler, besides including comments on matters of local interest in New Bedford following his retirement from active service. He died in 1875.

*American Federation of Arts.*

Twelve current works on art and artists were presented by the American Federation of Arts, Washington, D. C.

*American Historical Review.*

As in past years, we have received from the editorial offices of the American Historical Review, of this city, many miscellaneous volumes and pamphlets that aid materially in rounding out our collections. Gifts from this source during the year amounted to 136 volumes, 153 pamphlets, and 373 numbers.

*Mrs. August Belmont.*

To Mrs. August Belmont, of New York City, we are indebted for a copy of a genealogical work entitled, "The Belmont-Belmonte family, a record of four hundred years . . . by Richard J. H. Gottheil," New York, privately printed, 1917. One of a limited edition of 100 copies.

*Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau.*

Through Mrs. Margaret Sanger, director of the Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau, of New York City, we

received a collection of 34 volumes (8 different titles) on birth control.

*A. Bruce Black.*

Mr. A. Bruce Black, of Bloomsburg, Pa., presented typewritten manuscripts of two of his works, an unpublished drama, "Shakespeare's first love" and an essay "Parallelisms among Gray and others."

*Miss Henrietta E. Bromwell.*

Although the various gifts of Miss Henrietta E. Bromwell, of Denver, Colo., will be accorded more extended treatment in the report of the chief of the division of manuscripts, *infra*, at least brief mention should be made here of her gift of 24 volumes of the "Bromwell Papers." The collection comprises manuscripts, printed documents, etc., by or relating to her father, Hon. Henry Pelham Holmes Bromwell, United States Representative from Illinois, 1865–1869, and other members of the Bromwell family. It covers the period from 1815 to 1929, although by far the greater number of pieces fall between the years 1840 and 1900. Miss Bromwell compiled a painstakingly detailed index to the collection and had the volumes specially bound for the Library of Congress. In sending them to us she wrote: "I miss a great many things which were among these papers years ago, but we have moved several times. I asked some one once why these things had been saved so long, and the reply was, 'Because somebody loved them.'" As part of the permanent collections of the National Library these remaining papers will be secure and will be readily accessible to historians, as they could not be while still in private hands.

*Mrs. Robert Barrett Browning.*

A gift of signal interest was that of Mrs. Robert Barrett Browning, daughter-in-law of Robert Browning, the English poet, comprising books, autographs, autograph letters, photographs and mementos. Of the 28 books, 8 are first editions of Robert Browning, one bears an inscription by Browning, and another was at one time in his personal library. Special mention should be made of an extra-illustrated edition of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Transformation," 1860. The autographs, autograph letters, photographs and mementos will be known as "The Robert Browning Collection" and are described

more at length in the report of the chief of the division of manuscripts, *infra.*

*Carnegie Institution of Washington.*

The fine spirit of cooperation that exists between the various libraries of the District of Columbia and the Library of Congress is strikingly illustrated by the gifts that come to us each year from the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Eight hundred and twenty-five volumes, 1,455 pamphlets, 437 numbers, and 6 maps have been received from this institution during the year.

*V. C. Charles.*

From Mr. V. C. Charles, of New York City, we received a copy of the following reprint: "The directory of Hackensack (Bergen County, N. J.) A full and complete compilation of the names of residents of the town. 1879 [reprinted 1929]." No. 13 of 37 copies privately printed.

*William Andrews Clark, jr.*

For several years in succession we have received Christmas greetings from Mr. William Andrews Clark, jr., of Los Angeles, Calif., in the form of double editions of some well-known work, one a facsimile reproduction, usually of the first edition, and the other a reprint of some other edition of the same work. John Dryden's "All for love" was selected by Mr. Clark this year for reproduction: "All for love; or, The world well lost, a tragedy by John Dryden . . ." San Francisco, printed for William Andrews Clark, jr., by John Henry Nash, 1929. No. 17 of a limited edition of 250 copies printed for private distribution. This reprint follows the text of the 1883 edition, edited by Sir Walter Scott and revised by George Saintsbury. It was accompanied by a facsimile reproduction of the first edition: "All for love; or, The world well lost, a tragedy as it is acted at the Theatre-Royal, and written in imitation of Shakespeare's stile, by John Dryden, servant to His Majesty . . ." In the Savoy: Printed by Tho. Newcomb for Henry Herringman, at the Blew Anchor in the Lower Walk of the New-Exchange, 1678. [Printed in facsimile for William Andrews Clark, jr., by John Henry Nash, San Francisco, 1929.] No. 17 of a limited edition of 250 copies.

To the Confédération Nationale des Associations Agricoles, of Paris, France, we are indebted for 11 volumes of the "Compte rendu des travaux" of the Congrès de l'Agriculture Française, covering the period from 1919 to 1929. *Confédération Nationale des Associations Agricoles.*

Miss Mary Corliss, of Providence, R. I., sent us a copy of "The life and work of George H. Corliss. Prepared and privately printed for Mary Corliss by the American Historical Society, Inc.," New York, 1930. *Miss Mary Corliss.*

Five volumes, especially notable because of their fine engravings, were given to the Library by Miss Alice W. Craighead, of this city. *Miss Alice W. Craighead.*

In addition to her gift of an extensive collection of manuscripts (see report of the chief of the division of manuscripts, *infra*) Miss Elizabeth Curtis, of New York City, gave us a group of 99 United States documents dating from 1791 to 1853. At the same time she deposited with us three volumes of early Senate journals. *Miss Elizabeth Curtis.*

Following the liquidation of the fund we received from the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., certain material relating to aeronautics, comprising 71 volumes, 232 pamphlets, and 373 issues of periodicals, besides a still undetermined number of manuscripts and blue prints. *Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc.*

A complete set of the addresses delivered before the Democratic Women's Luncheon Club of Philadelphia, Pa. (44 pamphlets), was presented to the Library by the club through its president, Miss Ellen Gowen Hood. *Democratic Women's Luncheon Club.*

To Mrs. Harrison G. Dyar, of this city, we are indebted for a collection of volumes, pamphlets, manuscripts, and photographs used by her husband in compiling his "Preliminary genealogy of the Dyar family," 1903, and including many letters relating to this family written subsequent to the publication of the genealogy. *Mrs. Harrison G. Dyar.*

A collection of Chilean, Cuban, and Mexican documents and laws came to us as a gift from Hon. Clarence G. Galston, of Brooklyn, N. Y. It comprised 51 volumes, 21 pamphlets, and 209 numbers. *Hon. Clarence G. Galston.*

A small collection of philosophical works (11 titles) was received from Dr. William Gates, of Baltimore, Md. *Dr. William Gates.*

All but three were publications of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, six of them being photostatic reproductions of the originals.

*William J. Gregory.*

Among several volumes added to our growing collection of early American textbooks was a copy of "The Child's new play-thing, being a spelling-book, intended to make the learning to read a diversion instead of a task, consisting of a new-invented alphabet for children . . . ," Philadelphia, printed by W. Dunlap, 1763. This was presented by Mr. William J. Gregory, of Westminster, Colo.

*Edward S. Harkness.*

At least brief mention should be made here of the manuscripts on Mexican and Peruvian history received from Mr. Edward S. Harkness, of New York City, supplementing his gift of last year. The new collection consists of 114 letters and documents, 91 being of Peruvian origin and 23 of Mexican, the dates ranging from 1531 to 1608, although one is dated 1646. They are described more completely in the report of the chief of the division of manuscripts, *infra*.

*George J. Hecht.*

From Mr. George J. Hecht, of New York City, we received a gift file, nearly complete, of the bulletins for cartoonists issued by the Bureau of Cartoons of the United States Committee on Public Information during the European war.

*Emanuel Hertz.*

Mr. Emanuel Hertz, of New York City, has at various times during the year sent us miscellaneous collections, totaling 45 volumes, 174 pamphlets, and 49 numbers, in addition to numerous newspaper clippings relating to Abraham Lincoln. Of special interest were 42 pamphlets (17 different titles) of his own works on Lincoln and a file of the yearbooks of the Grand Street Boys' Association, Inc., of New York City, for the years 1925 to 1930, inclusive.

*Dr. Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe.*

Included among other gifts to the Library from Dr. Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe, of Boston, Mass., were four out-of-print sermons by his father, the late Right Rev. Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe.

*Lieut. Col. Frederic Louis Huidekoper.*

An exhaustive manuscript genealogy of the Sorrel family with certified copies of original documents, parish

registers, town records, etc., has been presented by the compiler, Lieut. Col. Frederic Louis Huidekoper, of Gstaad, Switzerland: "The genealogy of the Sorrel family of Dauphiné, France, since A. D. 1403, together with data in respect to the American branch and the descent from that branch of Stuart Elliott Huidekoper . . . and Frederic Fitz-James Christie Huidekoper . . . Comp. by Frederic Louis Huidekoper . . . Gstaad, Canton of Bern, Switzerland, December, 1928. to February, 1930."

*Institute of Pacific Relations.*

From the Institute of Pacific Relations we have received, through Mr. E. C. Carter, secretary of the American Council of the Institute, a complete set of the "Conference documents" of the Kyoto conference, one of only four sets thus prepared. The 26 composite volumes and 3 unbound numbers comprising the set include 124 independent volumes, pamphlets, papers, and numbers, either (1) published by the various branches of the Institute of Pacific Relations, (2) prepared for the third general session of the Institute at Kyoto, Japan, October 28 to November 9, 1929, or, finally, (3) publications recommended for study in connection with the Kyoto conference.

*Charles Francis Jenkins.*

Mr. Charles Francis Jenkins, of Philadelphia, Pa., sent us a copy of his "Garden stones and other rhymes . . ." Philadelphia, privately printed, 1929. No. 44 of 75 copies.

*Miss Frances B. Johnston.*

From Miss Frances B. Johnston, of this city, the Library received a copy of "The poems of Oliver Goldsmith, ed. by Robert Aris Willmott; with illustrations by Birket Foster and H. N. Humphreys, printed in colors from wood blocks." London, George Routledge and Co., 1859.

*Mme. Livia Kadar.*

An edition of Mihály Vörösmarty's "Csongor és tünde, színjáték öt felvonásban" [1930], was presented to the Library by Mme. Livia Kadar. It is of a limited edition (No. 16 of 50 copies) and is specially notable for its illustrations which were drawn by Mme. Kadar.

*Prince Youssouf Kamal.*

His Highness Prince Youssouf Kamal, of Cairo, Egypt, has added to his gifts of previous years by sending us a

copy of his facsimile reproduction of a manuscript translation into Arabic of Ptolemy's Geography.

*Fred M. Kirby.*

From Mr. Fred M. Kirby, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., we received a de luxe edition of "Cowboy stuff, poems by F. W. Lafrentz . . . Introduction by John Wesley Hill . . . Publisher's foreword by Geo. Haven Putnam . . . Illustrations by Henry Ziegler," New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1927. This is a "presentation copy of the Lincoln memorial edition," with original etchings by Henry Ziegler. Only 12 copies of this edition were printed, each of which has been signed by the author, the illustrator, and the publishers.

*Mrs. Addams S. McAllister.*

We welcomed a gift from Mrs. Addams S. McAllister, of this city, of 33 issues of American newspapers published between the years 1814 and 1849, both inclusive.

*Mrs. Alice C. McDaniel.*

Through the interest of Mrs. Alice C. McDaniel, of Henderson, Ky., we were privileged to receive two documents not hitherto in the collections of the Library. These gifts were both broadsides, dated August 2, 1813, and March 4, 1815, respectively, and addressed "to the citizens of the fifth congressional district of Kentucky," by Samuel Hopkins, United States Representative from Kentucky, 1813–1815.

*Newton Mackintosh.*

A collection of newspapers issued in London during the great strike organized by the General Council of the Trades Union Congress in May, 1926, was a gift of unusual interest from Mr. Newton Mackintosh, of Roxbury, Mass.

*Douglas C. McMurtrie.*

As in past years, Mr. Douglas C. McMurtrie, of Chicago, Ill., has continued to send us complimentary copies of many of his own works on typography and the history of printing.

*Prof. Ezra K. Maxfield.*

A carbon copy of the typewritten manuscript of a thesis, "Quakerism and English literature, 1650–1750, by Ezra Kempton Maxfield," has been bound and presented to the Library by the author, Prof. Ezra K. Maxfield, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa. This is one of only two copies made.

*R. F. de Mello.*

Mr. R. F. de Mello, of this city, gave us a collection of 33 volumes, 2 pamphlets, and 17 numbers, principally recent works in Portuguese.

Through the liberality of Hon. Andrew W. Mellon, of this city, chairman of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, we have acquired a collection of 38 rare Chinese maps and atlases. These were purchased, with special funds provided for the purpose by Mr. Mellon, from Mr. Arthur W. Hummel, chief of our division of Chinese literature, who had gathered them together during a residence of 13 years in China. They had been on deposit in the Library of Congress since 1927. For a more detailed description see the report of the chief of the division of maps, *infra*. *Hon. Andrew W. Mellon.*

Mr. H. L. Mencken, of Baltimore, Md., has from time to time sent us miscellaneous collections of material, including many fugitive pamphlets that ordinarily would not have been brought to our attention. His gifts throughout the year totaled 269 pieces. *H. L. Mencken.*

Through the courtesy of Mr. W. A. Miller, of Los Angeles, Calif., we have received a copy of "The Miller case in the Government Printing Office, 1903." This is a compilation, in scrapbook form, of letters, documents, pamphlets, original manuscripts, etc., relating to the trial and expulsion of Mr. W. A. Miller, the donor, from the Bookbinders' Union, his subsequent removal from his position as assistant foreman of the binding division of the Government Printing Office, his appeal to the Civil Service Commission, and his final reinstatement in the Government Printing Office by Executive order of President Roosevelt. The period covered is mainly from 1900 to 1906 although there are some papers as late as 1928. No other copy of this compilation has been prepared. *W. A. Miller.*

We heartily appreciated a series of gifts from Mr. Kirkor Minassian, of New York City, as additional evidences of his kindly interest in the collections of the Library. These gifts included books, manuscripts, and art objects, a few of which are noted here briefly: A collection of 34 volumes, principally French translations and original texts of classical authors; 91 miscellaneous volumes in French, Latin, and English, published between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries and including a copy of "Le Temple des Muses," Amsterdam, 1733; *Kirkor Minassian.*

a group of 15 Mohammedan manuscripts, 11 of which are in Arabic; two Mohammedan talismans, one a Persian Nashki manuscript written in red ink on snake skin and the other a brass bowl, profusely engraved; a Persian Koran case, of iron, with embossed and perforated inscriptions; two Turkish firmans; two Greek religious paintings in oil obtained from a monastery in Asia Minor.

*Dr. Richard Moldenke.*

His interest in last year's report of the Librarian of Congress prompted Dr. Richard Moldenke, of Watchung, N. J., to send us a typewritten copy of his work: "The inside history of Germany's appeal to President Harding to mediate in the reparations questions." This was written in 1922 concerning events occurring in March, April, and May, 1921.

*Mrs. Daniel Murray.*

In 1926 we received by bequest from the late Mr. Daniel Murray, an extensive collection of books by colored authors. Mr. Murray, an enthusiastic collector of such books, had been connected with the service of the Library for many years. During the past year 48 volumes and pamphlets were presented to the Library by his widow as an addition to the Murray collection.

*National Americana Society.*

Through the courtesy of the National Americana Society, of New York City, we have received the first five volumes of "Colonial families of America, issued under the editorial supervision of Ruth Lawrence," New York, National Americana Society [1928–29]. Later volumes in the series will be sent to us upon publication.

*Hon. Alfred K. Nippert.*

A work of signal importance to students of the history of surgery was presented to the Library by Hon. Alfred K. Nippert, of Cincinnati, Ohio, through the interest of Dr. Otto H. F. Vollbehr, its previous owner. This was a rare fourteenth-century manuscript of the "Chirurgia Magna" of Bruno of Longoburgo. The author of this famous thirteenth-century work, although born in Calabria, was the founder of a remarkable school of North Italian surgeons, and it was while he was practicing in Padua in 1252 that he finished the "Chirurgia Magna" which he had begun at the request of his patron and friend, Andrew, of Vicenza. Although in the prologue Bruno refers to his work as a compilation from the writ-

ings of Galen, Avicenna, Almansor, and others, it is much more than a compilation. This manuscript proves, for instance, that surgeons were experimenting with anesthetics as early as the middle of the thirteenth century, and that by making use of opium and mandragora they were being notably successful in producing insensibility to pain.

*R. A. F. Penrose, jr.*

A collection of geological works by Dr. R. A. F. Penrose, jr., of Philadelphia, Pa. (6 volumes and 19 pamphlets), came to us from the author.

*Israel Perlstein.*

A copy of the Hebrew translation of the Koran by Herrmann Reckendorf (Leipzig, in commission bei Wolfgang Gerhard, 1857) was presented to the Library by Mr. Israel Perlstein, of New York City.

*G. A. Pfeiffer.*

Upon learning that the Japaninstitut, of Berlin, Germany, was planning to reprint the original edition of Philipp Franz von Siebold's "Nippon," Mr. G. A. Pfeiffer, of New York City, placed a gift subscription with the publishers for one set of this important work for the Library of Congress. Four volumes have already been received and the fifth and last volume is to be published this year. ". . . Nippon. Archiv zur beschreibung von Japan; vollständiger neudruck der urausgabe zur erinnerung an Philipp Franz von Siebolds erstes wirken in Japan, 1823–1830. In zwei text und zwei tafelbänden, dazu ein neuer ergänzungs und index band von dr. F. M. Trautz. Hrsg. vom Japaninstitut, Berlin," Berlin [etc.], Verlag Ernst Wasmuth, a. g., 1930. 5 v. No. 119 of 300 sets.

*Mrs. Louis F. Post.*

A gift of special significance to the Library of Congress was received from Mrs. Louis F. Post, of this city. This was a bas-relief portrait, by Richard Fox George, of John Russell Young, Librarian of Congress, 1897–1899.

*The President of the United States.*

From the President of the United States we have received, through Prof. Ephraim D. Adams, of Stanford University, Calif., an autographed copy of the following work translated jointly by the President and Mrs. Hoover: "Georgius Agricola De re metallica, tr. from the 1st Latin ed. of 1556, with biographical introduction. annotations, and appendices . . . by Herbert Clark

Hoover . . . and Lou Henry Hoover . . ." London, The Mining magazine, 1912.

*René Puaux.* Through the interest and courtesy of M. René Puaux, of Paris, France, we were privileged to receive gift copies of certain works of his (3 volumes and 22 pamphlets) that had not previously been represented in our collections.

*William Edwin Rudge.* We have received from Mr. William Edwin Rudge, of New York City, a de luxe edition, with hand-colored illustrations, of "Rural sports, together with The birth of the squire and The hound and the huntsman, by John Gay . . . Pictures by Gordon Ross, with an introduction by Owen Culbertson," New York, William Edwin Rudge, 1930. No. 00 of 225 numbered copies.

*Samuel Russell.* Mr. Samuel Russell, of this city, brought together a collection of 25 papers, documents, etc., of which he is the author, either in whole or in part, and had them specially bound for the Library of Congress. The binder's title reads: "Papers in contemporary politics, by Samuel Russell."

*Ricardo Salas Edwards.* Señor Ricardo Salas Edwards, of Santiago, Chile, presented a copy of his work on the Chilean civil war of 1891: ". . . Balmaceda y el parlamentarismo en Chile; un estudio de psicología política chilena . . ." Santiago de Chile, Sociedad "Imprenta y litografia universo," 1914–25. 2 v.

*Edward Schuster.* Gifts of Chilean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Cuban, and Italian laws, codes, documents, etc., were received during the year from Mr. Edward Schuster, of New York City. These totaled 66 volumes and 3 pamphlets.

*Clinton Scollard.* An autographed collection of eight rare, out-of-print, and noncopyrighted works by Mr. Clinton Scollard, the poet, of Kent, Conn., came to us as a gift from the author.

*Dennis C. Shea.* Mr. Dennis C. Shea, of this city, gave us a copy of the following work: "Onomasticon goedelicum locorum et tribuum Hiberniae et Scotiae. An index, with identifications, to the Gaelic names of places and tribes, by Edmund Hogan . . ." Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Co., limited [etc., etc.], 1910.

From Mr. Neil E. Stevens, of this city, we have received a collection of 33 pamphlets on plant industry, all of which were written either wholly or in part by the donor. *Neil E. Stevens.*

A collection of 13 volumes and portfolios relating to the fine arts was received from Mr. Alexander B. Trowbridge, of this city. *Alexander B. Trowbridge.*

"Makers of history" is the cover-title of a collection of facsimile reproductions, in portfolio, of letters, indorsements, and other documents, designed to show the progress that has been made by the United States Patriotic Society since 1899. This was presented by the society, an organization having its headquarters in New York City. Accompanying the portfolio was a group of pamphlets: "Makers of history," "Supplement No. 1. Makers of history," and 33 copies of a pamphlet bearing the title "The Constitution of the United States of America and what it contains." These 33 pamphlets are identical, except that each one, with two exceptions, bears the portrait of a different person, all of whom indorse the work of the society. *United States Patriotic Society.*

We appreciated the gift from Lieut. Comdr. William K. Vanderbilt, U. S. N. R., of New York City, of a copy of his work: "Taking one's own ship around the world, a journal descriptive of scenes and incidents, together with observations from the log book, recorded on the voyage around the world, October 25, 1928, to May 16, 1929, of the yacht *Ara*, commanded by the author, William K. Vanderbilt," New York, privately printed [by William Edwin Rudge], 1929. No. 56 of 500 copies. *Lieut.Commander William K. Vanderbilt, U. S. N. R.*

Mr. Nathan Van Patten, of Stanford University, Calif., sent us a copy of "Bliss Carman, 1861–1920, by Julian Hawthorne," Palo Alto, Calif., 1929. No. 7 of 20 copies. *Nathan Van Patten.*

Through Mrs. Harry Lee Rust, of this city, president of the Wakefield National Memorial Association, we have received from the association a small collection of miscellaneous material, all relating in some way to Wakefield, the birthplace of George Washington. *Wakefield National Memorial Association.*

The Washington Cathedral offices, through Canon W. L. De Vries, chancellor of Washington and secretary *Washington Cathedral Offices.*

of the chapter, presented a sumptuously printed and bound copy of "The Book of common prayer and administration of the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the church, according to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. Together with the Psalter and Psalms of David," New York, printed for the committee [by the DeVinne Press], 1893.

*Frank S. Zappulla.*

Numerous gifts have come to us again this year from Mr. Frank S. Zappulla, of this city, and from Mrs. Zappulla. These totaled 602 pieces and were very miscellaneous in nature, comprising books, pamphlets, manuscripts, broadsides, maps, music, photographs, medallions, badges, medals, etc.

*Gifts from publishers.*

Gifts from publishers, including gifts of various imported books and other noncopyrighted books, numbered, during the year, 208 volumes, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items. These books came to us, as in past years, on the basis of the printing of catalogue cards. For each of these books donated a catalogue card is printed for use in our regular catalogues and in the catalogues of the many subscribing libraries using our printed-card service.

*Genealogies.*

Comparatively few genealogies were purchased during the past year so that it is gratifying to be able to report a large number received by gift, among them being histories of the following families: Abell, Aikin (Eakin), Allen, Audley, Ballinger, Barns, Beal (Beale, Beall, Beals), Beckner, Bell, Belmont, Blanchard, Boone, Bosworth, Boydstun, Bracken, Bradford, Breed, Brosius, Burnham, Burnley, Byrnes, Carrell, Clements, Cluysenaar, Collier, Darby, Davis, Downer, Dunn, Dyar, Earle, Eaton, Fish, Fleming, Flower, Forney, Frink, Gomez, Gordon, Grabau, Grant, Gray, Griffith, Gustin, Hamill, Hamilton, Hart, Hatch, Hayden, Henry, Highland, Holt, Howard, Hubbard, Hunt, Huntley, Jennings, Kelley, Kemmerer, Kennedy, Lewis, Long, McCalla, McComb, McCurdy, McDaniel, Magruder, Maxwell, Mays, Miller, Moncreiff, Moor, Morris, Nelson, Ninde, North, Nutting, Osborn, Owen, Owens, Pattison, Patton, Payne, Peabody,

Penrose, Peterson, Pierce, Poole, Price, Reynolds, Russell, Saxe, Scott, Selby, Shedd, Shockey, Showalter, Shryock, Simpson, Smiley, Smith, Sorrel, Spach, Stout, Sturgis, Taylor, Tilton, Van Horn, Van Rensselaer, Wenrich, West, White, Wiard, Wolff, Wynne, Younglove, Zearley.

A total of 33 deposits, containing a large number of separate pieces, was accepted during the year, as compared with 13 accepted during the preceding year. Many of them have been used to good advantage for exhibition purposes. Among those of special interest were: DEPOSITS.

(*a*) The original manuscript of John Howard Payne's Home Sweet Home, with two additional unpublished verses, deposited by Mr. Leander McCormick-Goodhart, of the British Embassy.

(*b*) The original autograph manuscript of Lewis Carroll's [pseud.] Alice in Wonderland, illustrated with pen and ink drawings by the author, and two copies of the very rare first edition published in July, 1865, one of which was Carroll's own copy, interleaved with original pencil drawings by Sir John Tenniel. Accompanying them was a pamphlet by Carroll, entitled, "Who will riddle me the how and the why?" and six letters which he wrote to Mrs. Reginald Hargreaves, the real "Alice," for whom the now famous story was written in 1862. These were all deposited by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach for their owner, Mr. Eldridge R. Johnson, of Moorestown, N. J., and were on exhibition in the Library from October to February. To facilitate the study of the manuscript of Alice in Wonderland it was photographed, each photographed page being mounted under glass on wing frames.

(*c*) A Greek papyrus written in 75 A. D., together with its printed transcription and translation, deposited by the University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.

(*d*) A collection of the original papers of Phineas P. Quimby, 18 letters addressed to him by Mrs. Mary Baker Patterson (afterwards Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy) and two letters from her husband, Doctor Patterson to Mr. Quimby. These were deposited by Mrs. Elizabeth Q.

Pineo, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Mrs. George Quimby and Mrs. H. H. Hollingshead, both of Belfast, Me.

(*e*) Original papers of Alexander Hamilton, once Secretary of the Treasury, deposited by Alexander Hamilton and Pierpont M. Hamilton, both of New York City.

(*f*) A group of 216 scrolls illustrating Chinese theatrical equipment, such as costumes, masks, musical instruments, etc., drawn and illuminated by Prof. Chi Jushan. These were deposited for the owner by Mr. Philip Fugh, of the American office of Yenching University, in New York City, and are now on exhibition.

PURCHASES.

The routine purchases of the year needed for the current operations of the Library call for little comment. We have not been represented at important auction sales as in previous years, nor have we been able to check secondhand catalogues as liberally as in the past; yet the year's net accessions of books and pamphlets, 196,632 in number, is the largest in the history of the Library, and the generous appropriation of $180,000 for the "increase of the Library" for the new year beginning July 1, 1930, is an indication that Congress recognizes the Library's imperative needs and that there is little danger in the future of a diminution of its influence through lack of funds for the purchase of books. The appropriation act approved June 6, 1930, increased the general book appropriation, exclusive of that for law books, from $105,000 to $130,000; and the appropriation for the purchase of books and periodicals for the law library was increased from $3,000 to $50,000, a total net increase of $72,000 over the appropriation for the year just ended. The annual book appropriation of $3,000 for the law library has long been so inadequate that it has been necessary to levy each year upon the general book appropriation for the purchase of law books. Now that the law library has an amount to spend more in keeping with its importance in the library field, several thousand dollars from the general book appropriation are thus released for other purposes, to be added to the increase of $25,000 recently provided by Congress.

*Vollbehr collection of incunabula.*

When, in addition to providing $180,000 for the increase of the Library for the current year, the House and Senate voted unanimously to set aside $1,500,000 for the purchase of the Vollbehr collection of 3,000 incunabula, including a copy of the Gutenberg Bible, it was strikingly demonstrated that Congress earnestly desires to make its Library one of the greatest reference libraries in the world and a center for scholarly research. Twice before has Congress passed special enactments authorizing the purchase of private libraries, once in 1815 when it appropriated $23,950 for the purchase of Thomas Jefferson's private library of nearly 6,500 volumes, and again in 1867 when the remarkable collection of Americana gathered together by Peter Force, a collection numbering approximately 60,000 pieces, was acquired for $100,000. The acquisition of the Vollbehr collection was based on a bill introduced in the House by Representative Ross A. Collins, of Mississippi, the history of which is recorded in the introductory pages of this report.

### THE GUTENBERG BIBLE

This copy—one of the three perfect copies on vellum surviving—was first known to scholars when it was discovered in the Benedictine abbey of Saint Blasius, in the Black Forest. Following the French Revolution, the friars, fearing the danger of looting at the hands of the French army that had come over the Rhine, are said to have transferred the Bible, with other treasures, to the Benedictine abbey of Einsiedeln in Switzerland. This abbey, in turn, becoming unsafe, the friars retired in 1807 to the abbey of Spital am Pyhrn in Upper Austria to which they had been invited by Francis II. From there they moved in 1809 to the monastery of St. Paul in Carinthia, which had been prepared for their reception by order of the Emperor Francis. Here they brought their Bible, where it has remained until the present time. But here again danger threatening, the treasures of the monastery were kept in hiding, scholars being unaware of the whereabouts of the Bible that had once been in the library at Saint Blasius. It was not until 1900 that

it was rediscovered by the outside world. In 1926 the present abbot of St. Paul, needing funds for the restoration of the monastery, reluctantly sold his order's cherished book to Doctor Vollbehr, who placed himself under contract to pay $250,000 for it, with the understanding that it was to be guarded for him in the monastery until he could decide upon the disposition of his entire collection. With the addition of the interest charges for four years, the export duty ($25,000) and other items, the total sum actually paid by him was over $370,000.

With the exception of the Gutenberg Bible the 3,000 volumes were delivered to the Library in July, 1930. Shortly afterwards Doctor Vollbehr left for Europe, where he proceeded to the monastery of St. Paul to make arrangements for the formal transfer of the Bible first to himself and then in turn to the Library of Congress.

At the time this report is being written the collection is being checked and a detailed description of its treasures must of necessity be delayed. This acquisition has placed the Library of Congress in the front rank among American libraries as an owner of incunabula, since there is only one other collection in the United States, that of the Henry E. Huntington Library, of San Marino, Calif., that exceeds it either in distinction or in number of volumes. In 1929 a rough estimate showed that 40 per cent of the titles in the Vollbehr collection were apparently not represented in the United States by a single copy.

*Other incunabula acquired.*

Ordinarily the acquisition of six incunabula would be worthy of more than casual mention but this year they are quite overshadowed by the purchase of the Vollbehr collection. Through the general appropriaton, however, we were able to secure a copy of the "Sermones," of Pope Leo I (Impresso in Firenze a di. xxi. di maggio MCCCCLXXXV) *Hain *10016;* a copy of "Tractatus de emptione et venditione et de omnibus contractibus in genere," Milan, Pietro Antonio Castelliono, 1492, Dec. 3, by Fabianus de Giocchis, de Monte Sancti Savini, *Hain 11602*, *Panzer 387* (*v. 2*); a copy of "Arithmetica geometria et musica Boetii," Venetijs, Impressum Boetij opus ꝑ Joānez 7 Gregoriū de gregorijs fratres, 1492, die.

18. Augusti, *Hain 3351* (a portion of a larger work), and an edition of "Ioannis Crisostomi de compunctione cordis [with other tracts]," *Hain 5044*. Although this bears no indication of publisher or date, Proctor doubtfully assigns it to Andreas Torresanus, de Asula, of Venice. It is so seldom that we receive incunabula on exchange that we gratefully record here two titles acquired on priced exchange from the Boston Medical Library. These were Guido de Monte Rocherii's "Manipulus curatorum," n. p., n. d. and a copy of Domenico Cavalca's "Trattato della pazienza overo Medicina di cuore," Firenze, Francesco Bonacorsi, 1490, *Hain 4800*, *Pellechet 3453*.

*Guggenheim fund.*

On October 29, 1929, the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., made a special grant to the Library of $140,000. Of this sum $51,000 was set aside for the acquisition of material. As the first purchase from this fund we were fortunate in being able to secure from Maggs Bros., of London, a combined group of four important aeronautical libraries, totaling 4,099 volumes and pamphlets. These four collections will be found described at length in the report of the chief of the division of aeronautics, *infra*.

*Huntington fund.*

The Huntington fund provides for the purchase of books relating only to Spanish, Portuguese, and South American arts, crafts, literature, and history which have been published not more than 10 years previous to the date of purchase. Established by Mr. Archer M. Huntington, of New York City, it became available on February 15, 1928, although the first order was not placed until the next month. The mere statement that for the period from March 16, 1928, to June 30, 1930, we have purchased 3,112 titles, representing 3,580 volumes, at a total cost of $7,224.26, gives little idea of the labor involved in securing these titles. Orders were placed for 998 additional titles that came within the scope of the fund but which, for one reason or another, were never filled. The limitations as to subject matter and date of publication are such that the work can not be handled as mere routine. One assistant, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Philbrick, devotes her entire time to the acquisition of material on this fund,

checking second-hand catalogues, publishers' catalogues, and bibliographical lists, searching our own catalogues to avoid the purchase of duplicates, placing and following up orders, filing, etc. Correspondence with dealers in Spanish-speaking countries is conducted by her in Spanish.

*Collection of French plays.*

Complementing the Toinet collection of seventeenth-century French literature, purchased in 1929, we have this year secured an extensive collection of French plays, largely in first editions. It contains 2,823 separate titles, of which 2,779 are plays published and produced in France from 1789 to the present day, the remainder being miscellaneous works. Nearly half of the plays were published before 1860. The collection comprises 491 physical volumes and 1,242 pamphlets.

*Portuguese collection.*

In November, 1927, we purchased a collection of books and manuscripts on Portugal, nearly all of which came from the private library of a Portuguese collector. It comprised 1,555 volumes, 344 pamphlets, 117 composite volumes of manuscripts, and 5 broadsides. This year we were fortunate in being able to secure the main collection from which the smaller group purchased in 1927 was drawn. The final checking of this recent acquisition has not yet been completed but it is estimated that it contains nearly 28,500 items, of which 14,000 are in Portuguese, 6,000 in French, and the rest in Latin, Spanish, German, Italian, and English. Only 12,000 volumes of the collection are included in this year's statistics.

It is a very miscellaneous collection showing that it belonged to a man of wide interests. In the field of literature there is an outstanding group of books devoted to Luiz de Camões. Besides hundreds of editions of Camões and still further hundreds of books about him there is an interesting series of 77 composite volumes devoted to the tricentenary of his death. They include printed accounts of celebrations and memorials held in various countries, poems written in his honor, critical estimates of his writings, scrapbooks of newspaper clippings, pictures, circulars, programs, and curios, besides a certain number of editions of Camões' works, most of which are

duplicated elsewhere in the collection. Each of the 77 volumes has a special printed title-page and there is also a printed catalogue describing the contents of 64 of the volumes.

Next in importance is probably the large and well-selected group on the natural sciences, with special emphasis given to works on entomology. Here will be found many European serials and periodicals, together with numerous reprints from these sources.

The miscellaneous nature of the collecton will be shown by mentioning a few other subjects that are more or less well represented: Almanacs, art and reproductions of art, Braziliana, Cervantes, classics, European literature of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, international law, legal documents and literature, numismatics. There are many manuscripts, originals and copies, both bound and unbound. The collection is also notable for the number of limited and autographed editions that it contains, including some remarkable specimens of fine printing and binding.

*Dissertations by Linnaeus and his successors.*

The important collection of botanical works and dissertations by Linnaeus and his successors, already in the possession of the Library, was greatly strengthened by the addition of 70 titles. In this group 21 titles were by Linnaeus, 3 by his son, 41 by Elias Magnus Fries, 4 by Adam Afzelius, and 1 by Carl Peter Thunberg.

*Documents.*

A special effort is made each year to add to our rapidly growing collection of official gazettes. Among those purchased this year were files of the official gazettes of Syria ("El Acima," 1919–1927, 9 v.) and of Denmark ("Statstidende," Apr. 1, 1904–Mar. 31, 1919, 15 v., together with a somewhat incomplete file covering the period from April, 1924, to December, 1928, both inclusive). Two other important sets of Danish documents acquired were the "Collegialtidende," 1798–1840, and the "Ny Collegialtidende," 1841–1848, the two series together comprising 51 volumes.

The purchase of an extensive group of Russian documents brought to the Library some unusual titles. Chief among these was a collection of the documents and

protocols of the General Session of the Russian State Council, in 195 volumes and covering the period from 1893 to 1906, inclusive. This is an exceptionally rare item and is possibly unique. The Russian State Council was a consultative institution in matters of legislation, one of the four administrative boards, or councils, of the Russian Empire, and its published documents were issued in small editions for members only, which accounts for their rarity. This particular set was brought together by one of the most prominent members of the state council for his private library. A single volume containing the secret instructions and circulars of the Central Department of Police of Russia is also of great interest. The instructions cover the period from 1902 to 1907, inclusive.

*Law.*

From the same dealer who supplied the Russian documents mentioned above we secured a group of laws of the Russian Empire, supplementing the collection purchased in 1928. About 150 of the titles were new to the Library, including several that applied specifically to the Russian Provinces.

Brief mention should also be made of the purchase of a collection of Rhode Island acts and resolves from 1747 to date, together with a smaller lot of Rhode Island public laws, covering the period from 1798 to date.

*Transcripts, photostatic prints, facsimile reproductions.*

The photostat is used so extensively for the reproduction of books, newspapers, maps, and manuscripts that only a few of the accessions of the year can be noted.

The New York Historical Society Library has begun an ambitious project to reproduce its file of Gaine's "New-York Mercury" by means of the photostat. The society has a copy of every known issue, either in the original or in photostat, for the period from 1752 to 1783, both inclusive, and plans to extend the work of reproduction over a period of several years. As subscriptions to the series were invited, the Library of Congress has agreed to take a complete set.

Our subscription to the "Americana series" (reproductions of early imprints) issued by the Massachusetts Historical Society brought us 24 new titles, making a

total of 259 received. As the society plans to discontinue this series, arrangements were made whereby the Library of Congress purchased the negatives of "unused" Americana, a total of 5,402 photostat negatives, forming a rich collection of material almost wholly unknown to bibliographers. All of the originals are printed works—royal decrees and proclamations, broadsides, books and pamphlets—found largely in Spanish archives, although a considerable number of the reproductions were obtained from originals in England and France.

In an endeavor to make the Library of Congress a great repository of facsimile reproductions, a program has been begun which will provide for the systematic acquisition of facsimiles of complete manuscript texts, codices, etc. Dr. E. A. Lowe, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, research associate of the Carnegie Institution, who is engaged in a palaeographical project in Europe, has been commissioned by the Library for a 5-year period to purchase for us any such existing facsimiles as may seem desirable for the use of American scholars. He will also arrange for the reproduction of certain complete manuscripts in European libraries and archives that have not hitherto been reproduced. As a guide in the task of selection, the division of accessions has prepared and forwarded to him a card catalogue of facsimiles of manuscript texts already in the Library of Congress.

Cooperative Book-Buying Experiment Carried Out By Project B.

In the spring and summer of 1929 Dr. E. C. Richardson, general director of Project B, and Mr. Ernest Kletsch, curator of the union catalogue, made a trip abroad for the purpose of carrying out a cooperative book-buying experiment. The first object of the trip was naturally to secure books for the Library of Congress, but seven university libraries had previously agreed to absorb the books not needed by the Library of Congress, and other libraries have since expressed an interest. England, France, Spain, Germany, and Italy were included in the itinerary where visits were made to many obscure second-hand dealers and small antique shops with establishments too small to issue catalogues. All books secured were shipped directly to the Library of Congress.

Upon their arrival Project B assumed the responsibility of organizing the collections, making a card for each item. The division of accessions then searched the various catalogues to determine the needs of the Library of Congress. It was found that 4,794 volumes were either not in the Library or were needed as second copies or replacements, and these were purchased, together with an undetermined number of manuscripts, at a total cost of only $3,822.92. While the great majority bear imprint dates later than the seventeenth century there are 3 incunabula, 298 volumes published in the sixteenth century, and 270 volumes of the seventeenth century.

The books had been purchased by Doctor Richardson with private funds and were sold by him at cost. The titles not acquired by the Library of Congress remain the private property of Doctor Richardson, who plans to list them and offer them for sale to other libraries.

COOPERATION WITH PROJECT B.

During the year the division of accessions has cooperated with Project B in carrying out a plan to make uncatalogued books readily available. This plan, in force in other libraries but inaugurated here by Dr. E. C. Richardson, is applied at present only to large collections where the final cataloguing must of necessity be delayed. In typing order cards, for instance, for the Portuguese collection of nearly 28,500 volumes, the division of accessions is making a carbon copy of each card. This carbon copy is placed in the book which is then routed to the classification division and from there directly to Project B instead of to the catalogue division. In Project B the book is classed in YA (signifying an uncatalogued book) and is given an arbitrary running number in that class, for purposes of shelving. The card, which has received the same number, is filed in the union catalogue, thus making all uncatalogued books that have been treated in this way quickly accessible with a minimum of labor.

THE COOPERATIVE CLEARING HOUSE OF THE H. W. WILSON CO.

The cooperative clearing house established by the H. W. Wilson Co., of New York City, for the interchanging of periodical duplicates is past the experimental stage and has been most favorably received. In the priced catalogue issued in June 1930, more than 250 American

and Canadian libraries listed the important sets of duplicates in their periodical collections and offered them for sale through the H. W. Wilson Co. In each case the selling library receives the full purchase price, less 25 per cent, from the Wilson Co., payable either in cash or as credit to be applied toward the purchase of Wilson publications. The Library of Congress listed its own extensive collection of periodical duplicates, but owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding its holdings were not included in the printed list issued in June. We have already secured so many periodicals from other libraries through the cooperative clearing house that it is to be hoped that future editions of the list will be published and that the decision will be made to extend the enterprise to include book duplicates.

EXCHANGES.

Taking into consideration only the nondocumentary duplicates administered by the division of accessions the Library sent out 4,850 volumes of duplicates on exchange and received 3,448 in return during the year just ended.

Exchange relations were established with the Hawaiian Historical Society, of Honolulu, when we received a collection of 27 volumes and 133 pamphlets from that institution. With a few exceptions the entire collection is in Hawaiian, most of the books being textbooks and religious pamphlets, although there are a few documents.

Since we make it a general practice to exchange our duplicates only with other institutions, it is a coincidence that three of the most important transactions of the year were with individuals. Mr. Fred Lockley, of Portland, Oreg., sent us a copy of a rare western map, on priced exchange: "Map of the Nez Perces and Salmon River gold mines in Washington Territory; comp. from the most recent surveys by Daniel W. Lowell & Co.," San Francisco, printed by Whitton, Waters & Co., 1862. This map brought $760 at an American auction sale in 1922. From Mr. Rudolf Dolge, of Caracas, Venezuela, we received 100 early Venezuelan documents (pamphlets and broadsides), also on priced exchange. Upon a visit to Washington a few months ago Mr. B. George Ulizio,

of Atlantic City, N. J., discovered that the Library of Congress did not have a single copy of a book with a fore-edge painting. Upon returning to his home he at once sent us three such volumes from his personal library for exhibition purposes. But as he felt that the National Library should have examples of the fore-edge art in its permanent collections he decided to present the volumes to the Library. As a partial return for this courtesy we were privileged to send him certain volumes of American first editions from our duplicate collections.

TRANSFERS.

During the year 17,867 volumes and pamphlets were transferred to the Library of Congress from other United States Government libraries, while these same libraries selected only 2,063 volumes from our duplicates. A number of important transfers have been received. One notable accession was a collection of 1,429 hydrographic charts, largely British and Canadian, transferred from the United States Hydrographic Office. This helped materially to fill some of the many gaps in our chart collection. In November and December 2,268 bound volumes of original House of Representatives documents were transferred to the Library from the file room of the House Office Building. Except for a few scattered volumes of earlier dates these documents covered the period from the Forty-third Congress, second session, to the Fiftieth Congress, second session, both inclusive. A collection of works in Esperanto (30 volumes, 35 pamphlets, and 271 numbers of periodicals) was received by transfer from the Public Library of the District of Columbia. In the group of periodicals special mention should be made of a file of "Orienta Azio," covering the period from November, 1913, to February, 1916 (Vol. 3–v. 5, no. 4). Published in Tokyo in Esperanto this periodical is printed in Japanese style with many colored illustrations, the text of the earlier numbers being autographed.

Most notable of all, however, was the transfer from the Army War College Library of a set of the original folio edition of "The birds of America from original drawings by John James Audubon," London, published for

the author, 1827–1838, 4 v. This was already represented in the collections of the Library, but was welcomed as a second set. The plates were accompanied by two different editions of the text: "Ornithological biography . . . by John James Audubon . . ." Philadelphia, E. L. Carey, and A. Hart [etc., etc.] 1832–1838. 4 v., and "The birds of America from drawings made in the United States and their Territories by John James Audubon . . . " New York, published by J. J. Audubon; Philadelphia, J. B. Chevalier, 1840–1844. 7 v. [Imprints of v. 6–7 vary.]

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS.

A total of 27,970 copyright books was added to the permanent collections of the Library during the year, as compared with 25,672 last year. All second copies and all copyright transfers are recorded in the division of accessions.

COPYRIGHT TRANSFERS.

Only 8,473 volumes of our surplus copyrighted books were transferred to the Government libraries of the District of Columbia this year, as compared with 11,538 volumes last year. This was due largely to the fact that several libraries were not as active as in past years in sending representatives to the Library to select these books. The largest number (2,382 volumes) went to the Public Library of the District. In addition to these transfers we sent 2,567 volumes of copyright deposits to four different libraries on exchange, of which 1,201 volumes were current deposits and 1,366 were old city directories which were sent to the American Antiquarian Society Library, Worcester, Mass. The volumes chosen by the beneficiary libraries are not included in our statistical statements because they had never been considered as a part of the permanent collections.

## DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

(From the report of the chief, Doctor JAMESON)

The main matter of report from the division is always, and naturally, that of accessions. The Library has many friends who take pleasure in increasing its store of manuscript materials for the use of the historical student, or who find legitimate satisfaction in the knowledge that

an ancestor's papers placed in the Library and accessible to the many writers who resort to it are sure to have their substance, and therewith the ancestor's rightful fame, worked into the fabric of the national history. Besides gifts that come thus, either spontaneously or through efforts made by the division, the Library is able to a limited extent to make purchases of manuscripts. Its means do not allow it to compete with rich collectors for those manuscripts which, on account of rarity as autographs, are sold for high and constantly increasing prices in the auction room or other market. Its scale of values must be a different one, based on prospects of actual usefulness to historians. Moreover, it would be impossible in the field of medieval European or oriental manuscripts for a public institution entering that field in the twentieth century, without very ample special funds, to succeed in making a collection of significant importance, comparable in any way to the great European collections, formed in earlier and easier times. Gifts of material of that sort will always be welcomed; facsimiles have their useful part; but in the main our division of manuscripts must expect to be confined, not by deliberate intention but by actual circumstance, to manuscript material for American history. The description of accessions naturally begins with these. It is perforce confined to mention of the most significant of them.

*Mexico.*

For a portion of American history prior in general to that of the United States, an exceptionally valuable gift has been made by Mr. G. R. G. Conway, of Mexico City, president of the Mexican Tramways Co. and of the Mexican Light & Power Co. Long interested in the history of the Inquisition in Mexico, and especially in that of its dealings with British subjects, Mr. Conway has had copies made in duplicate of the documents relative to sixteenth-century Britons in the "Inquisición" section of the Archivo General y Publico in Mexico City and in the Archivo de Indias in Seville. His duplicate set, bound in 45 volumes, he has generously presented to the Library, to be available after a season to historical investigators. Similar material relating to the later opera-

tions of the Inquisition in New Mexico has been obtained from the same deposit in Mexico by Prof. France Scholes, of the University of New Mexico, in continuation of the procedure mentioned in the last annual report, this year's addition amounting to some 2,000 pages. Other portions of the archives of the Inquisition, relating specifically to Texas, have been provided in transcript through the careful services of Prof. Charles W. Hackett, of the University of Texas. Through his agency have also been obtained materials of much value for the history of Texas in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the whole amount procured through his means being nearly 3,500 typewritten pages.

*Admiralty court records.*

Mention was made in the last report of a plan for assembling in the Library, by photostat copying, all that has remained to the present time of the records of those vice admiralty courts which sat in the different colonies before the Revolution, namely, those preserved at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston. The two volumes preserved at Philadelphia were then spoken of as already reproduced. The photostats of the three New York volumes arrived soon after. Those of the court held at Boston, volumes preserved in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for Suffolk County, have also now been procured through the kind offices of the clerk of that court, Mr. John F. Cronin.

*Colonial Florida.*

The late Mrs. Washington E. Connor (Jeannette Thurber Connor) was one of the principal founders of the Florida State Historical Society and one of its most productive workers, author or editor of several of the scholarly volumes for which it has already become noted. She had accumulated much valuable material, mostly transcripts and photostats from Spain, for the continuation of her volumes, particularly her Colonial Records of Spanish Florida, of which the society intends further publication. Meantime Mr. Connor has deposited in the Library for future though not immediate use by other scholars the rich store of documentary material which she had brought together. It comprises several thousand pages of record, and has been most gratefully received.

Mr. John C. Long, of Bethlehem, Pa., has generously presented the Library with an elaborate inventory of that important portion of the War Office archives in the British Public Record Office known as W. O. 34.

Mr. George Simpson Eddy, of New York, has presented his reproductions in print of Benjamin Franklin's account books, 1728–1747, two ledgers and a journal.

*Revolution.*

One of the most valuable gifts which the Library has ever received for its division of manuscripts came through the munificence of Mr. William Evarts Benjamin, who has presented the original manuscript of Jefferson's first "fair copy" of his draft of a constitution for his State of Virginia. It will be remembered that, when the Virginia convention of May, 1776, was making its bill of rights and constitution, Jefferson was absent in Philadelphia, in attendance upon the Continental Congress. His suggestions were, however, sought. The draft which he carefully prepared arrived at Williamsburg too late for the most effective use, the convention having nearly completed its work. Use was made, however, of his preamble, by combining it with the bill of rights already formulated. Thus it happens that the document now given, besides its interesting relation to the constitution of the foremost of the Revolutionary States, is in part one of the direct sources of the Declaration of Independence, for the taking of its phrases into the Virginia Bill of Rights gave wide publicity and acceptance to language and doctrines that we find more fully displayed in the Declaration.

For this reason a special exhibition centering around the precious manuscript of Mr. Benjamin has been arranged in the upper hall of the Library, near the shrine in which the Declaration is installed, consisting of documents or photostats of the documents, nearly all possessed by the Library in the papers of the Continental Congress, which show the genesis of the Declaration, from the resolution of the Virginia Convention instructing its delegates to the Continental Congress to advocate independence, through the Virginia Bill of Rights and Constitution in their various stages of development, Richard

Henry Lee's resolution of June 7, and the vote of Congress of July 2, to the completed and engrossed Declaration. The exhibition, placed in order before this present Fourth of July, has attracted much attention and is certainly impressive and instructive.

One of the most notable deposits of Revolutionary material which the Library has received in recent years is due to the liberality and public spirit of Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd P. Shippen, of Washington, who have transferred to its custody eight stout volumes of ancestral papers of the Shippen family, including a volume of letters of Richard Henry Lee and Thomas Jefferson to Thomas Lee Shippen, Lee's nephew, and five volumes of correspondence of Thomas Lee Shippen and his wife and sister, 1777–1797. The collection contains much valuable material for the history of the Revolution.

An auction sale embracing a considerable number of papers of Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress, and of his family connections, enabled the Library to acquire several manuscripts of much value to the history of Congress, receipts for the printing of its journals, more than 30 letters from or to Thomson, and as many more, miscellaneous, from public characters of a later time.

Another group of Thomson papers (24) from the same sale was presented by Hon. Thomas Ewing, of New York.

A Louisiana contemporary of the Revolution, Raymundo Du Breuil, commandant at Manchac, is commemorated in a typewritten manuscript by Miss Irene A. Wright, of Seville, which she has presented to the Library, and which, consisting largely of documents from the Archives of the Indies, brings a welcome addition to our sources for the history of that period in the Southwest.

PRESIDENTS: *Washington.*

The Seventy-first Congress, in its session just closing, passed an act, approved February 21, 1930, authorizing the preparation, under the auspices of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, of a new and more complete edition of the writings of George Washington, to replace the old editions by Sparks and Ford, long since

out of print. Suitable appropriations were made, and the work has begun, under the editorial care of Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, formerly assistant chief of the division of manuscripts, with an advisory committee of which the present chief is chairman. The principal basis of the work will necessarily be the Washington collection in the Library of Congress, and space for its prosecution has been assigned in the division of manuscripts. To facilitate the work, and at the same time to amplify our Washington collection for the general purposes of the historical students of Washington and his times, the division in the previous year undertook a systematic effort to procure photostats of additional letters of Washington preserved in other collections, public and private. This effort has been continued with good effect during the past year. Photostats of Washington letters to the extent of 990 sheets have been obtained, representing more than 500 letters. While not a few of these are already represented in the Washington collection by drafts or letter-book copies, even in these cases it is an advantage to the editor, or to the historian, to have the exact text of the letter actually sent.

Of the 990 sheets of such photostats, 584 were obtained through the kindness of the New York Public Library, 271 through that of the Maryland Historical Society, 67 from the Virginia Historical Society, 36 from the Connecticut Historical Society, and lesser numbers from the similar societies in Maine, Rhode Island, and New Jersey, from the North Carolina Historical Commission, and from generous individuals.

*Jefferson.*

Besides the precious Jefferson document mentioned above as given by Mr. William Evarts Benjamin, the Library has received as a gift from Mr. H. A. Cushing, of New York, a legal opinion written by Jefferson in 1771 concerning the will of John Chichester.

*Madison.*

An accession of considerable value and of peculiar interest is a brief autobiography of James Madison, hitherto unknown, prepared by him to aid the writer of a biographical sketch for some such collection as those of Delaplaine or Herring and Longacre.

While the correspondence of a "mistress of the White House" is not precisely presidential, its proper place may be not far from the seats of the mighty, and it may often be found more interesting than the graver letters of that mansion's chief occupant. In the large correspondence of the Singleton family of South Carolina, acquired during the year, the most interesting element is the letters of Angelica Singleton, who, marrying Maj. Abraham Van Buren, presided over her father-in-law's household during the last two years of his term of office as President. Her letters, 40 or 50 in number, written to her mother and sisters, from the midst of Washington society before her marriage, from the White House, and later from Kinderhook and elsewhere, are those of a lively and intelligent young woman, and comprise much that is entertaining. The collection also includes some letters of George McDuffie, who had married an elder sister; some of Senator and Mrs. W. C. Preston, under whose wing Angelica Singleton first came to Washington; and several of a relative (Robert M. Deveaux) who attended the University of Virginia as a student in its first years. The correspondence is mostly of the years from 1825 to 1850. *Van Buren.*

Mr. Willis Houston, of Norfolk, Va., and Miss L. Houston, of Washington, have presented a letter of President Lincoln, January 5, 1863, addressed to two members of the Society of Friends in Iowa. *Lincoln.*

Col. W. G. Moore, private secretary to President Andrew Johnson, kept shorthand notes of conversations that took place in his presence, of remarks of the President, and of some events that immediately affected the White House. The series is preserved with the Johnson papers. A portion of it, which had been transcribed in long-hand by Colonel Moore, was printed in 1913 in the American Historical Review, Volume XIX, pages 98–132. The remainder has been a closed book till the present year. Now, in view of an increased interest in the history of President Johnson, it has been transcribed in typewritten text, and proves, as was expected, to cast much light on Johnson's relations with his Cabinet and *Johnson.*

with Congress, on his views of policy and on most of the chief transactions of his period of administration. It runs in date from July 8, 1866, to February 2, 1869, with a few entries made in the ensuing year.

*Cleveland.*

By the kindness of Mrs. Spencer S. Wood and six other heirs of the late Mrs. Daniel Manning, widow of President Cleveland's first Secretary of the Treasury, the Library has received a gift of papers which include some 40 letters of Cleveland to Manning, together with other portions of the Secretary's correspondence. Mrs. Manning herself was a personage of importance and influence, occupying such positions as that of president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and such portions of her own correspondence as are embraced in the gift have a distinct historical value. It also includes a small number of early papers of the Livingston family, of which she was a descendant.

*Benjamin Harrison.*

Mr. Frank B. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, Ind., whose father, Judge Robert S. Taylor, was one of the chief political supporters and friends of President Benjamin Harrison in his State, has presented the Library with a collection of some 40 valuable letters of Harrison to his father. A set of eight letters of Harrison to Cyrus C. Hines has been deposited in the Library by Mrs. Fletcher S. Hines, of Ludlow, Vt., and Galveston, Tex.

*Wilson.*

The Rev. Dr. William E. Brooks, of Morgantown, W. Va., having in the course of certain literary work received many letters from distinguished men conveying information or impressions concerning President Wilson, kindly permitted the Library to take photostat copies of some 17 of these.

In connection with the presidential series, which now embraces the extant manuscript collections of all but a few of the Presidents, mention may properly be made at this point of 19 volumes, transferred from the White House, of records of receptions held there from 1891 to 1913.

CABINET OFFICERS: *Hamilton.*

A deposit of extraordinary value has been made by Messrs. Alexander and Pierpont M. Hamilton, who have sent to the Library as a deposit their remarkable collec-

tion of papers of Alexander Hamilton and his family, numbering as many as 479, and in many cases having the highest degree of historical interest. There are in the collection 149 letters and documents of Secretary Hamilton himself—letters sent or drafts—32 of Mrs. Hamilton (Elizabeth Schuyler), 27 of Philip Schuyler, 23 of George Washington to Hamilton or to Schuyler, a dozen from Hamilton's sons, and lesser numbers from conspicuous public men of the time, such as William Jackson, Henry and John Laurens, John Francis Mercer, James Monroe, F. A. C. Muhlenberg, and David Ross. The letters of General Hamilton range from 1769 to 1804. The existing Hamilton collection in the Library fills 109 volumes. The present deposit increases and fortifies it greatly, and in a manner most welcome.

*McHenry.* Copies of a considerable portion of the papers of Dr. James McHenry, Secretary of War under Washington and Adams, were obtained in 1927 by the kindness of their owner, Mrs. C. Morton Stewart, of Baltimore. Three ladies possessing another large portion, Mrs. Gaylord Lee Clark, of Stevenson, Md., Mrs. James Bruce, of New York, and Mrs. W. McHenry Keyser, of Eccleston, Md., have this year, with similar liberality, permitted the reproducing by photostat of the letters and documents which had descended to them. The accession is a large one, numbering more than 800 sheets, and is of great historical value, including many letters of Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Pickering, the Pinckney brothers, William Vans Murray, and many other Federalist leaders.

*Clay.* Capt. Thomas Jefferson Clay, of Lexington, Ky., has added to the large collection of the papers of Henry Clay six documents of much dramatic interest, five of them being the essential letters or records connected with Clay's duel of January, 1809, with Humphrey Marshall.

*Meigs.* Through the hands of Miss Grace Lee Nute, curator of manuscripts to the Minnesota Historical Society, that society has presented to the Library a letter book which Return Jonathan Meigs kept as Postmaster General from December 22, 1820, to April, 1821.

*Taney.* Roger B. Taney is of course chiefly remembered as Chief Justice of the United States, but his political service as Attorney General in Jackson's Cabinet, 1831–1833, and Secretary of the Treasury, 1833–34, is recalled by a very interesting document in his handwriting, evidently unknown to his biographers, which has been acquired during the past year. It is a bound volume of 132 pages, presenting a detailed narrative and explanation of all his actions with respect to the United States Bank and the "removal of the deposits," written by him 15 or 16 years after those transactions.

*Calhoun.* One of the political supporters in South Carolina with whom Calhoun corresponded most freely was Henry William Conner. The latter's granddaughter, Mrs. George H. Moffett, of Charleston (Mary Conner Moffett), has been so good as to permit photostats of 45 letters to be taken for the Library; letters of the period 1843–1850, of much political importance, written by Calhoun, or, in a few cases, by other political leaders in South Carolina.

*Ewing.* Hon. Thomas Ewing, of New York, has continued his gifts of interesting materials from the correspondence of his grandfather, Secretary and Senator Thomas Ewing (Secretary of the Treasury in 1841, of the Interior 1849–50), by presenting an additional volume of the letters received by him, of dates in the first three quarters of 1859, embracing many letters of William T. Sherman and other important public characters.

*Usher.* Mrs. Wesley Taylor, a descendant, has supplied a typewritten copy of a letter which John P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior in President Lincoln's Cabinet, wrote to his wife on April 16, 1865, concerning the assassination and death of the President.

*Root.* While it can not be expected that the papers of living statesmen or collections so recent in origin that large parts of their contents relate to persons still living or to controversies still active shall be thrown open at present to examination by all comers, there is everything to be said in favor of the practice, which the Library constantly encourages, of securing such collec-

tions against loss or destruction or dispersion by making early gift of them to the Library under whatever restrictions as to use shall seem appropriate, or by depositing them here under revocable arrangements with similar restrictions. Hon. Elihu Root, whose career of public service has been so long, so varied, and so exemplary, has once more, in this particular, set a fine example of public spirit by sending to the Library, in 15 large boxes, the papers accumulated during that distinguished career. Here they will be safely preserved and methodically arranged and will be of incalculable value to all future historians of the period from 1898 to 1930. It is earnestly to be hoped that many other public men may be moved by Mr. Root's example to make similar provision, immediate or testamentary, for the preservation of their papers in this national repository in the interest both of history and of their own position in its record.

*Knox.* It was recorded in last year's report that similar action had been taken by the representatives of Secretary Bryan and Secretary Lansing. During the year just past Mrs. James R. Tindle, daughter of Philander C. Knox, Attorney General 1901–1904, Senator 1904–1909, 1917–1921, and Secretary of State 1909–1913, has presented to the Library the papers remaining from his various periods of public service, a treasury of historical material, comprising a dozen file boxes of letters and documents; 10 volumes of letter books, notes, and memoranda; 11 volumes and 2 boxes of newspaper clippings; and several hundred speeches and other pamphlets.

*New.* Hon. Harry S. New, Senator from Indiana 1917–1923, Postmaster General 1923–1929, has given the Library 27 letters from the files of his correspondence addressed to him by ten or a dozen of the foremost public men of his time.

Mainly in order to relieve space in the House Office Building, a great mass of manuscript journals, records, reports, and other documents, 2,268 volumes in all, has been transferred to the Library from that building. It continues, from the second session of the Forty-third Congress to the end of the Fiftieth, the series of such mate-

rial already thus transferred, embracing also certain portions, previously omitted, of the papers of earlier Congresses.

OTHER PUBLIC MEN.

The record of papers of public men not of Cabinet position, but nearly all of whom served in Congress, may properly begin, in chronological order, with Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, Speaker of the House of Representatives in the First and Third Congresses. In 1771–1774, while minister of Lutheran churches in the Tulpehocken region, Mr. Muhlenberg kept in German a diary which is now in the possession of Trinity Lutheran Church in Reading, at the back of which is copied a long letter to his brother, John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg (afterwards major general and Congressman), written late in 1775 or early in 1776, arguing at length respecting the Revolutionary cause. A typed translation of this curious document has been presented by Mr. David M. Gregg, of Reading, a descendant.

*Muhlenberg.*

*C. Pinckney.*

Another single letter, brief but of great importance to the student of the "Pinckney plan," has been given in photostat by Mr. George A. Spiegelberg, of New York—a letter of Charles Pinckney to Mathew Carey, August 10, 1788, in which he declares that he has no copy of that plan.

*Izard.*

Another South Carolina magnate of the same period, though of opposite political faith, was Senator Ralph Izard (died 1804), after whose death his widow, born Alice DeLancey, kept court in Philadelphia for many years and corresponded actively with her daughter, Mrs. Gabriel Manigault, of Charleston. An extensive Izard collection, purchased during the year, contains a moderate number of letters of the Senator, mostly concerning business of his plantations, and a mass of nearly 300 letters interchanged by the two ladies in the period from 1804 and 1814, gossiping on all the social and political events that came within the view in Philadelphia and Charleston, respectively, of two ladies so well placed for observation.

*J. Randolph.*

A gift of much value and interest from Mrs. Mark Antony DeWolfe Howe, of Boston and Washington, con-

sisted in 20 letters of John Randolph of Roanoke to the Federalist Congressman, Josiah Quincy, afterwards president of Harvard College, written in 1812–1815, with one in 1826. A special portion of their interest lies in the evidence they give of a cordial friendship, not without other examples in our history, subsisting between colleagues in Congress diametrically opposed in political principles as well as widely different in personal character. There have also come, by way of deposit, from Misses Carter B. and Augusta F. Conrad, of Washington, 15 letters of about the same period, mostly addressed by Randolph to Thomas Marsh Forman.

*Bayard.* In its annual report for 1913 the American Historical Association was permitted, by the kindness of the late Richard H. Bayard and Miss Ellen Howard Bayard, of Baltimore, to print large portions of the correspondence and journals of the first Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, casting much light on the history of the Federalist Party and of the Ghent negotiations, and revealing character, talents, and wisdom of a high order. Miss Bayard has now generously presented to the Library the whole mass of her great-grandfather's papers, and with them the valuable papers of her grandfather, Senator Richard H. Bayard, who represented Delaware in the Senate from 1836 to 1839 and from 1841 to 1845.

*Mason.* Mr. William Henry Harrison has presented a group of a dozen papers, 1761–1831, relating to the family of Thomson Mason and the Potomac Canal.

*D. R. Williams.* Mrs. A. Stockton Gaither, of Baltimore, has deposited in the Library the journal kept by David R. Williams as Governor of South Carolina, 1814–1816, and other papers of the same statesman, 1793–1795.

*Duff Green.* The Library is indebted to Prof. St. George L. Sioussat, of the University of Pennsylvania, for the transmission of further gifts of papers of Gen. Duff Green, being nearly 300 letters, almost wholly of 1842 and 1843, which had come to him from descendants. Dr. Duff Green Maynard, superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, has kindly supplemented the gifts made by other descendants by presenting 30 letters and documents, relating mostly to General Green's foreign missions.

*Albert Smith.*

Albert Smith, of Maine, Member of Congress, 1839–1841, and before that for eight years United States marshal for the district of Maine, was appointed to run the northeast boundary between the United States and New Brunswick and Canada. Mrs. Albert F. Bigelow, of Boston, has given the Library an interesting collection of his papers, 44 pieces in number, mostly relating to that episode and including letters from Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, and from Col. J. B. B. Estcourt, British commissioner for the same demarcation of boundary.

An interesting relic of the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses is an autograph album kept by Thomas Burr Osborne, Member of Congress from Connecticut, containing the signatures of a great many of his colleagues. It was presented by Mrs. Thomas Burr Osborne, of New Haven.

*Poussin.*

Though not an American public man, Maj. Guillaume Tell Poussin had for a brief period a conspicuous place on the American stage as envoy sent to Washington in 1848 by the provisional government of the second French Republic, and discharged by the American Government in 1849. An opportunity which occurred for purchasing a small collection of correspondence preserved by him from that period and the years immediately ensuing brought to the Library nearly 50 letters from various Americans of prominence, of which the most interesting were those of Ambrose Dudley Mann, Assistant Secretary of State from 1855 to 1856, and later an envoy of the Confederate States in Europe.

*Colfax.*

A purchase at an auction sale included some 22 letters addressed to Schuyler Colfax (Speaker, afterwards Vice President), mostly of the years from 1858 to 1868.

*Julian.*

Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke, of Indianapolis, has supplemented her benefactions of previous years by an additional consignment of letters from the correspondence of her father, Representative George W. Julian, including a long letter on Canadian relations by his father-in-law, Joshua R. Giddings.

*Bynum.*

Mr. Dixon H. Bynum, also of Indianapolis, has added to the gift made by him last year from the papers of

Representative William D. Bynum a typewritten copy of the proceedings of the conference held in that city on August 7, 1896, by the national committee of the "Sound money democracy," a body of letters, and a letter book of 1896–1898, illustrative of the same discussions.

*Curtis.* Miss Elizabeth Curtis, of New York and Newtown, Conn., sister of the late William Edmond Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from 1893 to 1897, has given the Library, along with a useful collection of pamphlets and newspaper clippings, six boxes of his manuscripts, mostly letters and documents of the period from 1889 to 1900, important materials for the history of the national finances during those years.

*Choate.* Twenty-seven packages of papers of the late Joseph H. Choate, eminent lawyer and ambassador to Great Britain, and two scrapbooks of newspaper clippings have been placed in the Library on deposit by Miss Mabel Choate, of New York.

*Storey.* Two large wooden boxes of papers of the late Moorfield Storey, Boston lawyer and independent, were deposited by Mr. Richard Storey, of that city.

*Mitchel.* By the kindness of Mrs. James Mitchel and Mrs. William Brown Meloney, of New York, the Library has been presented with a large collection of the papers of the late John Purroy Mitchel, mayor of New York from 1914 to 1917.

*Breckinridge.* The late Mrs. Madeline McDowell Breckinridge (died 1925) was an influential leader in the woman-suffrage movement throughout the earlier years of the twentieth century. By gift from Mr. Desha Breckinridge, of Lexington, Ky., made through Miss Sophonisba Preston Breckinridge, of the University of Chicago (to both of whom the Library has been greatly indebted for its remarkable Breckinridge collection), the Library has come into possession of a collection of Mrs. M. M. Breckinridge's papers, filling more than 45 filing boxes, and of much value for the study of that movement.

*Long.* Hon. Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State in President Wilson's administration, has given the Library a long series of letters and documents of his public life, especially of his service in the depart-

ment named—a valuable aid toward later understanding of the period of the World War. He has also deposited in the Library his correspondence with President Wilson.

MILITARY. *Cincinnati.*

Among military papers acquired during the year very much the foremost place belongs to the rich collection deposited in the Library by the officers of the Society of the Cincinnati, the whole body of the earlier archives of that honored society. The documents and letters of date prior to 1812 alone number more than 400. There are 11 letters of General Washington, president of the society, and 80 pieces relating to Major L'Enfant. The papers of the years immediately after the Revolution which relate to the French members, companions in arms in the war for independence, are especially interesting.

*Civil War.*

Mr. Montgomery Meigs, of Keokuk, Iowa, has given a diary, mostly in shorthand, kept by Capt. (later Maj. Gen.) Montgomery C. Meigs, United States Army, from May, 1853, to the end of the year 1857, in two volumes.

A fortunate chance brought to the Library by purchase the first letter book of the first Confederate Secretary of War, Leroy P. Walker, kept by him from the first day of his service at Montgomery, February 21, 1861, to September 15 of the same year.

From Mrs. William Cabell Bruce, of Baltimore, there has come a miscellany of 25 letters, orders, reports, or telegrams of the Civil War period, written by Maj. W. M. Este, of Ohio, or by Gens. D. N. Couch, John A. Dix, E. O. C. Ord, or others.

Of letters from lesser officers or from the rank and file, two small groups have been obtained; a diary, May 6, 1861–December 16, 1862, and other papers of Lieut. Isaac M. Sowers, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, including a broadside issue of the Vicksburg Daily Citizen of July 2–4, 1863, all given by Mrs. Gertrude Sowers McCalmont, of Boston; and by purchase a small body of war letters of Pvt. George O. Jewett, of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Another purchase, supplementing one made from another source in the preceding year, has brought 234 letters and documents of Gen. Daniel Sickles, some of them

of the period of the Civil War, but most of them belonging to the years from 1869 to 1873.

A group of naval documents purchased in France, of the period of the war for American independence, included Captain Destouches's orders for attack on the region of the Penobscot, four documents from him respecting the British fleet in 1781, and a letter of Count Louis de Barras (1784) respecting the Society of the Cincinnati. *Naval.*

A valuable gift from Mr. Thomas Macdonough Russell, of Middletown, Conn., was that of the letter book kept from July 3, 1815, to the middle of October, 1825, by the famous Commodore Thomas Macdonough.

By transfer from the Division of Maps the Division of Manuscripts has acquired the log of the schooner *Yarmouth*, 1767–68, and has increased its store of material respecting Captain Nathaniel B. Palmer, of Stonington, and his associates in Antarctic navigation by the addition of logs of the *Hero*, 1820–21, 1821–1823; the *Penguin*, 1829–1833; and the *Southerner*, 1841–1843.

Rear Admiral William L. Rodgers, United States Navy, retired, has made an important contribution to the division's naval material by giving a manuscript of 15 pages found among the papers left by Commodore John Rodgers, probably of date about 1809, and bearing the significant title, "Directions for using the Night Signals."

From Commander Leander McCormick-Goodhart, of the British Embassy, was received a typewritten copy of a long letter written from on board the *Monitor*, March 14, 1862, by Lieut. Samuel Dana Greene, and describing the recent battle with the *Merrimac* (*Virginia*).

In a field allied to that of maritime affairs a large collection has been acquired of the papers of Prof. Lewis M. Haupt, who, while professor of engineering in the University of Pennsylvania, was for a long period occupied with the making of surveys, estimates, and reports toward the construction of a Nicaraguan Canal. His papers and letters will be valuable material for the history of that project.

*World War.*

At the beginning of the participation of the United States in the World War a group of the more experienced members of the American Historical Association formed an organization called the National Board for Historical Service, organized to perform for the Government whatever services historians as such could render in war time or whatever such services the Government might request. Opportunities for such work presented themselves in greater number and variety than had been foreseen. A history of the board's activities by Dr. W. G. Leland, its secretary, is printed in the association's annual report for 1919, Volume I, pages 161–189. Its papers, weeded of superfluities and carefully classified, have been presented to the Library.

*Economic.*

Much light is cast on the relations of the Virginia planter with the London merchant, in the days just before the Revolution, by a series of accounts of the estate of Maurice Griffith, of London. With them were acquired the accounts, 1781–82, of the privateer *Hannah.*

The Division of Manuscripts naturally gives eager welcome to any materials illustrating that vanished system of economic management which was embodied in the old-time, antebellum southern plantation. A valued specimen, acquired during the year, was the letter book, 1794–1805, of Lieut. Col. John Chesnut, of South Carolina. Also from South Carolina was obtained a miscellany of 20 papers relating to sales of slaves, tax returns, wills, and the like, some belonging to the late eighteenth century, others of various dates from 1832 to 1864.

*Cooper-Hewitt.*

By the generosity of Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt, of New York and Ringwood, N. J., the Library has come into possession of a rich and voluminous collection of papers of the Cooper-Hewitt business organizations, including correspondence, bills, receipts, and other business memoranda of Peter Cooper, from the time when he was manufacturing and wholesaling glue, oil, and similar products in New York in the forties of the nineteenth century, and subsequent letters and accounts of enterprises in which he and his son-in-law, Abram S. Hewitt, were interested, including the Trenton Iron

Works and various furnaces and mines. This collection from Ringwood runs to the first years of the present century, and abounds in data respecting prices and industrial and trade conditions.

With economic material may be classed, though also concerned with religion and the antislavery cause, the autobiography, 1781–1866, of Rev. John Keep, pastor in Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio, and financial agent of Oberlin College, presented in typewritten copy by Miss Helen Keep, of Detroit; and, in part, the account books and papers, in 23 thin volumes, of Henry Broughton Bromwell (died 1867), of Maryland and Illinois, and of his son Henry Pelham Holmes Bromwell (1823–1903), of Illinois and Colorado, Member of Congress 1865–1869, papers which have, however, considerable political value, presented by Miss Henrietta E. Bromwell, of Denver; and the letter book and other papers relating to the building of the Imperial Mexican Railway, 1865–66, preserved by the late Capt. Andrew Talcott, United States Army engineer, and presented by his granddaughters, through Miss Mary G. Talcott, of Richmond, Va.

*Negro.* Dr. Carter G. Woodson has continued his valued gifts of materials written by or concerning American negroes, collected in the course of his work as director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; he has presented four boxes of papers, comprising many letters of negroes of the earlier period, 1855–1914, and various special collections of letters illustrating the great northward migrations of negroes in the decade from the opening of the World War, 1914–1923.

Allied in interest is the journal kept on the west coast of Africa, at Foura Bay, from April 21 to September 21, 1821, by Rev. Daniel Coker, an agent of the Colonization Society.

*Religion.* A photostat of the register, 1798–1918, of William and Mary Parish, in St. Marys County, Md., has been secured through the kindness of the Rev. R. B. Stevenson, of Grayton.

Financial accounts of the Shaker community in the Miami Valley, Ohio, for some 20 of the 50 years from

1797 to 1848, have been presented by Dr. Emmons R. Booth, of Cincinnati.

A collection of peculiar interest has come to the Library through the kindness of Mrs. Elizabeth Q. Pineo, of Elizabeth, N. J., granddaughter of the late Dr. Phineas P. Quimby, of Portland, Me. It embraces a package of original manuscripts of Doctor Quimby, 11 manuscript books, 18 letters written to him by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy (then Mrs. Patterson), and 2 letters of Doctor Patterson.

*Literary.*

Mr. Leander McCormick-Goodhart, of the British Embassy, has conferred a great favor on the Library, and on all who visit its exhibition halls, by depositing here a manuscript of extreme interest, an autograph copy of "Home, Sweet Home," written by John Howard Payne in September, 1829—only half a dozen years after its first production—in which the author, writing out the original verses for Mrs. Joshua Bates, the wife of an American banker resident in London, adds two graceful and touching stanzas specially addressed to her.

Mrs. Robert Barrett Browning, of Washington, widow of the poet's son, has given to the Library, along with invaluable mementos and various Italian photographs, a most interesting album containing 98 letters and autograph signatures of persons famous in the literary, political, or social world in Robert Browning's time, and 115 other letters and autographs of similar quality.

In 1912 the late James Ford Rhodes delivered at Oxford a course of lectures on the American Civil War, afterwards printed as a book. The original manuscript of these lectures, interesting as showing Mr. Rhodes's literary methods, has been given to the Library by Mr. Byrne Hackett, of New York.

Of educational interest is a group of five letters, written in 1827–28, to his mother and sisters by John J. Coleman, of Huntsville, Ala., while a student at the once-celebrated law school at Litchfield, Conn. These have been deposited by Mrs. Isabel B. Coleman, of West Hartford, Conn.

Much the largest portion of any annual report from the Division of Manuscripts must, for reasons mentioned

at the beginning of the present report, relate to manuscripts of American history. It is therefore not inappropriate to give a later position to the recital of European and oriental manuscripts, though earlier in date, which have been received during the year.

*Ancient.*

The library of the University of Michigan has kindly deposited in the Library of Congress a specimen of ancient writing on papyrus obtained by it from Egypt, namely, a contract for division of property, executed in A. D. 75 by one Bacchias.

*Oriental.*

Mr. Kirkor Minassian, whose striking benefactions to the Library in the preceding year were gratefully recorded in the Librarian's last report, has continued them by further gifts of varied character. One is a copy of the first surah of the Koran, written on snake skin in a fine Persian hand. Another consists of two imperial Turkish firmans, of date not yet determined, concerning real estate of a lady named Salah. Still another is a family tree, 10 feet long, exhibiting the descent of Shahab-ud-Din, one of the Mohammedan sultans in India, from the founder of his dynasty, Quth-ud-Din Timur Kurkan.

*Polish.*

The secretary of the Polish consulate in Detroit, Mr. Czeslaw Linda Lipaczynski, has presented an indenture on parchment, signed by King John Casimir, of Poland, August 1, 1659, with the royal seal attached.

*French.*

Through the good offices of Dr. Ernest C. Richardson there were obtained in France three volumes containing the compositions in prose and verse and the correspondence of A. Lamothe, who from 1771 to 1788 practised as an avocat before the Parlement of Bordeaux.

*Bermuda.*

A great store of information on the history of Bermuda comes to the Library through the purchase of the collections made during a long series of years by the island antiquary, Mr. Winslow M. Bell. They comprise 21 volumes of extracts, 1784–1824, from the Bermuda newspapers in the Bermuda Public Library, a large collection of notes taken from the colonial court records, 1704–1718, 1726–1749, 1755–1764, acts of 1690–1735 in manuscript and of 1704–1788 in print, and many miscellaneous documents.

Capt. F. L. Pleadwell, United States Navy, retired, has deposited in the Library his large collection of autographs, consisting of nine volumes of mounted manuscripts of persons of international distinction, literary or musical or other, and one volume of autograph letters of American authors, the whole accompanied by a full index.

*Broadsides.*

Among the broadsides acquired during the year some that may be specially mentioned are: "To the Inhabitants of New York and all the British Colonies," New York, April 20, 1775, news just received from Europe; three of William Smith, of South Carolina, 1788, viz, "Letter to the Electors of the Parish of St. Bartholomew," "A Dose for the Doctor," and "Letter to the Citizens of Charleston District"; two addresses to the citizens of the fifth congressional district in Kentucky, 1813 and 1815, by their Representative in Congress, Samuel Hopkins, of the sort by which southern Congressmen in that period were wont at the end of the session to render to their constituents an account of their stewardship; and one of the "Coffin Handbills" circulated by the opponents of Jackson, Washington, D. C. Mr. John R. Norris, of Indianapolis, and Mr. Joseph L. Norris, of the staff of the division, have given it a collection of 72 pieces—broadsides, handbills, and the like—illustrating the various types of such printed matter put forth in political campaigns in Indiana, 1925–1929.

*Modern Language Association.*

The collection of rotographic reproductions of medieval or early modern manuscripts (or in a few cases rare early printed books), which has been made under the direction of the Modern Language Association of America, for the use of students of the vernacular literatures of Europe, has increased in number during the year from 116 to 144, and the borrowing and use of them by the method of interlibrary loans has increased correspondingly. A new set of circulars, printed by the association and listing the rotographs, with the reference numbers of the original manuscripts and the like details, will before long be available. The nature of last year's acquisitions may be briefly and partially indicated as follows: Four manuscripts of

the Perceval romance, viz, Bibl. Nat. 1450, Bibl. Nat. Nouv. Acq. 6614, Clermont-Ferrand 248, and Bern 354; one of Ogier de Danemarche, Bibl. Munic. Tours 938; three of Berinus, viz, Bibl. Nat. 777 and 15097, and Arsenal 3343; seven manuscripts containing, along with other matter, various versions, Middle High German and Latin, of the abbot Williram's commentary In Cantica Canticorum, viz, Brit. Mus. Harl. 3014, Vatican 5096, and Pal. 73, Maihingen III. deutsch I, Munich Germ. 10, 40, 77, Wolfenbüttel Gud. 131, Bamberg IV. 22, Vienna 1147, 2686, 12847, Berlin Theol. Lat. quarto 140; three manuscripts of the Homilarium of Paulus Diaconus, viz, Munich 4533 and 4534 and Karlsruhe Augiensis XIX, XXIX; "De Contemptu Mundi," Brit. Mus. Royal 7 d XVII; a Spanish Bible translated from the Hebrew, Escorial I. j. 4; "La Grande Historia de la Conquista de Ultramar," Madrid Bibl. Nac. 2454 and J. 1, and Bibl. del Palacio; seven additional French plays of the seventeenth century, from rare print; and four early English printed pieces, viz, "A Certayne Tragedie entitled Freewyl," "The Second Mayden's Tragedy," "The Parliament of Love," and "The Historie of the Damnable Life and Deserved Death of Dr. John Faustus."

*Handbook.*

During some eight months of the year the division had, by an arrangement made between the Library of Congress and that of Stanford University, the great advantage of the presence of Mr. Philip L. MacLean, reference librarian to the Hoover War Library at Palo Alto, aiding here as a volunteer assistant. While some of his time was given to assisting in other directions, most of it was spent in preparing copy, in excellent fashion, toward a new edition of the "Handbook of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress." That manual, dated 1918, records no materials acquired since the latter part of 1917, and the edition is now practically exhausted. Since that date many thousands of manuscripts have each year been added to the collections, and a new edition including them is emphatically a desideratum. Mr. MacLean was able before his departure to prepare the necessary statements concerning all the acquisitions of 1917 and 1918,

The continuance of the work through the remaining decade of accessions must wait for the presence of an ampler staff.

*Harkness collection.*

Work on the early Spanish manuscripts from Mexico and Peru, presented last year by Mr. Edward S. Harkness, and described on pages 45 and 46 of the Librarian's last annual report, has consisted in the effort of Miss Stella R. Clemence, specialist assigned to this work, to complete the cataloguing and calendaring of this material and to prepare for publication some signal portion of it. For the latter purpose it has been resolved to make a preliminary volume of those documents from Peru that come from Francisco Pizarro and his kinsmen or Almagro or relate to their adventures and conquests and mutual struggles. The transcription of these documents is now nearly completed.

*Virginia Company.*

In 1904 the Library published, in two handsome quarto volumes, the "Records of the Virginia Company," 1619–1624, from the company's manuscript preserved in Virginia by Thomas Jefferson and his predecessors. The edition was prepared, with high scholarship, by Miss Susan M. Kingsbury, professor in Bryn Mawr College. Miss Kingsbury has since prepared for publication a series of more than 300 documents of the years 1606–1624, the years of the company's existence, which with great industry and resourcefulness she has gathered together from a wide variety of sources. A volume of these auxiliary documents, edited by her, to be called Volume III of the "Records of the Virginia Company," has been set up at the Government Printing Office, and galley proofs of the whole of it have been read.

*Journals of the Continental Congress.*

The work of Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick in preparing the remaining volumes of the Library's edition of the Journals of the Continental Congress, under the arrangement described on page 67 of last year's report, has brought to completion the material for the years 1785 and 1786 and part of the year 1787. The two volumes of the Journal for 1785 are expected to be sent to the printer early in the new fiscal year.

*Cataloguing.*

In addition to the cataloguing of the current accessions, which is all the regular cataloguer can do, a special effort has been made, through a temporary assistant, to advance further the cataloguing of the Washington manuscripts. The printed calendars cover the leading classes of material prior in date to 1784. The opportunity to proceed further came late in the year, but it is hoped that by September, when that present opportunity ends, the cataloguing of the Washington collection will have been extended from the end of the war and the return of Washington to Mount Vernon in 1783 till after the beginning of his Presidency in March, 1789.

*Repair and binding of manuscripts.*

The repair shop, conducted under the authority of the Public Printer, has maintained its high reputation for efficient work. The total number of manuscripts repaired or otherwise dealt with is reported as 63,595, the total number of photostats trimmed as 157,866, and 9,785 rotograph sheets procured by the Modern Language Association of America were mounted for binding. The number of books made up and delivered for binding was 201, while 110 others were made ready for binding though not yet delivered to the bindery. The staff of the division has made a special effort to complete into one chronological order the arrangement of the great collection of Cleveland papers, and has completed it nearly to the end of 1886. The materials thus arranged for years preceding 1886 have been mounted and prepared for binding. They will make at least 80 volumes. The whole collection will make at least four hundred. In the presidential series this is, in natural order, the next collection to be bound.

*Use of the collections.*

The division is increasingly resorted to by historical scholars in pursuit of the most varied inquiries. Evidently its position as the principal repository of manuscript materials for American history is becoming more widely known and more fully appreciated. At times the space available for readers is severely taxed. Large use is made of the transcripts and photostats of materials in European archives, especially the British, and among them, during the past year, especially the diplomatic

materials and those obtained from the offices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. These reproductions can, under suitable conditions, be sent for the use of scholars to other libraries under the usual procedure for interlibrary loans. Much such lending has occurred during the past year.

*Correspondence.*

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

*Reproductions from foreign archives.*

Unquestionably the most important, and by far the largest, addition to the resources of this division of the Library during the past year has been the mass of reproductions of materials for American history in foreign archives and libraries which has been received as the result of operations conducted at the charge of the great fund contributed for that purpose by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, jr. The 5-year period for which that grant was made began with the beginning of September, 1927. Its second fiscal year, therefore, ended on August 31, 1929, and operations in Europe during it were fully covered by the special report made at its termination by Prof. Samuel F. Bemis, who for the first two years had had charge of this European historical mission—a report reproduced on pages 75–96 of the Librarian's annual report of 1929. The third fiscal year of the grant began on September 1, 1929, and ends on August 31, 1930. For a detailed report respecting work in Europe under the grant during this third year, from Dr. Worthington C. Ford, who at its beginning entered upon the service as its representative in Europe, see pages 95–106. A less formal statement of results accomplished and materials

received between July 1, 1929, and July 1, 1930, may properly be included in the present report.

Of the typewritten transcripts received from the archives of Mexico, through the supervising care of Professors Hackett and Scholes, in continuation of series previously initiated by them, mention has already been made. Apart from these, the year's receipts have been either photostats, as in the case of those obtained from Austria and Mexico, most of those from Great Britain, and part of those from France and Germany, or photographic films, as in the case of the major portion of the German acquisitions, half of the French, and all of those coming from Spain, the Netherlands, Sweden, and, with a very few exceptions, Italy. The films are of the same general type as those used for moving pictures, but are not inflammable. Those coming from Great Britain and France have been accompanied by enlarged prints, of the size of the original manuscripts. Of the others, enlargements are being gradually made at the Library.

The reproductions received during the 12 months amount to 115,445 pages from Great Britain, 104,424 from Germany, 80,517 from France, 73,665 from Spain, 48,796 from Austria, 44,702 from Italy, 43,468 from the Netherlands, 21,894 from Sweden, 13,298 from Mexico, 2,542 from Norway, and 2,759 from elsewhere. Thus, the Library and the American historical scholar are indebted to Mr. Rockefeller and to the enterprise and organizing ability of Professor Bemis and the continuing activity and vigilance of Doctor Ford for the impressive total of 551,510 pages of added material, nearly every page of which would otherwise have been inaccessible except at the expense of travel to and in Europe. Grateful acknowledgment for these acquisitions should also be made to Miss Ruth A. Fisher, Prof. G. A. Rein, Mr. Abel Doysié, and Dr. Roscoe R. Hill, principal research assistants in Great Britain, Germany, France, and Spain, respectively; to Dr. Kurt Bihl, Rev. Paul C. Perrotta, O. P., Mr. L. C. Suttorp, and Mr. Birger Beckman, who, respectively, had charge of the work in Austria, Italy, the Netherlands, and Sweden; and in America to Miss

Maysie S. MacSporran, conductor of the operations in Canada, and to Prof. France Scholes, of those in Mexico.

*From Great Britain.*

Of the material received from the Public Record Office in London, the most important, perhaps, has been the continuation to 1850 of the correspondence (and inclosures) of the British ministers in Washington with the foreign secretaries in London, invaluable for the study of our diplomatic relations with their country. Further volumes of the series of Colonial Office papers, called "Plantations General," have also been received, and of the papers relating to West Florida. In order that students of American colonial history may have the means of studying broadly the whole colonial empire of Great Britain in the period before the Revolution, an effort is to be made to secure photostats of the more essential documents and correspondence in the Colonial Office papers relating to the West Indian colonies. Of these, a number of volumes for Barbados and Dominica have already arrived.

From the British Museum those photostats have arrived which complete our reproductions of material for American history among the manuscripts of that institution, with the exception of the manuscript maps, and the earlier installments of the latter have been received. A large accession from the manuscripts of the House of Lords has completed the American material from that collection to the year 1859. Of the American correspondence of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, a large portion has for some years been in the Library in the form of handwritten transcripts. The remainder, and especially the part which was unarranged and inaccessible when Andrews and Davenport's Guide was published, has now been added in the form of films. In anticipation of early demands upon this material, these films were given an early place in the program for enlargements in the Library, and the resulting prints have been much called upon, along with those of similar character which came from the archives of the ancient organization known as Doctor Bray's Associates. Other photostats have come from the Bodleian

Library at Oxford, the Hunterian Library at Glasgow, Archbishop Marsh's Library and that of Trinity College in Dublin. The 4,000 sheets of correspondence of Gen. Thomas Gage, spoken of in the last report, have been received; meantime, however, the originals of all that correspondence have been transferred from England to the William L. Clements Library at Ann Arbor.

*From France*

From France many reproductions, too various to be briefly described, have come from the Bibliothèque Nationale, and lesser quantities from the Mazarine, the Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève, and certain provincial libraries. From the Archives Nationales an especially large amount has come from the section known as the Archives de la Marine, illustrative of naval relations with France during the war of independence and some subsequent years. From the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the portions received of "Correspondance Politique, États-Unis," bring our accessions to the end of that war, while what has come from "Correspondance Politique, États-Unis, Supplément," brings them to 1797, with scattering accessions to as late a date as 1816. A beginning has meantime been made with the series "Mémoires et Documents, Amérique," from which we have the papers from 1712 to 1755.

*From Spain.*

The films which Doctor Hill has sent from Spain mostly represent progress along the two lines chiefly signalized in last year's report. Those from Madrid, mainly from the Archivo Histórico Nacional, but supplemented from the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, cover the diplomatic correspondence between Spain and the United States to the early years of the nineteenth century. Those from the Archive of the Indies in Seville bring down to the end of the eighteenth century the correspondence of the Spanish governors of Louisiana and Florida with the captain general of Cuba, the supervising authorities in Spain, and other officials. Just before the end of the year Doctor Hill succeeded in obtaining modifications of official regulations which give much greater freedom to the Library's work in Spanish archives and permit the reproduction of papers

on the diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States to a considerably later date than had hitherto been promised. An additional achievement, with the sympathetic support of the Spanish authorities, has been release from the burdensome exaction of a duplicate of every film, to be retained in the archives. Doctor Hill thus, in retiring at the end of August from the Library's service in Spain, ends his two years not only with a record of notable accomplishment but with a final success that will greatly facilitate the work of his successors.

*From the Netherlands.*

The Dutch material received has carried down to 1879 and 1882, respectively, the correspondence with Washington preserved in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and that from the archives of the Netherlands Legation in America. Journals and correspondence of the Dutch factory at Desima for the years 1854–1860, the early years of American intercourse with Japan, have also been received, and films of several hundred maps.

*From Germany.*

The photostats received from the Preussisches Geheimes Staatsarchiv in Berlin, voluminous in quantity, have been of four sorts: Military papers from the Heeresarchiv for the period 1776–1789; papers illustrating the history of diplomatic relations between Prussia and the United States, both in the period of tentative relations with Frederick the Great, 1775–1786, and in the later years of established intercourse, for which the facsimiles received run to 1857; papers from Prussian consulates in America, 1802–1877; and Foreign Office correspondence respecting Mexico and the Emperor Maximilian, 1861–1867. Other accessions from Germany include several thousand facsimiles relating to the Hessian and other German auxiliary troops in the Revolutionary War (e. g., Riedesel papers), from the archives at Marburg and Wolfenbüttel. The Senatsakten of Bremen and Lübeck have supplied still other American material, as have also the records at Hamburg of German emigration to the United States, and the archives of Oldenburg.

The archival reproductions received from the Scandinavian countries were those described on pages 90 and 91 of the annual report of the Librarian for 1929.

The receipts from Austria have embraced the American correspondence of the Foreign Office from 1819 to 1867, and such portions of its correspondence with Spain, 1770–1823, as concerned the United States. The most interesting of the acquisitions from Vienna, however, have come from the Maximilianarchiv, archives of the Emperor Maximilian, only recently thrown open to examination by historians. All portions bearing on his Mexican career and its relations to the United States have, it is understood, been reproduced with substantial completeness. *From Austria.*

In Italy, operations were at various times during the year conducted in four cities, of which the chief was, of course, Rome. With Professor Fish's Guide as a basis, many facsimiles were made from documents concerning America in the Archivio Segreto at the Vatican, in the "Nunziature" of Spain, Flanders, France, England, and Portugal, and in the "Nunziatura di Pace" of 1709–1712. The Barberini collection in the Vatican library was also drawn upon. The American papers in the archives of the Congregation of the Propaganda are so completely represented by the photostats collected by Professor Guilday, at the Catholic University of America, in Washington, that it has been deemed unnecessary to duplicate this work for the Library of Congress. *From Italy.*

The films received from Naples are those described in Doctor Bemis's special report of last year, as made in the concluding portion of that year, in the Archivio di Stato. They cover the diplomatic relations, 1847–1860, between the United States and the former Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Those from the Archivio di Stato at Turin, on the other hand, and from that at Venice, consist mainly of reports of various dates from 1746 to 1786, but especially of the period of the American Revolution, in which the diplomatic representatives of the King of Sardinia or the Venetian Republic transmitted from foreign courts such information as they acquired concerning American affairs.

With the closing of the third year of operations under Mr. Rockefeller's grant (Project A) it is understood that this photographic work has virtually come to its

end in Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Austria, Italy, and most places in Germany, and that during the remaining two years attention will, with minor exceptions, be concentrated on England, France, and Spain.

*From Canada.* On this side of the Atlantic the Library has undertaken work of this character in two countries, Canada and Mexico. In both, though some preliminaries were arranged in the second year of the grant, continuous work began in September, 1929, at the commencement of the third year. In both the work has been confined to the capital city. In Ottawa the governmental authorities readily gave all desired permissions and the director of the Public Archives of Canada, Dr. Arthur G. Doughty, C. M. G., deputy minister, has facilitated Miss MacSporran's work in every way, even to the extent of fitting up in the basement of his building a special atelier for the operation of the film-making machine.

Apparently the most useful to historical scholars of the United States among the rich stores of the Ottawa archives are, first, the correspondence exchanged from 1791 to recent times between the British minister in Philadelphia and Washington and the governors general, lieutenant governors, and commanders of the forces, in Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and, later, the Dominion of Canada; secondly, the documents for the history of the War of 1812; thirdly, perhaps, the papers relating to the Indians in the American Northwest. It is the first of these that has constituted the field of work thus far. Inasmuch as this correspondence with the British envoys to the United States is to a large extent scattered in volumes which mainly consist of matter having little or no interest for the student of United States history, the operations in Ottawa have not consisted, as in most instances in Europe, in the consecutive photographic reproduction of whole volumes. The letters, gathered from wherever they may be found, will be assembled into chronological series for each of the Canadian governments involved, and will not be transmitted to Washington until these series are completed. More than 4,500

sheets have thus far been photographed (filmed) and enlarged. The largest number of letters are concerned with international difficulties arising from the Canadian rebellion of 1837, the northeastern boundary question, the Civil War in the United States, and extradition. Meantime, by an arrangement in the nature of exchange, effected some time before the inception of Project A, the photostat operator of the Public Archives of Canada has continued a line of work which provides the Library of Congress with photostats of muster rolls of loyalist regiments of the Revolutionary War—those of the last year relating to DeLancey's brigade.

*From Mexico.*

In Mexico the work of this first year has been confined to the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A far richer store of historical material is in the Archivo General y Publico, especially as regards the history of individual American States—Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California—but large amounts of material from that archive have already been copied for the Library of Congress and for libraries in those States, and it has seemed rational in the present endeavor, taking into view the actual uses to which Mexican material is likely to be put in the Library of Congress, to give the first place to what concerns the mutual relations between the two Republics. A peculiar obligation in this direction rests on a national library placed in the capital city to which the student comes to consult, on the history of those relations, the archives of the Departments of State and War. Accordingly Professor Scholes, whose work for the Library was confined to the one year 1929–30, has addressed himself to the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Relations. The work there being nearly finished, his successor, already chosen, Mr. Robert S. Chamberlain, will be expected to devote himself, so far as official permissions may make it possible, to the documents for United States relations preserved in the Ministry of War and Marine.

In the Ministry of Foreign Relations a reclassification of the archives, begun before Mr. Scholes's arrival and still in progress, has made it impossible for him to pro-

ceed in so systematic an order that the resulting mass of photostats can be described in a few phrases. It may suffice to say that by the notable liberality and kindness of the officials in charge and by his own patience and resourcefulness he has been enabled to secure reproductions of nearly all the papers in that archive which the student of diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States will need to examine, from the beginning of the movement for Mexican independence to as late a date as could reasonably be looked for. Grateful acknowledgment is made of the sympathy and helpfulness of Señor Manuel Sierra, chief of the diplomatic department in the Ministry of Foreign Relations, and of Señor Augustín Hernández, chief of the archives of that ministry, and of the aid in the preliminary making of arrangements afforded with cordial interest by his excellency, Dwight W. Morrow, ambassador to Mexico. Similar acknowledgment for similar kindness is made to his excellency, William Phillips, late minister to Canada.

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

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

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

In succession to Prof. Samuel F. Bemis, my predecessor in office, I present a report on the operations of the historical mission for the fiscal year September 1, 1929, to August 31, 1930. Through his well-directed efforts the production of photographic prints had reached a maximum, and could not have been pushed further without exceeding the grant for the work. Nor could that full rate of production have been, judiciously, much exceeded in the past year. Not only would an attempt to do so have proved too costly, but the material available, suitable to the purpose of the mission, could not have been located, examined, listed, and prepared for the photographer on such a scale as to be economically performed. After covering certain large subjects of homogeneous material, such as diplomatic and consular papers, military and naval records, the American documents must be sought in broken files, in collections where only an occasional paper can be found, in remote places, and in private hands. That involves so much preliminary research as to offer little temptation to engage in it at the expense of known and far richer fields to be worked. It may be said that finding the mission operating at full production in many directions, it became the task of the director to guide it in such a way as to measure the quality of matter produced, to prevent waste in seeking further material on lines promising little returns, and to watch for the moment when it could be said that in certain countries operations could be closed with advantage.

*Sweden.*

The first direction in which a reduction could be made was in Sweden, where Mr. Birger Beckman, the competent research assistant, reported in August that he had completed photographing the diplomatic dispatches from Washington to the year 1868. As the year 1870 was the limit of time fixed by the officials of Sweden for permitting copies to be made, it was evident that the end of that series was in sight, and

that after a second series (instructions to the Swedish representative in Washington) had been taken, the source would run dry. It remained to look further and obtain a general idea of what was offered in other directions outside of the Riksarkiv. It was believed that occasional letters of value could be discovered in collections in the Royal Library, and Mr. Beckman was authorized to make a survey to establish their existence and degree of interest. It was an unworked field and no lists were available, conditions making the labor one of difficulty and discrimination. It was not thought desirable to extend the examination to collections outside of Stockholm, and especially at the University of Upsala, as Professor Stephenson, of the University of Minnesota, had passed several months in that library. Following his instructions, Mr. Beckman gave a careful examination to the most promising sources and presented a report that showed papers containing references to the United States, but neither in quantity nor in contents did they offer enough to make it profitable to undertake the reproduction at the present time when other sources were calling for increased attention. Actual photographing ceased in October, 1929, and Mr. Beckman's report was filed with the director in November, and is retained for future action when a more general survey may have developed sufficient to justify resuming operations. The total number of photographs made from September 1, 1929, to the cessation of work in October was 8,396.

*Netherlands.*

At The Hague operations continued on the various collections selected for reproduction until April, 1930, when Mr. L. C. Suttorp, who represented the mission in Holland, reported that he was nearing the end of available material. How wide a field he had covered is indicated by an enumeration of the location of collections, such as, in The Hague, the Algemeen Rijkarchief, the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Economisch Historisch Archief, and Departement van Buitenlandsche Zaken; the Gemeentsarchief at Rotterdam, and the Gemeentsarchief and Universiteitsbibliotheek at Amsterdam. Not only were the diplomatic papers reproduced to the year 1870,

but also those of consular and official commercial agents, reports and records on emigration, trading and colonizing companies, and ships' journals, material of excellent quality. A large number of manuscript maps were also reproduced, the more valuable as Holland for a long period of time excelled in the production of maps and atlases. The mission recognizes to the full its obligations to Mr. Suttorp for his attention to its wishes and needs. A word of commendation is also due to the photographers, Mr. G. J. Bokma and Miss E. Hoogendijk. The number of prints made to the close of operating was 16,337.

In August, 1929, Rev. Paul C. Perrotta, O. P., was in Venice, working in the Biblioteca Marciana and the Archivio di Stato. After completing his task in that city he went to Turin, stopping at various places where it was known that American material existed or where some could be looked for because of suggestions obtained from other sources. A tour of this nature, where the photographer accompanied the investigator, made it possible to obtain items which would otherwise have been overlooked or which must have been postponed to some future visit, because of the want of a photographer. For example, an atlas of Visconte Maggiolo was found in the Biblioteca Communale at Treviso; documents of value were taken in Verona and Brescia; and at Milan, in the Biblioteca Ambrosiana, important maps were taken. Every courtesy was offered in the various visits, but some disappointments were also encountered. In Milan, owing to the absence of Prince Trivulzio, it was not possible to photograph the few maps wanted in the privately owned Biblioteca Trivulziana. Arrived at Turin the authorities of the Archivio di Stato gave all necessary privileges, and a change of photographer permitted a more rapid handling of the material. The correspondence of the Piedmontese Government with its ambassadors in France, Spain, and England during the American Revolution alone furnished more than 20,000 pages.

*Italy.*

After more than two months at Turin Doctor Perrotta and his photographer, Caesar Gastaldi, proceeded to

Bologna, where Signor Renardo Ambrosini, the present owner of the Biblioteca Ambrosiana, gave a cordial welcome and no little of his time in meeting the wants of the mission. In contrast was the attitude of the authorities at the University of Bologna, who by a rigid insistence on regulations framed many years ago and by basing their objections on the fact that the university library was under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Public Instruction and not the Minister of the Interior, under whose general permission the mission was working, raised so many obstacles to permitting anything to be photographed that Doctor Perrotta thought it wiser not to press the point or await long delayed instructions from Rome, and withdrew. It may be added that only in this instance did the mission experience in Italy any annoyance in obtaining what it desired. Passing to Florence it was found that the director of the Archivio di Stato had thoughtfully prepared the material Doctor Perrotta had indicated, and the photographing was soon accomplished. There was not found, however, the diplomatic correspondence between Tuscany and its representatives in France, England, and Spain during the American Revolution. That entire series of documents has disappeared, but may at some time have been carried to Austria. In Doctor Rostand, the librarian of the Biblioteca Mediceo-Laurenziana, was found a cultured and obliging friend who gave freely of his time and knowledge.

Returning to Rome, work was resumed on the Vatican Archives, the authorities being much interested in the work and helpful. The short day, from 8.30 a. m. to noon, and the frequent feast or fast days prevented full production. In three months' time the point was reached when new material must be sought, and to obtain results careful search must be made in virgin fields. So doubtful was it that the product would justify the time and expense that it was judged wiser to rest satisfied with what had been done and leave what remained to a future time, when the documents shall have been examined and identified as fitting for Project A. Consequently, after

doing what was necessary in the Vatican Library, the Italian section of the mission was closed. In the months from August to February the most valuable records and known maps in Italy were seen and the essential items photographed, an achievement of some moment, as in no two places were conditions the same, and many embarrassments of a technical nature had to be overcome. The short working days, the absence of artificial light, the frequent interruptions of holidays, and the poor facilities offered for developing the films, all tended to reduce the rate of production. The results to the end of the mission in Italy were 52,571 prints. It is high testimony to Doctor Perrotta that so much was accomplished under such circumstances. It should also be added that the director has been assured that special facilities were granted to Doctor Perrotta by the Vatican authorities in recognition of the services given by the Library of Congress on the cataloguing of the treasures of the Vatican Library. It may confidently be asserted that the mission in Italy has completed what it set out to do. The thanks of the Library of Congress have been given to the superior of the Dominican Order for so generously permitting Doctor Perrotta to engage in this undertaking.

*France.*

The situation in France remains unchanged, with an abundance of good material and conditions favorable to the operators wherever they are working. In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the series of diplomatic papers have been continued, covering many subjects. The earliest documents, dating from the early part of the seventeenth century, apply to Canada, Santo Domingo, and the trading companies with concessions in America. Series concerning other West Indian islands, Louisiana, and the general trade with the possessions of other nations holding American colonies or plantations are of a later date, but begin in the early years of the eighteenth century. The military and naval correspondence during the American Revolution and the official reports of the disturbances produced by the French Revolution in Santo Domingo are included. The series of dispatches from the French representatives in the United States in the

latter years of the eighteenth century has been continued and has yielded a goodly number of letters from leading Americans on political and commercial topics. The large mass of records ought to be a means of obtaining a full view of the French-American relations at a time when, with many common interests, there arose misunderstandings due to overzealous advocates of a policy of trade restrictions or political propaganda. In the National Archives the papers of the marine continue to yield good results. The French naval operations in all seas from 1780 to 1783 picture the efforts made by France in its plans to make common cause with the late British colonies in America and the cost of that endeavor. There are also log books of voyages to America, accounts of operations against certain fortified places, instructions from the King to the naval commanders and their reports to him of maneuvers, lists of prizes and prisoners of war, and the like, such records as are usual in official war records, with much related material of value. In the Bibliothèque Nationale no less than 269 volumes have yielded American documents, notably in the special collections of Colbert, Clairambault, Joly de Fleury, and Moreau, not to omit the great miscellaneous collections entitled "Manuscrits Français," answering to the "Additional MSS." of the British Museum. It is with pleasure that we note the many courtesies received from M. Roland-Marcel, the late librarian of the Bibliothèque Nationale, and the cordial assurances received from his successor, M. Julien Cain. The same spirit has actuated the working force of the library wherever they have come into contact with the mission. The work in Paris was ably conducted, as in the two preceding years, by Mr. Abel Doysié. The total number of prints made during the year in these various sources was 69,692.

In Great Britain operations have been confined to London, and to the Public Record Office and the British Museum. Conditions not to be foreseen compelled a suspension of work in the British Museum from September, 1929, to March, 1930, and this greatly reduced the total output of prints as compared with the previous year. On the resumption of the work it was thought advisable

to take up special subjects, which were in good part of such a character as to be slow in the making. This was especially true with a large number of maps, manuscript and printed, each of which required special handling and attention. More than 900 maps were thus taken and 22 volumes of the South Sea Co. papers. In the Public Record Office the series of the Foreign Office papers was continued and was carried from 1837 through 1850. This completed the service of H. S. Fox, His Majesty's minister to the United States, and included the services of R. Pakenham, J. F. T. Crampton, and Sir Henry Bulwer, and in part the service of Lord Ashburton. Fifty-seven volumes were copied. In the Colonial Office series a good number of volumes were taken: West Florida, 12 volumes; Barbados, 21 volumes; Dominica, 7 volumes; and Jamaica, 2 volumes. In the War Office series 15 volumes of the papers of Sir Jeffery Amherst were photographed. In addition to these regular series occasional ventures were made in other directions at the request of individual inquirers, where it was recognized that through the mission the work could be better or more expeditiously done than by other agencies. In the office of the Admiralty were maps relating to the Great Lakes, and permission to copy being readily granted, excellent photographs were made by the hydrographic office in that department. The firm of Francis Edwards, London, courteously permitted the Library of Congress to photograph some manuscript maps which had come into their possession. The relations between the British Museum and the mission have continued to be most cordial and cooperative. Miss Ruth A. Fisher superintended the work in London, with great faithfulness and skill. The number of prints made by the mission in England during the year was 30,246.

*Spain.*

It is difficult to describe the operations of the mission in Spain in terms which will give a due representation of what was accomplished under difficulties. The use of the documents in Spanish archives, wherever they might be, was much restricted by a royal decree issued in August, 1927, to meet a special situation, and the terms of the decree were such as to oblige all officers in the various

archives to a strict application of them. Not only was the manner of applying for papers placed under rules designed to limit investigation, but the privilege of photographing was even more restricted, and when granted the condition of filing a duplicate print of whatever was taken was required. Though representing the Library of Congress, a national institution, the mission was placed under the same restrictions as an individual investigator working on his own account. It was early recognized that the conditions imposed by the decree were too severe and general, not to be found in any other country of Europe, and obstructive to historical research. Representations were made by the mission of the burdensome nature of the regulations, representations which received the support of historical associations in Spain and elsewhere. Administrative difficulties to a repeal or a modification of the decree were encountered and work was pushed as far as was possible under such adverse conditions. However large the output of prints, the mission received only one-half the number produced. In the summer of 1930 a series of events, not necessary to detail, occurred in Spain which led to a reconsideration of the situation produced by the decree. A commission composed of officials and historians was appointed. Among the statements laid before the commission was one prepared by Doctor Roscoe R. Hill, director of the mission in Spain, specifying the disadvantages he suffered in carrying out the purposes of the mission. As a direct result of his representation a royal order was issued July 8, 1930, expressly freeing the mission from the requirement of depositing duplicate prints. The change will be reflected in the production for the coming year. It is believed that the concession will become of general application.

Two photographers at Seville and one at Madrid were occupied during the year. In the absence of reports giving details of the nature of the documents taken no lists can be given here. In Seville the larger number of papers needed were in the series "Papeles de Cuba" and the "Audiencias." The latter records touched on

boundaries, history of Texas, New Mexico, and California. In Madrid in the Archivo Histórico Nacional, Seccion de Estado, the diplomatic papers, correspondence between the Spanish Government and its governors in Louisiana and elsewhere, and documents on the Spanish mission in France during the American Revolution contributed much material of service. The number of prints made in the year was, at Seville, 67,978; at Madrid, 43,880; or a total of 111,858. In August Mr. Hill retired from the mission and returned to the United States. The director of the mission takes pleasure in paying tribute to his zeal and activity during his service. The demands for patience and tactful relations under difficulties were met and the favoring decree stands in his name. Miss Elizabeth H. West, of Texas, has been appointed to the Seville position.

*Germany.*

In Germany the distribution of research remains as it was last year, with Dr. G. A. Rein as principal research assistant and Dr. Paul Weidmann and Dr. G. Smolka under his direction. The German Government has installed a photostat in the Preussisches Geheimes Archiv at Berlin-Dahlem and courteously offered to reproduce for the mission on the same scale of production as had been attained under the former system where the mission employed its own photographer. The new arrangement has proved mutually satisfactory, although advantage could not be taken of the full offer. The state papers of Germany naturally constitute the larger part of what is taken in the Archiv, but occasional documents or volumes were sent in from other cities and libraries. The total number of prints made at Berlin-Dahlem was 46,040. At Hamburg the material has been of a more miscellaneous character. The photographing of emigration records has been continued and Doctor Weidmann has made extensive search for new appropriate material in the neighboring cities of Germany. Doctor Smolka has prepared a minute of Moravian records available, especially of relations of their missions to America, which may develop an interesting field for more careful study. He is at present visiting the archives in the Rhine-

land—Köln, Koblenz, Wiesbaden, Wied, and Mainz—to select material from them. No general report has been made by the representatives of the mission in Germany, but the output at Hamburg was 67,498, making a total for Germany of 113,538.

*Austria.*

Dr. Kurt Bihl, the representative of the mission in Austria, was obliged to sever his connection with it temporarily to complete his university studies. It was deemed desirable to suspend operations in Austria for a time rather than to attempt to supply his place with an untried hand. More pressing demands for service were made in other countries on the mission, and the interests in Austria would not be unfavorably affected by the temporary cessation. The suspension began in January, 1930, and continued to the end of the fiscal year. Work will be resumed in October and under experienced direction. The photographing of the Maximilian papers, of which Dr. Fritz Reinöhl had special charge, was completed before the suspension. His studies on Maximilian made him a capable guide in the selection from a large mass of papers of what was desirable. The total number of prints made before the suspension was 47,489.

The production in all sections of the mission was 450,-127 prints, a figure a little larger than that of the previous year and one which it is quite possible to regard as satisfactory. In withdrawing from certain countries it is not possible to increase the output in others, without a careful consideration of means at hand. Accommodations for operators and machines in public offices can not at will be added to, nor can the preparation of material for the photographer be pressed, as that part of the work demands the service of persons employed by the archive or library. Above all, to pass upon the quality of the product, make good omissions or errors, and ship the result to Washington, can easily become too heavy a task for those engaged.

An outline such as has been given conveys an imperfect idea of the extent and nature of the historical mission under project A. The field had been prepared for such an undertaking—or, rather, adventure, for it was the first plan of this scope that has been placed in action—

by the guides issued by the Carnegie Institution. Thus aided, the mission entered the field and how far and how widely it has sought to cover the ground the report of my predecessor in office, Professor Bemis, and this report indicate. The experience gained has shown that the guides were not exhaustive, and a more intensive examination of archives and other collections has developed new possibilities yet to be tested. This is only natural, as no public collection of documents is at complete rest but gains constantly new material. It is the wish of the mission to keep in touch with such accessions and to make use of them where they apply to its purpose.

The interest shown in the undertaking by officials in the countries where work was carried on has been more than equaled by the interest of scholars who have learned of the mission, studied its methods and machinery, and seen the results. There can be no question that the novelty of the plan attracted wide attention, not unmixed with some doubt of its success; but the element of surprise and doubt has given place, in the world of scholarship, to one of confidence. It has spread a knowledge of the Library of Congress and of its various activities which has been useful and instructive, and that contact can not but lead to closer relations in the future among those interested in historical study and in enlarging the sphere of libraries and archives in affording facilities to the student. It is not probable that other countries will imitate the mission—not for some time, at least. Great Britain had early led the way by obtaining from Spain and Venice copies of the diplomatic records for the Tudor period of English history. That material was printed and the closer examination of international relations based upon those foreign documents modified the manner of writing English history to its improvement.

The mere existence of an accumulation of records from foreign archives in the Library of Congress will constitute a center of study which must be supplemented by visits to the foreign archives. Instead of discouraging such visits, as has been feared by certain officials in the European centers, it will encourage them and change the informal visits of the past into a more regular and

better established intercourse in the future, in which the searcher will make his first approaches to his subject in Washington, and will then go abroad with his scheme partly prepared. He will thus be saved the preliminary weeks of general searching and mastering of methods in new and strange surroundings, and will need only to complete what he has begun, with a trained sense of what he further requires for his purpose.

The director expresses his great obligations for the many courtesies and valid assistance received wherever the mission has been represented.

### PROJECT C—UNION CATALOGUE OF MEDIEVAL MANUSCRIPTS

The origin and scope of Project C were explained in the annual report for 1929, page 74. In October of that year the division of manuscripts took up the active administration of the enterprise. Mr. Seymour de Ricci, of Paris, had been engaged as editor, Dr. William J. Wilson as assistant editor. Office space in the building was provided. On previous visits to America Mr. de Ricci had investigated several of the important collections and had checked his results in Paris with the sales catalogues and other records of the migrations of European manuscripts. When he arrived in this country, therefore, in January of 1930 a very considerable portion of his work was done and a small specimen had even been set up in print. With headquarters at the Grolier Club, he worked until April on the collections in and near New York City, devoting about half of his time to the J. Pierpont Morgan Library, where he personally examined 759 manuscripts, many of them of the highest importance. Meanwhile Doctor Wilson had by circulars or otherwise corresponded with 2,700 public or institutional libraries and 2,000 private collectors with a view to securing information as to manuscript holdings. By this means some 3,512 manuscripts of the prescribed kind and period were brought to light besides many papyri and 10,181 vellum fragments. Of the fragments one collection inspected by Mr. de Ricci contains 3,000, while another is reported by mail to contain 6,000 or 8,000. In the printed cata-

logue these can only be listed in blocks. It is too soon for exact figures, but the total of European medieval manuscripts in the United States and Canada may be something like 5,000 codices, with several thousand papyri and 15,000 vellum fragments. About 800 of these items have already been described in print (aside from dealers' catalogues), some very meagerly, some with admirable completeness. These references, often to literature in unexpected places, are to be included in the proposed catalogue. The New York Public Library, in its *Bulletin* for May, 1930, has printed Mr. de Ricci's description of its 138 pertinent items. He returns to this country in the fall of 1930 to resume personal examination of the various collections.

### PROJECT B—INCREASE OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC APPARATUS

(From the report of Mr. Ernest Kletsch, Curator of the Union Catalogues)

The third year of operation of Project B reflects the same steady growth as the year previous. The total number of cards and locations produced and added during the year is approximately the same (1,050,046 in 1930 against 1,103,327 in 1929).

The number of regularly contributing libraries has risen to 62. This does not include contributors to the Vergil list, the number of which is over 90, in addition to those already contributing to Union Catalogues.

Contributions ranged from less than a hundred cards per year per library to many thousands in the case of libraries printing or otherwise reproducing cards. However, where the number is small, the quality often makes up for the lack of quantity.

To get a true picture of the resources of Project B as expanded during the past three years, it is necessary to consider the supplementary sources of information of Union Catalogues. Many of these are what might be termed "by-products," partly or wholly the result of activities in obtaining material for the primary group, Union Catalogues proper.

These auxiliary groups, taken as a whole, are responsible for a further increase of approximately 900,000 additional entries, distributed over their respective groups as follows: Nonlocated books, 643,750 items; the possible future subject catalogue, 203,000; while foreign locations were increased by approximately 50,000.

Taking Union Catalogues in all its phases, there have been incorporated either in the master Union Catalogue or its auxiliaries, 9,895,256 cards and locations, as the total resources of Project B.

Comparing identical groups, the growth of Union Catalogues with all its auxiliary units for the 3-year period, is as follows:

| | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Main record | 4, 439, 335 | 5, 542, 662 | 6, 592, 708 |
| Auxiliary | 1, 551, 575 | 2, 405, 408 | 3, 303, 548 |
| Total | 5, 990, 910 | 7, 948, 070 | 9, 895, 256 |

Increase of the same groups over the same period shows:

| | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Main record | 2, 479, 335 | 1, 103, 327 | 1, 050, 046 |
| Auxiliary | ---------- | 852, 713 | 897, 140 |
| Total | ---------- | 1, 956, 040 | 1, 947, 186 |

The success of project B can be assured only by cooperation. The voluntary contributions by libraries show a steady growth and promise to be a factor in the future Union Catalogues. While it has been found that active cooperation is more or less restricted to a comparatively small number of large libraries rather than to a great number of small ones, it is to be hoped that the latter will respond in the near future. The circle of contribu-

tors is ever growing and it may be said that in no instance where proper representation has been made, has the appeal for cooperation been in vain. This was exemplified particularly at the American Library Association conference in Los Angeles and on subsequent visits to western libraries, where very much interest was displayed in the workings of Union Catalogues and agreements of contribution were entered into.

That satisfactory cooperation may in time be brought about becomes the more probable when one analyzes the result of a single appeal in connection with the bimillenium of the birth of Vergil.

In November, 1929, the chairman of the committee on the celebration of the bimillenium issued a circular letter to libraries asking for cooperation in furnishing entries for a list on Vergil. During the year approximately 3,699 cards were received, representing Vergil entries, some of full bibliographical value, others in somewhat shorter title form, but usable, and a very small percentage of doubtful value. This mirrors the attitude of the library world at large toward cooperative undertakings. A cross section of the contributions to Vergil shows the same ratio as general contributions to Union Catalogues. The list on Vergil is incorporated in the auxiliary activities of project B and remains forever a praiseworthy example of cooperation.

The spread of cooperation is further exemplified by the receipt of the first installment of printed cards from the Vatican Library, with the assurance of all future cards for Union Catalogues.

### SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

It is a pleasure to report the conclusion of the gathering of the source material. Every library having a special collection has been approached with personal letters citing the collections as known to us from different sources, with the specific request to supply number, comparative strength of subject, presence of printed material, lists, adherence to interlibrary loans, etc. With some exceptions, answers have been received and trans-

ferred to card record form. This may be termed the most complete existing collection of facts about special collections in the libraries of the United States. In the process of inventorying the information received, uniformity of subject heading was achieved by the adoption of the Library of Congress subject heading, with a corresponding cross reference to the subject used. The file of this voluminous material is kept in two alphabets, by subject and by locality. All material descriptive or in any way connected with special collections is contained in a special file.

## DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

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

DOCUMENTS: *Accessions.*

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, the accessions to the Library, through the division of documents, were as follows:

| How acquired | Volumes | Pamphlets | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Received by virtue of law | 2,701 | 3,428 | 6,129 |
| Gifts of the Government of the United States in all its branches | 1,186 | 1,973 | 3,159 |
| Gifts of State governments | 3,565 | 11,146 | 14,711 |
| Gifts of foreign governments (international exchange) | 13,888 | 22,454 | 36,342 |
| Gifts of local governments | 957 | 805 | 1,762 |
| Gifts of corporations and associations | 56 | 115 | 171 |
| By transfer | 1,563 | 2,213 | 3,776 |
| Total received | 23,916 | 42,134 | 66,050 |
| By purchase, exchange, deposit, and transfer (counted in accessions division) | 2,092 | 2,974 | 5,066 |
| By binding periodicals [1] | 1,878 | ---------- | 1,878 |
| Total handled | 27,886 | 45,108 | 72,994 |
| Maps and charts | 5,165 | ---------- | 5,165 |

[1] A total of 8,039 volumes sent to the bindery; pamphlets bound into covers, 14,879.

Due principally to the greater effectiveness of international exchange relationships, increased accessions are most noticeable this year in foreign government publications. In two instances the special accessions mentioned below under Finland and France have been received

through efforts of the chief of the division while abroad during the summer of 1929. In other instances important material has been acquired by purchase. At the same time, the use of this material is increasing. In one case the parliamentary proceedings and documents of the Commonwealth and States of Australia have been used as the basis for an extended study of the relationship existing between Commonwealth and States.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE: *Germany.*

The international exchange with Germany has functioned very effectively during the past year in accordance with the agreement between the Governments of the United States of America and Germany, approved during the early part of the year by both the Librarian of Congress and the German Federal Ministry of the Interior. The English text to the agreement was printed as an appendix to a reprint of the previous annual report of the division.

Through the assistance of the Reichstauschstelle in Berlin, the German official exchange agency, considerable progress has been made in enlarging and completing our files of German official publications, and especially those from some of the German States. The following accessions are particularly worthy of mention:

Germany: Amtsblatt des Reichskommissars für die besetzten rheinischen Gebiete, 1920–1923, and the continuation, Bekanntmachungen des Präsidenten der Reichs-Vermögensverwaltung für die besetzten rheinischen Gebiete, 1924–1925, both publications issued at Coblenz.

Baden: Staatsanzeiger, complete from the first volume in 1869 to the last issued in 1922; 1911–1922 are reprinted from the "Karlsruher Zeitung." The Staatsanzeiger includes the government regulations and notices.

Bremen: Verhandlungen der bremischen Bürgerschaft, 1851, 1861–64, 1867, 1877–1890, 1894, 1904–1925.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin: Grossherzoglich Mecklenburg-Schwerinscher Staatskalender, 1853–1893, 1905–1906, 1916–1918; needed to complete our file 1852 to date. (Includes regularly a second part under the title: Statistisch-topographisches Jahrbuch.)

Prussia: Königlich preussischer Staatsanzeiger, July, 1851, to 1871 (lacking July–December, 1854 and 1864). On May 4, 1871, when the German constitution went into effect, the title became Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und königlich preussischer Staatsanzeiger.

Prussia: Finanzministerium. Centralblatt der Abgaben-, Gewerbe- und Handels-Gesetzgebung und Verwaltung, from the first volume in 1839 to 1912, and the continuation under the title Zentralblatt der preussischen Verwaltung der Zölle und indirekten Steuern, 1914–1919.

From 15 Regierungsbezirke of Prussia, government districts next in importance to the provinces, more or less extensive files of Amtsblätter. Outstanding among these are the "Amtsblatt der königlichen Regierung zu Potsdam," from 1812 (the second volume) to 1904, with the exception of 1817, 1821, 1823, 1883–1885; and the "Amtsblatt für die königlichen Regierung zu Hannover," 1868–1885 and 1910–1920. The Regierungsbezirk Hanover is a part of the former Kingdom of Hanover which was annexed to Prussia in 1866.

*India.* With the Indian provincial governments of Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces and Berar, and Punjab, an arrangement has been made for the exchange of official publications, the government documents of these four jurisdictions being supplied in return for partial sets. Similar arrangements had previously been concluded with the governments of Bombay, Burma, Madras, and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The tendency of the British Government in India to associate an increasing number of Indians in all parts of the administration and to develop gradually self-governing institutions make even these publications of the Indian Provinces of considerable interest to the student of comparative government.

Equally of interest in connection with India is the "Proceedings of the meetings of the chamber of princes (Narendra mandal) held at New Delhi on the 12th February, 1929, and following days," Calcutta, 1930, received from the foreign and political department at Simla. On behalf of the native Indian states, the cham-

ber of princes was established in 1921 as a permanent consultative body to discuss matters relating to affairs of imperial or common concern. Prior to 1929 the proceedings of the annual sessions were confidential and have not been published.

From both the Nationalist Government of China and from the provincial governments, publications have been received regularly. *China.*

Since the Nationalist Government recognized the adhesion of China to the conventions of 1886 and placed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking in charge of the exchange, four consignments have been transmitted through the Bureau of International Exchange at the Academia Sinica in Shanghai. These consignments have included the Nationalist Government Gazette, the Executive Yüan Gazette, the Judicial Yüan Gazette, the Agriculture and Mining Gazette, the Communications Gazette, the Educational Gazette, the Finance Gazette, Gazette for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Gazette of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, the Public Health Gazette, and the Trade-Mark Gazette, all printed in Chinese.

With a considerable degree of success, requests for official publications in Chinese, legislative, administrative, and descriptive, have been addressed to the 18 Provinces of China proper and to the northeastern provinces (Manchuria). Among the provincial publications received the following may be mentioned:

Hopei provincial government at Tientsin: Provincial gazette beginning with No. 519 (January 1, 1930), and the compilation of codes and regulations of Hopei, 5 volumes.

Hunan provincial government at Changsha: Provincial government gazette, old series, Nos. 1–8 (March 10–April 28, 1929), and new series, Nos. 1–49.

Kiangsi provincial government at Nanchang: Provincial gazette beginning with January, 1929.

Kiangsu provincial government at Chinkiang: Provincial gazette and Kiangsu bulletins beginning with September, 1928.

Kwangtung provincial government at Canton: Addresses of the governor, and the Kwangtung provincial annual, 1928.

Northeastern Provinces (Manchuria) government at Mukden: Chang Hsüeh-Liang, the governor, through the political council, asked the governments of the northeastern Provinces of Liaoling, Kirin, Heilungkiang, and Jehol to send their public documents

directly to the Library of Congress. Liaoling sent the provincial gazette; Kirin, the Provincial Atlas, published in 1927, and the provincial rules and regulations, July, 1929; Heilung-kiang, Provincial gazette beginning with No. 318 (April 21, 1930), and various periodicals from the bureaux of agriculture and forestry, education, finance, and reconstruction.

Shensi provincial government at Sianfu, Provincial gazette beginning with January, 1930.

*Netherlands.*

The Dutch International Exchange Bureau (Ruilbureau) established at the Royal Library in The Hague in January, 1928, has had added to its duties the preparation of an annual catalogue [4] of the official publications of the Netherlands, including not only the central government but the provinces and the colonies. The first volume covers the year 1929. Not only has the bureau been furnishing promptly one copy of all Dutch official publications, but it has assisted considerably in completing files, and probably as agent for Dutch libraries may be able to extend its activities to the exchange of duplicates generally.

Public No. 53, Seventy-first Congress, authorizing and directing the George Washington Bicentennial Commission "to prepare as a congressional memorial to George Washington, a definitive edition of all his essential writings, public and private (excluding the diaries)" to consist of about 25 volumes, provides a distribution of 25 sets for the Library of Congress and "such number of sets as may be necessary for foreign exchange." Similar publications such as the "edizione nazionale" of the "Scritti editi ed inediti di Giuseppe Mazzini," authorized by the King of Italy in 1904, have occasionally been presented to the Library by foreign governments.

SPECIAL ACCESSIONS:
*France: Ministry of Finance.*

Aside from the usual course of the international exchange, important source material on the fiscal development of France was obtained through the assistance of the French Ministry of Finance. Among the approximately 200 volumes received were the three following series printed only for official distribution: (1) Lois et règlements des douanes, 1815–1926; (2) Circulaires des contributions indirectes, 1816–1928; and (3) Instructions

[4] Nederlandsche overheidsuitgaven.

générales de l'enregistrement, des domaines et du timbre, 1919–1928. Under the order of March 27, 1815, the "Lois et règlements des douanes" were first printed in order to avoid the misunderstandings and errors arising from the distribution of circulars in manuscript form. During the 1850's and 1860's the direction générale des douanes and the direction générale des contributions indirectes were administered as one office. During that period laws and regulations regarding both customs and indirect taxes were issued in a single series. In addition to the three above-mentioned series, various volumes were received completing (*a*) the "Recueil des lois de finances" from the first issue for the session of 1831 till 1920, when it was discontinued; (*b*) the "Projet de loi . . . portant fixation du Budget général de l'exercice" 1816 to date; (*c*) the "Compte général de l'administration des finances," 1817 to date; (*d*) the "Compte définitif des dépenses de l'exercice" for the Ministry of Finance, 1835 to date; and (*e*) the "Compte définitif des recettes de l'exercice . . . rendu par le Ministre des finances," 1841 to date. At the time of the Restoration in 1814, the Ministry of Finance absorbed the Ministry of the Treasury and henceforth maintained its unity as the central financial administration of the French Government.

The French Ministry of Finance prints regularly a summary of foreign financial legislation in its "Bulletin de statistique et de législation comparée," and is now receiving slip laws and session laws so that financial legislation from the United States may be included in the summary.

*Finland: Parliament, 1809–1913.*

A collection of the proceedings and documents of the Finnish Parliament, 1809–1913 (317 volumes) was received from the Eduskunnan Kirjasto at Helsingfors. The subsequent sessions, 1914 to date, are practically completely represented in the Library. In the main, the proceedings and documents, 1809–1913, may be itemized as follows:

1. Ridderskapet och adeln (nobles): Protokoll, 1809.
2. Presteståndet or Pappissääty (clergy). Protokoll, 1809, 1863/64–1882: Pöytäkirjat, 1885–1905/6.

3. Borgare-ståndet or Porvarissääty (burghers). Protokoll, 1863/64–1905–6; Pöytäkirjat, 1904/5, 1905/6.

4. Bondeståndet or Talonpoikaissääty (peasants). Pöytäkirjat, 1867–1905/6.

5. Landtdagen or Valtiopäivät. Protokoll, 1907–1913; Pöytäkirjat, 1907–1913.

6. Handlingar, 1872–1913; Asiakirjat, 1872–1913.

7. Register till Finlands ståndslandtdagens protokoll och handlingar, 1809–1906. Helsingfors, 1915–1917. 2 vol. Also in Finnish, 2 vols.

After Finland had been detached from Sweden and annexed to Russia in 1809, the four estates were assembled to approve the constitution, and during an autocratic régime were not called together again for more than 50 years. Beginning with 1867, the estates met once every five years, and beginning with 1885, once every three years. The gradually increasing effort of the imperial government to destroy the autonomy of Finland aroused so much opposition that finally in 1905 the estates were summoned to consider parliamentary reform on the basis of universal and equal suffrage. In place of the estates, a single-chambered parliament meeting annually was established in 1907. During the period previous to the World War the reformed parliament had an even more intense struggle to maintain Finnish autonomy against the oppression of the Imperial Russian Government.

Also of interest in connection with Finland are the following publications received from the Government of the Åland Islands:

(1) Berättelse avgiven till Ålands Landsting över förvaltningsperioden . . . av Lantrådet i Landskapet Åland, Nos. 1–4, 1922/25–1928.

(2) Ålands författningssamling, 1923–1928.

After the downfall of the Russian Government in 1917, attempts were made to annex the Åland Islands to Sweden. The islands were definitely recognized as a part of Finland by the Council of the League of Nations June 24, 1921, and have an autonomous government under Finnish law with Swedish as the official language instead of both Finnish and Swedish as prevails elsewhere in Finland.

*Russia previous to 1917: State council.*

For Russia previous to 1917, there have been several important accessions by purchase. Foremost among these is a collection of all the documents and protocols of the general session of the State Council (Obshchee Sobranïe Gosudarstvennago Sovïeta), 1893–1906, assembled day by day and bound in about 200 volumes, foolscap folio size, by a prominent member of the council. In 1801 the Russian State Council was created by Alexander I as the supreme advisory body on legislative matters. The council was composed of members of the royal family and of high dignitaries. Its jurisdiction was as follows: (1) legislation, (2) supreme administrative problems, (3) financial affairs, budgets, (4) private laws concerning the establishment of stock companies, etc., (5) appeals to the Emperor against the decisions of the Senate, and (6) extraordinary plenipotence in the absence of the Emperor from the country. Ordinarily, the council functioned through four departments: (*a*) laws, (*b*) civil and military affairs, (*c*) state economy, and (*d*) industry, science, and trade. Occasionally temporary departments or committees were established to consider special problems, such as the Polish question, peasant land owning, etc. The general sessions of the State Council were confidential, and the numerous documents to be considered in these sessions were likewise printed in confidence for the use of the members. As a whole, this collection "Obshchee Sobranïe Gosudarstvennago Sovïeta" is probably unique, and is of very great importance in illuminating the administrative and legislative system of Russia during the period 1893–1906.

Likewise of interest in this connection is the "Stenograficheskïe otchety" of the State Council, first to ninth and twelfth sessions, 1906–1917. In 1906 the Duma was established as a legislative body. At the same time the council was reorganized to function as an upper house. Half of the members of the council were now to be nominated by the Emperor and half to be elected by the gentry, clergy, learned bodies, etc.

At the same time the "Stenograficheskiĭ otchet" of the Duma was completed, with six volumes for the fourth and final period.

For the Russian administrative departments previous to 1917 the outstanding item is a volume containing confidential circulars and instructions in both mimeographed and printed form sent out by the department of police in the Ministry of the Interior to a provincial gendarme bureau during the period 1902–1907. The instructions in great part touch upon various phases of political unrest in the Russian Empire, such as guarding troops from contact with agitators, seizure of political criminals, disclosure of insurrectionary plans, smuggling of revolutionary literature, weapons, etc.

*Dawes plan organizations.*

During the liquidation of the Dawes plan organizations S. Parker Gilbert, the agent general for reparation payments in Berlin, was authorized to present to the Library a complete set of the transfer committee publications in mimeographed form. These consist chiefly of studies and reports on economic subjects relating to Germany, translations of newly enacted fiscal laws, analyses of budgets, etc., and were issued for confidential use in reparation matters. There are three series of the mimeographed publications, as follows: (1) Documents, No. 1–336; (2) Notes, No. 1–124; and (3) Credit and financial summaries, March 10, 1925, to April 19, 1930. In addition to the mimeographed publications were included the reports of the agent general for reparation payments, first to fourth annuity years, and of the commissioners and trustees,[5] first to fifth annuity years, dealing with the execution of the experts' plan, and "The experts' plan for reparation payments," a volume issued by the Reparation Commission at Paris in 1926.

*International organizations.*

International organizations and their activities are chronicled regularly in the "Quarterly bulletin of information on the work of international organizations," issued by the League of Nations, and an effort is being

[5] Commissioner of the Reichsbank, commissioner for the German railways, commissioner of controlled revenues, trustee for the German railway bonds, and trustee for the German industrial debentures.

made to secure their publications. Among the publications of international organizations received, the following may be mentioned:

Association internationale des automobile-clubs reconnus, Paris: The report of the fifth world motor transport congress.

Congrès international des associations officielles de propagande touristique, The Hague: Reports of the international congress, 1925–1928.

Fédération interalliée des anciens combattants, Paris: Reports on the FIDAC conventions, 1926–1928.

Internacia centra komitato de la esperanto movado, Geneva: Reports of the Esperanto Congress, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1927.

International astronomical union, Cambridge, England: Transactions of the union, vol. 1–3, 1922–1928.

International bureau against alcoholism, Lausanne: Reports of the international congress against alcoholism, 1921 and 1926, and the International review against alcoholism, 1918–1929.

International congress of air navigation: Acts of the fourth congress, Rome, 1927, from the Italian Ministry of Aeronautics.

International dental federation, Brussels: Compte-rendus of the international dental congress, 1913, 1922–1928.

International federation of League of Nations societies, Brussels: Bulletins, 1923–1929.

International scientific radio union, Brussels: Recueil des travaux for the general meeting of the union, Washington, 1927, and Brussels, 1928.

International union against tuberculosis, Paris: Proceedings of the international congress, 1921, 1922, 1924, 1926, and 1928.

Universal postal union: Documents of the London congress, 1929, through the Division of International Mail Service of the United States Post Office Department.

*Holy See.*

As a testimony of gratitude for the cooperation of the Library of Congress, the Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana at Rome presented a selection of works issued by the Holy See. Among the titles may be mentioned the following:

Pii IX pontificis maximi Acta, Romae, 1854–1878. Parte seconda, 2 vols., relates to the Papal State.

Leonis XIII pontificis maximi Acta, Romae, Ex typographia vaticana, 1881–1905, 23 vols. (A supplementary volume issued in 1893 includes conventions between the Holy See and civil powers.)

Regestum Clementis papae V ex Vaticanis archetypis sanctissimi domini nostri Leonis XIII pontificis maximi iussu et munificentia nunc primum editum monachorum ordinis S. Benedicti. [Annus primus-nonus.] Romae, Ex typographia vaticana, 1885–1888, 7 vols.

Storia della marina pontificia per il P. Alberto Guglielmotti. Romae, typographia Vaticana, 1886–1893, 10 vols.

Through the apostolic delegate in Washington, the Vatican library presented by the kind disposition of the holy father, a photo-typic edition of old pontifical bulls, prepared by order of his holiness, Pius XI, entitled: Pontificum romanorum diplomata papyracea quae supersunt in tabulariis Hispaniae Italiae Germaniae. Romae, MCMXXIX.

With January, 1930, the Spanish Congreso de los diputados was reestablished, and is issuing the second series of the monthly "Boletin de legislación y documentos parlamentarios extranjeros," which has been so important in the past for its presentation of important foreign legislation. Likewise very recent is the monthly index, for the most part to material in official gazettes and law collections issued by the League of Nations library under the title: International treaties and legislative measures. Although both tend to make our increasing collections of official literature more effective, there yet remains the fact that there is great need for a publication making readily and promptly available, in English, to scholars in political science and economics, recent foreign constitutions, constitutional amendments, important legislation, summaries of outstanding parliamentary reports, and state papers.

*Other foreign document accessions.*

Other interesting additions of foreign government publications may be mentioned as follows:

ALGERIA. From the General Government of Algeria: Iconographie historique de l'Algérie depuis le XVIe siècle jusqu'à 1871, par Gabriel Esquèr, administrateur de la Bibliothèque Nationale d'Alger. Paris, 1929. 3 vols. This historical iconography of Algeria forms part of the archæological and historical section of the "Collection du centenaire de l'Algérie."

"La monnaie et le crédit en Algérie depuis 1830, par P. Ernest-Picard," and "Exploration zoologique de l'Algérie, par M. L.-G. Seurat," were among the other volumes received of the "Collection du centenaire de l'Algérie."

AUSTRIA. From the library of the Bundesfinanzministerium, the "Stenographische Protokolle der Delegation des Reichsrathes," from the first to thirty-fourth, thirty-seventh, forty-third, and forty-seventh sessions (1868–1912), and the general-register, 1868–1904, needed to complete our files.

Note about accessions for the other section of the joint parliament of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is given below under Hungary.

BERMUDA. From the department of historical research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, "Ancient journals of the House of assembly of Bermuda from 1691 to 1785 . . . Printed under a resolution of the legislature," 4 vols. Volumes 1–3 were printed at Bermuda in 1890; volume 4 at London in 1906.

BOLIVIA. From the Ministerio de Gobierno, "Nuevo digesto de legislación boliviana por Mario C. Araoz, diputado nacional." La Paz, 1929, 3 vols. 27 cm.

Contains the laws and regulations of a general character relating to the different branches of the Administration, 1825–July, 1929.

BRAZIL. From the Bibliotheca Nacional de Rio de Janeiro two collections (in all, nearly 200 volumes), including books by Brazilian authors and by foreigners writing about Brazil. These collections were assembled from the best of the Brazilian output in order to contribute to the better understanding among the peoples of the Americas. Among the works of history, science, and geographical description are included "O Descobrimento do Brasil," by Abreu; "Reminiscencias da fronteira," by General Dyonisio Cerqueira, who had been chief of the commission to fix the boundaries of Brazil with Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay; "O Selvagem," by Couto de Magalhaes, one of the best works descriptive of the native races; "O Espiritu ibero americano," by Saul de Navarro; two works by Manoel de Oliveira Lima, "O Movimento da independencia de 1821–22," and "O Imperio brasileiro, 1822–1889."

CHINA. From Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, president of the commission of financial experts, the "Project of law for the gradual introduction of a gold-standard currency in China, together with a report in support thereof, submitted to the Minister of Finance by the commission of financial experts on November 11, 1929."

DENMARK. Through purchase, the "Collegial-tidende for Danmark," 1798–1840, and the "Ny collegial-tidende for Danmark," 1841–1848. The "Collegial-tidende" was started in 1798 to publish all sorts of information about the government, decrees, rescripts, orders, and circulars issued by the collegiums and other government departments, decisions in civil and criminal cases, appointments to office, retirements, pardons, reports from public authorities, etc. From 1798 to 1814 the "Collegial-tidende" also included information concerning Norway. A. S. Ørsted, who played so considerable a part in the preparation of the royal decrees, was editor, 1815–1848, during the first part of the period in collaboration with P. J. Monrad.

The Library has the continuations of the "Collegial-tidende," i. e., "Departmentstidende," 1848–1870, and "Ministerialtidende," 1871 to date.

Also the official gazette of Denmark, "Statstidende" (with some deficiencies), from April 1, 1904 (the first number), to 1929, was purchased.

From Københavns Kommunebiblioteker, (1) Samling af bestemmelser vedrørende Københavns kommune, 1914–1927, (2) Københavns borgerrepraesentanters forhandlinger, 1909–10 to 1927–28, and other publications relative to the government of the city of Copenhagen.

DUTCH EAST INDIES. Through Coert du Bois, American consul general at Batavia, various brochures issued in connection with the fourth Pacific Science Congress held at Batavia in the summer of 1929, the 1930 edition of the "Handbook of the Netherlands East Indies," 424 pp., and other publications issued by the government of the Dutch East Indies.

FRANCE. From the following departments, the "Rapports du Préfet et procès-verbaux des délibérations du Conseil général" as indicated:

Aube: 1911–1928.
Mayenne: 1885–1928.
Meuse: 1913–1928.
Moselle: 1922–1929.
Seine et Oise: 1886–1928.
Seine Inférieure: 1905–1928.
Savoie: 1919–1928.
Vosges: 1914–1928.

These publications constitute source material for the study of economic conditions in the French provinces. In particular, the Moselle is of interest as showing the course of administration in one of the three departments into which Alsace-Lorraine was divided.

GREAT BRITAIN. The set of "Votes of the House of Commons" was extended by the purchase of volumes covering the period 1745–1775 (9th Parl., 5th session—14th Parl., 1st session, with exception of the 11th Parl., 1st session.) For the most part the volumes seem to have been originally in possession of Sir Joshua Van Neck, Member of Parliament for Dunwich, 1790–1816. The "Votes" constitute a daily record of the proceedings in the House of Commons, and apparently were first authorized to be printed in 1681.

HUNGARY. Through the Quaestor of the Hungarian Upper House, the debates, protocols, documents, and other publications of the Delegation of the Hungarian Parliament, 1906–1918.[6] This delegation, chosen from both houses of Parliament, was established by the Compromise (Ausgleich) of 1867, to meet annually in conjunction with the Austrian Delegation, alternately

[6] A közösügyek tárgyalására a magyar országgyülés által kiküldött. (1) Bizottság naplója; (2) Bizottság jegyzökönyvei; (3) Bizottság irományai.

in Vienna and Budapest, to vote money for the common purposes of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and to control the action of the Common Ministries in foreign affairs, military and naval affairs, and finance.

ITALY. The Ufficio degli Scambi Internazionali at the Ministry of National Education, has rendered much special assistance during the past year. In one instance our collection of the Annuarios of the state universities was much extended and completed. These publications contain many scientific and historical contributions, which since 1901 are indexed in the "Pubblicazioni edite dallo stato o col suo concorso; Spoglio dei periodici e delle opere collettive," issued by the office of the Purveyor General of State.

JAPAN. From the Library of the Tokyo Imperial University the publications issued since 1924 by the Historiographical Institute of the University, being 30 volumes of the "Dai Nippon Shiryo" (Historical data of Japan) and 16 volumes of "Dai Nippon Komonjo" (Ancient documents of Japan).

LATVIA. From the Bibliothèque d'État de Lettonie at Riga, vol. 34–37 (1886–1889), of the "Lifliandskiĭa gubernskiĭa vĕdomosti," the very scarce official gazette of the Province of Livonia.

MALTA. From Han. P. Scicluna, librarian of the Malta Public Library, Valletta, his own private collection of the "Debates of the Council of Government of Malta in the sessions of 1876–77 to 1898," Vol. I–XXII (with exception Vol. VII), completing our file. The council of government of Malta was originally constituted by letters patent of May 11, 1849. Previous to November 22, 1876, the debates were not published officially but only appeared in précis form in some of the local papers. Mr. Scicluna is also assembling a set of the "Malta government gazette," 1812–1904, for transmission to the Library of Congress.

MEXICO. The "Debates de las sesiones de la soberana Convención revolutionaria," 144, 243 pp., covering the sessions at Aguascalientes, October 10, 1914–January 25, 1915, and at Cuernavaca, January 31–March 11, 1915, have been purchased. Villa, Angeles, and Zapata were among the leaders of the movement against Carranza. At their initiative, this revolutionary convention composed of military delegates chosen by the army commanders was convoked. The "Debates" were printed as supplements to La Convención, an official newspaper, and owing to their publication in this form are scarcely ever found in complete sets. The Convención apparently continued its sessions at Mexico City, March 21–April 21, 1915.

PERSIA. From the Library of the Madjlis (Parliament) the collection in Persian of the laws approved by the Parliament during the past six legislative periods, 3 vols.

SOUTH AFRICA. From the Library of Parliament, Cape Town, the "Staatscourant der Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek," vols. 11, 12, 14 (1891–1894).

SYRIA. Through the American Consular Service in Syria was purchased "El Acima, revue officielle du gouvernement de l'Etat de Syrie," vols. 1–9, February 1919–1927. The state of Syria was created in the French mandated territory in January, 1925, by the union of the two states of Damascus and Aleppo. Previous to the union, "El Acima" was the official review of the state of Damascus. The publication contains the decrees, regulations, circulars, and announcements of the state administration, and is printed in French and Arabic.

Through the American consul at Beirut "Bulletin économique trimestriel des pays sous Mandat français (État de Syrie, République libanaise, État des Alaouites, État des Djébel-Druze)" for the years 1925–1929.

TUNIS. From the government of the Regency of Tunis the "Procès-verbaux du Grand-conseil de la Tunisie," first to seventh session (1922–1928). The Grand Conseil was established in place of the conférence consultative by decree of July 13, 1922 (19 kaada 1340), and is composed of two sections: (1) French and (2) native. For the most part the annual sessions are devoted to consideration of the budget, although the Government can always submit financial, administrative, and economic questions for deliberation. Discussion of all political or constitutional resolutions is forbidden. The conférence consultative was established in 1891 with the consent of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs as an advisory body to the resident general in Tunis on agricultural, industrial, and commercial questions and subsequently on new budget items. The library has the "Procès-verbaux" of the 48 sessions of the conférence consultative, 1891–1921.

UKRAINIA. From the State Publishing House, Kharkoff, "Wysty," the official gazette of the Ukrainian S. S. R., 1924–1928, and numerous other publications issued in Ukrainia.

*State documents.* Among the state publications received, the reports of special investigations as a preliminary to legislative action seems particularly noticeable on such subjects as the control of public utilities, reorganization of state government, tax reform, state education activities. As a part of the movement toward the nation-wide preparation of statistics on law enforcement the attorney general of Louisiana has made his first statistical report under the Louisiana Code of Criminal Procedure, 1928. In Ohio the State Library began the preparation of a

regular check list of Ohio State publications with an annual issue for 1929.

A further addition has been made to the "Votes and Proceedings" of the Maryland House of Delegates through the gift by Mrs. Aaron F. Anderson of the volume for the June session, 1777, which has association interest with Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

*Municipal documents.*

The accessions of municipal publications, although not so numerous this year, have included some of particular interest, such as the annual reports of the East Bay municipal utility district of California from the time of its organization in 1924 to date. Our local government documents were examined several times during the year with a view to collecting data on law enforcement and crime, even the reports of county boards of supervisors yielding considerable material not to be found elsewhere. There is a growing interest in municipal affairs, making evident a decided need for a periodical check list of the publications of American cities, counties, and local government districts.

*Publications.*

The report of the division for 1928–29 was reprinted, with the addition of the English text of the agreement about the exchange of official publications between the Governments of the United States of America and Germany.

A revision of "An account of Government document bibliography in the United States and elsewhere," issued in 1927, is in process of printing.

"The Memorias of the Republics of Central America and of the Antilles" is a new publication which has been prepared for printing. It covers such material so far as it exists in the Library of Congress and elsewhere in Washington, outlining under each country the development of the principal Government departments and giving titles carefully. This work should be continued to cover the other countries of Latin America.

The circulation of the Monthly Check List of State Publications is increasing, amounting at present to 1.445.

## 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 | 1928-29 | | 1929-30 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Main library | Conference library | Main library | Conference library |
| By copyright | 1,432 | ---------- | 2,114 | ---------- |
| By gift and transfer | 632 | 165 | 558 | 102 |
| By purchase | 2,105 | 514 | 2,499 | 349 |
| Through division of documents | 1,269 | ---------- | 1,606 | ---------- |
| Total | 5,438 | 679 | 6,777 | 451 |
| Total accessions | 6,117 | | 7,228 | |
| Total contents of law library[1] | 232,260 | | 239,488 | |

[1] Exclusive of law material classified in the general library.

ACCESSIONS: *Vollbehr collection.*

In that part of the report of the Librarian submitted to the Congress last year, which related to the law library, it was stated that it was a rare event for an incunabulum to find its way to the law collections, and, therefore, some little space was devoted to a bibliography of eight accessions of Italian cradle printing. The report was hardly published before a bill to purchase the Vollbehr collection was presented in the Congress, which resulted in the acquisition of that famous collection of 3,000 incunabula. More than 10 per cent of these cradle books are legal titles. Many of the items are classed with the canon law, as is true of all collections of incunabula—decretals, papal bulls, canon law commentaries, etc., but a good proportion embraces the ancient law codes, treatises and compilations, including works of the old glossators, which are essential to a library of Roman law.

It is impossible at this time to give an accurate estimate of the number of legal works in the Vollbehr collection. In the memorable address of Hon. Ross A. Collins, of Mississippi, before the House of Representatives on February 7, on the Vollbehr collection of incunabula,

he stated that among other subjects contained therein, there were "more than 50 on law." Evidently he did not intend to include works on canon law, for a casual look at the catalogue arranged according to Hain numbers, shows more than 300 legal incunabula, only 50 of which are duplicated in the Library collections (33 in the Thacher collection, and the remainder in the law "office"). As there were already 150 items in the law library and included within the Thacher collection, a total of approximately 450 titles is now available for study and research. It is doubtful if any other law library in the United States has so varied and numerous a collection of legal incunabula at hand. Not only are many of them excessively rare and not found in the American census of incunabula, but there are a number which have not been mentioned by any bibliographer. The following records here given of the rarest items have been copied, together with the notes, from the catalogue cards furnished by Doctor Vollbehr with his collection, a few minor changes being made upon comparison with Hain and the other bibliographers:

*Abbreviamentum Statutorum.* (London), Richard Pynson, 1499. Proctor 9795. Duff 376. Pierpont Morgan 758. Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke Vol. I, No. 4.

*Andreae, Johannes.* Additiones ad speculum judiciale Durantis. (Argentorati, Georg Hussner und Joh. Beckenhaub, *ca.* 1473-1475.)

Hain-Winship (2 Exemplare) 1083. Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke 1683. Brit. Mus. Cat. I, p. 84. Voulliéme, Berlin, 2196. Not in Proctor.

Extremely rare, like all products of Hussner's first press. Especially remarkable as being one of the first products of this press, probably published together or shortly after Durandus' Speculum of 1473, the earliest book known of this press. Winship 1083: "Uniform with the Speculum and probably of the same date, 1473."

*Andreae, Johannes,* Bonon. Lectura super arboribus consanguinitatis affinitatis et cognationis spiritualis. Nürnberg, Friedr. Creüssner, 1477.

Hain 1030. Proctor 2135. Pellechet 645. Brit. Mus. Cat. II. 449. Schreiber V. 3279. Edition extremely rare. No copy reported by Winship. Voulliéme, Suppl. 2. 1799, 6.

*Andreas de Spineto,* archiepisc. Lugd. et Burdegalensis. Secunda appellatio vel potius iustissima defensio venerabilium virorum,

decani et capituli ecclesiae Parisiensis, etc. (Paris, A. Caillaut? *ca.* 1492?)

Unknown.

*Ars Notariatus.* (Milan, Zarotus? *ca.* 1480.)

Undescribed.

*Baldus de Ubaldis,* super feudis restauratum commentu. Papiae, Leonardus de Gerlies, 1495.

Hain 2323. (Without having seen it.) Reichling VI, 83. Voulliéme, Berlin 3276. Not in Winship and Proctor.

*Bartolus de Saxoferrato.* Lectura super prima parte digesti novi. Venetiis, Nicolaus Jenson, 1478.

Proctor 4117. Pellechet 1943, I. Voulliéme (Supplement), 3669, 6. No copy in the Munich Staatsbibliothek; that described by Hain under 2608, Teil I, is a variation of this edition. No copy in the British Museum.

*Bartolus de Saxoferrato.* Lectura super I. et II. Parte infortiati. (Lyon, Joh. Silber, *ca.* 1489.)

Hain 2588. Voulliéme, Berlin 4693. Not in Proctor, Winship, Reichling, Copinger. Pellechet 1938 Vol. I, only a facsimile edition, and even of this only one copy in France.

*Bonifacius VIII.* Liber sextus decretalium. Constitutiones Clementis V papae. Cum commento Joh. Andreae. Basel, Johann v. Amerbach & Joh. Froben, Dec. 1[t] 1500.

This is a very charming and attractive specimen of the early art of printing. In consequence of the continual variation of the set and the distribution of ink colors, each page gives a new and surprising sight of high artistical interest. The beautiful wood cut represents the pope sitting at left hand and offering to a scholar, kneeling before him, a book, out of which goes an arabesque whose rounded tendrils form the frames for five tiny illustrations of historical events. In the background a crowd of clergymen. Below the woodcut a poem of Sebastian Brant "ad lectorem."

Hain 3626. Proctor 7767. Brit. Mus. Cat. III, 793. Pellechet 2763. Not in Voulliéme. Schreiber V, 3530.

*Bonifacius VIII.* Presens huius sexti decretalium preclarum opus. Mainz, Peter Schoeffer, 1470.

Hain-Copinger, 3587. Proctor 90.

*Capitulos* hechos por el rey ꝛ la reyna nuestros señores. En los quales contienen las cosas que han de guardar ꝛ complir los gouernadores, etc. (Sevilla, Juan Pegnitzer & Magno Herbst, 1500.)

Haebler 117. Copinger II, 2452.

No other copy known of this edition.

*Clemens V., Papa.* Constitutiones cum apparatu Joannis Andreae. Argentorati, Henricus Eggestein, *ca.* 1470.

Hain 5407. Copinger III, S. 255. Proctor 272, Type 2, 3. Brit. Mus. Cat. I, S. 67.

*Constitutions fets* en la primera cort de Barcelona. (Barcelona, Pedro Posa, 1481.)

Unknown to all bibliographers.

*Constitutions* fets en la segona cort de Barcelona. (Barcelona, Pedro Michael, *ca.* 1493.)

Haebler, Bibliogr. Iberica II, 166. (Variant of I, 166.)

*Geminiano, Joh. de.* Secunda pars lecturae super VI. Decretalium. Venetiis, Joh. de Colonia et Ioh. Mäthen, 1477.

Hain 7541.

The Buxheim copy and in unusually fresh state like most Buxheim books. The remarkable feature of this copy is the hand-painted armorial bookplate of Dr. Jo. Wessbach (XVth century) pasted in the front cover; a very neatly drawn coat of arms with decorative mantling and a "proboscides"—crest, a pen drawing coloured blue and yellow.

*Gratianus.* Decretu vnacu dñi Johannis. Theutonici atq; additionibus Bartho. Brixieñ. Argentinae, Heinrich Eggestein, 1472.

Hain-Winship 7884. Proctor 263. Brit. Mus. Cat. I, p. 68.

*Impedimenta* susceptionis ordinum. (Romae, Johannes Gensburg, *ca.* 1474.)

Hain 9167. Reichling II, p. 196. Proctor 3503. Brit. Mus. Cat. IV, p. 51. No copy in the libraries of Berlin.

Editio Princeps.

*Innocentius* VIII., Pont. Max. Regulae, ordinationes et constitutiones Cancellarieae Apostolicae. (Romae, Eucharius Silber, *ca.* 1487.)

Unknown. Similar to Reichling 1546. Not in Hain, Proctor, Copinger, Winship, Voulliéme, Berlin or Brit. Mus. Cat.

*Justinianus.* Institutiones. (With a commentary.) Venice, Jacobus Rubeus, 1478.

Hain-Copinger 9505. Proctor 4253. Brit. Mus. Cat. V, 217.

*Justinianus.* Codex libri IX. cum commentario. Mainz, Peter Schoeffer, 26. January 1475.

Hain-Copinger 9598. Proctor 106. Brit. Mus. Cat. I, 31. Voulliéme, Berlin, 1531.

First edition of this important work on Roman law. It is a splendid monument of early printing, beautifully illuminated by hand and in a fine state of preservation.

*Klagspiegel, Richterlicher.* Neu geteutscht Rechtbuch. Augsburg, Peter Berger, 1488.

Hain 3728 (not seen). Voulliéme, Berlin 320. Not in Proctor, Brit. Mus. Cat. and Pellechet. According to Hain the 3d ed. of the first German law book and of the highest rarity.

*Lanfrancus de Oriano de Brixia.* Repetitio de probationibus cum aliis tractatibus. Venetiis, Johannes de Colonia et Wendel de Spira, 1472.

Hain 9887. Proctor 4047. B. M. Cat. V, 161. Not in Voulliéme, Berlin.

*Leyes del quaderno nueuo* de las rentas delas alcavalas. Fecho enla vega de Granada. (Burgos, Friedrich Biel, 1491.)

Not in Haebler. Unknown to all bibliographers.

*Leyes del Estilo.* Burgos, Fadrique de Basilea, 30 de julio, 1498. Haebler 351 (5).

Only two other copies known of this work (both being in Spain) (2 leaves in facsimile).

*Mattaselanus, Matthaeus.* Singularia, dicta etiam notabilia. Parma, Andreas Portilia (vers 1480).

Hain 10900 (not seen).

*Modus legendi abbreviaturas* in utroque jure. (Coloniae, Nicolaus Goetz, *ca.* 1475.)

Not in Hain, Copinger, or Reichling. Proctor 1123. Voulliéme, Buchdruck Kölns, 812. No copy in British Museum or in the Berlin libraries.

*Modus servandus* in executione seu presentacione gratiae expectativae. Modus reservandi beneficia. Ac modus vacandi beneficiorum adiuncto modo acceptandi. (Rome, Bartholomaeus Guldinbeck, *ca.* 1482.)

Hain 11513, appears to be the only bibliographer of this book.

*Modus servandus* in executione, etc., gratiae expectativae. (Rome, Stephan Plannck, *ca.* 1484.)

Hain 11511. Not in Proctor. Lacking in Brit. Mus. Cat. Voulliéme, Berlin 3458. Not in Winship.

*Nider, Joh.*, Ord. Praed. Tractatus de contractibus mercatorum. (Coloniae, Ulricus Zell, *ca.* 1468.)

Hain-Copinger-Winship (1 copy) 11822. Proctor 844. Brit. Mus. Cat. I, p. 185. Voulliéme, Berlin 706. Köln 863.

*Ordonnances* (*Les*) faictes par le Roy nostre Sgre touchant le fait de la iustice des pais de Languedoc leues publieez et enregistreez en la court de la parlement de Tholose. (Toulouse, 1491.)

Copinger 4519.

*Panormitanus, Nicolaus,* de Tudeschis. Lectura super prima et secunda parte libri I. Decretalium. Venice, Bernardinus Stagninus de Tridino, 1487.

A very rare edition which we find recorded only by Reichling, tom. II, 651, after a copy in the Bibl. Nat. Napolitana. The title of the book is there wrongly given as "super II. parte libri II." only. According to the first colophon on folio 6 "parte libri II" is included also; this colophon appears to have escaped the attention of the bibliographer of the Naples Library.

*Perusio, Angelus de.* Repetitio I in suis ff. de liberis et posthumis. Senis, Henricus de Harlem, 1494.

Hain 12633. Not cited by Proctor. No copy in the Brit. Mus. Editio Princeps.

*Petrus de Unzola.* Opus iudicaorum. Vicenza, Rigo de Ca. Zeno. (Henricus de Sancto Urso), 1487.

Hain-Copinger 16094. Proctor 7170.

*Platea, Franciscus de,* O. F. M. Opus restitutionum, usurarum et excommunicationum. (Unknown Italian printing place, *ca.* 1485.)

Hain 13034. Proctor 7394. Voulliéme 4630.

*Radulphis, Riccardus de.* Defensio curatorum contra eos, qui privilegiatos se dicunt. Et priviligatorum seu mendicantium contra Armachanum a magistru Rogerio Chonnoe (Conway). Lyons, Johannes Trechsel, 1496.

Hain 13675. Proctor 8611.

A curious work written by an Englishman (d. 1360) fellow of Balliol.

*Repertorium de pravitate haereticorum.* Valencia (privately printed for the Inquisition on behalf of) Dr. Miguel Albert, 1494.

Hain 13875. Proctor 9500. Haebler 573.

Fine example of early Spanish printing and extremely rare, as are all the productions of the Valencia press in the XVth century. It is the manual of the Inquisition in the form of an alphabetical dictionary. This copy wants as usual the rare leaf D 3, missing out of most of the copies known, and supposed to have been suppressed by order of the Inquisition itself; also a 6.

The work contains 18 columns on tortures, 15 columns on Jews, and 67 columns on heretics and heresies.

*Rubricae* juris civilis et canonici. (Rome, Stephan Plannck, before 1485.)

Unknown to bibliographers.

In addition to the Vollbehr incunabula, the following item came to the law library through a separate purchase:

Giocchis, Fabianus de, de Monte Sancto Savino.

Tractatus cõtractnũ celebris vtilis ⁊ copiosus. Et primo de emptione ⁊ venditione. Postmodũ de omnibus cõtractibus in genere. . . [Mediolani, Petrus Antonius Castellionus, Dec. 3, 1492.]

Giocchis was an Italian jurist of the fifteenth century, known also under the name de Monte-San-Savino, from his birthplace. He was Avocatus Consistorialis under Pope Julius II and author of several legal treatises, among them this extensive work on vendors and purchasers, which had no less than four editions and was republished in Ziletti's great encyclopedia: Tractatus universi iuris illustrium juris consultorum, Venice, 1584.

His son, Antonio, became cardinal, and Antonio's son, Giovanni Maria Giocchi, became Pope as Julius III.

Other noteworthy accessions during the year were:

*Castile:*

Las Siete Partidas del Muy Noble Rey Don Alfonso el Sabio, glosadas por el Lic. Gregorio Lopez. . . Madrid, Compañía General de Impresores y Libreros del Reino, 1843–44. 4 v.

This is the edition from which the late Samuel P. Scott, of Ohio, made the translation into English which is being published by the Comparative Law Bureau of the American Bar Association and is now in page proof.

*China:*

Cheng Shu-te, A Study of Chinese law from the Han Dynasty to the Sui Dynasty. Shanghai, 1927. 2 v.

Official Gazette of the Legislative Yuan (monthly), no. 1 (Jan., 1929), to date (Nanking).

Code of Criminal Procedure. Nanking, 1929.

Civil Code (abridged ed.). Nanking, 1929.

Official Gazette of the Judicial Yuan (weekly), no. 1 (Jan., 1929), to date (Nanking).

All of the above Chinese items have been received on exchange with the exception of the first, which was purchased.

*Cuba:*

Laws, Regulations, Treaties. 1902–1905. 46 pamphlets.

The following accessions were purchased through the cooperation of the Department of State:

*Greece:*

Φορολογικῶν νόμων κῶδιξ, ὑπὸ Ιω. Καρακατσάνη. Ἔκδοσις 4. Ἀθῆναι, 1924.

Ποινικὴ δικογομία ὑπὸ Ιωαν. Καρακατσάνη. Ἐν Ἀθηναις, 1925.

Ἐμπορικὸς νόμος, ὑπὸ Ιωαν. Καρακατσάνη. Ἔκδοσις 7. Ἐν Ἀθήναις, 1929.

Νεώτεροι ἀστικοὶ νόμοι, ὑπὸ Ιω. Ζ. Καρακατσάνη. Ἔκδοσις, 4. Ἐν Ἀθήναις, 1927.

*Japan:*

Compiled General Laws of Japan. Tokyo, 1929. 5 v.

Journal of the Legal Institute. Tokyo, v. 46, no. 1 (Jan., 1929).

Daishin-in-Hanketsurei. (Report of the decisions of the Supreme Court) to date.

Gyosei Saibansho Hanketsurei, or Decisions of the Administrative Court. (Tokyo) v. 40, no. 1 (Jan., 1929) to date.

Gaiko-Jiho (Revue Diplomatique). 1925 and continuations. Bimonthly edition.

Hogaku-Ronso (Essays on Law). 1925 to date. Monthly.

*Japan*—Continued.

Hogaku-Shimpo (Law News). 1925 to date. Monthly.

Hogaku-Shirin (Law Inquiry). 1925 to date. Monthly.

Hogakukyokai-Zasehi (Journal of the Law Association). 1925 to date.

Kokkuksgakkai-Zasshi (Journal of Political science association). 1925 to date. Monthly.

Kokusaiho-Gaiko-Zasshi (Journal of International Law and Diplomacy). 1925 to date.

All of the Japanese items were purchased, with exception of the first, which was received through the Division of Documents.

*Rhode Island:*

Acts and Resolves:

1750–51. March. 95–97 facsimile.
1754. June. 37–38 facsimile.
1758. October.
1760. February.
(May 1–May 2.)
June.
1761. February. 17–19 facsimile.
September. 46–47 facsimile.
1762. May. 117–118 facsimile.
August. 179–180 facsimile.
1763. February.
May.
August.
October.
1764. January.
February.
November. 83 facsimile.
1776. February.
March.
1786. August.
1787. October. 29–32 facsimile.
1795.

Public Laws:

Supplement to the Digest of 1798.

(By this purchase a complete set of originals of the Acts and Resolves from 1765–1799 is now in our collection.)

*Russia:*

Of the 142 new titles purchased which represent important legal material of the Russian Empire, 36 publications contain laws which apply to the provinces now occupied by Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, and Poland—countries for which the Law Library possessed a total of hardly 150 titles. Of this purchase the following works are considered especially worthy of mention:

*Russia*—Continued.

Alfavitnyĭ ukazatel' k svodu zakonov . . . izd. 1857–1904 gg. Moscow, 1906.

(Alphabetical index to the code of laws, 1857–1904.)

Auszug aus den seit der Unterwerfung Kurlands unter den glorreichen Scepter Russlands bis zum jahr 1803 incl. in dem Kurländischen gouvernement . . . Hrsg. von George F. Neander. Mitau, 1804.

Auszug aus den im jahr 1804–(1833) im kurländischen gouvernement zur allgemeinen nachachtung und wissenschaft eröffneten allerhöchsten manifesten, ukasen, publikationen und andern verordnungen. Hrsg. von George F. Neander. Mitau. 1805–1834. 8 vols.

Bunge, Friedrich Georg. Entwurf einer ordnung des gerichtlichen verfahrens in civilrechtssachen für Liv–, Est–, und Curland. Reval, 1864.

(Collection of 15 reports on questions of Finnish autonomy and general laws, 1907–1910.)

An absolutely unique collection of secret archives. Several have "Very secret" printed at top of title page. It would have been impossible to obtain such material prior to the Revolution.

Dĭelo Beĭlisa. Stenograficheskĭĭ otchet. Kĭev, 1913. 3 vols. (Beilis case. Stenographic report.)

Gesetzanzeiger oder alphabetisches real-register zum swod der gesetze des Russischen Reichs . . . deutsch bearb. und hrsg. von Paul de la Croix. Mitau, 1836.

Nakaz Eĭa Imperatorskago Velichestva Ekateriny Vtoryĭa Samoderzhitsy Vserossĭĭskiĭa dannyĭ kommissĭi o sochinenĭi proèka novago ulozhenĭĭa. St. Petersburg, 1770.

(Instructions of Catherine II to the Commission on a project for a new code of laws. In Russian, Latin, German, and French.)

Nielsen, E. H. Handbuch zur kenntniss der polizengesetze und anderer verordnungen für . . . dem lande in Lief-und Ehstland. Dorpat, 1794–1795. 2 vols. in 1.

Obozrĭenĭe istoricheskikh svĭedĭenĭĭ o svodĭe zakonov. St. Petersburg, 1833.

(Review of historical information about the code of laws. An important review of the first edition of the code of laws "Svod zakonov," which ran through many editions from 1832 to 1916. The Law Library has the first edition referred to in this work.)

[Obrĭad i nakaz o ulozhenĭi. St. Petersburg, 1768.]

(Rules and instructions concerning the new code of laws, by Catherine the Great. One of the earliest printed Russian

*Russia*—Continued.

law books. Contemporaneous parchment binding, gold stamped, very well preserved. Copy of Anis. Knîazev, Chief Secretary of the Senate at that time.)

Obshchîîâ sobranîîâ gosudarstvennago sovîeta. 195 vols. (General minutes of the State Council, 1893–1906.)

Osobye ukazateli k svodu zakonov, izd. 1842. St. Petersburg, 1842.

(Special indexes to the code of laws, ed. of 1842.)

Completes Law Library set.

Petrazhitskîî, L. I. Teorîîâ prava i gosudarstva v svîâzi s teorîeî nravstvennosti. St. Petersburg, 1909–1910. 2 vols.

(Theory of law and state in connection with the theory of ethics.)

——— ——— Vvedenîe v izuchenîe prava i pravstvennosti. Emotsîonal'naîâ psikhologîîâ. St. Petersburg, 1905.

(Introduction to a study of law and ethics. Emotional psychology.)

——— ——— ——— 3d ed. 1908.

Postanovlenîîâ uchreditel'nago komiteta v Tsarstvîe Pol'skom. Warsaw, 1865–70. 20 vols. in 21.

(Decisions of the Constituent Committee in Poland.)

Samson von Himmelstiern, Reinhold J. Institutionen des Livländischen prozesses. Riga, 1824. 2 vols.

Sbornik postanovlenîî po ministerstvu narodnago prosvîeshchenîîâ. St. Petersburg, 1864–1898, 1904. 15 vols.

(Collection of ordinances of the Ministry of education, 1802–95, 1900.)

Sbornik pravitel'stvennykh rasporîâzhenîî po uchreditel'nomu komitetu v Tsarstvîe Pol'skom (1864–69). Warsaw, 1867–1870.

(Collection of governmental orders concerning the Constituent Committee in Poland, 1864–69.)

Sbornik ukazov i postanovlenîî Vremennago Pravitel'stva, Vypusk no. 1. 27 Fev.–5 Maîâ 1917 g. Petrograd, 1917.

(Collection of ukases and ordinances of the Provisional Government. Part 1. Feb. 27–May 5, 1917.)

Laws of the Kerensky government. An important collection.

Schmidt, Oswald. Der ordentliche civilprocess nach livländischem landrecht. Dorpat, 1880.

Schwedisches land recht . . . Der Schweden, Gothen, Wenden, Finnen, Carelen, Lappen in den Nordtlanden, der Kajaner

*Russia*—Continued.

und Ehsten in Liefland könig übersehen, confirmiret, und anno 1608. publiciret. Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1709.

Swedish laws applying to the Baltic states prior to the Russian period.

Slovar' iuridicheskoĭ ili svod Rossiĭskikh uzakoneniĭ . . . Moscow, 1788.

(Judicial dictionary, or code of Russian laws in alphabetical order).

——— ——— ed. of 1793. 5 vols.

These works were predecessors of both the Polnoe Sobranie and the Svod Zakonov.

Sobranie postanovleniĭ Finliandskikh. St. Petersburg, 1900–09.

(Collection of regulations (in Russian) for Finland, 1808–1859, with alphabetical and chronological indexes.)

A collection of the early laws of Finland that the Law Library had been endeavoring to secure for several years.

Sobranie Rossiĭskikh zakonov. St. Petersburg, 1825–1827. 22 vols.

(Collection of Russian laws, 1627–1825. Comp. by P. Khavskiĭ [v. 1–18] and I. Petrov [supplements 1–3]. Vol. 15 is lacking.)

This is the first general and official compilation of Russian laws, and antedates the Polnoe Sobranie Zakonov by several years. No other set is known in this country. The set is in the original binding and is splendidly preserved. The Russian letter "P" surmounted by a crown, is stamped on the verso of each title page.

Sobranie uzakoneniĭ Russkago gosudarstva. St. Petersburg, 1875.

(Collection of laws of the Russian Empire. [v. 1, 1649–1676.])

Laws omitted from the Polnoe Sobranie Zakonov. Only this one volume was published.

Tagantsev, N. S. Ugolovnoe ulozhenie 22 Marta 1903 . . . Pod red. P. N. Íakobi. Riga, 1922.

(Criminal code of the famous criminologist, Tagantsev.)

Ukazatel' alfavitnyĭ k svodu zakonov Rossiĭskoi Imperiĭ St. Petersburg, 1834.

(Alphabetical index to the 1st edition [1832] of the Svod Zakonov.)

*Russia*—Continued.

Ukazatel' uzakoneniĭ, otnosiâshchikhsiâ do velikago kniâzhestva Finliândskago. St. Petersburg, 1903. 1 vol. in 2.

(Index to the laws of Finland: in Polnoe Sobraniĭe Zakonov, 1808–1900; and in the Sobraniĭe Uzakoneniĭ, 1901–02.)

Ukazatel' vzaimnykh ssylok v Svodiê Zakonov. Petrograd, 1915.

(Index for reciprocal references to the Code of Laws.)

[Ulozheniĭe Tsariâ Aleksiêiâ Mikhaĭlovicha. 1649.]

(Code of the Tsar Alekseĭ Mikhaĭlovich.) In old Slavic type.

Ulozheniĭe Aleksiêiâ Mikhaĭlovicha v liêto ot sotvoreniiâ mira 7156. St. Petersburg, 1796.

(Code of the Tsar Aleksiêĭ Mikhaĭlovich of 1649. 9th ed.)

After many years of effort we have finally succeeded, through the able assistance of our dealer in Russian books, in completing our set of Sobraniĭe uzakoneniĭ i rasporiâzheniĭ pravitel'stva.

Among others, the following Soviet item was received:

Iodkovskiĭ, A. Perechen' formal'no otmenennykh zakonov . . . Soiûza S. S. R. i . . . R. S. F. S. R. Moscow, 1928.

(A list of formally revoked laws of the U. S. S. R. and R. S. F. S. R. as of Jan. 1, 1928.

The following unusual items have been obtained by the division of documents, through international exchange:

*Albania:*

Kodi civil. Vlorë, 1928.

*Bolivia:*

Nuevo digesto de legislación, por Mario C. Araoz, 1825–1929. La Paz, 1929. 3 vols.

*British North Borneo:*

The Ordinances of the state of Borneo, 1881–1926. Singapore, Malay publishing house, limited [1930] 1 vol.

*Finland;* (Åland):

Ålands författningssamling. 1923–28.

*Kenya:*

The laws of Kenya, containing the Ordinances of Kenya in force on the 1st day of January, 1924. Rev. ed. Nairobi, Gov't Press, 1926. 3 vols.

——— ——— Rev. ed., 1928. 2 vols.

——— ——— Subsidiary legislation (operation) rules and regulations, 1928.

*Liberia:*

Revised Statutes of the Republic of Liberia. 1848–1911. By T. McCants-Stewart. 2 vols.

*Persia:*

General Collection of Laws, enacted by Parliament, 1st–6th Legislature. 1909–1928. Teheran. 3 vols. (In Persian.)

*São Paulo, Brazil:*

Collecçao das leis e decretos do estado de S. Paulo, 1891, 1893–1920, 1922–1929. 37 vols.

An achievement worthy of special mention is the publication of a compilation of lectures given at the Georgetown University Law School by our colleague in charge of the collection at the Capitol, Roland Williamson, which he has entitled "The Law Library in the Capitol, Washington, D. C." Mr. Williamson has made a contribution to the field of critical bibliography which is not only a useful tool to the student and practicing lawyer, but is very entertaining and informative reading for the layman. One could hope that the success which his effort has merited and already achieved—to judge from the flattering reviews in the journals—will encourage him to dedicate his pen still further to the history and to some of the treasures of the law library. Mr. Williamson has done so well with an average working library as a subject, one could be assured many interesting monographs if he were to delve into the bibliographic rarities of the law library of Congress at the main building, where most of the law library is shelved.

*Gifts from Vatican Library.*

As a testimonial of appreciation to the Library of Congress in connection with the services rendered by Mr. Martel in the organization of the cataloguing work in the Vatican library, certain material covering various subjects was presented by the Vatican, among which were the following items on canonical law:

Acta et decreta sacrosancti oecvmenici Concilii vaticani in qvatvor prioribvs sessionibvs. Romae, Impensis Pavlini Lazzarini, typographi Concilii vaticani, 1872.

Leonis XIII. pontificis maximi Acta. Romae, Typographia vaticana, 1881–1905. 23 vols.

Conventiones de rebus ecclesiasticis inter S. Sedem et civilem potestatem initiae sub pontificatu Ssmi D. N. Leonis pp. XIII usque ad diem 7 nov. 1893. Appendix ad Acta hactenus publicata

[*i. e.* ad volumen XIII] eiusdem summi pontificis. Romae, ex Typographia vaticana, 1893.

Pii IX Pontificis Maximi acta. [Romae] Typographia vaticana [1854–78] pt. 1 (vols. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7); pt. 2 (vols. 1–2).

Statuti e regesti dell' Opera di Santa Maria di Orvieto. Raccolti e pubblicati nel sesto centenario dalla fondazione del Duomo da Luigi Fumi, membro della Deputazione sopra l'opera stessa a cura dell'Accademia storico-giuridica di Roma. Roma, Tipografia vaticana, 1891.

In January of this year another token of gratitude to the Library of Congress was manifested by his holiness Pius XI through the Washington apostolic delegate, Monsignor P. Fumasoni Biondi, for the hospitality accorded the representatives of the Vatican library while sojourning in the Catalogue Division for the purpose of studying Library of Congress methods of cataloguing, which later were to be installed in their library. This gift to the Library consisted of beautifully executed reproductions of 15 of the earliest papal charters, of which the originals are still extant in certain European libraries and archives. They are preserved in a handsome portfolio with the arms of Pius XI on the front cover in gilt, and are as follows:

Pontificvm romanorvm diplomata papyracea qvae svpersvnt in tabvlariis Hispaniae, Italiae, Germaniae, phototypice expressa ivssv Pii pp. XI, consilio et opera procvratorvm Bybliothecae apostolicae Vaticanae. Romae, apvd Bybliothecam Vaticanam, MDCCCCXXVIIII. 18 l., xv facsim. on 43 pl. 90½×66$^{cm}$.

*Contents.*—I. Paschalis I pro ravennatensi ecclesia, a. 819. II. Leonis IV pro eadem, ut creditur, ecclesia, a. 850. III. Stephani V pro monasterio Neuenheerse, a. 891. IV. Formosi pro gerundensi ecclesia, a. 892. V. Romani pro gerundensi item ecclesia, a. 897. VI. Iohannis XIII ad episcopas Galliarum, a. 971. VII. Iohannis XIII pro ausonensi ecclesia, a. 971. VIII. Iohannis XIII ad Borellum, ut videtur, marchionem, a. 971. IX. Benedicti VII pro ausonensi ecclesia, a. 978. X. Gregorii V pro eadem, a. 998. XI. Silvestri II pro urgellensi ecclesia, a. 1001. XII. Silvestri II pro monasterio S. Cucuphatis, a. 1002. XIII. Iohannis XVIII pro ecclesia aeserniensi, a. 1004. XIV. Iohannis XVIII pro S. Cucuphatis monasterio, a. 1007. XV. Benedicti VIII pro ecclesia hildeshemensi, a. 1020–1022.

While there is a general file in the Library of Congress for all gifts which have been received, no classified or chronological record has so far been made. It is our

intention hereafter to have recorded in the law library, as fully as is possible, all gifts of legal material received, in order that subsequent reports may contain the names of donors and publications presented. The following list for the past fiscal year is, unfortunately, incomplete:

From the American Law Institute, 3400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (eighth annual meeting, May 8, 9, and 10, 1930), 10 copies of each of the following:

Restatement of the Law of Agency. Tentative draft No. 5.

Explanatory Notes on Agency. Tentative draft No. 5.

Restatement of the Law of Conflict of Laws. Proposed final draft No. 1.

Restatement of the Law of Contracts. Tentative draft No. 7.

Explanatory Notes on Contracts. Tentative draft No. 7.

Restatement of the Law of Contracts. Tentative draft No. 8.

Explanatory Notes on Section 332, Contracts. Tentative draft No. 8.

Code of Criminal Procedure. Proposed final draft.

Restatement of the Law of Property. Tentative draft No. 2.

Explanatory Notes on Property. Tentative draft No. 2.

Restatement of the Law of Torts. Tentative draft No. 5.

Explanatory Notes on Torts. Tentative draft No. 5.

Restatement of the Law of Trusts. Tentative draft No. 1.

From Señor Don Enrique Barba, La Plata, Argentine Republic: Anuario Bibliográfico (published by the Universidad Nacional de la Plata), v. 1–3, 1926–1928.

From Margaret T. Barnes, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.: A list of United States district judges and judges of the Supreme Court, District of Columbia, appointed since March 4, 1889.

From Dr. Lindell T. Bates, of New York City: A catalogue of the donor's collection of foreign and international law, 1924.

From Sr. Pablo Campos Ortiz, attaché d'affaires at the Mexican Embassy: Ley de Industrias Minerales y su Reglamento. México, D. F., 1926.

From J. R. Cook, secretary of the Law society, London, England: Handbook of the Incorporated Law Society, 1924 edition.

Annual Reports of the Society: 1891, 1893–1900, 1902, 1904–1906, 1908–1929.

Annual Provincial Meeting Reports: 1887, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1897–1901, 1904–1906, 1908–1912, 1922–1929.

From Judge Clarence G. Galston, of Brooklyn: Vera, Robustiano, Principios elementales de derecho internacional privado. Santiago de Chile, 1902. Also a number of other works on Spanish-American law.

From Judge Thomas C. Hennings, St. Louis, Mo.: The Administration of Criminal Justice in Missouri, by Raymond Moley. St.

Louis, 1926 (2 copies); and Criminal Cases in the Courts of St. Louis, by W. C. Jamison. St. Louis, 1927 (2 copies).

From Luther E. Hewitt, librarian of the Law Association of Philadelphia: Writ of Error Coram Nobis, by Abraham L. Freedman. Philadelphia, 1929.

From Hu Han Min, president of the Legislative Yuan, Nanking, China: Two copies of Book I, containing the General Principles of the Civil Code of the Republic of China, translated by Messrs. Ching-Lin Hsia and James L. E. Chow.

From Floyd E. Huntley, editor in chief, West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.: Rules for Admission to the Bar in the Several States and Territories of the United States, in force April 1, 1930. Seventeenth edition (20 copies).

From the Index Bureau, publication section, Department of State: A copy of Acta Apostolicae Sedis, dated June 8, 1929, which contains the official texts of the laws governing the city of the Vatican.

From J. R. McManus, secretary of the Iowa State Bar Association, Des Moines, Iowa: Proceedings of the Iowa State Bar Association, 1922–28 (inc.).

From Edward Maher, Chicago, Ill.: A copy of the subject index of the Chicago Law Institute.

From Miss Olive G. Ricker, executive secretary of the American Bar Association, Chicago, Ill.: Reports of the American Bar Association, 1929 (4 copies).

From Robert M. Rieser, of Madison: A copy of the supplement to brief of defendant, in the case of the State of Michigan against the State of Wisconsin.

From Burton E. Stevenson, director of the American Library in Paris: A copy of American Law; a finding list of books on this subject in public and private collections in Paris. Issued by the American Library in Paris, 1929. This volume will be of practical value to the lawyer practicing abroad, and of reference value to law libraries generally.

From Edward Schuster, of New York City, many items of Spanish American law, including the following:

Colombia: Código Civil, third edition, 1919; Código fiscal colombiano, official edition, 1925; Código judicial, fifth edition, 1917.

Cuba: Código de Comercio, 1909; Roa, Arsenio y Santodomingo, Domingo, Ensayo de hacienda pública, Habana, 1927.

Mexico: Minchen, Mauricio. Comparación general de las constituciones de México y los Estados Unidos del Norte. Tesis . . . México, 1923. Código de la renta federal del timbre. Editions of 1900, 1912, and 1914. Tarifa de la Ordenanza de aduanas—Septiembre de 1905, México, 1905. Constitución Política, 1901. Código de Minería, Patentes y Marcas, 1904. Nuevas Leyes del Distrito y Territorios Federales, 1904. Código de Extrangería. 1903. Código de Procedimientos Penales, 1902. Código de Procedimientos Civiles Federales, 1904.

From Prof. Edwin M. Borchard, professor of law, Yale University: Government Liability in Tort, New Haven, 1925–28. Parts 1–3, 5–7.

From Dr. Jacob ter Meulen, librarian of the Palace of Peace at The Hague: Bibliographical List of Official and Unofficial Publications Concerning the Permanent Court of International Justice, The Hague, 1926; with supplements, 1927, 1928, and 1929.

From the Edward Thompson Co., Northport, N. Y.: Annual Cumulative Supplements to McKinney's Consolidated Laws of New York, and three new books, namely, the new Vehicle and Traffic Law, the new Correction Law, and the General Corporation Law.

From Hon. U. S. Webb, attorney general of the State of California: A copy of the brief of defendant in error in the case of Whitney *v.* People of the State of California.

From Lawrence C. Wroth, the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.: Acts of French Royal Administration Concerning Canada, Guiana, the West Indies, and Louisiana prior to 1791, compiled by Mr. Wroth and Miss Gertrude L. Annan.

*Appropriations.*

In the Library estimates for the fiscal year beginning July, 1930, an item of $20,000 for the purchase of books for the law library was carried. This was an increase of $17,000, for since 1901 the annual appropriation for the law library had been only $3,000. That increase was more apparent than real, however, inasmuch as various sums had been allotted from the general appropriation during those years to supply in a measure the more important current material for the law library. The totals expended during the last 10 years ranged from $5,000 to $15,000, so that without a continuance of the policy of using general appropriation funds for law purchases the increase would have been only about $5,000, using the maximum amount as the least that would satisfy the current demands of a law library of this class.

It was indeed much less than was being expended by more important law schools and bar libraries. Columbia, Michigan, and Yale were spending from $25,000 to $35,000 annually, and Harvard no less than $70,000. Rare and out-of-print law works were being acquired so avidly and extensively by the bar and university libraries, with the larger means of their members and alumni and liberal legislatures often at their disposal, that there was danger that the law library of Congress and the Supreme Court would have a permanent want list.

This situation so critical for the library of greatest practical importance to the United States Government came to the attention of Justices Stone and Brandeis, and at the request of the Librarian they readily agreed to appear before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations in charge of the legislative establishment appropriations bill for 1931 and make statements in support of a substantial increase in the appropriations for the law library.

At the formal invitation of the House Committee on Appropriations, Justice Stone appeared on April 4. Justice Brandeis, unfortunately, was indisposed and could not appear, but sent a message by Justice Stone to the effect that he very cordially agreed with the former's views, and would be glad to have him speak for him.

Justice Stone then proceeded to discuss the needs of a law library culled from his rich and varied experience as a lawyer and author, as dean of one of the great law schools, as head of the Department of Justice, and as a justice of the Supreme Court.

The justice stressed first the importance of the law library to the Government. "You have here in Washington," he stated, "greater demands for a law library than in any other place. You have the Supreme Court and the other courts of the District; you have both Houses of Congress; you have the Diplomatic Service. These call for constant practical use of the law library. Therefore, you ought to build it up for them."

This would appear to be sufficient reason for building up the law library, but he did not rest with the utilitarian side of law books as he added, "I see increasingly coming to this city various organizations created for purposes of legal scholarship and research," citing the law institute at Johns Hopkins, the American Law Institute, etc. "They are typical," he said, "of many other institutions which will come to Washington in the future which will require a really great law library."

And then to demonstrate the omnipresence of the law he stated, ". . . there are other fields of historical, social, and economic research which are not primarily legal at

all, and yet have sooner or later to do with the law; because all of the problems of past history, of social and economic significance, ultimately find expression in the law in some form or other." Like his learned associate, Justice Holmes, he understands that the law as a special branch of human knowledge "is more immediately connected with all the highest interests of man than any other which deals with practical affairs."

Summing up in a single sentence, Justice Stone remarked:

> So I am very anxious to see Congress take hold of this thing with the definite idea of building up a great collection which will be of service to men interested in the law and to scholars for all time.

It is doubtful if such authoritative and convincing testimony has ever been presented to a parliamentary body in a law library hearing. The Librarian had already stressed the importance of the law library no less vigorously when he testified as follows:

> The law library is the library of the highest tribunal in the world, besides being our law division. We ought to have as fine a collection of law, every branch of the law, as exists anywhere. I think no one would question that.

It is hardly necessary to add that the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations recognized the desperate needs of the law library and recommended a substantial increase over the amount asked for in the estimates, viz. $50,000. While this does not give us parity with Harvard, it is a good start toward a long-delayed recognition of the importance of the law library to the Government, the bench and bar, and to scholars in general. It is hoped that in the succeeding appropriations the committee will take into account all the lean years of the law library and double the appropriation. Nothing less can build up and maintain a law library adequate to the demands of the richest and most industrious litigant in the world—the United States Government.

*Promotional plans.*

The law library is primarily a circulating library for Congress and the Supreme Court, which means that a sufficient number of copies of each volume must be

available so that there may always be one copy for the intramural reader. The duplication of foreign material is not generally necessary, but in Americana the scope widens. Some years back a desideratum was established with reference to session laws, statutes, and court reports. It was considered that the law library should have:

(*a*) One copy of the laws of each session and statutes to 1800; two copies from 1800 to 1820; three copies of session laws from 1821 to 1875 and two copies of the statutes; five sets of session laws from 1876 to date; two sets of the statutes to date and at least four sets of current statutes (including compilations, codes, and revisions).

(*b*) Court reports (courts of last resort); three sets from 1800 to 1875; five sets from 1876 to date.

Lack of funds has prevented the law library from carrying out such program in former years, but now its completion will be our first concern.

While our collection of colonial laws is undoubtedly a notable one, there are lacking many rare and important items, a number of which have been offered to us for private purchase or have been sold at auction within recent years. As the national law library it should contain as far as available every piece of legal Americana in the original. Needless to state, such colonial items as may turn up will always be given preference in the expenditure of the law appropriation (after the demands for current material have been met).

The matter of next importance in the development of the law library is to fill in the lacunae in the foreign law collections. Because of our especial interest in Latin America the law library must have the outstanding collections in that field. Most of this Americana is scarce because it is usually printed in small editions, which are soon exhausted. The law library has very good working collections for all the countries of Latin America, our Mexican collection being fairly strong, but considerable material is lacking in the State and Provincial material of Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, and Argentina.

This is also true of some of the western European countries, e. g., the German and Austrian State material and the Swiss cantonal. Our early continental collections

need considerable strengthening in the fields of Roman customary and municipal law. It has been estimated that it will take about 3,000 volumes of Roman law to place our collection where it should be.

It will be our aim to devote special attention to the domains of public and international law. Our collections of constitutional, administrative, and public and private international law are practically complete as far as domestic imprints are concerned and excellent in foreign publications, but, undoubtedly, a good many of the latter which should be on our shelves are not found there. Administrative law is becoming increasingly important in the United States, and the records of all administrative tribunals and quasi judicial bodies in other countries ought to be available to the student and researcher. Indeed, the experience of all countries in juridical science should be available in at least one depository in the United States, and the private scholar, lawyer, or officer of the Government would naturally expect to find all of the material in the law library of Congress.

No plan for the development of the foreign law and general jurisprudence would be complete without taking into account a certain amount of time to be devoted to the actual quest of the material in the foreign jurisdictions. As one of my predecessors has well stated:

> The decision as to what may be obtained wholly by gift, what shall be bought, where it shall be sought, what agents offer, the best facilities, and what prices shall be paid—these require not merely a consideration of the collections in their country and study of printed treatises, catalogues, and bibliographies, but personal inspection of the great collections abroad, examination of the stock carried by dealers and of their facilities, and, where possible, conference with specialists in the several departments of jurisprudence who have that expert knowledge of the subject which is a guide in the discrimination of material and which is particularly necessary for the avoidance of obsolete literature in a subject which includes so much of it.

Periodic scouting is absolutely essential to fill the lacunae and maintain the contacts so necessary to a prudent selection of current material. Doctor Borchard's trip to South America in 1915 opened up sources and contacts that have borne fruit many times over and above its

actual cost. The same is true of the writer's personal quest in Mexico of law material in 1924, which, had it not been for the revolution, would have resulted in bringing to the law library a Mexican law collection second to none. As it was, after a stay in Mexico City of three months spent in personal visits to the Government offices, libraries, and bookstores, we secured more than 2,500 law items and formed friendships for the Library, the value of which can not be gaged by expense vouchers.

*Reference work.*

All personal inquiries of the Members of Congress relating to legislation or jurisprudence, as well as all inquiries through them from their constituents, are referred directly to the law library. In addition to this service, which involves considerable research work, reference requests come from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries. Records are kept only of the written inquiries, as naturally a great many come by telephone from the Members. The records that are kept of this service show that questions upon which reference or reports may be desired are almost as varied and numerous as the subject catalogue of the law library. The average law library would likely be consulted merely on questions of the common law, but in this law library there is practically no conceivable legal question that may not some day be looked up by a Member of Congress, the bar of the Supreme Court, the executive departments, or the Diplomatic Corps; and consequently the law library must of necessity have not only a complete record of American jurisprudence, but also good working collections of every legal system of the world, which mean the legislation and court decisions of every country on the globe and a reasonable number of their law treatises, dictionaries, digests, society publications, periodicals, and other legal literature. The law library is one field in which the United States Government can not afford to agree to have parity.

More than 300 memoranda were prepared during the past year in response to reference requests. In glancing through these inquiries one finds what the mind of America is thinking about in terms of the law. These

inquiries have come from 34 States of the Union and also from various foreign countries, including Canada, China, Cuba, Germany, The Hague, Italy, and Mexico. These are in addition to the inquiries from the foreign legations and embassies, who reciprocate always by references, furnishing material and even translating when a very difficult point may be referred to us. All is grist that comes to the mill of the law library.

*White House Conference.*

The law librarian was appointed in December, 1929, a member of the Committee on Recreation and Physical Education of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, and assigned to work on the subcommittee dealing with legislation. Through the enthusiastic cooperation of various members of the Library staff, particularly in the law library, catalogue division, and legislative reference sections, digests have been prepared of the laws relating to recreation and physical education of practically every civilized country in the world. Copies of these digests will be mailed to the respective countries for criticism before finally closing the report. This work has already been of value to the law library in disclosing material that is lacking, and it is expected that many accessions will follow our requests for criticism of the digests. The President's interest in the matter will undoubtedly guarantee the fullest cooperation on the part of the foreign ministries of education.

*Personnel.*

We regretted to lose the services of Arthur M. Rhyn, who came to the law library from the catalogue division in July, 1929, and who resigned to accept a position in the Department of Commerce at the beginning of the fiscal year. Mr. Rhyn, a graduate of the Foreign Service School of Georgetown University, left an unusually good record at the law library.

On June 30, William H. Morse, assistant at the law library in the Capitol, and formerly in charge of the night service, retired from the roll of the Library after more than 33 years of faithful service. A brief testimonial ceremony was held at the Capitol library in his honor which was called to the attention of the House

of Representatives, where his services were also lauded by the Hon. Joseph L. Hooper, of Michigan, a member of the Committee on the Library. The remarks of the gentleman from Michigan were as follows:

To-day at the law library of the Capitol there entered upon retirement a gentleman who for 33 years has faithfully and loyally served his Government in the capacity of a law librarian, Mr. William Henry Morse. It is a strange and very pleasant coincidence that in this law library in the Capitol in which Mr. Morse has served for all these years his uncle, Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, sent the first message across the wires to Baltimore from Washington, "What hath God wrought!"

To-day this venerable man, 84 years of age, retires from a long, long service to his country. In these times of change, in this strange new world in which we are living, we often wonder and we often ask ourselves the question: Is there anything sure? Is there anything fixed? Is there anything stable in this life we are living to-day? And the answer inevitably comes back to us, Yes; there are still certain things as fixed and stable as the north star. Among these are loyalty and fine and devoted service, and this gentleman, Mr. Morse, has given such loyalty and such devotion to his country.

May I call upon the Members who are here to-day to join me in saying to this fine example of a splendid public man, "Well done, good and faithful servant!" [Applause.]

*Institute of International Law.*

After the meeting of the Institute of International Law at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., the law library was honored by a visit of the entire body of distinguished jurists. Some of the members showed a special interest in the collections by returning for a more leisurely inspection. Among the latter were Profs. A. de Lapradelle, of the Faculty of Law, Paris; Francis Rey, of Rumania, secretary general of the European Danube Commission; Eugène Audinet, Faculty of Law, Poitiers; Karl Strupp, professor of law, University of Frankfurt-am-Main; Rafael Altamira, professor of law, University of Madrid, and member of the World Court; and Señor José María Yanguas, professor of law, University of Spain, and president of the Asamblea of Spain.

Dr. Walther Simon, former president of the German Supreme Court, paid us the honor of a call on the occasion of his visit to America as guest of honor of the American Bar Association at its meeting in Memphis.

*French and Mexican guides.*

Prof. George W. Stumberg's Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of France, although somewhat delayed, is at this writing in page proof, and will shortly issue from the Government Printing Office.

The Mexican Legal Guide and Bibliography has also been postponed on account of the pressure of other work in the law library. Considerable progress has been made on the bibliography, however, during the year. While the writer was on a brief visit to the Harvard law library in February, Prof. Gordon Ireland, of the Comparative Law Institute, very kindly placed at our disposal a bibliography of Mexican law on manuscript cards, on which he was working. The cards, numbering about 4,000, were brought to the law library and a comparison was made for the purpose of adding such titles as were not already included in our bibliography.

Dr. Eldon R. James extended many courtesies on the occasion of the said visit, for all of which the writer is very grateful.

*American colonial law.*

A meeting of a small group of law professors and historians was called by Prof. Evarts B. Greene, president of the American Historical Association, at the Harvard Club of New York on January 18, for the purpose of discussing the publication of materials illustrating the development of American colonial law. It may be of interest to relate that the genesis of this meeting, which may prove to be the forerunner of an American Selden Society, was founded on conversations held by Justice Brandeis at his home with Professors Greene, Dixon R. Fox, of Columbia University, this writer, and others, concerning the lack of historical works on American legal origins. The comment, voiced by Justice Brandeis, was echoed by the writer in the annual report of 1928, and actual work was begun in the law library at the suggestion of the justice on a catalogue of American colonial law, both of primary as well as secondary material. It was felt by Justice Brandeis that once a tentative survey of the material were available, it would be a comparatively simple matter to interest philanthropy in provid-

ing the funds for the work of writing American legal history.

The privilege being offered the writer in the winter of 1929 of contributing to the volume of essays offered to Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress, on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary in that office, a short article was prepared, which was intended to be prefatory to a bibliography of American colonial courts. Owing to the length of the bibliography, however, it was not possible to have it included, and the mere introduction was published under the title "American Legal History—a Challenge." Shortly thereafter the very excellent Guide to the Principal Sources for Early American History (1600–1800) in the city of New York, by Profs. Evarts B. Greene and Richard B. Morris, appeared from the Columbia University press, and the publication of the bibliography on colonial courts became unnecessary. In the meantime, however, enough interest had been aroused through Justice Brandeis's informal discussions to bring the matter to the attention of the executive council of the American Historical Association, which agreed to set aside a small fund for the preparation of a demonstration volume or volumes, and the aforesaid meeting was called to consider a plan for publication. The discussion there developed two schools of thought, viz, those who considered that select documents should be brought out immediately, after the manner of the Selden Society publications, and those who preferred that a comprehensive survey be first made of the material. A committee was finally appointed to formulate a specific project, and it was suggested that a conference on legal history might be arranged as part of the program of the American Historical Association at its convention in Boston in December, and that the American Association of Law Schools might meet at the same place and time with a cooperative program. It is hoped that at any further meetings concerning this important project the full cooperation of the bar may be sought, numbering, as it does and always has, among its members some of our

ablest and most scholarly legal historians. Maitland, the great master, said that "a thorough training in modern law is almost indispensable for anyone who wishes to do good work on legal history."[6]

Now that Congress has shown its interest in the law library in such a substantial manner by increasing the appropriation for the purchase of books $50,000, it is hoped that philanthropists may feel encouraged to do something for law comparable with the development taking place in some of the divisions of the Library. The law schools and their libraries seem to be rather favored objects of philanthropy in these days when the law is being subjected to more acid tests than any other science. Rarely has the Government been the beneficiary of gifts for utilitarian purposes. The ties of university life are necessary as a foundation for a bequest like that of the late W. W. Cook to his alma mater, the University of Michigan Law School. It is doubtful if such stupendous trusts, with their many and complicated conditions, would be accepted by the Congress. Nevertheless in the creation of the Trust Fund Board it has expressed its willingness to receive gifts and bequests on behalf of the Library for any purposes consonant with the functions of a national library, and there are many interpretative projects in the law outside the realm of the purely practical which could be developed successfully with establishment of several moderate trusts. One in particular that has been suggested is the completion of a bibliography of American statute law, which the foremost authority on that subject would be willing to undertake, if a reasonable honorarium and sufficient clerical assistance were supplied. Other needs, including chairs and consultants for the law library, have been stressed in former reports. Surely, it is not too much to expect that philanthropy will sooner or later recognize the larger function of the law library in the field of scholarly research, as visualized so clearly by Justice Stone, and ask to have a share in such work.

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[6] Collected Papers, Vol. I, p. 493.

## DIVISION OF MAPS

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

*Number and sources of accessions.*

In January, 1930, the several repositories of maps in the District of Columbia contained about 5,000,000 maps and 10,000 atlases. All these collections are growing. Table A, below, gives the number of our accessions for each of the fiscal years 1928–29 and 1929–30, 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, 1929, to June 30, 1930, compared with those of the previous fiscal year*

| | 1928–29 | 1929–30 |
|---|---|---|
| Map sheets: | | |
| Gift | 291 | [1] 344 |
| Exchange | 6, 266 | 2, 456 |
| Transfer | 11, 947 | 4, 946 |
| Copyright | 12, 929 | 16, 448 |
| Purchase | 2, 211 | 1, 575 |
| Other sources | 656 | 464 |
| Deposit | 86 | 867 |
| Total map sheets | 34, 386 | 27, 100 |
| Manuscript maps: | | |
| Gift | 20 | [1] 38 |
| Exchange | 0 | 2 |
| Transfer | 111 | 3 |
| Purchase | 28 | 3 |
| Deposit | 27 | 0 |
| Total manuscript maps | 186 | 46 |
| Views: | | |
| Gift | 6 | 3 |
| Exchange | 12 | 1 |
| Transfer | 0 | 1 |
| Copyright | 37 | 14 |

[1] Certain deposits of previous years are now added as gifts.

TABLE A.—*Sources of accessions, July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, compared with those of the previous fiscal year*—Continued

| | 1928-29 | 1929-30 |
|---|---|---|
| Views—Continued. | | |
| Purchase | 40 | 11 |
| Other sources | 16 | 0 |
| Total views | 111 | 30 |
| Atlases: | | |
| Gift | 0 | [1] 15 |
| Exchange | 16 | 9 |
| Transfer | 38 | 8 |
| Copyright | 72 | 44 |
| Purchase | 101 | 50 |
| Other sources | 0 | 6 |
| Deposit | 8 | 0 |
| Total atlases | 235 | 132 |
| Grand total of accessions (except duplicates) | 34, 918 | 27, 308 |

[1] Certain deposits of previous years are now added as gifts.

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

| Description | 1928-29 | | 1929-30 | | Gain | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maps and views | Atlases, books, etc. | Maps and views | Atlases, books, etc. | Maps and views | Atlases, books, etc. |
| Map sheets | [1] 661, 062 | | 688, 162 | | 27, 100 | |
| Duplicate map sheets (not counted above) | 451, 005 | | [1] 468, 082 | | 17, 077 | |
| Manuscript maps | [1] 1, 649 | | 1, 695 | | 46 | |
| Views | 2, 255 | | 2, 285 | | 30 | |
| Duplicate views (not counted above) | 1, 240 | | 1, 254 | | 14 | |
| Atlases | | [1] 6, 892 | | 7, 024 | | 132 |
| Duplicate atlases (not counted above) | | 1, 922 | | [1] 1, 949 | | 27 |
| Books in the division of maps | | 2, 747 | | 2, 806 | | 59 |
| Pamphlets in the division of maps | | 1, 136 | | 1, 150 | | 14 |
| Total of maps and views | 1, 117, 211 | | [1] 1, 161, 478 | | 44, 267 | |
| Total of atlases, books, etc | | 12, 697 | | [1] 12, 929 | | 232 |
| Grand total of contents of the division of maps | | | | | | 1,174,407 |

[1] Deducting duplicates exchanged or transferred and deposits now added as gifts.

The outstanding maps and atlases, received by the division of maps of the Library of Congress during the last fiscal year as gifts, deposits, exchanges, transfers, or purchases, are commented upon in a general way upon subsequent pages of this report. In the near future an annotated list of all the noteworthy maps, charts, views, and atlases acquired last year by the division of maps of the Library of Congress is to be published separately as a small pamphlet. *Noteworthy accessions.*

The Library of Congress is under deep obligations to Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for a princely gift of 38 Chinese maps and atlases. Thirty-one of these items are manuscript and seven are printed from wood engravings. Certain of them are the only known copies. There are six atlases, five of which are manuscript. Two of the atlases date back to the Ming Period—that is, to the years between 1368 and 1644 A. D.—and four maps or atlases to the seventeenth century. One of the rolled maps is 80 feet long. Another, which is 60 feet long, depicts about 100 miles of the mountain highway in southern Shensi between Sian, its capital, and Ch'eng-tu in Szechuan. It represents in detail the district cities, market towns, villages, yamens, temples, inns, courier stations, monuments, rivers, rapids, cliffs, and caves along the route; and, although made in the early part of the nineteenth century, it resembles the modern automobile strip map. Other maps show levees for flood control along the Yellow River, details of military campaigns, place names and provincial boundaries which belong to ancient history, and the growth of knowledge of European countries by the Chinese. *Gifts and deposits.*

Certain of the maps of this collection are executed in color on silk. Many of them represent a high type of Chinese art. Another copy of one of the printed maps was recently offered for sale by a dealer in The Netherlands for $1,000. The collection was made by Mr. Arthur W. Hummel and was briefly referred to in the annual reports of the Librarian of Congress for 1927–28, pages 91–92, and for 1928–29, page 136. The individual atlases and maps will be described in the next issue of *Noteworthy Maps.* By adding this generous gift to the Chi-

nese, Japanese, and Korean maps which we had before, Mr. Mellon has placed the Library of Congress at least abreast of all institutions and collections outside China in the wealth and variety of its oriental maps.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. A. P. Loper, of Stonington, Conn., and to his sister for adding to the deposit of Palmer papers the manuscript logbooks of the schooner *Yarmouth* in 1767, the sloop *Hero* in 1821, the schooner *Penguin* in 1829–33, the ship *Garrick* in 1840, and the ship *Southerner* in 1841–44, as well as several hundred letters and accounts relating to the maritime business and Antarctic explorations of Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, his brother, Capt. Alexander Palmer, and various members of the Fanning family.

Prof. William Morris Davis, of Palo Alto, Calif., professor emeritus of geology at Harvard University, has sent the Library of Congress the original drawings of 14 of his block diagrams, 7 of which were reproduced in the *Scientific Monthly* for May and June, 1930, in an article dealing with "Physiographic Contrasts, East and West," and an equal number in a description of the Peacock Range, Ariz., published in the Bulletin of the Geological Society of America for 1930.

Admiral William Ledyard Rodgers, of Washington, presented a collection of 92 maps from the "Portolano de la America Setentrional," published in 1818 by the Spanish *Dirección de Hidrografia.* These maps came from the papers of Admiral John Rodgers, the father of the donor.

Dr. Lucius L. Hubbard, of Houghton, Mich., gave us 13 editions of his map of Moosehead Lake and northern Maine, together with a painstaking bibliography of all the editions of his map.

In addition to the magnificent gift by Mr. George Robert Graham Conway, of the Mexican Light & Power Co., of voluminous transcripts regarding Englishmen in the inquisition in Mexico, referred to elsewhere in this report, he presented to the division of maps photostat copies of two manuscript sketch maps of Japan and the northern Philippines, which appear to have been made

by Don Rodrigo de Vivero y Velasco about 1608, as well as a rare printed map of San Francisco Bay in 1781.

Mrs. Alfred H. Brooks, of Washington, has added 711 maps and 68 pamphlets to her deposit at the Library of Congress.

Mr. Francis D. Shoemaker, of Washington, gave us a copy of D. Griffing Johnson's "New Illustrated & Embellished County Map of the Republics of North America with the Adjacent Islands & Countries", published at New York in 1858.

Mr. G. J. Carter, superintendent of schools at Avoca, N. Y., presented an 8-inch terrestrial globe made by the A. H. Andrews Co., of Chicago, about 1876.

Mr. William Smith Mason, of Evanston, Ill., gave us a photostat copy of a letter from Benjamin Franklin to Cadwallader Colden, dated September 13, 1744, and dealing with the visit to Philadelphia of Dr. John Mitchell, of Virginia, the maker of the great map of the British and French dominions in North America.

We are indebted to the Filson Club, of Louisville, Ky., for a blue-print copy of an original map of Kentucky made by Robert Johnson in 1782.

The Roosevelt Memorial Association, at 28 East Twentieth Street, New York, supplied us with a fine photograph of Theodore Roosevelt standing beside a large terrestrial globe in the White House in February, 1903.

The Yale University Press presented us with the originals of 10 maps of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, which were printed in recent publications, and with an atlas of New Haven, Conn.

The number of gifts increased from 317 maps, atlases, and views in 1928–29 to 362 in 1929–30. Other maps, atlases, and books presented to the Library of Congress during the last fiscal year by generous donors include the following:

From Mr. Albert Almon, of Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, a facsimile of a view of Louisburg in 1731.

From Mr. Copley Amory, of Washington, D. C., three maps of the Peace River district, two of the types of soil in the Fort St. John and Pouce Coupe districts, British Columbia, and a physical and climatic map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

From Mr. Frederick W. Ashley, of Washington, D. C., a map of the city of New Bedford, Mass.

From Mr. Edward E. Berry, of Bordighiera, Italy, photographs of a sixteenth century portolan chart of the world by Gabriel Tatton, and an anonymous one of the South Atlantic Ocean.

From Mr. Millard Bowen, of Washington, D. C., a map showing the St. Lawrence and New York ship canals.

From Mr. Frederick E. Brasch, of Washington, D. C., six maps, including a plan of Leipzig, one of the Great Western Railway of England, one of Leland Stanford University, and a geological map of parts of Grand, Jackson, and Larimer Counties, Colo.

From Rev. Hahn Brooks, of Washington, D. C., a "Map of the Planetary Man."

From Mr. Horace Brown, of Springfield, Vt., a map of Greenwich, Conn., and one of Dartmouth College.

From Gen. William C. Brown, of Washington, D. C., photostats of a map of the St. Mary Lake region in Montana and one of the country between Big Creek and Salmon River in 1879.

From the Canadian National Railways, a map of the Canadian Rockies, a pictorial map of Jasper National Park, and one of Canadian National Railway lines.

From the Canadian Pacific Railway, a map showing its system and connecting lines.

From the Carnegie Institution of Washington, seven maps, including a geological map of part of South America, 1927, and one of the ruins of Chichen-Itzá, Yucatan.

From the University of Chicago Press, six base maps of Africa, Canada, Italy, and the world.

From Mr. Harry Pence, librarian of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a photograph of a copy of Filson's map of Kentucky, 1784, as well as a newspaper reproduction of the map.

From Mr. George Cluerg, of Mexico, D. F., nine maps and views of parts of Mexico.

From the Columbia Planograph Co., of Washington, D. C., a zoning map of the District of Columbia, and a map of Marion County, S. C.

From Thomas Cook & Son, of New York, a map of central and southern Europe.

From Hugh L. Cooper & Co., of New York, a perspective view of the Dnieper River hydroelectric and navigation project in process of construction at Kichkas in the Ukraine.

From the Denoyer-Geppert Co., of Chicago, the latest editions of their American history atlas and European history atlas.

From Mr. C. G. Dickson, of Kensington, Md., a map of Maplewood, N. J.

From Col. Thomas J. Dickson, of Washington, D. C., a map of World War battlefields,

From Mr. G. Howard Dunnington, of Washington, D. C., a plan of Back Bay Beach, Md.

From Mr. Francis P. Farquhar, of San Francisco, Calif., a photostat of a map of Mexico before 1856.

From Mrs. Littleton Fitzgerald, of Richmond, Va., four maps, including one of the Amazon valley, two of the Huallaga and Ucayali Rivers, and one of the United States in 1858.

From Mrs. Benjamin Grady, of Washington, D. C., a map of the United States showing the Jefferson Davis National Highway, 1926.

From the Daniel Guggenheim Foundation, an atlas of the aerodromes, landing grounds, and seaplane stations in the Dutch East Indies.

From the Hamburg-American Line, a map of main-traveled routes in Europe.

From C. S. Hammond & Co., of New York, an "Air-Line Atlas of the World."

From Mrs. William M. Hannay, of Washington, D. C., a map of Europe during the World War.

From Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Cambridge, Mass., a photostat of the manuscript plat of a survey of lands on the Potomac River by George Washington in 1751, from the original in the private collection of Mr. Walter Hunnewell, jr., of Wellesley, Mass.

From Mrs. Julia Duke Henning, of Louisville, Ky., a photograph of a rare old portrait of John Filson.

From Mr. George F. Herber, of New Orleans, La., three maps, including one showing the State highway system of Louisiana and one of the city of New Orleans.

From W. H. Hessick & Sons, of Washington, D. C., a zoning map of the District of Columbia.

From Mr. Samuel Hill, of Seattle, Wash., a map of the proposed highway from the State of Washington through British Columbia and Yukon Territory to Alaska.

From Mr. Channing Howard, of Boston, Mass., a modern map of "Winthrop—Anciently Pullin Point" in 1624.

From the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, a map of the world showing telephone and telegraph systems.

From Mr. W. L. Jenks, of Port Huron, Mich., photostats of three manuscript maps of St. Marys River, part of Lake Huron, and the St. Clair River, made to accompany the report of Samuel Hawkins in 1817, from the originals in the Department of State.

From Mr. Stockton W. Jones, of Washington, D. C., a map of the western theater of war in Europe and one of Philadelphia.

From Prof. Louis C. Karpinski, of Ann Arbor, Mich., a photostat of a manuscript map of parts of York and Cumberland Counties, Me., made by Osgood Carleton before 1800.

From Dr. Alfred C. Lane, of Cambridge, Mass., a map of New England, showing isobases.

From McCormick & Co., of Baltimore, Md., a pictorial map of the world showing the countries from which various spices are exported.

From Mr. John V. A. MacMurray, former American minister to China, a modern Chinese map of Peking.

From Mr. Thomas F. Madigan, of New York, photostats of two manuscript survey plats by George Washington, one of which is dated April 5, 1750.

From Mr. H. L. Mencken, of Baltimore, Md., a map of the associated gas and electric system in eastern United States, one of Bavaria, and one of Vienna, Austria.

From Mr. J. H. H. Muirhead, of New York, a pictorial map of the United States, by Miss Pfliederer, showing features of the development of music.

From the National Highways Association of New York, three highway maps of the United States.

From Mr. W. J. Newman, of Dalton, Wis., a bird's-eye view of Lake Dalton, Wis.

From the New York Public Library, a photostat of the Thackara and Vallance map of Washington, 1792, from Lear's "Observations on the River Potomac."

From Mr. R. S. Ould, of Washington, D. C., seven maps, including road maps of Pennsylvania and Virginia and telephone and telegraph lines in Europe.

From the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, a "Broadcasting Map of Europe," and one showing the telephone and telegraph systems of the world.

From Mr. David E. Roberts, of Baltimore, Md., a modern map showing Wolfe's Quebec campaign of 1759.

From Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, of Philadelphia, a photostat of a previously unknown edition of Filson's map of Kentucky, 1784.

From the Royal Print & Lithograph Co. (Ltd.), of Halifax, Nova Scotia, a plan of the city of Halifax.

From Mrs. Joseph B. Seth, of Easton, Md., parts 3 to 14 of H. S. Tanner's "Universal Atlas," 1833–36.

From Mr. Eyler N. Simpson, of Mexico, D. F., six maps of oil-producing areas in Mexico.

From Mr. Guy-Harold Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, his map showing the German-born population in Wisconsin in 1905.

From Rev. Francis B. Steck, O. F. M., of Quincy, Ill., a photostat of Shea's facsimile of Father Marquette's map of the Mississippi.

From Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, of New York, separate copies of two of the maps published in his "Friendly Arctic," showing his own routes of exploration in the Arctic Archipelago north of the Dominion of Canada.

From Mr. Frank L. Stickney, of Washington, D. C., 16 maps and an atlas, including 12 maps drawn by the donor as a schoolboy.

From Mr. Lee S. Stopple, of San Francisco, Calif., a photostat of a map of Mexico before 1856.

From Mr. Philip A. H. Terrell, of Washington, D. C., a nineteenth century plan of Tokyo.

From the Edgar Tobin Aerial Surveys, of San Antonio, Tex., a photographic copy of their aerial surveys of parts of Texas.

From the United Railway & Electric Co., of Baltimore, Md., a pictorial map of Baltimore.

From Mr. Bentley Warren, of Boston, Mass., a map showing the watershed of the Connecticut River, bearing upon a case between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Connecticut in the Supreme Court of the United States.

From Mr. Alexander Weddell, of Richmond, Va., a photograph of Virginia Farrer's map of Virginia, 1671, drawn over a fireplace.

From Mr. Francis M. Wigmore, of Washington, D. C., four modern maps of Morocco, and a catalogue of the maps issued by the Moroccan *Service Géographique.*

From Mrs. Leonard Wood, of New York, 20 sheets of a touring map of France, and 12 maps of occupied areas on the western front, 1918.

From Mr. Frank S. Zappulla, of Washington, D. C., four maps, including one of Argentina in 1888, one of the Norfolk & Western Railroad lines, and one of Japan, Korea, and Manchuria in 1904.

*Exchanges.*

The Library of Congress received 2,458 maps and 9 atlases by exchange with one or another of the individuals or institutions mentioned below. In lieu of these we have supplied, thus far, 20 of our duplicate maps, 18 of our duplicate atlases, and various books and pamphlets.

Mr. Montagu Hankin of Millington, N. J., exchanged a manuscript map of a square in the District of Columbia made about 1800, and two manuscript letters, signed by Daniel Carroll and Upton Scott, for one of our duplicate maps of New England in 1771.

Mr. Fred Lockley, of Portland, Oreg., supplied us, on exchange, with a "Map of the Nez Perces and Salmon River Gold Mines in Washington Territory," published at San Francisco by Whitton, Waters & Co. in 1862. A copy of this map was sold at auction a few years ago for $760.

Prof. Louis C. Karpinski, of Ann Arbor, Mich., furnished a manuscript map by Osgood Carleton, which was probably made between 1790 and 1800, and which is entitled "Map of Lands Province of Main", copied from

the surveys of Ballard and Perham. It covers portions of the counties of York and Cumberland in the State of Maine.

The American Geographical Society of New York, supplied five large-scale maps of portions of Mexico, as well as a map of railways in Poland, in exchange for photostats of a map of Volusia County, Fla., and one of Santa Barbara County, Calif.

To the Cleveland Public Library we sent on exchange seven atlases of counties in Ohio.

The Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society took six of our duplicate atlases of counties in Ohio.

To the library of the University of Chicago we sent a modern ethnographic map of Hungary.

The Clements Library, at Ann Arbor, Mich., supplied us on exchange with photostat copies of a manuscript map of Bucks County, Pa., by Cadwallader Evans and of a printed "Plan of the Attack of Fort Sulivan the Key of Charles Town in South Carolina on the 28th of June 1776." This second map was printed at Philadelphia, and no other copy has been identified.

The Huntington Library at San Marino, Calif., furnished a photostat of its manuscript copy of Filson's map of Kentucky in exchange for a photostat copy of a similar map in the Library of Congress. Photostats of a printed edition of Filson's map of 1784 were also exchanged.

From the Army and Navy Club of Washington we received a large-scale map of Switzerland.

The Bureau of Railway Economics sent us a map of Hoosac Mountain in Massachusetts, showing the profile of the Boston & Maine Railway tunnel.

The Maine State Library at Augusta has intrusted us with several hundred maps from its duplicates. These are in process of assortment with a view to exchange.

Upon the basis of these exchanges other libraries and individuals may see that the Library of Congress will welcome correspondence regarding exchanges from their duplicates.

On international exchange we received the following from foreign governments: From the Forest Map Office

of India, 387 maps; from the Surveyor General of India, 279 maps; from the Ministry of Education of Burma, 129 maps and 1 atlas; from the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, 371 maps; from the Geological Survey of Great Britain, 126 maps; from the several States of Germany, 236 maps; from the Ordnance Survey of the Irish Free State, 229 maps; from the Military Geographical Institute of Poland, 130 maps; from the Military Topographical Institute of Czechoslovakia, 63 maps; from the *Deposito Geografico e Historico* of Spain, 59 maps; from the General Staff of Greece, 33 maps; as well as large-scale maps and charts from other countries too numerous to mention.

*Transfers.*

Upon the authority of the provisions of the act of February 25, 1903, several executive departments and establishments continued to sort out maps and atlases no longer needed for their use and to make transfers to the Library of Congress.

The Office of the Chief of Engineers in the War Department transferred 165 maps and 3 atlases. Two of the maps transferred were copies of Madison's map of Virginia, referred to below. The others included detailed surveys of the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Ohio, Wisconsin, Fox, Yellowstone, and White Rivers.

The United States Military Academy at West Point sent us blue-print copies of 16 manuscript Confederate maps which were made under the direction of Gen. Jeremy F. Gilmer and Maj. Albert H. Campbell during the Civil War.

The Hydrographer of the Navy transferred to the Library of Congress 1,429 hydrographic charts, as follows: 1,360 British, 50 Canadian, 14 French, 3 Japanese charts, and one each from the surveys of Germany and The Netherlands. This transfer constitutes a notable acquisition, because it includes many charts which are entirely out of print and difficult to obtain.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey transferred to us 72 French and 49 Japanese charts, as well as 8 maps published by the *Istituto Geographico Militare* of Italy.

The Department of State supplied a recent map of the Republic of Haiti.

15860—30——12

The United States National Museum transferred two Chinese maps of Port Arthur and Manchuria.

From the United States Post Office Department we received a manuscript sketch of the region around Joynesville, Va.

The United States Geological Survey transferred 29 maps and 3 atlases, including 1 of India and 2 of the boundaries between the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

The United States Bureau of Mines sent us 9 maps, including 6 of parts of Argentina, and 3 of explorations in the Dutch East Indies.

The United States Bureau of Reclamation sent us a Russian map of Asia Minor and one of Turkestan.

Our collection of cadastral maps from the General Land Office in the Department of the Interior was enriched by the transfer of 2,114 township plats.

The Public Library of the District of Columbia transferred 13 topographic maps of Patagonia and one of Turkey in Europe.

By transfer from the Toner collection in the Library of Congress the Division of Maps received two atlases and five maps. One of the atlases is an annotated and extra-illustrated copy of Herman Moll's "Atlas Manuele," published at London in 1709. The maps include a Confederate imprint in the form of a "Map of the Seat of War," published at Macon, Ga., by J. W. Burke, scale 1 inch to about 13 miles.

The most important of these transfers from the Toner collection is a manuscript map of part of the District of Columbia, erroneously labeled "Unfinished plat of Mt. Vernon estate." It may have been made at the request of George Washington by Peter Charles L'Enfant.

This map, which is without title, author, date, or scale, is 41⅝ inches wide and 26¾ inches high. It shows the shoreline and the drainage before they were modified by man and indicates by hachures the topographic features of the site of the portion of the city of Washington south of Florida Avenue. Ten of the original houses in the present District of Columbia are shown, nine of them by small red squares. The locations of these houses

appear to be indicated with more precision than on any other maps that have been preserved. No names are given, but the houses appear to be those of Robert Peter, an unnamed neighbor, John Davidson, a resident of the present LeDroit Park, Benjamin Oden, an unnamed neighbor, Daniel Carroll, William Young, the Widow Wheeler, and the Widow Young.

The map also shows that the northernmost of the two Bladensburg roads entered the city at Florida Avenue and Seventh Street NW. Florida Avenue is not shown as a street, but a tinted line at or close to its site indicates that this was to be the outer limit of the Federal Capital. The portion of this line from Rock Creek to the Reedy Branch of Goose or Tiber Creek at Seventh Street NW., follows the Bladensburg Road.

A system of streets, squares, and circles is drawn upon the map, but no names are given. The streets are shown by single dotted lines. The legend lettered upon the map reads as follows: "All the Lines coloured red, are finished and those coloured yellow are intended to be compleated this Season." The map is drawn upon Whatman paper, whose watermarks demonstrate that it was made between 1770 and 1794.

It is not likely that the map was made by Andrew Ellicott, since he was engaged from February to August, 1791, and for some time thereafter, in surveying and marking the outer limits of the District of Columbia. Ellicott gave L'Enfant "kindly assistance," however, perhaps including the outlining of the Potomac water front and of Rock Creek and the Tiber. Ellicott's map of the city proper, published by Thackara & Vallance in 1792, was evidently based in important part upon this manuscript map. This might be the map which L'Enfant directed Benjamin Ellicott to make some time between December 25, 1791, and February 17, 1792, in order to "delineate on paper all the work, which had been done in the city" (Records Columbia Hist. Soc., vol. 2, 1899, p. 144; Elizabeth S. Kite's "L'Enfant and Washington," Baltimore, 1929, pp. 103, 140). It appears more likely however, from the use of dotted lines on this map for

streets and the reference to the "map of dotted lines" in the letter from L'Enfant to President Washington dated Georgetown, August 19, 1791, that this map was made in the summer of 1791 by or under the direction of L'Enfant. In this letter L'Enfant refers to what he was doing as being in response to the President's direction. He then says:

"The inspection of the anexed map of dotted lines being sufficiently explanatory of the progress made in the work will I hope leave you satisfied how much more has been done than may have been expected from hands less desirous of meeting your applause . . ." (Records Columbia Hist. Soc., vol. 2, 1899, p. 38.)

Moreover the map displays certain features which are said to be characteristic of L'Enfant's plans at this time. The streets and avenues which radiate from the Capitol and the White House are focused upon the front and back entrances of these buildings rather than upon the centers of the edifices. Some of the streets which come into squares in the city reach the squares at one corner and depart from them at the corner diagonally opposite.

The map suggests that in August, 1791, the only circular park that was planned was Thomas Circle at Fourteenth Street and Massachusetts Avenue. The rectangular parks shown are 12 in number. They are located on the sites of the present Patent Office, of the Public Library, of Judiciary Square, of the Pennsylvania Avenue market and part of the Mall to the south, of Farragut Square, and of McPherson Square. Parks which were not laid out were planned at Pennsylvania Avenue between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets NW., at Connecticut Avenue between M and N Streets, at three points on New York Avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, at Eleventh Street, and at Fifth Street, respectively, and on C Street NW, between New Jersey Avenue and First Street. The map also shows that it was L'Enfant's intention to extend Judiciary Square northward to H Street.

The streets and avenues which had been laid out prior to the making of this map were Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to Rock Creek, Massachusetts Avenue from New Jersey Avenue to Sixteenth Street, Sixteenth Street from the White House to

Florida Avenue, New Jersey Avenue from K Street to the Anacostia River, Delaware Avenue from K Street to Washington Barracks, Virginia Avenue from the Anacostia River to the site of the Washington Monument, Maryland Avenue from the Capitol to Washington Channel, New York Avenue from the Naval Hospital to Florida Avenue, Louisiana Avenue from the site of the Washington Monument to Judiciary Square, North Capitol Street from the Capitol to V Street, South Capitol Street from the Capitol to Anacostia River, East Capitol Street from the Capitol to Fifteenth Street NE., West Capitol Street from the Capitol to the site of the Washington Monument, Eleventh Street, Ninth Street, Eighth Street, and Seventh Street from Florida Avenue to Washington Channel, Fifteenth Street from K Street to the Tidal Basin, Seventeenth Street from K Street to B Street NW., Eighteenth Street from M Street to B Street NW., Twenty-fourth Street from Rock Creek to I Street, Eighteenth Street from Florida Avenue to New Hampshire Avenue, G Street from New Jersey Avenue to the Potomac River, F Street from Delaware Avenue to the Potomac River, and K Street from Florida Avenue to Rock Creek.

One of the most important features of this map is that it shows Massachusetts Avenue as an essentially straight line, lacking the angle in the eastern part near the present Union Station, which is shown upon the familiar L'Enfant Plan of 1791, and reaching the neighborhood of Rock Creek farther north than on the L'Enfant Plan. Accordingly, since L'Enfant seems either to have made the manuscript map which the Library of Congress has now identified, or to have caused it to be made, he must be credited with initiating certain of the major changes in the L'Enfant Plan which have occasionally been attributed to Andrew Ellicott or some other of L'Enfant's successors.

The division of manuscripts in the Library of Congress transferred a manuscript atlas of 122 maps showing the transactions of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia with Robert Peter in and about 1791. This atlas includes a general map and large-scale plats of the squares in Washington in the districts known as "Mexico" and "Mount Pleasant." It is of great importance in connection with questions of ownership of real estate in the District of Columbia.

The division of Chinese literature transferred to the division of maps an atlas of Korea and its prefectures

and districts and a folding atlas of the Yellow River in six provinces of China.

The Smithsonian division transferred a map showing Indian tribes in North America about 1600, two maps of Germany indicating the distribution of cattle, and two maps of parts of Mexico.

The catalogue division transferred a large photostat copy of the Sebastian Cabot world map, the original of which is in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* at Paris.

From the division of fine arts we received a plan of the College of Industrial Arts at Denton, Tex.

Another instructive demonstration was given this year of the saving to the Federal Government through the transfers provided for in the act of February 25, 1903. The transfers from the Corps of Engineers included printed copies of two of the rarest American maps. These were the first and second editions of Bishop James Madison's "Map of Virginia Formed from Actual Surveys, and the Latest as well as most accurate observations", scale 1 inch to 7 miles. The first edition appeared in 1807 and the second some time before 1818, and perhaps before 1812. There is no copy of the first edition in the State of Virginia, not even at the College of William and Mary, whose first president made the map. There were previously known to be copies of the first edition in the libraries of Harvard University and of the Western Reserve Historical Society, and of the second edition in the Handley Library, Winchester, Va., in the library of the Western Reserve Historical Society, in the Library of Congress, and in the private library of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, of Philadelphia.

The amounts which copies of one or the other of the first two editions of Madison's map have fetched in recent years indicate the thoroughly irrational basis of present map prices. A copy was offered in Virginia a few years ago for $700, but was not sold. One was sold two years ago for $475 and another just like it for 50 cents. Two copies were sold last year for $25 apiece.

The number of other maps received by virtue of law increased this year, the copyrighted maps being 16,448 in number, as compared with 12,929 last year.

*Photostats and photographs purchased.*

Under the Rockefeller fund for the acquisition of source material for American history we continued to receive copies of maps in foreign archives.

In accordance with the requests of two correspondents we secured from the *Archivo General de Indias* at Seville photostat copies of two manuscript plans of the "Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Pilar de los Adays en la frontera de los Texas," made in 1721. A similar map of this presidio, thought to have been made about 1768, is to be reproduced from the original in the British Museum.

Among the manuscript maps which have been photostatted for us under this grant are 32 Revolutionary War maps and plans of parts of New York and Canada from the papers of Gen. F. A. von Riedesel, the originals of which are in the *Landeshauptarchiv* at Wolfenbüttel, Germany.

From the Vatican at Rome we received reduced photographs of a fifteenth century mappamundi of Cardinal Stefano Borgia, five wall maps made in 1576 by Ignazio Danti, a map of the world made in 1528 by Girolamo Verrazzano, the Diego Ribera world map of 1529, a seventeenth century terrestrial globe by Blaeu, and two portolan charts of the Mediterranean countries. The Danti maps include one of New Spain, one of Greenland, one of America, one of China, and one of the world in hemispheres.

In the *Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana* at Venice we photographed a 1459 mappamundi by Fra Mauro, and in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* at Paris Brion de la Tour's "Carte du Theatre de la Guerre entre les Anglais et les Américains," published at Paris in 1777.

We also received, under Project A, photographic copies of the Agnese atlas of 10 maps and 4 plates in the royal library at Dresden, of the Agnese atlas of 12 maps and 5 plates in the grand ducal library at Gotha, of the Agnese atlas in the library of Trinity College at Dublin, of the Agnese atlas, dated Venice, 1564, in the British Museum, and of the Agnese atlas of 29 maps and 7

plates, dated September 1, 1553, in the *Museo Civico* at Venice.

A certain number of maps from foreign archives have been photographed on films, from which enlargements are to be made. These include the following:

From the *Palazzo Ducale* at Venice 10 wall maps showing the North Atlantic coast, Greenland and Iceland, India and the Malay Peninsula, China and the Philippines, the Pacific and California, Europe, the Glacial Sea and Greenland, the northwest coast of Africa, and the Western Hemisphere; from the *Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana* at Venice an Agnese atlas of 1554 and another of 1545, a Sideri atlas of 1563, and 2 ancient maps of the world; from the *Museo Civico* at Venice one film of 25 maps; from the *Archivio di Stato* at Venice 2 old maps of Forli, Italy, and 2 of Poland by Zalta; from the *Biblioteca Civica Queriniana* at Brescia 13 manuscript maps; from the *Biblioteca Ambrosiana* at Milan 9 maps made by Maggiolo in 1524, an Agnese atlas made about 1530, 29 maps from Pigafetta's Geography, 31 portolan charts, and 27 maps from a Ptolemy of 1410; from the *Archivio di Stato* at Turin 18 maps of the early colonization period; from the *Biblioteca Communale* at Treviso 10 Maggiolo maps; from the *Algemeen Rijksarchief* of The Netherlands 330 maps relating to North and South America, especially to the Dutch colonial possessions.

The generous attitude of American libraries, institutions, and individuals toward the Library of Congress in permitting us to acquire photostat copies of rare or unique maps in their collections which are of interest to investigators outside their local communities, is illustrated by the following cases:

The Maine Historical Society at Portland did us the great favor of permitting the photostatting of 150 manuscript maps in its collection. These include maps of portions of the State of Maine which date back to the early part of the eighteenth century and an important group of international boundary maps. Some of these are maps of parts of Ohio, Michigan, and Minnesota.

Col. John Bigelow, of Washington, allowed us to have prints from his negatives of 19 sketch maps from the Strozzi manuscripts in the *Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale* at Florence, Italy.

Dr. E. L. Stevenson, of Yonkers, N. Y., courteously permitted us to make positive prints from his negatives of the Ptolemy Codex Escurialensis, a magnificent text of the Geography in 177 pages with 25 maps.

The Clements Library, at Ann Arbor, Mich., supplied us with copies of two charts from William Norman's American Pilot, published in 1803, and showing parts of the coasts of Newfoundland and the islands of Cape Breton and Sable, and the coast from Wood Island to Good Harbour.

From the New York Historical Society we received 138 additional maps made by Robert Erskine for George Washington between 1778 and 1780 and showing roads in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Montagu Hankin, of Millington, N. J., permitted us to make photostat copies of a manuscript plan of lands involved in a boundary suit in 1748 on the Mount Vernon estate, eight sheets of depositions accompanying this plan, and a printed map of Mason and Dixon's line which was published about 1755.

From Francis Edwards (Ltd.), of London, we acquired photographic copies of a portolan chart of the world made about 1616, and a map of the eastern coast of North America made by Joel Gascoÿne in 1678.

From the United States Military Academy, at West Point, we received a photostat of an annotated copy of Major Villefranche's map of West Point made about 1780, which was presented to the Academy by James H. Castle in 1852.

The department of public works of New York State permitted us to photostat a large manuscript map of the Hudson River between Troy and Hudson, as surveyed by John Randel in 1820.

Mr. Horace Brown, of Springfield, Vt., allowed us to photostat a manuscript plat of the town of Grafton and

one of Guilford in Vermont, laid off in 1761, as well as a map of " . . . MacKenzie's Track from Montreal to Fort Chipewyan & from thence to the North Sea in 1789, & to the West Pacific Ocean in 1793."

Count François Pulaski, of Paris, gave us the privilege of photostatting his photograph of a French manuscript map of the siege of Savannah in 1779, from the original in the *Dépôt de la Marine* at Paris.

From Portsmouth Athenaeum, Portsmouth, N. H., we received a photograph of a manuscript order in council of George III in 1737, appointing a committee to assemble at Hampton, N. H., to adjust the boundaries between the provinces of New Hampshire and of Massachusetts Bay.

Mrs. Julia Duke Henning, of Louisville, Ky., permitted us to copy her facsimile of Filson's map of Kentucky in 1784.

Mr. Francis P. Farquhar, of San Francisco, allowed us to have photostat copies of Vaugondy's map of California in 1772, Colton's map of California in 1859, and a map of the Mono Lake district in 1879.

Through the courtesy of Mr. W. W. Husband, Assistant Secretary of Labor, we secured a photostat copy of a manuscript map of the world in hemispheres, made by Permelia Fenton in 1824.

The University of Chicago libraries permitted us to have a photostat of a manuscript copy of Filson's map and a printed facsimile of the last American edition.

Judge Samuel M. Wilson, of Lexington, Ky., allowed us to photostat a manuscript map of Kentucky entitled "A General Map of the New Settlement called Transilvania", dated November, 1776, and a manuscript map of the battle of Tehoopecan on March 27, 1814.

From Amherst College we received photostats from manuscripts of a plan of a new fort built by General Amherst at Crown Point in 1759, a very early and crudely drawn map of the eastern part of North America, and a map of Canada drawn in 1815 by Daniel Lee from the survey of P. F. Tardieu.

Dr. W. R. Jillson, State geologist of Kentucky, allowed us to photostat his unique printed copy of the first issue of Filson's map of Kentucky in 1784.

Mr. A. T. Witbeck, of Shreveport, La., was good enough to let us photostat a manuscript map of the environs of Shreveport and its defenses in 1864.

The Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society at Columbus permitted us to make a photostat copy of its first issue of Mitchell's Map of the British and French Dominions in North America.

The Office of the Chief of Engineers in the War Department allowed us to photostat a large-scale manuscript map entitled "Survey of Reconnaissance of Southern Entrance to Green Bay," made by Capt. H. Stansbury in 1841; 18 maps of the coast of Louisiana; a manuscript map of the entrance to Little Sodus Bay, N. Y., in 1853; as well as 10 maps of the Michigan and Illinois Canal, made in 1830–31 by W. B. Guion and F. Harrison, jr. The maps extend westward from Lake Michigan to a point beyond Ottawa, Ill. One of these maps shows the whole site of Chicago from Lake Michigan to the Desplaines River, on the scale of 1 mile to 4 inches, and gives the depths of water in the Chicago River and at its mouth. The only buildings which then existed were those of Fort Dearborn, Lawton's old trading house, and the establishments of J. Kinzie, J. Miller, and Doctor Wolcott. Another map, scale 1 inch to 50 yards, shows the site of the portion of Chicago at the mouth of the Chicago River in the greatest detail. It appears to have been made by F. Harrison, jr., on February 24, 1830, and is signed by William Howard. It represents the Chicago water front before man had modified it in any way, indicates plans proposed a century ago for harbor improvement at the mouth of the river, and locates the buildings belonging to Fort Dearborn, to Doctor Wolcott, and to Mr. Bailey.

We have identified in the division of manuscripts of the Library of Congress and photostatted Major Anderson's map of Fort Sumter in 1861; and one on the reverse of a telegraph blank of New York City showing the city

stations of the American Telegraph Co. during the Civil War; a manuscript map of part of the District of Columbia about 1835 from the Sessford record books; a map of the world showing the telegraph lines in operation, under contract, and contemplated in 1855, from the Samuel F. B. Morse papers; a blue print of Filson's map of Kentucky, 1784, from the Roosevelt papers; a map of the Harpers Ferry region; two of the battlefield of Shiloh in 1862; and one of the region south and west of Savannah, Ga., from the Stanton papers.

*Other purchases.*

The Library was fortunate in securing from a dealer in Italy a copy of the map described below.

It is a German edition of Lewis Evans' "Map of Pensilvania, New-Jersey, New-York, And the Three Delaware Counties", published at Frankfort am Main in 1750. No other copy of this map is known to have been preserved. Its precise title is as follows: "Speciel Land Charte von Pensilvanien, Neu Jersey, Neu York und von denen drey Land-Schafften an dem Delaware Fl." The German edition of Evans has additional interest as a Franklin item, since the legends upon it include one which mentions Benjamin Franklin as book printer and royal postmaster at Philadelphia.

By great good fortune we were able to secure from a dealer in England a copy of the third American edition of Evans' map. It was printed at Philadelphia some time between 1752 and 1755 and shows a number of roads and villages in New Jersey which are not on the 1752 edition. The only other copy so far identified is in the Huntington Library. Last year we acquired an unique copy of the second edition of this map.

It is gratifying to observe that, although a dealer in England has printed 3 editions of a work describing 20 issues of one or the other of Lewis Evans' maps, the Library of Congress has 4 maps by Evans which are not in any way referred to in this work.

Still another noteworthy accession of the last fiscal year was a printed copy of the rare second English edition of Dr. John Mitchell's map, published between 1755 and 1775. At least three English issues precede this one.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Otis G. Hammond, director of the New Hampshire Historical Society at Concord, we secured 90 printed maps of various dates and degrees of rarity from the duplicates in that institution. Mr. Hammond was most generous in recommending that these maps be sold to us at a purely nominal price. Many of them are maps of States other than New Hampshire.

*Special exhibits.*

The colored wall map indicative of the debt of the United States to Spain through exploration, colonization, and the introduction of Spanish culture between 1492 and 1800, which was part of the exhibit of the Library of Congress in the Ibero-Americana Exposition at Seville, was awarded a diploma of honor by the Spanish Government in May, 1930. It is understood that the American commissioner at Seville, in response to requests, has supplied photographic copies of this map to a number of Spanish libraries, historical societies, and persons interested in the history of Spain.

The Library of Congress presented a copy of this map to the University of Habana in February, 1930, upon the occasion of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of this Cuban university. The speech of presentation was delivered by Prof. Albert Perry Brigham, our honorary consultant in geography.

A special exhibit of maritime maps was made on February 26, 1930, when 48 lieutenants in the Navy, who are graduate students in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, were brought to the Library of Congress by Dean Charles H. Hill, of George Washington University. The chief of the division of maps addressed these naval officers briefly on problems connected with the cession of territory to the United States by Spain in 1898.

Upon the occasion of the visit on October 23, 1929, of 125 members of the International Institute of Law, we exhibited maps showing the activities of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague and of the League of Nations at Geneva, as well as the distribution of legal systems throughout the world; and the branches of Federal, State, and city government in the United States.

Through the courtesy of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. we were able to exhibit a 24-inch German relief globe by Paul Räth, of Leipzig.

The division prepared during the year other exhibits of maps showing such things as the situation between Bolivia and Paraguay in the Chaco, the way globe gores are printed, the new discoveries in Antarctica, the economic resources of the world, the principal mineral resources of the Southern States, airway systems in the United States, the physical divisions of the United States, the time zones throughout the world, and the railway situation in northern China in connection with the Russo-Chinese controversy of the summer of 1929.

*Publications.*

The division published a pamphlet entitled "Noteworthy Maps, No. 3, Accessions for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1928," which is sold at cost by the Superintendent of Documents at the Government Printing Office, and prepared for publication No. 4 in the same series.

*Service to the public.*

More than 13,606 maps and atlases were supplied to the public in the reading room of the division of maps during the last fiscal year. The number last year was only 10,342.

In addition, the staff of the division wrote 1,359 letters and memoranda, including replies to 492 major inquiries on geographical and cartographic problems; last year we wrote 1,236 letters and memoranda. Our correspondents wrote from 44 of the 48 States of the United States, and from the Philippine Islands and 15 foreign countries. Many of these inquiries involved geographical research extending over several days.

Four hundred and eighty-three of our maps were photostatted or photographed for use by Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, by several executive departments and independent bureaus, by libraries outside the District of Columbia, by authors of books and articles, by litigants in the courts, etc.

Six hundred and thirty-two maps were loaned to Government bureaus for use in compiling new maps or in dealing with geographical problems.

More than 44,000 maps and 153 atlases were received and incorporated in the Division of Maps during the last fiscal year. The map mounter of the division handled 53,974 map sheets, if we include his duplicate handling of the same sheet and of older maps in process of repair. He mounted 563 maps in 2,755 sheets, took the sticks or jackets off 702 maps, dissected or otherwise prepared for filing 40,096 map sheets, and placed 5,512 maps in manila folders, aside from assorting, flattening, or folding 4,909 other map sheets or charts. Other members of the staff of the division subsequently handled nearly all of these maps in connection with the processes of titling, classifying, and filing these accessions of the current year, and of replacing worn-out manila folders for older maps.

The staff of the division was able to catalogue only 433 of the maps received during the fiscal year. In all, 1,285 typewritten catalogue cards were made in the division, exclusive of copy for printed atlas cards. One hundred and sixty atlases were catalogued during the year. We now have on hand, ready for printing, 1,396 card entries for a fifth volume of the "List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress."

*Service to Congress.*

At the request of the chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives the chief of the division of maps supplied a number of maps relating to Hispanic American immigration and testified regarding the geographical problems presented by H. R. 8530, H. R. 8523, H. R. 12382, and other bills considered by the second session of the Seventy-first Congress. The United States Geological Survey and the graphic section, military intelligence division, General Staff, United States Army, collaborated with the division of maps of the Library of Congress in preparing several new maps for this committee of Congress.

The division of maps supplied to Members of Congress, upon request, the relevant maps and geographical information bearing upon various other legislative matters. To 65 Senators and Representatives we loaned some 600 maps showing Alaska, Baltimore, Florida, Long Island, New York City, New York State, North Dakota, Okla-

homa, counties of Pennsylvania, the Philippine Islands, Tennessee, Texas, highways of Virginia, the Olympic Peninsula of Washington, counties of Wisconsin, the Mississippi flood district, and the highways in the United States, as well as geological and hydrographic maps of the United States and maps and atlases of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. We also supplied Members of Congress with maps and atlases of Canada, Mexico, South America, Poland, Russia, Europe, and Japan, and various modern gazetteers and historical, political, and physical maps and atlases of the world, to say nothing of many books on map projections.

Under the provisions of the act of February 21, 1930, to enable the George Washington Bicentennial Commission to carry out and give effect to certain approved plans, a George Washington atlas is to be compiled and printed, and a map showing places which Washington visited or in which he lived is to be issued. The chief of the division of maps in the Library of Congress has been requested by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart and the members of the commission to serve as chairman of a committee of geographers and historians who are making plans for these two publications.

In connection with the consideration of Senate Resolution 224, Seventy-first Congress, second session, a provision to instruct the Senate Committee on Public Lands to assemble the boundary treaties, maps, plats, and historical data bearing upon the question whether the so-called Hunter's Island, a tract of approximately 1,000,000 acres on the Minnesota-Ontario boundary, belongs to the United States or to Canada, the division of maps supplied a substantial number of pertinent maps to a member of the United States Senate.

We furnished a Member of the House of Representatives with several maps showing roads, trails, and ferries across the Ohio River in 1818–1820 in Breckinridge County, Ky., and the adjacent portion of the State of Indiana. To another Member of the House of Representatives we sent a map showing President Hoover's new proposal for the further development of the water-

ways of the Mississippi and its tributaries. On behalf of still another Representative we worked over our voluminous collection of maps of the Battle of Yorktown and supplied photostats to the State conservation and development commission of Virginia. A Member of Congress from Oklahoma drew upon us for maps showing routes of Army expeditions in that State.

Members of Congress were also supplied with information and maps concerning the oil industry in Wyoming, the islands on the California coast, the length of the international boundary of the United States as a whole and of various sections of it, seaports in South America, the States included in the Northwest Territory, and, upon request, with suggestions concerning the purchase of various maps and atlases.

*Special services.*

At the wish of the Department of Justice, the division supplied a number of detailed maps of portions of the District of Columbia for use as exhibits in the case of *The United States of America* versus *The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co., et al.* The chief of the division also testified with respect to these maps before the examiner in chancery in this case.

In response to the desire of the Department of State, the chief of the division of maps carried on studies respecting geographical problems in connection with the *I'm Alone* case, with the problem of the Guatemala-Honduras boundary, and with plans for the Pan American Institute of Geography and History. The work last named resulted in the production of a report of 106 typewritten pages in collaboration with Prof. George B. Winton, of Vanderbilt University, and Dr. William Bowie, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

At the request of Baron Marc de Villiers, of Paris, transmitted through the Department of State, we obtained detailed information from correspondents in Texas concerning certain rivers in that State. This information was sought for use in studying the problem of the routes traversed by La Salle.

At the instance of the State geologist of Kentucky, Dr. Willard Rouse Jillson, the chief of the division of maps,

prepared a brief statement respecting John Filson's map of Kentucky. This was published as an appendix to the facsimile reproduction of Filson's work on "The Discovery, Settlement, and present State of Kentucky", which appeared originally at Wilmington, Del., in 1784, and was reproduced at Louisville, Ky., in 1929 as Publication No. 35 of the Filson Club. As an outcome of the drawing up of this statement regarding Filson's map, the division of maps secured facsimile or photostat copies of 26 versions of this map of various dates from 1784 to 1929.

On behalf of Col. U. S. Grant, 3d, executive officer, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the division of maps investigated the present whereabouts of a small painting by Benjamin H. Latrobe, showing the White House in 1816 immediately after it was burned by the British.

The secretary of legation of one of the Latin American countries carried on studies of pertinent maps in the Library of Congress bearing upon a boundary controversy involving his own country and one of its neighbors.

The staff of the division of maps read proof of the publication entitled "Manhattan Maps," which is being brought out by the New York Public Library. It is based in part on P. Lee Phillips' unpublished list of maps of New York City in the Library of Congress, as well as upon the maps in the several collections in that city.

At the request of the United States Geological Survey, the chief of the division of maps revised the statement regarding Mitchell's map in Bulletin 689, which is in process of being reprinted.

The Bureau of the Census used many of our maps in laying out enumeration districts and determining the legal basis of certain county boundaries.

On behalf of the director of the geographical and climatological service of Mexico, we selected a number of modern maps of Yucatan for use in the compilation of a new map of that region.

The office of the attorney general of the State of New York sent a special investigator here to study our maps

of part of Long Island. He selected a substantial number, which were certified for use in a pending suit.

We searched out several early maps showing dams on the Potomac River near Harpers Ferry for use by a firm of attorneys in Philadelphia.

A representative of the Pennsylvania State Highway Department came here to find early maps of certain portions of that State which show roads. The original positions and widths of roads have an important relation to the acquisition of land for the construction and improvement of highways to-day.

Miss Laura A. Carter drew upon us for materials and advice in the compilation of a series of maps which are to be published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington as illustrations in a book by her father, the late Gen. William H. Carter.

The chief of the division served the Federal Government, without pay and in addition to his regular library work, in each of the consulting capacities which are specified in previous annual reports.

In December, 1929, he presented at Columbus, Ohio, as president of the Association of American Geographers, a paper on the Michigan-Wisconsin boundary case in the Supreme Court of the United States, 1923–1926. This paper was repeated, by invitation, at a special meeting of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in April, 1930, at Madison, Wis. On July 26, 1929, he lectured at the summer school of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., on geographical resources of the Federal Government in Washington. At the request of the Division of Geology and Geography of the National Research Council he served as the chairman of its nominating committee.

*Field work.*

During the summer of 1929 the chief of the division of maps visited Mr. A. P. Loper, of Stonington, Conn., whose collection of maritime records is referred to elsewhere in this report; the John Carter Brown Library at Providence, R. I.; the libraries of the American Antiquarian Society and of Clark University at Worcester, Mass.; the library of the University of New Hampshire

at Dover; and the Portsmouth Athenaeum, the public library, and the historical society at Portsmouth, N. H.

He spent some time in the map room of the Maine Historical Society at Portland and in the archives of the State library at Augusta, Me. He visited the Bangor Public Library and the Penobscot County Historical Society at Bangor; the libraries of Bowdoin College at Brunswick; the University of Maine at Orono; Bates College at Lewiston; and Colby College at Waterville; as well as the establishments of various dealers at Bath, Rockland, Portland, Kennebunk, Thomaston, Bangor, and Yarmouth, Me., and Portsmouth, N. H.

At Concord, N. H., he visited the library of the New Hampshire Historical Society, the State library, the office of the secretary of state, and the New Hampshire Highway Commission.

On August 17, 1929, he participated in the opening of the Map House of Mr. Horace Brown, of Springfield, Vt., who has erected, for his excellent private collection of maps of Vermont and other parts of New England, one of the few edifices in the world devoted exclusively to the preservation and study of maps.

In September, 1929, under appointment by the President of the United States as delegate to the first general assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, he visited Mexico, D. F., and the several map repositories and libraries there, stopping en route to see the map collection in the public library at St. Louis, Mo. At the request of the Secretary of State, the chief of the division of maps served as chairman of the delegation of the United States. Important contacts were established with delegates of 16 Hispanic American countries and with Mexican officials.

In December, 1929, and January, 1930, he studied the map collections of the State library, the Ohio State University, the State geological survey, and the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society at Columbus, as well as those of the Cleveland Public Library and the Western Reserve Historical Society at Cleveland, Ohio.

In April, 1930, he enlarged his acquaintance with the map collections of the Wisconsin Geological and Natural

History Survey, the State university, and the State historical society at Madison, Wis.; of Mr. William Smith Mason at Evanston, Ill.; and of the Newberry Library at Chicago.

*Consultants in geography and geology.*

Geographers and geologists were interested to see that, as was announced in December, 1929, by the chief of the division of maps at the annual meetings of the Association of American Geographers and of the Geological Society of America, the Library of Congress had added to the corps of specialists associated with its service for part of the year 1930 two consultants in science whose specialties were geography and geology.

The geologist and the geographer who, for part of the past year, were associated with the Library of Congress as consultants were Prof. Alfred C. Lane, of Tufts College, Mass., who came within the group provided by a grant of the General Education Board, and Prof. Albert Perry Brigham, of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., whose service, like that of the honorary consultant in bibliography and research, was honorary in the sense that he contributed his time.

The presence of a representative of science in the group of consultants provided by the grant from the General Education Board was natural and desirable. The choice of geology as the first natural science to be represented was more than gratifying.

As the grant from the General Education Board was for the purpose of demonstrating the utility of a service which, to be fully effective, will require both a permanent provision and a corps of at least 15 consultants, it is encouraging to observe that the service was frequently resorted to during the last fiscal year by specialists in geology and geography from various parts of the United States.

It is a pleasure to be able to announce that Professor Brigham will return to the Library of Congress next autumn as honorary consultant in geography, and that Prof. R. H. Whitbeck, of the University of Wisconsin, will come here in February, 1931, as honorary consultant in Hispanic American geography.

## DIVISION OF MUSIC

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

*Accessions to the music division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930*

| | Copyright | Gift | Purchase | Exchange | Transfer | Other | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Music (M) | 8,933 | 928 | 3,000 | 52 | 154 | 25 | [1] 13,092 |
| Literature (ML) | 548 | 1,092 | 608 | 41 | 77 | 232 | [2] 2,598 |
| Theory (MT) | 718 | 182 | 96 | 1 | 12 | 14 | [3] 1,023 |
| Total | 10,199 | 2,202 | 3,704 | 94 | 243 | 271 | 16,713 |

[1] Includes 973 second copies.
[2] Includes 299 second copies.
[3] Includes 94 second copies and 334 books proper.

*Contents of the music division at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Music:** | | | |
| Contents on June 30, 1929, volumes and pieces | | 964,835 | |
| Accessions during the past year | | 13,092 | |
| Total | | 977,927 | |
| Less— | | | |
| Returns to copyright claimants | 12 | | |
| Exchanges | 43 | | |
| Broken Victor records | 3 | | |
| | | 58 | |
| Total on June 30, 1930 | | | 977,869 |
| **Literature:** | | | |
| Contents on June 30, 1929, volumes and pieces | | 50,665 | |
| Accessions during the past year | | 2,598 | |
| Total | | 53,263 | |
| Less— | | | |
| Transfers | 1 | | |
| Exchange | 1 | | |
| | | 2 | |
| Total on June 30, 1930 | | | 53,261 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Theory: | | |
| Contents on June 30, 1929, volumes and pieces | 29,895 | |
| Accessions during the past year | 1,023 | |
| Total on June 30, 1930 | | 30,918 |
| Grand total, volumes, pieces, etc | | 1,062,048 |

*Growth and contents of the collection.*

The total number of accessions to the music division for the past fiscal year is by 4,745 items larger than that for the previous year. This represents an increase of more than 40 per cent, which requires a word of explanation, lest it appear as a boast. The increase is due chiefly to the size of one important purchase—that of the Zeuner-Newland collection—and to a gratifying influx of gifts. A reasonable curb on copyright deposits at the source continues. Quality remains a consideration superior to mere quantity.

The year's additions in typewritten catalogue cards made in the division for current material and arrears, exclusive of shelf-list cards, amount to 27,525, or 2,341 more than the previous year. They represent 9,740 volumes and pieces catalogued, or 1,648 more than the year before. The number of volumes for which the catalogue division prepared printed cards was 642, or 83 less than the year before. The total of typewritten and printed cards added to the catalogue is 33,229, or an increase of 3,238. This includes the 6,109 typewritten cards that were added to the reference catalogue of articles in music journals and periodicals, of which the division now receives more than 150 domestic and foreign ones. There were added to the division's "union catalogue" 540 printed cards, prepared by the New York Public Library.

*Service of the division.*

The division has rendered its usual share in the Library's "information service" in response to requests ranging from the simplest to queries that transcend the bounds of mortal knowledge. When trained scholars call on the resources of the collection and the resourcefulness of the staff the test of both is the more adequate. The expressions of satisfaction that occasionally reach the division from such scholars are reassuring testimonials. Here are two examples from among many; a student of

so uncommon a subject as Byzantine neumes and Armenian liturgical music, familiar with the pertinent material available abroad and with the accommodations offered by European libraries, writes:

> It is impossible for me to recall any period of time which has been spent more profitably and more pleasantly than those weeks in the music division. The entire staff seemed so cordial and so willing to assist me.

Another and frequent visitor to the music division writes to the chief:

> I really love to work at the Library of Congress, because everything is made so comfortable and convenient for one. I can't be thankful enough to you for starting me there so delightfully two years ago.

*Exhibits.*

For the interest of the visiting public several exhibits of music were arranged during the year; they comprised recent accessions of older and notable publications; miscellaneous holograph music and letters by famous composers; samples of musical notation, manuscript and printed, ranging from the tenth century to the present; holograph and printed compositions of Dr. William Mason, pioneer American composer and pedagogue, marking the one hundredth anniversary of his birth.

*The Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.*

In April the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress gave to the music division their second annual contribution of $1,000. Several rarities have been acquired with this fund. They comprise a beautiful manuscript Antiphonarium of German origin, probably compiled in Cologne ca. 1400; a copy of Hans Neusiedler's very scarce lute tablature (part 1), printed in Nuremberg, 1536; and a unique holograph of W. A. Mozart, consisting of the complete fifth minuet of Köchel No. 461, and the first eight measures of the incomplete and unpublished sixth minuet, once the property of C. A. André in Frankfurt, and later in the possession of Clara Schumann and her heirs. These three items are more fully described on pages 190, 195, and 194, respectively, of this report.

The second annual meeting of the society took place May 21, 1930, at the residence of Hon. Richard S.

Aldrich, Washington, D. C., under the chairmanship of Hon. Nicholas Longworth, president of the society. The minutes of the meeting were again printed and sent to all the members; copies of the minutes may be obtained from the secretary, Miss Grace Dunham Guest, 1261 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C.

The society now has 274 resident and 380 nonresident members, with 7 life members (5 resident, 2 nonresident); the nonresident membership is distributed over 27 States and 5 foreign countries, namely, England, France, Switzerland, Canada, and China.

*Gifts.* Among the year's gifts to the music division are the following:

From the Beethoven Association of New York City, a further grant of $1,000 for the purchase of rare manuscripts and early editions of the great masters, voted at the society's annual meeting, May 3, 1930.

From Ernest Bloch, Esq., San Francisco, additions to his "conditional gift" of personal documents, and the deposit of some of his recent holograph scores ("Helvetia"—sketches, 2-piano arrangements, and orchestra score).

From Frederick Shepherd Converse, Esq., Boston, Mass., the holograph vocal score of his opera "The Sacrifice," and the holograph orchestra scores of his two symphonic poems, "Ormazd" and "Endymion's Narrative."

From Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, as additions to her previous gifts of manuscripts, several holograph scores and dedication copies of works by contemporary composers, including Herbert Bedford, Domenico Brescia, Frank Bridge, Manuel de Falla, Henry Holden Huss, Nikolai Lopatnikoff, Albert Roussel, Gustav Strube, Theodor Szanto, etc.; in addition to these, the Library has received further deposits of Mrs. Coolidge's extended correspondence with prominent musicians the world over.

From Miss Rebekah Crawford, New York City, her annual contribution of carefully prepared scrapbooks containing much unusual and helpful information.

From Mrs. W. A. Croffut, Washington, D. C., the holograph libretto of her late husband's comic opera "Deseret," which was set to music by Dudley Buck (1839–1909), and "presented for the first time on any stage by the Dudley Buck Opera Co.," at Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theater, on Monday evening, October 11, 1880.

From the Oliver Ditson Co., Boston, Mass., a selection of over 30 holograph compositions by contemporary American composers, including George W. Chadwick, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, Harvey Worthington Loomis, Samuel Gardner, and others.

From Alexander Glazounov, Esq., Leningrad, Russia, a holograph album leaf with an excerpt from a string quartet and a signed photograph.

From Ernest Hutcheson, Esq., New York City, the holograph copy of his transcription for the pianoforte of the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's music for "A Midsummer Night's Dream," dated "Berlin, February, 1913."

From the late William Bruce King, Washington, D. C., a collection formed by his wife, the late Edith B. King, of about 500 pieces of music and books on music, chiefly works by classic masters and chamber music.

From Cyril Scott, Esq., London, England, the holograph score of his "Fantasia for viola and pianoforte," dedicated to Lionel Tertis.

From Templeton Strong, Esq., the American composer who for a number of years has resided in Geneva, Switzerland, a selection of his more important works, in holograph scores and printed copies, together with several holographs of his friend, the late Edward MacDowell, and a voluminous collection of letters from MacDowell and Mrs. MacDowell to Mr. Strong. There attaches a peculiar significance to the "homecoming" of these scores and papers to our National Library. The holograph scores of Mr. Strong include those of his dramatic cantata "Asmund," the symphonic poem, "Finsterniss" (Op. 13), the "Poème symphonique (Une vie d'artiste)," the symphony "Sintram" (Op. 50), a trio for two violins and viola, and several others of his larger

works. Among the holographs of Edward MacDowell are a cadenza to the D minor piano concerto of Mozart, the concert-etude (Op. 36), the first modern suite for the piano (Op. 10), the six songs "From an old garden" (Op. 26), the first sketches for the orchestra score of "Hamlet and Ophelia" (Op. 22), and the full score of the overture to "Parisina," after Byron. Though incomplete, this brief enumeration will suffice to show how important—and how generous—is this gift of Mr. Templeton Strong.

From Alexander Tansman, Esq., Paris, France, the holograph of his second mazurka for piano.

From Howard van Sinderen, Esq., Tuxedo Park, N. Y., a collection of over 30 holograph compositions for the piano by the late Dr. William Mason (1829–1908), the donor's father-in-law. These manuscripts date from the early fifties, when Mason studied under Moscheles and Liszt in Germany, to an "Ecossaise" written on June 8, 1903, as a contribution to a "Souvenir magazine" sold at the Orange Memorial Hospital Fair.

From the RCA-Victor Co., Camden, N. J., a magnificent radio-electrola and 309 records and 25 record albums from among the company's releases during the last 12 months.

From the symphony orchestras of Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New York City, Portland (Oreg.), St. Louis, Seattle, and Syracuse (N. Y.), their program books of the last season; and from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in addition to the programs of the last season, 10 volumes of earlier seasons (between 1893 and 1908), filling gaps in the Library's set of this important publication containing the excellent program notes of Mr. Philip Hale.

PURCHASES: *Antiphonarium.*

This year's addition to the Library's collection of medieval musical manuscripts, purchased with part of the money given by the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, is an antiphonarium of German origin, probably compiled in Cologne ca. 1400. The codex, written on vellum and consisting of 303 leaves, 19½ by 14 cm., contains the liturgical texts and melodies for the second half of the church year, the Proper of the Season begin-

ning with the Vigils of Easter, the Proper of Saints with the Festival of St. George (April 23). The text, in Gothic characters, black and red, is in two columns and is ornamented with numerous Gothic and Roman initials, delicately executed, in red and blue. Musical notation fills approximately half the manuscript, the liturgical melodies being written in the Gothic choral-notation on a 4-line staff with red F- and yellow C-lines. The greater part of the manuscript is the work of a single hand. The codex includes texts and melodies for no less than 39 saints' days and other festivals of the Calendar of Saints, among them several festivals primarily associated with Cologne and celebrated there with more than usual solemnity, as, for instance, those of St. Gereon of the Theban Legion (October 10), St. Ursula and the 11,000 Virgins (October 21), and St. Severinus, Bishop of Cologne (October 23). Other local saints and church dignitaries commemorated or mentioned are the martyrs St. Maurinus the Abbot (June 10) and St. Albinus (June 22), and the bishops St. Agilolfus (July 9), St. Maternus (September 13), St. Evergislus (October 24), St. Bruno, and Volcmar. At the beginning of the manuscript are bound four paper leaves devoted to an elementary treatise on plain song, the separate sections headed "De tonis," "De finali clave," and "Octo toni psalmorum," and a discussion of solmisation in the form of a catechism, beginning "Quid est cantus?" These additions appear to be in a sixteenth century hand; the same writer is responsible for occasional marginalia in the body of the codex. The parchment binding is probably of the same period. The antiphonarium was at one time in the collection of Dr. Werner Wolffheim, of Berlin, and is described as No. 32 in the catalogue of the second half of his library.

*Greek liturgical manuscripts.*

An acquisition which will appeal to students interested in musical notation and liturgical history is that of a group of 19 Greek manuscripts on paper, containing texts and melodies for the services of the Eastern Church. Two items of the group belong to the eighteenth century, the remainder to the nineteenth; 5 specimens are complete, 1 is unfinished, and 13 are fragments or incom-

plete manuscripts of varying interest and extent. Certain duplications among the later specimens afford material for comparative study. The most noteworthy piece in the collection is the first of the earlier manuscripts, a fragment of 44 leaves (signatures 7 to 12), 20 by 15 cm. The Greek text is written in black, with faded red initials and rubrication; the melodies are in Byzantine neumes, the note signs in black, the hypostases (characters indicating rhythm, dynamics, tempo, and expression) in red. The musical notation employed illustrates one of the last stages in the development of the Byzantine neumes, the late Byzantine (or Cucuzelian) notation. The manuscript contains the Liturgy of St. Chrysostom (f. 5–8), the Liturgy of the Presanctified (f. 18v–19v), and the Liturgy of St. Basil (f. 20–21v); musical settings of the Cherubicon (the eastern equivalent of the Roman offertory) and the Koinonika (hymns sung during the communion), with propers for certain festivals of the dominical calendar; the funeral offices for the laity and for monks; the 11 Heothina (troparia sung at Lauds) of Emperor Leo (f. 39–44), etc., etc. Most of the composers represented flourished during the fourteenth, fifteenth, or sixteenth centuries; among them are the following: Agallianus, Anthimus, Argyropoulus, Manuel Chrysaphes, Agathon and Xenus Corones, Demetrius Raidestinus, Gerasimus, Joannes of Damascus (676–756), Joannes Glykys, Joannes Kladas, Marcus Hieromonachus, Nicephorus Ethicus, Andreas Sigerus (fl. eighteenth century), and Theodolus. The second eighteenth-century manuscript (39 leaves, 20 by 15 cm.), dated 1778–1783, is without music; it contains the orders of service for the festivals of St. John the Divine (May 8 and September 26). On f. 36v and 37 there is a description of the monastery and church on Mount Sinai. The nineteenth century manuscripts are without exception in the modern Greek notation, as introduced by Chrysanthus in 1821 and still employed by the Eastern Church in its printed service books. Most of the characters of the older notation are utilized, in some cases with a change in meaning. Perhaps the most interesting of the later manuscripts is

the Doxastarion of Jacobus Protopsaltes, or the Precentor (d. 1789), as revised by Churmuzius (d. 1840), associated with Chrysanthus in his reform of the Greek church music. The manuscript consists of 280 leaves, 23 by 16 cm. The initials are in red and gold. The first section of the volume (f. 1–196$^{v}$) contains the Proper of Saints for the entire year; there follow propers for the festivals of the Triodion (Lent) and the Pentecostarion, etc. The manuscript is in all probability a copy from the 2-volume edition printed in 1859. Among the other nineteenth-century manuscripts are five anthologies for the Vesper services, or for those of Vespers and Lauds (one is a copy of the first volume of the anthology published by Churmuzius in 1824), a copy of the Kalophonic Hirmologion, and a fragment of a Sticherarion, beginning with the Festival of St. Simeon Stylites (September 1) and breaking off with that of St. Catherine (November 25).

Together with last year's acquisition of the so-called Hirmologion of John of Damascus, and a twelfth-century hirmologion acquired several years ago, these Greek liturgical manuscripts form a comprehensive beginning in the collection of material which is attracting greater interest among musical scholars.

*Miscellaneous manuscripts.*

The following list records a few of the miscellaneous foreign manuscripts acquired in the course of the year:

Missa de Requiem quattuor vocibus auctore Joanne à Cruce [Giovanni Croce] clodiense. Anno Domini 1598. The score, with basso continuo, in early 19th (?) century ms. From the collection of Carl Borromäus von Miltitz (1780–1845).

Concerto pour le clavecin ou piano forte avec accompagnement de deux violons, 2 hautbois, 2 cors, viole et basse, composée par L. Kozeluch. Manheim et Munich, Götz [1785?]. The parts for pfte. and orchestra in contemporary ms. B-flat major.

Sinfonia di [Franz Christoph] Neubauer. The parts for flute, 2 oboes, 2 horns, and strings in contemporary ms. F major.

Constantii Porte cremonensis Introitus primi toni in Festis Plurimorum Martÿrum, à fr. Francisco Antonio Valotti min: con: harmoncis numeris explicatus. Patavij. pridie kalendas octobris 1730. The score, with the basso continuo added by Vallotti, in early 19th (?) century ms. There are eight introits for five voices, the Introitus primi toni being followed by introits in the second to eighth modes, dated Padua, August 1730 to July 1735. From the Miltitz collection.

Fliesset töne gerührter saiten. A sacred cantata for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, by [Christian Ehregott?] Weinlig. The full score, with the vocal and instrumental parts, in contemporary ms. Not listed by Held under Christian Ehregott or Christian Theodor Weinlig.

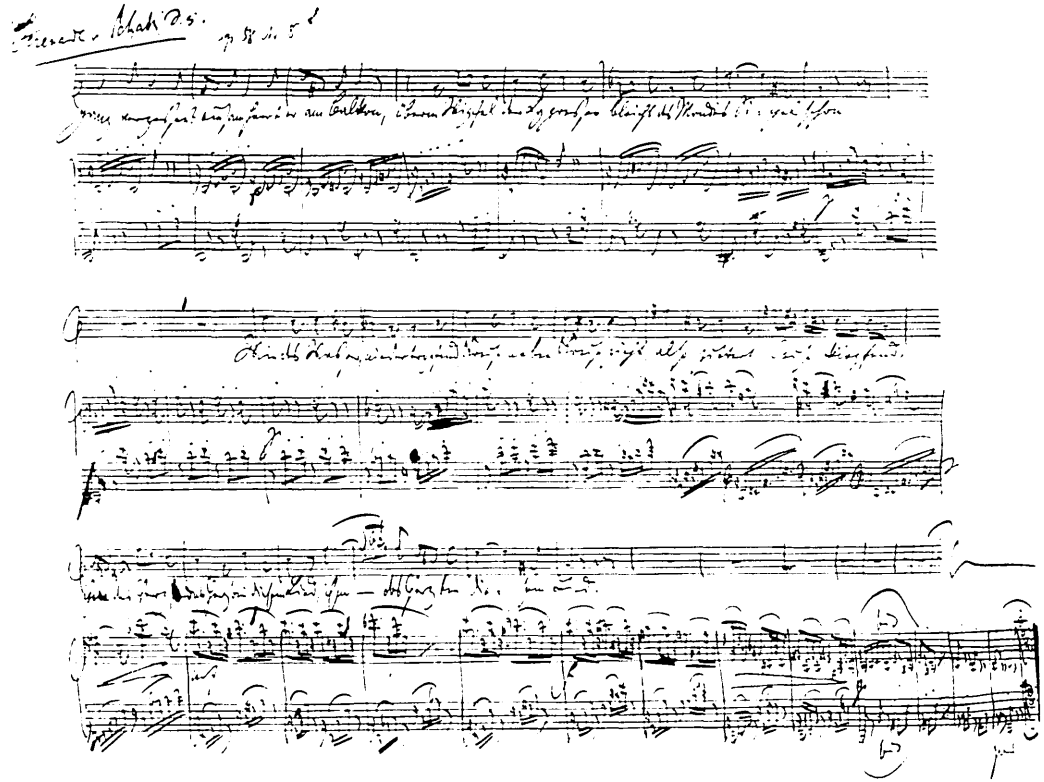
*Holographs.*

The number of important holographs purchased in the course of the year is not large; opportunities for such purchases are getting fewer and the prices are mounting. Four holographs that were acquired and are deserving of particular mention all belonged, at some time or other, to Clara Schumann. They consist of the following:

W. A. Mozart: A single sheet of 12-line oblong octavo paper; containing the score of the entire fifth minuet, from the set of five (Köchel 461), composed in Vienna in 1784 (for 2 violins, bass, 2 oboes, 2 horns, 2 bassoons), and the first 8 measures of an incomplete and unpublished sixth minuet. This holograph was once in the possession of the André (Offenbach, Frankfurt) family; C. A. André, in January, 1864, offered it as one of the prizes in a lottery organized for the relief of "the oppressed Schleswig-Holstein"; the holograph still reposes in the red cover, with gilt lettering, which André had made for the lottery.

Robert Schumann: A single sheet of very strong 10-line oblong quarto paper; containing sketches and more or less extended fragments of various compositions; among the longest is the "Ländler," Op. 124 (Album Leaves), No. 7, which is marked "20 October" and "(1837)," whereas the thematic catalogue of Schumann's works gives the year of composition as 1836; another one of the longer pieces is the "Knight of the Hobbyhorse" from the "Scenes of Childhood," Op. 15. The sheet, with 17 fragments in all, served Schumann apparently as a "shorthand" record of themes that flowed from his pen with rapidity and that he proposed to develop later.

Johannes Brahms: Two double sheets of 9-line oblong quarto paper; one containing the holograph of the song "Herbstgefühl" (3 pages), Op. 48, No. 7; the other that of "Abenddämmerung," Op. 49, No. 5 (4 pages). Both songs were written in Vienna and are dated at the end "den 6ten Mai 67"—which was the day before Brahms'



JOHANNES BRAHMS' SERENADE OP. 58 No. 8 (LAST 30 MEASURES)

Composer's holograph of an early, unpublished version. 25½ × 33 cm.

thirty-fourth birthday. This date is of interest, since Friedlaender, in his book on Brahms' songs (English edition, 1928), still writes about "Herbstgefühl" that "the time and place of composition are unknown"; and about "Abenddämmerung" he says "date of composition doubtful (1868?)." Apparently the songs—both of a rather melancholy character—were composed at the same time, but were assigned by Brahms to different groups of songs. These holographs, with the exception of a few minor details, correspond exactly with the published versions. This, however, does not apply to the fourth page of the double sheet containing "Herbstgefühl," on which is written the last part (30 measures) of the song "Serenade," Op. 58, No. 8; the holograph ending differs here radically from that of the published version; the piano postlude has nine measures instead of five, and closes in minor on a high chord with a fermata instead of in major on a low, short chord. But the differences extend further back and show that the song underwent a thorough revision between the time it was composed and the date of its publication, a fact apparently not known to Friedlaender (who says of the song that "the whole is a composition which occupies an exceptional place among Brahms' songs"), nor revealed by Mandyczewski in the twenty-fourth volume (1926) of the "Complete Edition" of Brahms. The texts of all three of the songs are by Count Schack (1815–1894), whose "Poems" were published in 1867. These are the only ones of Schack's poems that Brahms set to music.

*Tablatures.*

To the lists of the printed and manuscript tablatures given in the reports for 1928 and 1929, the following items, acquired during the past year, should be added:

1536 Hans Newsidler.
Ein newgeordent künstlich lautenbuch; Erster theyl; Nurmberg, bey Johan Petreio.

1657 Jacinto Petti.
Guitar tablature. (Manuscript collection of dances and Italian canzonets.)

1666 Du Buisson.
Suites, etc., for the viola da gamba. (Manuscript, partly in tablature.)

The first of these three items, purchased with funds presented by the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, is a particularly welcome accession, in that it will help to round out the Library's collection of German lute tablatures, already comprising those of Judenkünig (1523), Kargel (1586), and the examples in tablature included in Martin Agricola's "Musica instrumentalis deudsch" (1530) and the Luscinius "Musurgia" (1536). The German lute tablature, the most complicated and unwieldy of the various systems of notation devised for that instrument, was abandoned by German lutenists in favor of the French tablature at the close of the sixteenth century; specimens of the German notation, whether printed or manuscript, are consequently rarities of the first order. That the younger Neusiedler was not represented in the remarkable collection of tablatures formerly in the possession of Doctor Wolffheim should be a sufficient indication of the extreme scarcity of his works. The "Lautenbuch" of 1536 is at once Neusiedler's earliest production and the first music book issued from the presses of Johann Petrejus, a pioneer among Nuremberg music printers. The Library has secured only the first part of the "Lautenbuch," a book of instructions for beginners; the second part, also published in 1536 and designed for more advanced students, is well nigh unobtainable, Eitner recording only two copies, both imperfect. The first pages of the "Lautenbuch" are devoted to an explanation of the tablature, tuning, and technique, and are illustrated by a folding diagram of the fingerboard. The practical part of the work, consisting of 78 pieces for study, progressively arranged, fills the larger section of the volume. There are specimens of pure instrumental music; preludes (Preambel) and dances (Hoftänze and "Welsche" Tänze); more numerous are the arranged part songs, after originals by the Flemish masters Alexander Agricola and Josquin de Près, and by Dietrich, Grefinger, Hofhaimer, Isaac, Senfl, Stoltzer, and other German composers of the period. On blank pages at the end of the Library's copy, a contemporary hand has added two pieces in German lute tablature:

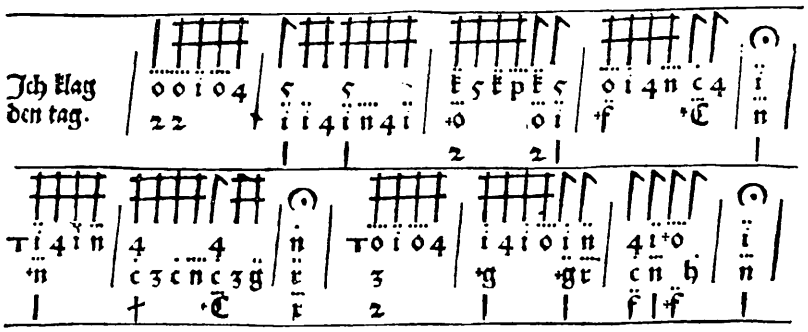
# Ein Newgeordent Künstlich Lautenbuch / In zwen theyl getheylt. Der erst für die anfahenden Schuler / die aus rechter kunst vnd grundt nach der Tabulatur / sich one eintichen Meyster darin zuüben haben / durch ein leicht Exempel dieser punctlein · ·· ··· ···· wohin man mit einem yedē finger recht greiffen sol. Weyter ist angezeigt / wie mā die Tabulatur auch die Men sur / vñ die gantz Application recht grundtlich lernen vñ versteen sol.

Jm andern theyl sein begriffen / vil außerleßner kunstreicher stuck / von Fantaseyen / Preambeln / Psalmen vnd Muteten / die von den hochberümbten vñ besten Organisten / als einen schatz gehalten / die sein mit sondern fleiß auff die Organistisch art gemacht vnd colourt / für die geübten vnd erfarnen diser kunst / auff die Lauten dargeben. Dergleichen vormals nie im Truck / Aber yetzo durch mich Hansen Newsidler Lutinisten vnd Bürger zu Nürnberg / offenlich außgangen.

Mit Röm. Keys. vnd Königk. Ma. freyheit / in funff iaren nit nach zu trucken / begnadet.

TITLE-PAGE

his nach folgen nun die stuck mit drey stymmen / vnd seind die ersten zehen stuckh auch wider mit den punctlein vberzogen vnd bezeichnet / wie sie dann sein sollen / vnd ist die gantz application darinn begriffen / das sich ein yeder schüler dester leichtlicher vben kan.




MUSIC IN TABLATURE

From HANS NEUSIEDLER, Lute tablature (part 1). Nuremberg, 1536. 15½ × 21 cm.

"Salltarelo del wassa mezo" and "Nun gruess dich got meÿn Truserlein."

The Italian guitar tablature listed under the year 1657 is a manuscript of 46 leaves, 22 by 13½ cm. The canceled signature of Jacinto Petti, of Radicondoli (a small village near Siena, in Tuscany), appears on the cover; below it is that of Mariana Pelori, presumably a later owner of the collection. Petti's signature is repeated on folio 2v. The volume contains a rich assortment of dance pieces (gagliarde, balli di Mantova, ciaccone, passacagli, romanesche, spagnoletti, etc.), together with accompaniments for, or arrangements of, five Italian canzonets. On folio 20v. is the date "a di 21 lulio 1657." The notation employed is in part stenographic (the so-called "estilo italiano," utilizing both capitals and small letters, with and without rhythmic signs), in part a combination of the stenographic system and the conventional Italian tablature with its 5-line staff. At the beginning of the manuscript are directions for tuning and an explanation of the "alphabet," at the end a brief note on mensural notation. The Petti collection is the first manuscript guitar tablature to come to the Library.

The Du Buisson manuscript (1666), containing only seven pages in tablature, and hence of secondary interest to the student of notation, is in certain other respects the most interesting item of the three. The miniature volume consists of 90 leaves, 15½ by 10 cm. Four suites for the viola da gamba by Du Buisson occupy folios 2–22. They are written in the usual notation, with bass- and alto-clefs; each suite consists of five movements—prelude, allemande, courante, sarabande, and gigue. A prelude for viola da gamba, also by Du Buisson, follows on folios 22v.–25; it is written in French viol tablature and develops the thematic material of the prelude from the third suite (f. 12v.). At the end of the volume is a scheme for tuning the viol (in tablature), followed by a series of rules for bowing and fingering. Detailed directions for finding Du Buisson's Paris lodgings "in the rue Fort-l'Evêque near the quay of the Vallée de Misère" (quartier St. Opportune) are noted inside the front

cover; on folio 1 is the date "le premier jour de septembre 1666." Musical lexicographers have neglected the violist Du Buisson; he is mentioned, however, by Grillet, Van der Straeten, and Vidal, as a gambist of the royal chamber music under Louis XIV. La Laurencie, in an article on the Forqueray family, refers to pieces for the viol by Du Buisson, published in 1674. Brenet, in her study of early French concert life, quotes a contemporary account of a concert which must have taken place early in 1680 at which Du Buisson, with the violists Ronsin and Pierrot, performed a trio for three bass viols, "fort extraordinaire, et le premier qu'on eust jamais fait de cette sorte." The "Pièces de viole" of the elder Forqueray include a chaconne entitled "La Buisson" and named, perhaps, for the composer who figures in the Library's manuscript. The violist Du Buisson is probably not the same as the Du Buisson (d. 1712) mentioned in Titon du Tillet's "Le Parnasse françois" (1732) and by La Borde (1780) as a "fameux buveur," the "Orphée de nos jours," the composer of seven books of "Airs sérieux et à boire" (1686–92). The Du Buisson manuscript also contains a group of dance tunes for a treble instrument and a series of hunting calls and fanfares for horn or trumpet, a curious and interesting document which students of the history of hunting music will not want to overlook. These sections have no apparent connection with the Du Buisson suites for viola da gamba, and their discussion here would lead too far.

*Zeuner-Newland Collection.*

The Library was fortunate this year in being able to acquire, as a single purchase, the entire musical library of William Augustine Newland (1813–1901), Philadelphia composer, organist, and choirmaster. The Newland collection includes both American and European imprints, ranging, for the most part, from 1750 to 1850, and a considerable number of manuscripts. Two thousand one hundred and eighty-three items (including 366 second copies) have already been sorted, searched, and accessioned; this material is now being catalogued, and it is estimated that the final total will be in the neighborhood of 2,500 volumes and pieces. The purchase of

the Newland collection is the largest en bloc purchase of music undertaken by the Library since 1912, when no less than 16,320 items were acquired in a single lot. In view of the number and interest of its early American imprints and manuscripts, it may well be regarded as one of the most significant additions to the Library's music collection in recent years.

William A. Newland, to whose industry and historical interest the assembling and preserving of the collection are due, was born in London November 2, 1813. Before coming to the United States in 1832, he had been given some instruction in singing and violin playing and had determined on a musical career. Shortly after his arrival in this country, Newland settled in Philadelphia, where he began the study of the organ under Benjamin Cross and Leopold Meignen and soon established connections with other Catholic musicians of the city. In September, 1834, Newland was appointed organist of St. Michael's in Philadelphia. On resigning as organist of St. John's at Manayunk October 1, 1897, he could look back on more than 60 years in the service of Catholic Church music. In addition to his activities as organist and choirmaster, Newland found time for composing, conducting, editing, publishing, and teaching; in 1845 he assisted at the first performances of Fry's "Leonora," and in 1863 conducted the Richings Opera Co. during its first season. As choirmaster and as editor Newland distinguished himself by his lively interest in early American sacred music. He revived the sacred compositions of Benjamin Carr (1769–1831), founder of the Musical Fund Society, of Philadelphia, and one of the most influential figures in American musical life during the first quarter of the nineteenth century; choral works by Carr and Raynor Taylor (1747–1825) were reprinted in Newland's "Collection of sacred music" (1850), evidence that even at so comparatively late a date the serious productions of our early composers were still enjoying a certain favor. The Newland holographs have not as yet been accessioned and catalogued; they include the original manuscripts of many of his own compositions, published and unpublished, as well as copies and arrangements, in his hand,

of the works of his Philadelphia predecessors and contemporaries. A detailed biography of Newland, by Francis X. Reuss, with a portrait and a list of his compositions and arrangements, appears in the *Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia* (vol. 13, 1902).

An important place among the manuscripts of the Newland collection is that occupied by the holographs of Charles (i. e., Heinrich Christoph) Zeuner, tenth president of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, regarded in his day as "one of the first organ players in the country." Zeuner was born at Eisleben (Saxony), September 20, 1795. Several of his early compositions, written before his departure for America, are dedicated to residents of Erfurt, and it seems probable that Zeuner himself spent some time there. His first publications, dances and variations for the piano (1822?), bear an Erfurt imprint. The date of Zeuner's arrival in this country (generally given as 1824) is uncertain. By 1830, however, he had established himself in Boston and had already attained a certain prominence in the musical life of the city. On September 24, 1830, he was elected organist to the Handel and Haydn Society; two years later honorary membership in the society was conferred on him, and on May 28, 1838, he was made its president. Charles C. Perkins, writing on the society's early history, questions that President Zeuner felt at ease in his new position or worked in harmony with the board, adding that it would have been wiser if some other mode of recognizing his signal services had been taken. On February 7, 1839, Zeuner resigned his office at the board's request, and, on being reelected organist later in the season, declined further connection with the society; he left Boston for Philadelphia, where he had accepted a church position. "Zeuner's name stands identified with the history of music in Boston, for he has contributed materially towards elevating our style of church music by his publications," writes H. T. Hach, commenting on Zeuner's departure in a review of the season of 1839–40 in his *Musical Magazine*.

Zeuner's most significant publications are: "Church music, consisting of new and original anthems, motets and chants" (1831); "The American harp, being a collection of new and original church music" (1832; 2d ed., 1844); "The ancient lyre" (1833), a volume of hymn tunes, original and arranged; and "Organ voluntaries" (1840). In addition to these productions, Zeuner published a quantity of popular songs and piano pieces, and contributed to Lowell Mason's "Lyra sacra" (1832) and other similar collections. *The Boston Pearl and Literary Gazette* printed no less than 18 of his compositions during the winter of 1835–36. His most ambitious work, "The feast of tabernacles, an oratorio in two parts," the words by the Rev. Henry Ware, jr., of Cambridge, is said to have been composed in 1832, and was first performed in its entirety by the Boston Academy of Music at the Odeon, May 1, 1837. The choruses from "The feast of tabernacles," without the recitatives, solos, ensembles, and instrumental accompaniments, were published in Boston, in 1837, for the use of the chorus of the academy. With the Zeuner holographs the Library has acquired a complete vocal score of the oratorio, the choruses clipped from the printed score, the remainder in the hand of a copyist; and a complete set of the orchestra parts, likewise in a copyist's hand.

In Philadelphia Zeuner served as organist at St. Andrew's and at the Arch Street Presbyterian church, but, disappointed by his failure to receive the recognition that he must have regarded as his due, seems to have lived in relative obscurity. A contemporary reports that he exhibited a peculiarity of demeanor, indicating at times slight aberration of mind, often amounting to great depression of spirits and a singular aversion to music. Some time after 1851 he removed from Philadelphia to Camden, N. J., where he shunned society, preferring to be alone. He died by his own hand November 17, 1857. After Zeuner's death his library came into Newland's possession. A short biography of the composer is included in Frank J. Metcalf's *American Writers and Compilers of Sacred Music* (1925).

Zeuner was not previously represented in the Library's collection of American manuscripts. The following list of the more important items among the Zeuner holographs now acquired reveals him as a more serious, a more versatile, and a more prolific composer than the catalogue of his published works suggests.

CHORAL WORKS WITH ORCHESTRA

Missâ (no. III in C minor). Dedicated to the Handel and Haydn Society, Boston (North America). Full score, partly in the composer's holograph. A relatively early work (written between 1824 and 1830). Not mentioned by Perkins and Dwight.

Praise ye the Lord! Fourth of July cantata, 1838. Full score. Only the unaccompanied choruses of this and the two following cantatas were published.

Psalm 97. [The Lord reigneth]. Full score.

The thunderstorm, a cantata: recitativo, aria and chorus. Full score. The text of the recitative is from William Cullen Bryant's "A forest hymn" (1825), that of the aria and chorus is Mrs. Hemans's "The thunderstorm," from her "Hymns for childhood" (1827).

WORKS FOR ORCHESTRA AND OTHER INSTRUMENTAL COMBINATIONS

American pot pourri. Parts for solo horn (or violin) and orchestra. The composition is based on popular melodies of the day.

Concert piece for clarinet and orchestra. Full score (unfinished). The composition is based on popular melodies and introduces "The last rose of summer" and "Garry Owen," with variations.

Organ concerto [no. 1]. Full score. (Organ concertos by Zeuner, the solo part performed by the composer, were included in the programs of the Handel and Haydn Society, November 21, 1830, and May 11, 1834.)

Organ concerto (no. 2). Full score.

Pot pourri für post horn. Full score.

Pot pourri pour le cor in mi (E). Full score (unfinished). Accompaniment for string trio. The composition is based on popular melodies and introduces "My lodging is on the cold ground," "Bonnie Doon," and "Robin Adair."

Rondo polacca for horn in F and orchestra. Parts, partly in the composer's holograph.

Rondo polacca pour le cor in Es. Score and parts.

Variations in A major for pianoforte and orchestra. Parts.

Variations on: [Home] sweet home. Parts for solo horn and strings.

FOR BAND

Governor Everett's quickstep. Full score. An arangement for pianoforte was published in *The Boston pearl* December 26, 1835.

Masonic march in E-flat major. Full score. The composition was announced by the *American traveller* (Boston) October 5. 1830, in the following paragraph: "Mr. Zeuner, whose new Centennial March has received general commendation for its elaborate composition and its rich and powerful harmony, has composed a new march for the approaching ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Masonic Temple in Tremont Street [October 14, 1830]. It is entitled "The Grand Masonic March," and is said to be a production abounding with brilliant and effective passages, and not less worthy of popular favor than its predecessor. Mr. Zeuner is liberal in his exertions to enhance the interest of passing festivals, and we trust they will not go unrewarded. The march is in the hands of the Brigade Band, who will perform it on the above occasion, we have no doubt, with credit to themselves and its accomplished author. We hope our neutrality is not committed by thus acknowledging merit and complimenting genius. We don't know that there is any more masonry than antimasonry in music." An arrangement for pianoforte was published in 1832 as Cornerstone March, by C. Bradlee, Boston.

Springfield march (a quickstep), composed for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Springfield, Mass. [May 25, 1836], dedicated to the Springfield Musical Society. Full score.

FOR THE ORGAN

Fantasias and fugues. 22 manuscripts, containing 19 different fantasias, etc., and 18 fugues.

Organ voluntaries. Part 1. Incomplete manuscript of "165 interludes and short preludes, in which are introduced all the various keys used in modern church music," published as part 1 of Zeuner's organ voluntaries, by Parker & Ditson, Boston. Several unpublished numbers are included.

Variations (thema, hymn: Brattle street). Followed by a second series of variations on the original hymn tune "Righini."

FOR THE PIANOFORTE

Introduction and variations on the national anthem Hail Columbia.

Variationen für das piano forte über das thema Wer ein liebchen hat gefunden, etc. Two copies, one dated 1824. Theme from Mozart's Die entführung aus dem serail.

Variations on Mozart's Là ci darem la mano. Two copies, one for pianoforte 2 hands, the other for violin and pianoforte.

Variations on the American national song: Yankee doodle.

SONGS AND DUETS

(Dates in parentheses following the title of a composition refer to its first appearance on the programs of the Handel and Haydn Society.)

Hushed is the voice of Judah's mirth; aria for alto or basso. Organ or pianoforte accompaniment. (April 28, 1833.)

Sechs lieder von Theodor Körner in musik gesetzt. Pianoforte accompaniment.

O all ye nations, praise the Lord; duetto (tenor and soprano). Organ or pianoforte accompaniment. (May 17, 1835.)

O cease, my wandering soul; a sacred cavatina. Organ or pianoforte accompaniment. (May 11, 1834.)

O happy is the man; a sacred canzone for tenor. Full score. Orchestra accompaniment. Published with organ accompaniment in The American harp.

Praise ye Jehovah's name; aria sacra (organo obbligato). Two copies. (June 1, 1834.)

Rejoice in the Lord, O ye righteous; aria di tenore p: accomp: d'organo solo. (Sketch.) (March 2, 1834.)

The swift declining day; a canzonetta (sacred). Organ or pianoforte accompaniment. (June 1, 1834.)

There is an hour of peaceful rest; treble duetto. Organ accompaniment. (April 20, 1834.)

Wallhaide; eine ballade von Theodor Körner. Pianoforte accompaniment.

Among the many other Zeuner holographs is a miscellaneous collection of hymns and anthems, original and arranged, the manuscript consisting of 177 pages, written between 1824 and 1830; only a small part of its contents has been published. Another manuscript worthy of special mention is a collection of the composer's first exercises in thorough bass, dated Eisleben, September 15, 1807. In addition to the holographs of Zeuner's own works there are many copies and arrangements, in his hand, of compositions by Beethoven, Callcott, Crotch, Haydn, F. A. Hiller, Mozart, Paër, Rossini, Oliver Shaw, and others, including the full score of an arrangement of "Washington's march" for band. Of unusual interest are the full scores of a number of Zeuner's arrangements for the Handel and Haydn Society. Vocal scores of most of the shorter selections in the society's early repertory were published in the four volumes of its "Collection of sacred music" (1821–1832). These selections were actu-

ally performed with orchestra, however, and during his 10 years of association with the society, Zeuner arranged accompaniments for a number of them. The Library has acquired his scores of six such arrangements, together with his accompaniments for four excerpts from Neukomm's oratorio "David," as first performed by the society February 22, 1835.

There remains for consideration a number of miscellaneous manuscripts, American and European. Easily the most interesting item among the former is a collection of original compositions and arrangements for the piano or harpsichord, once a part of the library of Benjamin Carr. The manuscript consists of 40 leaves and is in Carr's holograph from folio 5 to the end. The composers represented are Corelli, Edelmann, Händel, Paradies, and Domenico Scarlatti. The volume also contains a harpsichord duet (perhaps an original composition by Carr) and a "Medley overture," based on songs and dance tunes popular in this country during the seventeen-nineties and doubtless arranged by Carr himself. Among the melodies introduced are La belle Catherine, The yellow-haired laddie, Ma chère amie (Hook), My friend and pitcher (from Shield's "The poor soldier"), "Haydn's minuet," and The new German Spa dance. Carr was previously represented in the Library's collection of American holographs by a single manuscript in a copyist's hand, with autograph title and dedication. Mention may also be made of a group of six American manuscripts (ca. 1795–ca. 1865), containing popular songs and dance tunes arranged for the violin or flute.

A few of the more interesting European manuscripts in the Zeuner-Newland collection are listed on page 193 of this report among other foreign manuscripts acquired during the year.

The Zeuner-Newland collection contains no less than 1,000 "Americana," including 83 items published before 1820. The first place among the earlier publications must be accorded to certain previously unknown piano sonatas by James Hewitt (1770–1827), in his day the most distinguished musician in New York City, leader of the Old

American Co.'s orchestra, composer, concert manager, and publisher. This find is a particularly fortunate one, for, though a fair number of Hewitt's minor compositions have been preserved, there has been until now little trace of his more ambitious work. The two Hewitt publications acquired by the Library are his "Three sonatas for the piano forte . . . dedicated to Miss Semple . . . Op. 5. New York, printed for the author, and sold at Carr's Musical Repository, William Street, and at Gilfert & Co.'s Musical Magazine, Broadway" (1796?) and his "The 4th of July; a grand military sonata for the piano forte, composed in honor of that glorious day and dedicated to Mdlle. Sansay . . . New York, printed and sold at J. Hewitt's Musical Repository, No. 59 Maiden Lane, and at D. Bowen's Columbian Museum, Boston" (ca. 1805). Apparently neither publication was known to Sonneck when he compiled his *Bibliography of Early secular American Music* (1905). Of almost equal interest is a copy of Benjamin Carr's "Masses, vespers, litanies, hymns, psalms, anthems, and motetts. Compiled, selected, and arranged for the use of the Catholic churches in the United States," the second collection of Catholic church music published in this country. Metcalf, in his *American Psalmody* (1917), mentions only the copy of the first edition (1805) in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The Library of Congress copy, which lacks the title-page and preliminary matter, corresponds closely to the copy of the "new edition with an appendix" (after 1810), not recorded by Metcalf, in the library of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia. The 6-page appendix (pp. 127–132) in the Library of Congress copy is apparently unique. The volume contains reprints of compositions by Arne, Arnold, Barbandt, Blake, Byrd, Greene, Händel, Jommelli, Kent, Koželuh, Madan, Paxton, Pleyel, Purcell, and Webbe, with original contributions by the Americans Carr, Schetky, and Taylor. The Library's copy is doubtless that used by Newland in compiling the "Collection of sacred music" already referred to. Another American rarity is a copy of Bacon's edition of Beethoven's sonata

for piano four hands, Op. 6 (ca. 1815), previously regarded as the first American publication of a Beethoven composition. Dr. Otto Kinkeldey first called attention to it in his essay "Beginnings of Beethoven in America" (in *The Musical Quarterly*, April, 1927), reproducing the title-page in facsimile after the copy in the library of the New York Historical Society, then believed to be unique, and expressing surprise that Bacon should have risked publishing an entire Beethoven composition so early. Bacon, however, had already introduced Beethoven to Philadelphia music lovers in a slightly earlier publication, of which there is a copy in the Zeuner-Newland collection, "Twenty four sonatas for the piano forte, or Elegant extracts from Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Steibelt, Kozeluch, Pleyel, and other esteemed authors, with preludes by N. B. Challoner," also issued ca. 1815. That the publication of the "Twenty four sonatas" preceded that of Beethoven's Op. 6 is indicated by the difference in the publisher's plate numbers (91 and 98). The two Beethoven "sonatas" included in the earlier publication are no. 1 of the "12 Contretänze" and no. 4 of the "7 Ländlerische Tänze." Until further discoveries are made Bacon's "Twenty four sonatas" will have to stand as the first American publication to contain compositions by Beethoven. Other early American imprints deserving special mention are 21 complete numbers and 3 incomplete numbers (including 2 duplicates) from vol. 2, 3, and 4 of Carr's "Musical journal" (1800–1803), with an "Index to the 2d vol. of the Musical journal, Vocal section," an "Index to the 3d vol. of the Musical journal, Instrumental section," and a "List of subscribers"; and a copy of "Hail, Columbia," as published by Carr in 1798, in what Sonneck, on p. 189 of his *Miscellaneous Studies in the History of Music* (1921), has called the second issue of the first edition. This copy of "Hail, Columbia," appears to be earlier than any of the others in the Library; Washington's (?) portrait, pasted into the caption-title of this edition, has unfortunately been removed.

The 666 European imprints in the Zeuner-Newland collection include 165 items published before 1800, beginning with the first edition of C. P. E. Bach's "Prussian sonatas" (1743). There is an exceptionally fine collection of the works of the Viennese masters in first and early editions, including the extremely rare first edition of Beethoven's Op. 1 with the list of subscribers (1795). Some of the more noteworthy issues are listed on pages 210 and 215 of this report material obtained from other sources.

*Beck flute book.*

In addition to the American manuscripts acquired through the Zeuner-Newland purchase, an American manuscript with popular tunes for the flute has been obtained from another source. The volume consists of 23 plus 158 pages, 21½ by 17 cm., and is bound in sheepskin. The title-page and pages 2 and 3 of the first section are lacking; the title has left its impression on the verso of the flyleaf, however, and read: "Henry Beck's Flute book." The 300 tunes contained in the manuscript, as well as the instructions, "lessons," and "dictionary" which precede them (this preliminary matter apparently from an English source, Bland's "Compleat instructor for the German flute"), are meticulously copied in formal script and are the work of a single writer. At the end of the volume is a carelessly compiled index (10 pp.) in another hand. A third hand is responsible for the following penciled note on the flyleaf: "Copyed by Henry Beck in the year 1786." This date is perhaps that at which the copying was begun; the inclusion of several tunes which are not known to have been current until after 1790 suggests that the note does not apply to the volume as a whole. Should it eventually be established that the tunes in question are actually earlier than has hitherto been suspected, Beck's versions will acquire a new importance, and the date "1786" will become more plausible. For the most part, the tunes are for a single flute, unaccompanied, though there are several pieces with continuo and a number of duets. The greater part of the contents is drawn, of course, from English sources. There are the inevitable

English songs by Arne and Hook; airs from Shield's "The poor soldier" (a favorite with George Washington and the most successful of the popular English operas produced in this country during the post-Revolutionary period) and from several of its most formidable rivals, Arnold's "The castle of Andalusia," Dibdin's "The quaker," Shield's "Rosina," and the pasticcio "Love in a village"; ballad-opera tunes, such as the Bath medley, the Black joke, The lass of Patie's mill, and Ye nymphs and swains; and numerous specimens of British military music, including marches named for British generals actively engaged in the War of the Revolution—Generals Knyphausen, O'Hara, and Philipps. Such pieces as the "March in The deserter" (Monsigny), "Maggie Lawder with variations," and the perennial "Fisher's Minuet" are seldom lacking in the collections of tunes which accompany the contemporary English tutors for the fife, flute, or violin. Händel is represented by airs from "Ariadne" (Arianna) and the Water music, the March from "Judas Maccabaeus," the Dead march from "Saul," and "Handel's Clarinet." Beck has included two slightly different versions of the extremely popular English tune "Successful campaign," the first (p. 13) under its proper title, the second (p. 151) headed "Susan's favourite" and named, perhaps, for his wife or sister, or for some one of his acquaintances. A French tune which enjoyed a considerable vogue in this country is the ballad "How imperfect is expression" (D'une manière imparfaite); aside from its appearance in Beck's album it occurs in the "Twenty four American country dances as danced by the British during their winter quarters at Philadelphia, New York & Charles Town" (1785), in Alexander Reinagle's "Collection of favorite songs" (1789), and in the "Bellamy Band book" (1799), described in the report for 1927. Among the genuinely American pieces are Clifton Springs, Emerick's Federal march, Genl. Washington's march, Genl. Wayne's march, the Georgia Grenadiers march, Liberty boys, the Pennsylvania quick march, the Philadelphia march, the President's march, and Stoney Point. A curiosity is the tune

headed "Smile, America," adapted from Arne's "Rule, Britannia!" The compiler of the collection may perhaps be identified with the "Henry Beck, merchant, 30 Race [or Sassafras] st.," who figures in the Philadelphia directories from 1797 until 1817. "Henry Beck's Flute book" is the most extensive collection of its kind that the Library has thus far succeeded in acquiring; it should prove an invaluable index to the music popular in this country during the last decades of the eighteenth century.

*Early imprints.* Only the most important of the earlier imprints are listed here.

Melodiae Prvdentianae et in Virgilivm magna ex parte nvper natae, & per Nicolaum Fabrum typographum expressae. Lipsiae, 1533, mense Aprili. This collection, intended for use at the Thomasschule in Leipzig, contains 20 Latin odes set to music for four voices, some anonymous, the others by Lucas Hordisch and Sebastian Forster, Leipzig amateurs, and is the first publication of its kind to include musical settings of Vergil.

Ein newgeordent künstlich lautenbuch / in zwen theyl getheylt. Der erst für die anfahenden schuler . . . Getruckt zu Nurmberg bey Johan Petreio / durch angebung vnd verlegung / Hansen Newsidler lutinisten / bürtig vō Pressburck jetzt bürger zu Nurmberg. Anno tausent funff hundert vñ sechs vnd dreyssig. Privilege (dated Vienna, May 15, 1535), preface, and index. A full description of this item appears on p. 196 of this report.

Der erste theil Geistlicher lieder / auff den choral oder gemeine kirchen-melodey durchauss gerichtet / vnd mit fünff stimmen componiret / durch Iohannem Eccardum Mulhusinum, F. D. zu Preussen / &c. musicum vnd vice capellmeistern . . . Königsberg, G. Osterberger, 1597. Dedication, preface, complimentary Latin verses, and index. The Erster theil contains 23 lieder "de tempore & festis." An Ander theil was published in 1597 by Osterberger. The five parts complete, the Altus in contemporary ms.

Geistliche lieder auff gewöhnliche preussische kirchen-melodeyen durchauss gerichtet / und mit fünff stimmen componiret durch Johannem Eccardum Mulhusinum Thuringum vnd Johannem Stobaeum Grudentinum Borusum, beyde chur: und fürstliche Brandeb: capellmeister in Preussen . . . Dantzigk, G. Rheten, 1634. An augmented edition of the Geistliche lieder of 1597, published after Eccard's death and containing 102 compositions, 59 by Eccard, 43 by Stobaeus. Complimentary verses, in Latin and German, and index. Each part-book has its dis-

tinctive preliminary matter, the Discantus including a brief foreword by Stobaeus, the Bassus a "Vorrede des ehrwürdigen ministerii," dated "Königsberg, am tage Bartholomaei. Anno M.DC.XXXIV. [Aug. 24, 1634.]" From the library of Dr. Werner Wolffheim. The five parts complete.

Paraphrase des Pseavmes de David, en vers françois, par Antoine Godeav . . . Nouuellement mis en musique ou chant spirituël . . . par Antoine Lardenois. [Genève?] Imprimé aux dépens de l'autheur, 1655. From the library of Raymond Toinet.

Les Psaumes en vers françois, retouchez sur l'ancienne version, par M. V. Conrart . . . Paris, A. Cellier, 1679. The melodies are those of the Genevan Psalter. From the library of Raymond Toinet.

. . . Messa, Salmi, e Responsori per li defonti à otto voci pieni, di Gio. Paolo Colonna, maestro di capella in S. Petronio di Bologna, e principe della Accademia de filarmonici. Opera sesta . . . Bologna, G. Monti, 1685. Dedication and index. The ten parts complete.

. . . Il secondo libro de Salmi breui à otto voci, con vno ò due organi se piace, con il Tedeum . . . da Gio. Paolo Colonna . . . Opera settima. Bologna, G. Monti, 1686. Dedication and index. The ten parts complete. Giovanni Paolo Colonna (1637–95), a pupil of Abbatini and Benevoli in Rome, and in turn the teacher of Giovanni Bononcini, was a native and resident of Bologna and one of the founders of its celebrated Accademia filarmonica. Riemann calls him "one of the most important of the seventeenth-century Italian composers of church music." This year's purchases, and others made within the last few years, have brought to the Library an unusually large collection of Colonna's work, comprising his Op. 4 (1682), Op. 6 (1685), Op. 7 (1686), Op. 8 (1687), and Op. 12 (1694), all complete and in the original editions.

. . . Salmi concertati a'trè voci con violini à beneplacito, del padre Francesco Antonio Vrio, mastro di capella nella Chiesa dei Frari di Venetia. Opera seconda . . . Bologna, M. Siluani, 1697. The parts for Canto, Alto, Basso, Violino primo, and Violino secondo, lacking the Organo and the Violine o tiorba. Dedication and index. Urio is best remembered in connection with a Te Deum, formerly ascribed to him and utilized by Händel in several of his major works. Modern critics have weakened Urio's claim to the composition and tend to regard it as Händel's own work. Eitner mentions only one copy of Urio's Op. 2, that at the Liceo musicale, Bologna.

Pièces de viole, composées par Mr. Marais, ordinaire de la musique de la chambre du roy. Livre second. Amsterdam, E. Roger & M. C. Le Cène [172–?]. The basso continuo part only; the Library has the viol part of Marais's Livre II in the original edition (Paris, 1701), as well as the parts of his Livre I (Paris,

1686–89) and a modern transcript of his Livre IV (Paris, 1717), in score.

Sei sonate per cembalo che all'Augusta Maestà di Federico II, rè di Prussia, d. d. d. l'autore Carlo Filippo Emanuele Bach, musico di camera di S : M. Norimberga, B : Schmid [1743]. Dedication. The first edition of the so-called "Prussian sonatas," Philipp Emanuel's first published compositions in sonata form. Wotquenne no. 48. Following the Verzeichnis des musikalischen nachlasses, Bitter, and Barclay Squire, 1743 is given as the year of publication; Wotquenne (following Forkel's Musikalischer almanach for 1782?) prefers 1742.

'L Endimione. Serenata. Del signore abbate Pietro Metastasio Romano. La musica del signore D. Nicolao Sabatini Napolitano. Si come fu pubblicamente rappresentata, in sostegno d'una carita, dalle dame e da i cavalieri che costituiscono l'Accademia di musica in Dubblino, l'anno 1758. Dubblino, G. Sleater, 1758. The libretto, Italian and English text on opposite pages. The names of the amateur performers are noted in the margins; among them is that of Lady Caroline Russell (1743–1811), later duchess of Marlborough. The Dublin Academy of music, founded in 1757 by Lord Mornington and Kane O'Hara, held its concerts at Fishamble street Music hall. Dr. Grattan Flood writes that "all the performers were amateurs, ladies and gentlemen of the first rank, and the Academy can claim the credit for having been the first to introduce ladies into the chorus." The Academy's brief existence ended in 1765.

Journal hebdomadaire, ou Recueil d'airs choisis dans les opéras comiques . . . avec accompagnement de violon et basse chiffrée pour le clavecin . . . [Ve vol.] Paris, La Chevardière; etc. [1786]. Engraved title-page, "Moreau in. et fecit 1786." The volume includes excerpts from operas by Philidor, Monsigny, Gossec, Grétry, and others. The Library also has the volumes of the Journal hebdomadaire for 1764 (a reissue?), 1767, and 1780.

[Italian songs.] Binder's title. A collection of 14 Italian arias and "favorite songs" in full and skeleton score, issued by various London publishers between 1768 and about 1785. On the first page the autograph of Benjamin Carr. The composers represented are J. C. Bach (an aria from his Artaxerxes and "The favourite songs in the opera Carattaco [no. II]"), Giordani (7), Gluck, Grétry ("The favourite songs in the opera Zemira e Azore"), Rauzzini, Sacchini, and Storace.

[Periodical Italian songs. no. 1–37. London, J. Bland, 1773?–87?] With two exceptions the numbers are in full score. Numbers 1–11 are paged consecutively; the series-title, "A periodical Italian song. no. . . .." begins with no. 18. The volume lacks numbers 29 and 31; no. 3 is incomplete. On the first page the autograph of Benjamin Carr. The composers represented are

Alessandri, Anfossi (3), Bianchi (2), Borghi, Cimarosa (2), Colla, Kalkbrenner, Mengozzi, Misliweczek, Naumann (4), Paisiello (3), Piccinni (2), Prati, Rauzzini, Sacchini (2), Sarti (6), Tozzi, and anonymi (2). In many respects the series parallels the French Journal d'ariettes italiennes (Paris, Bailleux, 1779– ), and a number of arias appear to have been published in both collections at about the same time. Only one of the 35 numbers acquired by the Library is to be found in the British Museum catalogue.

Musikalische unterhaltungen. Erstes quartal, von Neujahr bis Ostern 1775. Leipzig, A. F. Böhme [1775]. A miscellaneous collection of songs and pfte. pieces. The song texts are, without exception, from Carl Wilhelm Ramler's Lyrische bluhmenlese (Leipzig, 1774–78). The foreword, signed "Der verfasser" and dated "Leipzig, den ersten januar. 1775," throws no light on the identity of the anonymous compiler. There is a temptation, however, to suspect that Johann Adam Hiller may have been responsible for the publication. Not only is the collection very similar to Hiller's Wöchentlicher musikalischer zeitvertreib (Leipzig, 1759–60), also published anonymously, but Ramler, in the preface to the first five books of his anthology (1774), expresses the hope that Hiller will set at least a part of its contents to music. "Vielleicht wird der vortreffliche komponist [Hiller], der Weissens komische oper [Der teufel ist los] und viele seiner lieder in musik gesetzt hat, diese arbeit über sich nehmen, und entweder alle diese stücke mit melodien versehen, oder diejenigen wählen, die den gesang am liebsten annehmen." Neither Eitner nor Friedlaender mentions the Musikalische unterhaltungen; there is, however, a copy in the British Museum.

Solfèges d'Italie avec la basse chiffrée, composés par Leo, Durante, Scarlatti, Hasse, Porpora, Mazzoni, Caffaro, David Perez, &c. . . . recueillis par les Srs. Levesque & Bêche, ordinaires de la musique de Sa Majesté. [3. éd.] Paris, Cousineau; etc. [1780?]. With a catalogue of Cousineau's publications. The following announcement of this edition appeared in the Esprit des journaux for Jan. 1780: "Cet ouvrage [est] le plus complet & le meilleur qui existe en ce genre . . . Dans cette nouvelle édition les auteurs ont rectifié toutes les fautes qui s'étoient glissées dans celle de 1772; ils ont substitué de nouveaux morceaux à ceux qui avoient paru trop anciens, & ont gradué les leçons dans un ordre plus naturel. L'ouvrage est composé de 300 planches & de 226 leçons." Not mentioned by Eitner, who describes only the 4th edition.

VI fugen von Hendel [!] für componisten, organisten und liebhaber der höhern musik. Darmstadt, 1787. A reprint of the Six fugues for the organ or harpsichord (London, Walsh, 1735). Not mentioned by Eitner.

Le tout ensemble pour le forte-piano ou clavecin, avec accompagnemens . . . no. 1[–36]. Londres, J. Bland [1789?–93?] A periodical publication containing duos, trios, etc., both original compositions and arrangements. The parts for pfte. (2 vol.), and violin (or flute) and violoncello, etc. (1 vol. each). Vol. 3 of the pfte. part (no. 25–36) is lacking. The collection contains an early edition of the Mozart pfte. trio in G major (Köchel 496) and three Haydn trios for pfte., flute and violoncello, Op. 59 (Pohl h, 11–13). The title of the first of the Haydn trios includes the following "advertisement": "This & the two following trios were wrote at the particular request of the publisher when he was with Mr. Haydn in Novr. last [1789], at which time he settled a connection with him . . . they are absolute property and enter'd as such; J. Bland thinks this sufficient notice to other publishers not to pirate the same." The trios no. 1 and 2 were first published in Oct. 1790 by Artaria, Vienna, as Op. 63 and 62. Artaria's edition of no. 3 did not appear until Sept. 1792; of this trio Bland's edition is probably the first. In addition to the Mozart and Haydn trios there are compositions by Brooks, Edelmann, Förster (3), Hoffmeister, Koželuh (3), Krifft (3), Lentz (3), Pleyel (15), and Sterkel. Only three of the 36 numbers acquired by the Library are to be found in the British Museum catalogue.

Bland's Collection of sonatas, lessons, overtures, capricios, divertimentos, &c., &c., for the harpsichord or piano forte without accompts., by the most esteem'd composers . . . [v. 2 and 3; no. 13–36]. London, J. Bland [1791–92]. A periodical publication, begun Jan. 1790, "each no. containing 10 pages . . . & published the 1st day of every month," the contents "selected from works already published in books of a high price or from ms. by Haydn, Kozeluch, Hoffmeister, Mozart, Vanhall, &c., &c." Commenting on the collection in the Neues lexikon, Gerber writes, "It is in this fashion that music publishers revenge themselves on those composers who engrave and publish their own works." The collection includes very early editions of three pfte. compositions by Haydn: the Sonata in C major (Gesamtausgabe no. 48), announced as "the first sonata that has been printed since his [Haydn's] arrival in England"; the Andante and variations in C major (Pohl k, 5), "the 2d sonata [!] publish'd since Mr. Haydn's arrival in England"; and the Sonata in C major described by de Wyzewa and de Saint-Foix in their article Une sonate oubliée de Joseph Haydn (in the S. I. M. for Jan. 15, 1910). No edition of the last-mentioned work prior to ca. 1806 was known to de Wyzewa and de Saint-Foix. Another interesting number in the collection is an "Overture, in which is introduced 'La Theodore,'" by Francis Linley (1774–1800), an English composer resident in Boston from about 1795 until 1799 or 1800. With the two bound volumes of Bland's Collec-

tion of sonatas the Library has acquired copies of 8 single numbers from volumes 1 to 5 (1790–94). Not listed in the British Museum catalogue.

Der königssohn aus Ithaka; eine grosse oper, von herrn Hoffmeister. Jm clavierauszuge. Braunschweig, in dem Musikalischen magazin auf der höhe [179–]. Publ. no. 88.

Bataille de Maringo; pièce militaire et historique pour le forte piano avec accompagnemt. de violon et basse . . . par B. Viguerie. Oeuv. 8e. Paris, chez l'auteur [1800]. Publ. no. 86. The pfte. part only. Engraved title-page, "Ecrit par Ribière," reproduced in Grand-Carteret's Les titres illustres. The composition became a great favorite in this country; by 1820 it had been issued by at least eight American publishers.

Concert pour le pianoforte avec accompagnement . . . par W. A. Mozart. no. 1 [3, 4, 6 to 8, 16, 17, and 20]. Leipsic, Breitkopf et Härtel [1800–05]. (Oeuvres de W. A. Mozart.) The parts for pfte. and orchestra. Published as Series 3 of Mozart's Oeuvres complètes.

*First and early editions.*

As a result of the purchase of the Zeuner-Newland collection and the Sonneck library, this year's list of additions to the special collection of first and early editions of the works of the great composers is unusually full. To facilitate identification brief titles of the following Haydn items are given:

Concert pour le clavecin avec l'accompagnement de deux violons, alto & basso, deux hautbois et deux cors de chasse . . . Libro I[–II]. Berlin, J. J. Hummel; etc. Pohl i, 3 and 2. The parts for pfte. and orchestra complete. Libro I is without publisher's number; Libro II, with the publisher's number 916, was issued ca. 1795.

Trois sonates pour le clavecin ou piano forte avec un violon & violoncel . . . Oeuvre XXV. Berlin, J. J. Hummel; etc. [1786?] Publ. no. 608. Pohl h, 3, 2, and 4. The parts complete.

Tre sonate per il clavicembalo o forte piano con un violino e violoncello . . . Opera 78. Vienna, Artaria comp. [1797]. Publ. no. 705. Artaria-Botstiber no. 92. The parts complete.

Sonate pour le clavecin ou piano-forte avec accompagnement d'un violon et violoncelle . . . Oeuvre 79. Vienna, Artaria comp. [1797]. Publ. no. 720. Artaria-Botstiber no. 93. The parts complete.

Sonate pour le piano-forte . . . Oeuvre 99. Bonn, N. Simrock [1801?] Publ. no. 112. Gesamtausgabe no. 52.

Die worte des Erlösers am Kreuze in musik gesetzt . . . In partitur. Leipzig, Breitkopf & Härtel [1801].

Die jahrszeiten . . . Im clavierauszuge, mit weglassung der chöre. vom musikdirektor Hiller in Altona. Braunschweig, im Musikalischen magazine auf der höhe [1802?] Publ. no. 408.

Pièces favorites de l'oratoire: La création, arrangées pour le piano-forté avec violon ad libitum. Offenbach a/M, J. André [1802?] Publ. no. 1666. The parts. Early lithograph.

The following first and early editions of Mozart have been added to the collection:

Köchel 459 (the parts for pfte., 1st and 2nd violins, and 2nd oboe only, André, 684); Köchel 497 (Artaria, 108, a reissue); Köchel 614, arranged for pfte. 2 hands by Charles Hunt (Hilscher, 110); the Requiem, Köchel 626, in vocal score (André, 1549); "Trois sonates pour le forte-piano accompagnées d'un violon," Köchel 376, 296, and 377 (Magasin de musique, 252).

Other early editions of Haydn and Mozart are included in Bland's "Le tout ensemble" (1789?–93?) and vols. 2 and 3 of his "Collection of sonatas" (1791–92), listed on page 214 of this report.

A total of 25 first and early editions of Beethoven has been obtained:

Op. 1 (Artaria, no publisher's number, with the list of subscribers); Op. 2 (Magazin de musique, 90); Op. 2, no. 1–3 separately (Simrock, 75); Op. 11 (Hummel, 1300); Op. 15 (the parts for pfte. and orchestra complete, Simrock, 187); Op. 17 (Hummel, 1302); Op. 19 (the parts for pfte. and orchestra complete, Hoffmeister, 65); Op. 23 (Simrock, 226); Op. 30, no. 2 (Simrock, 339); Op. 30, no. 3 (Cappi, 1115); Op. 48 (Simrock, 368); the "Fidelio" overture, Op. 72b, arranged for pfte. 2 hands, Artaria, 2327); Op. 92, arranged for pfte. 2 hands (Steiner, 2567, a reissue); Op. 102, no. 1 and 2 (Artaria, 2579 and 80); Op. 107, no. 1 and 2 (Simrock, 1748); the rondo in G major for violin and pfte. (the pfte. part only, Simrock, 581); the 12 Variations for violoncello and pfte. on a theme from Händel's "Judas Maccabaeus" (the violin and pfte. parts only, Simrock, 384); the 9 Variations on Paisiello's "Quant'è più bello" (Simrock, 32); the 6 Variations on Paisiello's "Nel cor più non mi sento" (Simrock, 33); the 12 Variations on Haibel's "Menuet à la Vigano" (Simrock, 35); the 5 Variations on Arne's "Rule, Britannia" (Simrock, 241); "Der wachtelschlag" (Kunst- und industrie-comptoir, 381).

The publisher's number 241 on Simrock's edition of the "Rule, Britannia" variations is probably a misprint; were it correct, this edition would have appeared in 1802, or two years before the "first" edition published in Vienna at the Bureau d'arts et d'industrie. In addition to the Beethoven items listed above, a number of second

copies have been acquired; several of these are earlier impressions than the copies already in the Library. Among other additions to this class the following may be named:

Weber (5); Schubert ("The Erlking," Op. 1, Cappi, without publisher's number); Loewe (1), Wagner (6); Liszt (1); Brahms (19).

*Full scores of operas, etc.*

The year's additions to the collection of dramatic music in full score are listed below; manuscripts are distinguished from published scores by the abbreviation "ms."

J. F. Agricola, Il tempio d'Amore (festa teatrale; ca. 1755; ms., ex libris Otto Jahn); J. C. Bach, Carattaco (favorite songs no. 2, 1786); P. Cornelius, Der barbier von Bagdad (1905), Der Cid (1905), and Gunlöd (1906); A. C. Destouches, Callirhoé (2nd ed.; 1713); L'éventail de Jeanne (ballet by Auric, Delannoy, Ferroud, Ibert, Roland Manuel, Milhaud, Poulenc, Ravel, Roussel, and Florent Schmitt, 1929); M. de Falla, El amor brujo (ballet) and El retablo de maese Pedro (miniature scores, 1924); U. Giordano, Il re (1929); A. E. M. Grétry, Zemira e Azore (favorite songs; 1779?); P. Hindemith, Neues vom tage (1929); G. Huë, Riquet à la houppe (1930); J. Ibert, Angélique (1929); L. Janáček, Káťa Kabanová (1922); C. Levadé, La peau de chagrin (1929); M. Lothar, Tyll (1929); V. Martin y Soler, Il burbero di buon cuore (1787? ms.); D. Milhaud, Actualités ("musique pour film"; 1929); W. A. Mozart, Il don Giovanni (1871); G. Paisiello, L'Antigono (ca. 1785; ms.); A. Piechler, Der weisse pfau (1930); A. Salieri, Talisman (ca. 1789; ms.)

### ARCHIVE OF AMERICAN FOLK SONG

Since September, when Mr. R. W. Gordon, in charge of the archive of American folk song, returned from field work in Georgia, his work has been largely confined to assembling and sorting the materials already collected and making them more accessible for research workers.

Ample quarters have been assigned in the Library, located on the top floor of the southwest pavilion. Here, in addition to the materials owned by the archive, have been temporarily placed Mr. Gordon's own collectanea, including manuscripts and phonographic recordings, and these are now available under proper restrictions for the use of serious workers. Desk space has been provided for

4 workers, and about 500 volumes dealing with folk song have been assembled with the help of the division of music from its duplicate collection.

Various bibliographies now under way may be grouped as follows:

| | Cards |
|---|---|
| 1. Bibliography of printed books on folk song in general | 3,700 |
| 2. Bibliography of articles in periodicals and journals | 1,100 |
| 3. List of commercial phonograph recordings of folk songs | 1,800 |
| 4. List of texts or references to folk songs in various newspapers | 1,500 |
| 5. List of paper songsters owned by the Library | 500 |
| 6. Special list of copyright entries of interest to the student of folk song | 2,000 |

The items in the lists mentioned are nonduplicating. In addition to these are 10,000 analytical entries which bring the present total to 20,600 cards.

Among the most interesting recent acquisitions is a copy of a valuable unpublished collection of folk songs from Kentucky, made through the courtesy of the compiler, Miss Mary Newcomb, of New Hope, Ky. This copy contains 403 photostatic sheets made from her unpublished manuscript Songs My Mother Sang, and includes the texts of 210 songs with 101 tunes. Miss Newcomb's collection is the largest and most varied of any yet reported from this district. It is unique in that it comprises a group of songs traditional in a single family and taken down from the lips of a single singer. Its scholarly value is further enhanced by the fact that it is particularly strong in the lesser known fields of American folk song and contains a large number of texts unrecorded by other collectors.

Requests for aid during the past year have been constant and varied. Although many of these have concerned popular music rather than folk song in its stricter meaning, assistance has been furnished as far as facilities have permitted. A number of requests have been referred to the archive from the division of music. The archive has given advice to learned societies in the matter of grants requested for various folk-song projects; has advised students seeking advanced degrees; has aided the

Charleston Society for the Preservation of the Spiritual in checking its collection with texts already printed; and is now engaged in assembling, through the aid of contemporary manuscripts and songsters, the popular music of the period of Washington for use in the coming bicentennial celebration of 1932.

For the present the salary of the archivist and certain incidental expenses are paid, not from the Library's appropriation, but out of a fund (still far from as ample as the work requires) generously provided by outsiders.

### ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

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

1929. October 7–9. Fourth Festival of Chamber Music.

October 7, at 8.45 p. m. Barrère Ensemble of Wind Instruments; Harold Bauer and Arthur Loesser, pianists.

October 8, at 11.15 a. m. Marion Kirby and John J. Niles, singers; chamber orchestra conducted by Nathaniel Shilkret.

October 8, at 4 p. m. Roth String Quartet of Budapest, assisted by Egon Kornstein, violist, and Victor de Gomez, violoncellist.

October 9, at 11.15 a. m. Harold Bauer, pianist; Gabriel Leonoff, tenor; Gordon String Quartet of Chicago.

October 9, at 8.45 p. m. Chamber orchestra conducted by Leopold Stokowski; Lynnwood Farnam, organist.

(For detailed programs of the festival see Appendix V, pages 399–403.)

October 30, at 4.45 p. m. Founder's Day Concert. Léner String Quartet of Budapest.

December 6, at 8.30 p. m. Aguilar Lute Quartet of Madrid.

1930. January 11, at 4.30 p. m. Lecture by Dr. Charles Sanford Terry, Aberdeen University, Scotland, on The Cantatas of Bach.

January 18, at 4.30 p. m. Cleveland String Quartet; Arthur Loesser, assisting pianist.

February 7, at 4.45 p. m. Hans Kindler, violoncellist.

February 17, at 4.45 p. m. Stradivarius String Quartet of New York.

February 25, at 4.45 p. m. Liége String Quartet of Belgium.

March 5, at 4.45 p. m. Ildebrando Pizzetti, pianist; Adolfo Betti, violinist; Alfred Wallenstein, violoncellist; Olga Averino, soprano.

1930. April 28, at 4.45 p. m. Lecture by Hubert J. Foss, London, England, on Modern English Composers.

Under the provisions of the Coolidge Foundation five half-hour recitals of chamber music were broadcast from station WJZ, of the National Broadcasting Co., in New York City:

1930. March 23. Elshuco Trio (Brahms—Trio in C major, Op. 87).
March 30. London String Quartet (Beethoven—Quartet, Op. 18, no. 2).
April 6. Compinsky Trio (Arensky—Trio in D minor, Op. 32).
April 13. Musical Art String Quartet (Schubert—Quartet "Death and the Maiden").
May 18. Nathaniel Shilkret, clarinetist, and string quartet (Mozart—Clarinet Quintet, K. 581).

A concert by the Compinsky Trio was tendered by the Library to the Westchester County Center, White Plains, N. Y., on April 12, 1930, on the occasion of the formal opening of the new chamber music hall.

Outside of the foundation's work, the following concerts, under the auspices of the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, have been given in the auditorium of the Library:

1929. December 11. Russian Church Choir of New York, conducted by Andreev Salama.
1930. March 19. Philadelphia Chamber String Simfonietta, conducted by Fabien Sevitzky.

In October, 1929, a limited edition of Charles Martin Loeffler's Canticum Fratris Solis (Canticle of the Sun), set for voice and chamber orchestra to the hymn by St. Francis of Assisi, in a modern Italian version by Gino Perera, was published under the provisions of the Coolidge Foundation by the Library of Congress. Full orchestra scores and parts have been distributed as gifts to the leading libraries, conservatories, and symphony orchestras of the United States and Europe.

## PERIODICAL DIVISION

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

PERIODICALS: *Statistics.*

The number of current periodicals received by the periodical division during the past year (separate files) was 9,424 (8,880 in 1929), which includes 6,391 different titles. Among these are 1,927 journals received from the Copyright Office. The journals deposited by the Smithsonian Institution and until last year included in these figures are now accessioned almost entirely in the Smithsonian division of the Library and are not counted here. This change in method accounts for the apparent decline in number of files given above. Official documentary series and almanacs, annual reports, yearbooks, and other material of the kind, which are received in other divisions of the Library, are not counted in these statistics.

The whole number of periodicals received in the periodical division (separate items) was 139,923 (last year 139,813).

New titles added during the year number 1,462 and include 529 by copyright, 798 by gift, and 135 by subscription. Those received through the Smithsonian Institution are no longer accessioned in the periodical division.

The number of newspapers received at the close of the fiscal year was 901 (last year 892), of which 751 are published in the United States and 150 in foreign countries. Of the newspapers published in the United States 548 are dailies and 203 weeklies. Of the newspapers published in foreign countries 121 are dailies and 29 are weeklies.

The Library now receives second files of 179 American papers, which are used for binding. Of these, 141 are the gift of their publishers, and 38 come through copyright deposit. This wise generosity of the newspaper publishers is most gratifying, since the original files are in such constant use that they become worn and unfit for permanent preservation. The number of newspapers retained for binding is as follows: American, 213; foreign, 138; total, 351.

*Charges and service to readers.*

The material served to readers in the periodical reading room included 18,742 unbound periodicals, 14,132 unbound newspapers, and 28,193 bound newspaper volumes, a total of 61,067 items (last year 51,233). The outgoing charges number 13,397 (last year 11,417). Notices of overdue charges have been sent at regular intervals, 1,182 in all, and have expedited the return of copies.

Noteworthy increases in the service rendered by the division have occurred during the year. The charges for material sent to Congressmen, Government departments, etc., increased 17 per cent, and the material served to readers in the periodical reading room increased 19 per cent. In the same period the memoranda for use in correspondence increased 24 per cent.

*Research work*

Our files are in constant use by those engaged in serious investigation and research. Part of this work is for other Government departments, and the rest is by students and compilers outside the Government service. Both groups anticipate publishing the results of their efforts.

Among these research students have been representatives from the American University, Butler University, Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh), Catholic University, Clark University, Columbia University, Duke University, Gallaudet College, George Washington University, Georgetown University, Harvard University, Johns Hopkins University, North Carolina College for Women, Ohio State University, Princeton University, Sweet Briar College, University of California, University of Chicago, University of Maryland, University of Missouri, University of North Carolina, University of Pennsylvania, University of South Carolina, University of Virginia, Wheaton College, Yale University. The researches include economic, literary, historical, and other subjects. During the past year some of these have been biographies of Calvin Coolidge, Edmund Ruffin, Edward King, August Belmont, William Gibbs McAdoo, and Baron Von Steuben; a study of corporation contributions to charitable work; public opinion on the Russo-Japanese War; history of early American theaters;

American sentiment toward Japan, 1904–1924; advertisements of radio loud speakers; World War origins; country library service in rural schools; American privateers in South American revolutions; history of education in Maryland; oratory of Lloyd George; beginning of Government intervention in the British coal industry; desertion in the Confederate Army; Jewish restoration; trade-unions in the South; Smith case; unjust conventions of the criminal courts; collection of Anne Royal's writing; types of market news in old newspapers; parachute jumps; tin and copper in Rhodesia; French public opinion toward United States' rejection of the treaty of Versailles; market averages on New York Stock Exchange; Garfield's assassination; American attitude toward Catholic emancipation, 1828–1830; literary aspects of eighteenth century periodicals; Alaskan Indians; folk songs; commonwealth banking and the relief of the western debtor, 1819–1929; negro in Congress; United Mine Workers; Virginia newspapers in 1796; Edgar Allan Poe's Charleston trip; history of Norfolk, Va.; Cape Argus; packing and livestock industry; historical study of prices received by producers of farm products in Virginia, 1801–1927; news items before 1800; study of unemployment; history of China; Sunday newspapers having women's sections; French newspapers in Louisiana; industrial housing; foreign investment in Mexico; Cagle case; aviation advertising; style in magazine publication; Confederate colony in Brazil; disfranchisement of the negro in the South; Oregon boundary negotiation, 1841–1846; Virginia race horses; Washington newspapers in the Jackson administrations.

*Photostat reproductions.*

The practice of securing photostat reproductions from the files of early newspapers to enrich collections in the States where the papers were published but where they are no longer to be found, was continued this year by the Georgia Historical Society library, the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the Michigan Historical Commission.

*Gift of bound volumes.*

Through correspondence suggesting that publishers from time to time replace the current issues of their publications with bound sets, a total of 131 publishers have

signified their acceptance of the suggestion, and this year 351 bound volumes have been received (last year 277 volumes) including 135 different titles.

BINDING AND TRANSFER

*Record of volumes bound*

| | 1927–28 | 1928–29 | 1929–30 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Periodicals: | | | |
| Full binding | 4, 669 | 4, 555 | 4, 397 |
| Check binding | -------- | 531 | 232 |
| Gaylord binders | 121 | 1, 109 | 643 |
| Total | 4, 790 | 6, 195 | 5, 272 |
| Newspapers: | | | |
| Full binding | 2, 626 | 2, 279 | 2, 177 |
| Check binding | 119 | 45 | 16 |
| Gaylord binders | 352 | -------- | -------- |
| Total | 3, 097 | 2, 324 | 2, 193 |
| In all | 7, 887 | 8, 519 | 7, 465 |

*Count of volumes awaiting binding*

| | 1927–28 | 1928–29 | 1929–30 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Periodicals collated | 4, 426 | 4, 641 | 4, 408 |
| Newspapers collated | 1, 265 | 1, 069 | 552 |
| Uncollated (estimated) | 9, 500 | 9, 196 | 9, 841 |
| Total | 15, 191 | 14, 906 | 14, 801 |

This large arrearage is a handicap not only to the periodical division but to the Library as a whole. The unbound files are much less useable and, moreover, are constantly subject to deterioration and actual loss of copies. An appreciable reduction in the amount waiting to be bound can only be shown by increasing the binding. The division has at all times had more col-

lated volumes waiting than the branch bindery could take.

One hundred and forty-two sets of periodicals have been transferred to other Government institutions as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Army Medical library (Surgeon General's library) | 49 |
| Bureau of Standards library | 9 |
| Department of Agriculture library | 53 |
| Department of Commerce library | 1 |
| Department of Labor library | 2 |
| Geological Survey library | 2 |
| Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia | 15 |
| Office of Education library | 1 |
| Patent Office library | 7 |
| State Department library | 3 |
| | 142 |

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

*Check List of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers.*

A new edition of the Check List of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers in the Library of Congress is under preparation. There have been many additions to this collection since the publication of the list in 1912 and full bibliographic notes have also been compiled.

*Rag-paper editions.*

The rag-paper editions of newspapers and periodicals received number 13 titles: The New York Times; The Chicago Tribune; The United States Daily, Washington, D. C.; Forward, of New York; Hanover, N. H., Gazette; Labor, of Washington, D. C.; Detroit News; Weymouth, Mass., Gazette and Transcript; The Unionist-Gazette of Somerville, N. J.; American Mercury; Journal of Economic and Business History; and The New Age Magazine.

The importance of encouraging such editions printed on lasting paper for permanent preservation has led to the adoption of the policy of adding to our binding lists all the American rag-paper editions received.

*Subscriptions.*

During the year 135 subscriptions to periodicals were placed; 40 subscriptions were canceled, and 39 others ceased publication.

*Notable accessions.*

The following are cited as illustrative of accessions far too numerous to be listed in detail:

The Alaska Times, Sitka. [Photostat reproduction.] April 23, 1869–May 14, 1871. Except: May 14, 1869, Feb. 26, July 9, 16, 30–Sept. 6, Nov. 13, 20, 1870, Jan. 1, Feb. 19, 26, Mar. 26–May 7, 1871.

The Covent-Garden Journal Extraordinary. By Sir Alexander Drawcansir, Knt. Censor of Great Britain. Numb. 1, Monday, January 20, 1752. [London, Printed by J. Sharp, near Temple-Bar.] [Photostat reproduction.]

This is a parody on Henry Fielding's Covent-Garden Journal and was apparently written by Bonnell Thornton. The only known copy is in the Yale University library from which this photostat was made.

*English newspapers during the general strike, May 4 to 12, 1926.*

This collection of 70 newspaper issues and temporary news sheets published during the days of the English general strike largely supplements the Library's already considerable files of the same material. This collection originally belonged to Maj. and Mrs. G. D. Hazzledine, of Hampton Wick, Middlesex, England, and is the gift of Newton Mackintosh, Esq., of Boston, Mass. It contains copies of the British Gazette, British Worker, Daily Mail, Daily Express, Times, Morning Post, Daily Chronicle, Westminster Gazette, Evening Standard, Evening News, Wireless News, and many others.

Impartial Observer and Washington Advertiser, Washington, D. C., June 12, 19, 26, July 3, 17, 31, Aug. 7, 14, 21, Sept. 5, 14, Oct. 1, 1795. [Photostat reproduction.]

This weekly was established May 22, 1795, by Thomas Wilson "at the corner of 4½ & P Streets, Greenleaf-Point," and continued until his death February 22, 1796. It was the earliest newspaper published within the limits of the old city of Washington, although a few Georgetown papers antedate it. This file of photostat reproductions has been collected from the libraries holding copies and includes 12 issues, all that are now known.

*Louisiana French newspapers.*

The following files of old French newspapers published in Louisiana have been presented to the Library by Edward L. Tinker, of New York and New Orleans: Le Louisianais, Convent, La., October, 1865, to December,

1880 (incomplete); Le Meschacébé, Bonnet Carré, La., February, 1879, to December, 1901 (incomplete).

New National Era, Washington, D. C. Frederick Douglass, editor and publisher. Jan. 12, 1871–Jan. 4, 18, 25, 1872. (vol. 2, no. 1—vol. 3, no. 3.

This weekly newspaper was established in January, 1870, for the defense and enlightenment of the newly emancipated and enfranchised colored people. Frederick Douglass, who had published the North Star at Rochester, N. Y., in 1847, had been forced to flee the country in 1859 after the John Brown raid, but had later returned and reestablished his paper, was induced to be its editor. Failure of the support which the enterprise was to have received soon forced Douglass to become the sole owner of the printing establishment. He later turned it over to his sons, Lewis and Frederic, who continued the publication for a few years. A copy of the New National Era and Citizen for January 15, 1874, edited by Lewis H. Douglass, is included.

The New York Mercury, New York. Est. Aug. 3, 1752. Printed by Hugh Gaine. [Photostat reproduction.] Aug. 31, 1752–Dec. 31, 1753. Except: Aug. 3–24, Sept. 7–28, Oct. 9–30, 1752; Jan. 2–Apr. 23, May 14–June 4, 1753.

This is the first volume of the reproduction undertaken by the New York Historical Society.

*Old German newspapers.*

Alfred Kroeger of Berlin-Steglitz presented seven old German newspapers containing contemporary reports concerning American history. These are the following:

Staats-und Gelehrte Zeitung des Hamburgischen Unpartheyischen Correspondenten:

Feb. 1, 1800. "Schreiben aus London, vom 24 Januar," reporting George Washington's death at Mount Vernon, Dec. 15, 1799.

Feb. 7, 1800. "Schreiben aus Philadelphia, vom 20 Dec.," on the death of Washington.

Feb. 8, 1800. "Schreiben aus Philadelphia, vom 20 Dec.," the address of John Adams to Congress on the death of Washington; and "Hamburg, den 6 Februar," on mourning for Washington by Americans living in Hamburg.

Vossische Zeitung, Berlin:

Aug. 11, 1812. "New-York, den 20sten Juni," on the American declaration of war against Great Britain.

Aug. 15, 1812. "Washington, den 19ten Juni," on the American declaration of war against Great Britain.

Oct. 13, 1814. "London, den 27sten September," on the destruction of the city of Washington.

Oct. 15, 1814. "London, den 28sten September," and "London, den 4ten Oktober," on the burning of Washington and the Anglo-American war.

The Spring-Garden Journal, by Miss Priscilla Termagant (a near relation of the late Mrs. Roxana) addressed to the writers of the age, but more particularly to Sir Alexander Drawcansir, author of the Covent-Garden Journal. Continued every Thursday. London, Printed and sold at Mr. Meyer's library in May's-buildings, St. Martin's-lane; where letters to the authoress are taken in. [Photostat reproduction] no. I [Nov. 16]; no. II, Nov. 23; no. III, Nov. 30; Extraordinary (undated); no. IV, Dec. 7, 1752.

The Statesman & Advertiser for the Country. Published every Monday and Thursday evening, by Carter & Prentiss, at the Tontine coffee-house, New York. Jan. 2–Dec. 30, 1823.

The Thespian Monitor, and Dramatick Miscellany, by Barnaby Bangbar, Esq. [Philadelphia, Carey] vol. 1, no. 1–4, Nov. 25–Dec. 16, 1809.

This rare little periodical, when received, lacked the title-page and pages 67 to 72, but these have been supplied by photostats from the copy in possession of the Boston public library.

## DIVISION OF FINE ARTS

(From the report of the chief, Doctor HOLLAND)

From September 1, 1929, Dr. Leicester B. Holland has been chief of the division of fine arts (formerly the division of prints) and incumbent of the chair of fine arts, taking active charge on September 13.

GIFTS: *Wetherill collection.*

The division has been enriched by several important gifts and bequests, of quite varied character. First, in point of time, was the gift of 88 etched copper plates, all the known plates of the late E. K. K. Wetherill (died 1929), painter and etcher and former pupil of Whistler. These were secured from the artist's estate by the courtesy of the executor, R. B. Farley. They form the first

addition to the bureau of chalcography at the Library of Congress, founded in accordance with the will of Joseph Pennell, and endowed with his own material. A collection of Wetherill's prints, now in Mr. Farley's hands, is to accompany the plates and will be put on exhibition some time this coming winter. (This gift was mentioned in the report for the preceding year.)

*Johnston collection.*

Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston has deposited with the Library a collection of between 5,000 and 6,000 photographic negatives, largely of gardens and architectural subjects, which are ultimately to become the property of the Library, together with a bequest of her photographic apparatus and of all her other "photographic plates, films, prints, lantern slides, lecture notes, records, books—pertaining to architecture and gardening—for the purpose of creating a nucleus for a national foundation for the study of early American architecture and of garden design." These photographic files are to be thoroughly indexed and to become at once available for study and reference in the Library.

*Chadbourne collection.*

A collection of Japanese wood-block prints and other material (illustrating Americans and Europeans as they appeared to the Japanese after the opening of the country to foreign trade by Commodore Perry in 1853), which was offered for sale in Paris, was purchased by Mrs. E. Crane Chadbourne and presented to the Library of Congress. This collection consists of 6 portfolios containing 188 wood-block prints, 120 reduced photogravures, 1 photograph, 1 photogravure, 7 colored reproductions of old prints, and 1 album entitled "Collection of Historical Materials Relating to Yokohama," published in commemoration of the seventieth anniversary of the opening of the Yokohama port.

Besides these, the following important gifts have been received:

One hundred and eighty-five photographs of old parish churches of Virginia, given by Mr. F. M. Wigmore, of Gunston, Fairfax County, Va. Colored copies of these photographs were noted in the preceding report as forming a loan exhibition.

One hundred and seventy-seven photographs of France, given by Alexander B. Trowbridge, of Washington, D. C.

Two hundred and seventy-five photographs of various subjects, including portraits, views, animals, aviation, etc., given by Underwood & Underwood, of Washington, D. C.

Forty-four engravings and lithographs of Spanish subjects, given by Gen. A. W. Greeley, of Washington, D. C.

Fifty-five portraits of prominent Americans and nine photographs of sculpture, given by Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown, of Washington, D. C.

Four mezzotints, given by Mrs. Harriet Nutting, of Washington, D. C.

An effort has been made to secure a file of the book plates designed by the late Bertram G. Goodhue, and a total of six examples has been received from various donors.

PURCHASES.

The collection of prints has been augmented by the purchase of:

One hundred and three Japanese prints, the majority of which are of actors and scenes from famous Japanese plays. These prints are the work of the Japanese master wood engravers of the last great period of the color print. Among the artists represented are Ashimaro, Hirokage, Hiroshige I (ca. 1850), Hokushu (ca. 1810), Hokuyei (wk. 1830–1850), Kunisada (1786–1864), Kuniyasu (ca. 1825), Kuniyoshi (1797–1861), Sadahide (ca. 1840), Shunko (ca. 1825), Shuntei (1770–1820), Toyokuni (1786–1864), Yeisen (1792–1848), Yeizan (wk. 1800–1829), and Yoshitoshi (1839–1892). Included with these are 22 wood engravings in black and white, the work of Mori Runy.

Sixteen etchings and dry points have been purchased, representing the work of Joseph C. Claghorn, Cadwallader Washburn, Edmund J. Sullivan, L. G. Hornby, Frederick T. Weber; one wood-block print by the German artist, H. Seiger, and three lithographs of value simply as Americana.

Sixteen photographs, the work of Laura Gilpin, have been purchased for the collection of artistic photography.

The most important accession by transfer has been a collection of 199 photographs from the War Department made in connection with the geographical and geological surveys west of the one hundredth meridian in the years 1871, 1872, and 1873.

PRINTS.

Altogether, a total of 3,724 prints of all kinds has been added to the collection of the Library, raising the present total to 498,741 items.

BOOKS.

The division has also acquired by copyright and purchase 1,894 books in the course of the year, bringing the present total to 45,017.

Among the more important of the new books are:

Arnold, Sir Thomas Walker: The Islamic Book; a contribution to its art and history from the seventh to the seventeenth century. Paris, The Pegasus Press, 1929; Bachhofer, Ludwig: Early Indian Sculpture. New York, Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1929; Bayley, Frank William: Five Colonial Artists of New England. Boston, Priv. print., 1929; Binyon, Laurence: The George Eumorfopoulous Collection; Catalogue of the Chinese, Corean, and Siamese paintings. London, E. Benn (Ltd.), 1929; Cotterell, Howard Herschel: Old Pewter, Its Makers and Marks in England, Scotland, and Ireland. London, B. T. Batsford (Ltd.), 1929; Courboin, François: Histoire illustrée de la gravure en France. Paris, M. LeGarrec, 1923; Dürer, Albrecht: Zeichnungen von Albrecht Dürer. Berlin, C. Grote, 1883–1905; Geisberg, Max: Der Deutsche einblatt-holzschnitt in der ersten hälfte des XVI Jahrhundert. München, Hugo Schmidt, 1923–28; Guiot, Marcel: Arthur William Heintzelman, aquafortiste. Paris, Marcel Guiot, 1928; Hautecoeur, Louis: La Bourgogne, l'architecture. Paris et Bruxelles, G. Van Oest, 1929, 3 vols.; Konijnenburg, Willem A. van: Paintings and drawings belonging to the collection of G. F. H. Van Kooten Kok. The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1929, 3 vols.; Munich, Bayerische staatsbibliothek: Miniaturen aus handschriften der Kgl. hof-und staatsbibliothek in München. München, Riehn und Tietze, 1912–; Poley, Arthur F. E.: St. Paul's Cathedral, London. London,

printed for the author, 1927; Schnütgen, Alexander: Die skulpturen der sammlung Schnütgen in Cöln. Berlin, Verlag für kunstwissenschaft, g. m. b. h., 1912–; Sirén, Osvald: A History of Early Chinese Art. London, E. Benn (Ltd.), 1929–; Smith College: Studies in the History and Criticism of Sculpture, a series of photographs by Clarence Kennedy. Vol. 4. Treasury of the Siphnians at Delphi. Vol. 5. Tabernacle of the Sacrement, by Desiderio Da Settignano. Vol. 6. The Magdalen and Sculpture in relief, by Desiderio Da Settignano. Northampton, Mass., Smith College, 1929; Symonds, Robert Wemyss: English Furniture from Charles II to George II. London, The Connoisseur (Ltd.), 1929; Werckmeister, Karl: Das neunzehnte jahrhundert in bildnissen. Berlin, Photographische gesellschaft, 1898–1901; Yetts, W. Percival: The George Eumorfopoulous Collection Catalogue of the Chinese and Corean bronzes, sculpture, jades, etc. London, E. Benn (Ltd.), 1929–.

*Currier and Ives.* In looking through old copyright material in storage it was discovered that the Library possesses a very fine collection of the lithographs of Currier and Ives, 811 in number (49 being duplicates), dating throughout nearly the whole life of the firm (1838–1896). These prints, which have recently assumed surprising value among collectors, are of great importance in any study of American life and culture during the third quarter of the nineteenth century. A large proportion are in full color, and almost all are in perfect condition. They have been properly mounted and indexed and are now available for study.

EXHIBITIONS. The following exhibitions have been installed during the year:

*Edison semicentennial.* In celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the perfection of the electric light by Thomas A. Edison, a selection of prints from the general collection of the division, photostats, and illustrated books showing the progress of illumination from remote antiquity down to the latter part of the nineteenth century.

A collection of 113 photographs by Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston of old houses and gardens of Fredericksburg, Va., and vicinity. These were made for Mrs. Daniel B. Devore as a pictorial survey to record permanently something of the character of an old Virginia town, and were lent by her to the Library for exhibition. *Loan exhibition, Fredericksburg survey.*

A loan exhibition of 10 lithographs of views of New York City by the Dutch artist, Adriaan Lubbers. *Lubbers lithographs.*

The original manuscript of Alice in Wonderland by "Lewis Carroll" (Rev. Charles L. Dodgson) through the courtesy of the owner, Mr. Eldridge R. Johnson, of Moorestown, N. J. With this manuscript, there were exhibited copies of the first editions of Alice in Wonderland, containing original pencil drawings for the illustrations by John Tenniel; a pamphlet signed "Lewis Carroll," entitled "Who Will Riddle Me the How and the Why"; six autograph letters by Dodgson to the original "Alice," Mrs. Reginald Hargreaves, née Alice Liddell, also lent by Mr. Johnson, and from the Library collection, rare editions of other works by Dodgson and portraits of "Lewis Carroll," "Alice," and her father, Dean Liddell, of Christ Church College, Oxford. Photographic copies of all the pages of the manuscript were exhibited in a neighboring case, so as to make it possible to read the whole work. *Alice in Wonderland.*

A selection of 108 items from the collection of wood engravings given to the Library in the preceding year by Dr. and Madame Otto H. F. Vollbehr, of Berlin, consisting of illustrations from books of the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries, representing the presses of Bohemia, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Poland, and Spain, brought together by Dr. Wilhelm Ludwig Schreiber, of Potsdam. These illustrations were taken from books on many subjects—among them the Bible, Æsop's Fables, the classics, books on cities, natural history, mining, mythology, portraiture, costume, emblems, genealogy, sports, trades, history, and science. *Vollbehr exhibition.*

Some of the engravers represented were Jost Amman (1539–1591), Hans Baldung (Grün) (ab. 1476–1545), Hans Sebald Beham (1500–1550), Hans Burgkmair (1473–1531), Urs Graf (ab. 1485–1529), Gottfried Leigel

(wk. 1530–60), Pierre Lesueur (1636–1716), Melchior Lorch (1527–ab. 1590), Hans Leonard Schaufelein (before 1490–1539), Virgil Solis (1514–1562), and Tobias Stimmer (1539–ab. 1583).

*Welch celebration.*

In connection with the international tribute paid to Dr. William Henry Welch, of Johns Hopkins University Hospital, on his eightieth birthday, a portrait in drypoint by Alfred Hutty, together with several of Doctor Welch's well-known publications.

*Greek centenary exhibit.*

In celebration of the centenary of Greek independence, a selection of 2 musical manuscripts, 22 books, and 2 maps from the collections of the Library; 36 photographs of modern Greek scenes especially prepared for the occasion; two religious paintings, the gift of Mr. Kirkor Minassian; and 13 lithographic portraits of Greek patriots, lent by the Greek Minister, Mr. Charalambos Simopoulos.

*Chadbourne collection.*

A selection of 90 wood-block prints made in Japan after the visit of Commodore Perry in 1853, from the collection presented to the Library by Mrs. E. Crane Chadbourne, as noted above.

*Chinese stage art.*

A selection of 89 scrolls, illustrating the Chinese theater at different periods, stage properties, weapons, musical instruments, headgear, facial painting, traditional costumes, and symbolism of the dance, from a series of 202 scrolls, drawn and illuminated by Chi Ju-san for the actor, Mei Lan-fang, lent by the Yenching University, Peking, China.

*Sucre centenary.*

In commemoration of the death of Antonio José de Sucre, Marshal of Ayacucho and leader in the liberation of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela, killed June 4, 1830, a selection from the library collections consisting of 12 books, 4 prints, and 1 broadside.

*Arrangement of quarters.*

During the course of the year changes have been made in the arrangement of the quarters of the division of fine arts. The bookcases, card-catalogue cases, and tables in the southeast pavilion have been so shifted that now there is a large, well-lighted area in the center of the room for readers' tables, flanked by working space for the staff along the window walls, and by periodical files and storage shelves on the opposite, darker side. There results

a considerable improvement in reading facilities, with better possibilities of supervision, and at the same time better light and cooler quarters in the summer for the working staff.

In the eastern corners of the south curtain, immediately adjoining the southeast pavilion, two inclosures have been built. The south one provides a commodious and well-lighted office for the chief of the division, the north one, a lavatory opening into the outer reading room for the convenience of readers, and a very useful locked storeroom opening into the pavilion, for valuable material that is temporarily in the care of the division.

Investigation of many fabrics, in an effort to find a background for delicate etchings and prints, better in color than the crimson cloth which has long filled the exhibition panels of the mahogany cases, finally resulted in the choice of a loose-weave material of a light tan. This was installed in the cases of the four western bays of the south curtain.

*Pictorial archives.*

Prompted by the interest aroused by the exhibition of Mr. Wigmore's photographs of Virginia churches and that of Mrs. Devore's photographs of old Fredericksburg (executed for her by Miss Frances Johnston) and by Miss Johnston's deposit with us of her photographic negatives, the idea was conceived of establishing at the Library of Congress a national repository for photographic negatives of early American architecture, to preserve and make available to students of history and others, pictorial records of our rapidly disappearing ancestral homes.

The proposition was suggested to the Carnegie Corporation, which responded on April 16 by the grant of $5,000 for preliminary work in organizing a subdivision of the division of fine arts, known as the pictorial archives of early American architecture. On the 1st of May a secretary was engaged and an active campaign commenced. Announcement of the project was made at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Architects held in Washington in May, and the official indorsement of the institute at once secured. Form letters have been sent to all the chapters of the institute, from which

enthusiastic replies are now coming in. Similar letters will be sent to the historical societies and camera clubs throughout the country. Aside from Miss Johnston's bequests, promises of over 2,000 negatives from various individuals have been made and a collection of 304 negatives has already been received from Mr. A. G. Robinson, of New York. The collection is also being directly augmented by Miss Johnston, who has been authorized to make a photographic survey of Leesburg, Va., and vicinity, for the archives.

Within the Library a collection of 223 books and monographs dealing with early American architecture has been segregated, duplicate copies remaining on the shelves for general consultation. Card indexes of the illustrations in these books are now being prepared, so that any building or any detail which has already been published may readily be located.

It is intended that the negatives shall be similarly indexed, that prints from all of them shall be kept in folios for consultation in the Library, and that duplicate prints shall be furnished at cost to any who may desire them.

### DIVISION OF CHINESE LITERATURE

The reports of Mr. Hummel, chief of the division, and of Doctor Swingle, of signal interest but lengthy, are given as Appendix II of this report.

### DIVISION OF SEMITIC LITERATURE

(From the report of the chief, Doctor SCHAPIRO)

*Accessions.*

Since the prospect of obtaining a fund for the Semitic division has not yet materialized, no substantial accessions through purchase could be procured during the past fiscal year. Opportunities for the purchase of many needed items have had to be foregone. The chief sources of accessions have been, therefore, as in recent years, copyright, gift, and exchange.

*Yiddish literature.*

Welcome additions to our Yiddish collection were several hundred books transferred to this division from the

division of documents, which the latter received along with other material from Soviet Russia in exchange for Government publications. They include recent publications on the political and economic problems developing during the Soviet régime which will be of interest to students of Russian affairs; representative works on Jewish history, folklore, education, bibliography, and philology of the Yiddish tongue; material on the colonization of the Jews in certain parts of Russia, and belles-lettres.

With the cataloguing of the books of the Yiddish and Hebrew collections proceeding as far as the limited service in the division permits, the regrouping of the Hebraica into a closer subject classification has been continued. Special attention has been given to the Mishnah and the Talmud. Having brought together the Hebrew Bible and its Hebrew literature, it seemed appropriate to take up the Talmud and its Hebrew literature, which is second in authority to the Bible only, and, like the Bible, has never ceased to be the subject of study and comment. In Jewish literature the distinction drawn between the two is that of designating the Bible as written law (Torah she-bi-ketab) and the Talmud as oral law (Torah she-be-'al peh). The legal traditions and usages as well as the discussions and decisions propounded in the Mishnah and the Talmud were called oral law because they had been handed down from generation to generation by verbal communication. To reduce the tradition to writing was considered at that time an offense against religion.

*Talmudic literature.*

The Talmud embodies the mental labors of ancient Jewish teachers and sages during a period of about 800 years, from about 300 years before to about 500 years after the Christian era, which originated and developed in the Palestinian and Babylonian academies, and were primarily directed toward expounding the religious, moral, and civil law of the Bible. The Talmud has exercised a powerful influence upon the thought and life of the Jews; it has been the greatest factor in the history of Judaism, awakening and stimulating an intellectual

activity maintained throughout centuries in various lands of the globe. In fact, even to-day, although Jews have emancipated themselves more or less from its authority, and despite radical changes that have taken place in their political status, Judaism still rests on the foundation which was laid down in this gigantic work. But the Talmud has been at all times considered one of the most remarkable products of world literature. While functioning as a source of religious and ethical doctrines, it has also furnished subject matter for scientific investigations. As an encyclopedia of Jewish scholarship it comprises whatsoever the greatest representatives of Judaism in Palestine and Babylonia had regarded as the objects of study and research. However, since the religious law of the Jews occupied itself with all the circumstances of life, the Talmud took under discussion the most varied branches of human knowledge. As a large collection of opinions and views with remarkably heterogeneous mixture of contents, the pages of the Talmud are replete, in addition to interpretations of the Mosaic law, with ethical maxims, legends, parables, exegetical explanations, historical and biographical information, and also with subjects belonging to sciences, such as astronomy, archaeology, anatomy, medicine, botany, mathematics, and the like.

*Mishnah.* The Mishnah, as a distinct work, is the authorized code of the oral law, which, on the basis of the written law contained in the Pentateuch, developed during the time of the second temple down to the end of the second century of the Christian era. Like other composite literary documents of Hebrew traditional lore, it is the product of many scholars, some of them anonymous. Rabbi Judah ha-Nasi, the Patriarch (*fl.* second century), is credited with having committed it to writing. But there grew up a voluminous collection of discussions and commentaries on the Mishnah, which is termed generically Gemara, i. e., supplement, during a period of about 300 years. The academies of Babylonia and Palestine alike regarded the study of the Mishnah and its interpretation as their chief task. The Amoraim, as the directors and

members of these academies were called, thus became the originators of the Talmud, which consists of the Gemara, combined together with the Mishnah as text. It should be noted, however, that the Gemara developed into two separate recensions, differing from each other in language and content, one originating in Palestine and the other in Babylonia. While the language of the Palestinian Gemara is in the west Aramaic dialect, that of the Babylonian Gemara is a mixture of Hebrew and east Aramaic. In both, however, the Mishnah is the same, with occasional slight variations.

Ever since their completion and reduction to writing the Mishnah and both Talmuds, in particular the Babylonian, having been accepted as the standard works and guides to Judaism in the Diaspora, found a niche wherever Jews dwelt. During their long wanderings the Jews carried their copies along with them. In every land where a Hebrew cultural center sprang up the Talmud was studied and commented upon. Many a time during the Middle Ages the Talmud was solemnly condemned and carloads of its tomes were consigned to the flames. But the manuscripts were too widespread and the attempt to exterminate the Talmud failed. Talmud manuscripts, though a very limited number, are still to be found in various libraries of Europe. The Mishnah and Talmud were among the first Hebrew books to see the light of the press. Joshua Soncino printed the entire Mishnah with Moses ben Maimon's Arabic commentary in Hebrew translation (Naples, 1492), while several tractates of the Babylonian Talmud were printed at Soncino and Pesaro between the years 1483–1485. With the growth of the Hebrew presses the output of the Mishnah and the Talmud editions substantially increased, each new edition containing added glosses and more commentaries to the text. In addition to the printing of commentaries, novellae and supercommentaries extant in manuscript, some grouped around the text and some without text, publication stimulated the composition of new material by Talmudic scholars. The links which form the chain of these Talmudic writings have thus never been broken,

and continue to be forged down to the present day. Hebrew books on the Mishnah and the Talmud have also been printed in the United States. The Talmudic literature is indeed so vast that here bare mention can be made only of the most important editions of the Mishnah and the Talmud, a few of the more noteworthy Hebrew commentaries, and translations in the possession of the Library, available for the use of student and scholar.

*Mishnah editions.*

There are in the Hebrew collection 38 complete editions of the Mishnah, among which are found those of Venice, 1549; Sabionetta-Mantua, 1559–62; Venice, 1606; Amsterdam, 1643; Verona, 1656; Leghorn, 1653–56; Venetia, 1655; Amsterdam, 1697; ib. 1726; Grodno, 1792; Wien, 1793; Lemberg, 1814; Wien, 1814; Kopust, 1817–19, etc., down to the recent 1-volume edition of Horeb. Berlin, 1924. Among the editions having a vocalized text are those of Amsterdam, 1646; Constantinople, 1649; Venice, 1704–05; Amsterdam, 1733; Venice, 1737; ib. 1768; Pisa, 1810; Berlin, 1832–34, etc., down to the recent 2-volume edition of B. Cohen. Jerusalem, 1926. Most editions are printed in six volumes, each representing one of the six orders comprising the 63 tractates of the Mishnah, following the arrangement attributed to Judah ha-Nasi. But there are editions printed in one or two volumes, and numerous single tractates, very often with commentaries or translations or both. Of the well-known commentaries may be cited those of Moses ben Maimon (1135–1204), the first to write a commentary on the Mishnah; Obadiah of Bertinoro (fifteenth century); Yomtob Lipman Heller (1579–1654); Jacob Hagiz (1620–1674); Isaac ben Solomon Ibn Gabbai (seventeenth century); Elisha ben Abraham (*d.* 1749); Senior Phoebus (eighteenth century); Israel Lipschuetz (1782–1860). Some of the earliest commentaries on the Mishnah or on one or more of its orders, such as those of Rashi (i. e., Rabbi Solomon ben Isaac, 1040–1105); Samson ben Abraham of Sens (thirteenth century); Meir ben Baruch of Rothenburg (*d.* 1294); and Asher ben Jehiel (*d.* 1328) are included in the Talmud editions, wherein the Mishnah is presented as text to the

*Mishnah commentaries.*

Gemara. In addition to these the Hebrew collection of the Library has a large number of commentaries composed at various times on the Mishnah without the text, and numerous works serving as auxiliaries to the study of the Mishnah.

*Mishnah translations.*

In view of the unique position that the Mishnah and the Talmud held in the world literatures, attempts have been made by Jewish and Christian scholars to have them translated. Attention was first given to the Mishnah. Some single tractates with a Latin version were published by various Christian scholars in the seventeenth century, as Yoma, by R. Sheringhamio. Londini, 1648, and many others have followed.

*Aboth.*

Among the many single tractates that have been translated into various languages the most popular is Aboth or Pirke Aboth (Chapters of the Fathers), the oldest anthology of ethical maxims and aphorisms of the rabbinical sages, which is the ninth tractate of Nezikin, the fourth order of the Mishnah. It has been translated into almost all the languages of the civilized world. But reference to this unique work, its commentaries and translations, as represented in our Hebrew collection, has already been made in the Report of the Librarian for 1928, page 168.

*Palestinian Talmud.*

The Palestinian Talmud, which extends only over 39 of the 63 tractates contained in the Mishnah, is represented in our Hebrew collection by the editio princeps of Bomberg. Venice, 1523?; also the photographic facsimile of this rare edition produced in Berlin, 1925; the edition of Cracow, 1609 (containing the first commentary on the Palestinian Talmud by an anonymous writer); and that of Krotoschin, 1866. While these editions are all single large-size folio volumes, there are also the 4-volume edition of Petrokow, 1899–1900; the 8-volume edition in folio of Wilna, 1922, with numerous commentaries grouped around the text; and the recent 2-volume edition of Berlin, 1929. Of the notable commentaries on the Palestinian Talmud there are: *Sedeh Yehoshua*, by Joshua Benveniste (2 volumes), Constantinople, 1662–1749; *Pene Mosheh*, by Moses Margalioth (2 volumes),

Amsterdam-Livorno, 1754–1770; Berlin, 1862; *Yefeh mareh*, by Samuel ben Isaac Yafeh, Venice, 1590; Berlin, 1725; *Kevod ḥakhamim*, by Simeon Wolf ben Jacob, Hamburg, 1703; *Noam Yerushalmi*, by Joshua Isaac ben Jehiel of Slonim, Wilno, 1863–1869; *Ahabath Zion*, on Berakoth, Peah, Demai, by Z. Frankel, Vindobonae, 1874. To these can be added a considerable number of other works on single tractates published during the last century. It should be noted that the Palestinian Talmud, or the Talmud Yerushalmi, as it is called in Hebrew, has been comparatively neglected until fairly recently, but is now the subject of extensive research by many scholars. An English translation of it may be expected. Until now, with the exception of a few tractates translated into Latin and German, only one translation of the whole Palestinian Talmud exists, and this is in French by Moïse Schwab: Le Talmud de Jérusalem traduit pour la première fois (11 volumes), Paris, 1878–1890.

*Babylonian Talmud.*

In greater veneration was held the Babylonian Talmud, which extends over all the tractates of the Mishnah. In fact, the word Talmud without other appellation generally denotes the Babylonian Talmud. The study of the Babylonian Talmud having been transplanted from its native soil to North Africa and the European countries, especially to Spain, France, Germany, and Poland, was sedulously and religiously cultivated in Jewish communities, and gave rise to an immense rabbinical literature. Because of its wide popularity and supreme authority, the Babylonian Talmud has been, since the advent of the Hebrew press, frequently reprinted and continually commented upon. Raphael Nathan Rabbinovicz, in his famous treatise on the printing of the Talmud (*Maamar al hadfasath ha-Talmud*, Munich, 1877) cites 63 editions, and since then others have been added. An edition generally consists of 12 folio volumes, and each successive republication has incorporated new commentaries, notes, and glosses. The Hebrew collection of the Library possesses 40 editions of the Babylonian Talmud, beginning with the first

edition of Daniel Bomberg (Venice, 1520–1523) upon which a large number of subsequent editions were based.

*Babylonian Talmud. Commentaries.*

As a result of the intensive study of the Babylonian Talmud during the centuries, there grew up a vast literature, commentary upon commentary, and supercommentary upon supercommentary. Some of these cover the whole Talmud or a great portion of it, others only extend to single tractates. As an adjunct to the commentaries may be considered the so-called *Ḥiddushim*, i. e., Novellae, explicit comments on certain passages, and *Pilpul*, i. e., Dialectics, an equally inexhaustible field. The commentary of Rashi and the Tosaphot (i. e., Additions, a collection of annotations by various Talmudists), had the distinction of being added to the text of the first edition of the Talmud. In the later editions many others were incorporated, but most of them have been reprinted separately in book form, along with those that have never appeared in any Talmud edition. It may be stated that the Hebrew collection of the Library possesses the most representative works in their various editions by the earlier and later commentators, or, as they are termed in Hebrew literature, *Rishonim* (Priores), those flourishing from the eleventh to the sixteenth century, and *Aḥaronim* (Posteriores), those of the sixteenth century down to the present.

*Babylonian Talmud. Translations.*

The Library possesses the English translation by Michael L. Rodkinson and the German by Lazarus Goldschmidt of the complete Babylonian Talmud. There are also numerous translations into various languages of a number of single tractates done by Christian and Jewish scholars.

While arranging all the various editions, commentaries, and translations, sight has not been lost of the Hebrew auxiliary material for the study of the Talmud, such as lexica, concordances, introductory works, ancient and modern, and books on the Talmudic language, hermeneutics, and methodology. Along with these has been shelved the Hebrew material having as subject matter the references to sciences and other general knowledge

contained in the Talmud. In this connection attention may be called here to the numerous works and treatises in modern literatures pertaining to this field, many of which are found in our Judaica.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. *Hebrew translations of English works.*

In a previous report mention was made of a bibliography of Hebrew translations of English works prepared by the chief of this division. This bibliography has now been published in Studies in Jewish Bibliography and Related Subjects, in memory of A. S. Freidus, late chief of the Jewish division, New York Public Library, New York, 1929. It has also appeared in book form.

*Ephraim Deinard.*

It may be appropriate to record here the death, on June 24, of Mr. Ephraim Deinard, whose collections of Hebraica and Judaica, procured through the munificence of the late Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, formed the nucleus of what is now the Semitic division. Ever since his collections found a place in the Library, Mr. Deinard evinced an unflagging interest in the further development of the Hebrew collection, often presenting us with important items to fill up gaps, or advising of the whereabouts of desiderata, and with unfailing courtesy always ready to give to the Library the benefit of his vast experience and knowledge in the field of Hebrew bibliography.

As a collector whose flair for Hebraica carried him far and wide to many countries in Europe and Asia, Mr. Deinard achieved a high reputation. He is credited with the discovery of many curiosa. The most celebrated libraries in the world were supplied by him with material. But he was much more than a mere collector. Mr. Deinard was a Hebrew scholar and writer of repute, the author of numerous books, among which his works on Hebrew bibliography are of considerable value to Semitic scholarship. Because of his phenomenal knowledge of the products of Hebrew typography and paleography, and his wide erudition, he was enabled to build up such a representative collection of ancient and modern Hebrew literature as that known as the Deinard collection in the Library of Congress. He took, indeed, a great pride in this collection, for as a patriotic American it was his desire to see the National Library of the United States in

no respect behind the other great national libraries. Vivit post funera virtus.

## DIVISION OF SLAVIC LITERATURE

(From the report of the acting chief, Mr. Rodionoff)

During the year 1929–30 the collections of the Slavic division were increased through purchase, exchange, and transfer by 2,006 books and 4,479 pamphlets, totaling 6,485 publications.

Annual purchases of books were based on the same idea predominant in the preceding years, i. e., to answer demands on the part of the users of the division for contemporary literature, especially in the classes of belles-lettres, fine arts, and history. Accessions: *Purchases.*

Among the new acquisitions may be mentioned the works of Aldanov, Aronson, Brîusov, M. A. Bulgakov, Bunin, Chirikov, Doroschevich, Dostoevskiĭ, Esenin, Grevs, Gurko, Khodasevich, K. N. Leont'ev, Mintzlov, Muratov, Oertel, Osorgin, Polner, Rozanov, Shestov, Shmelev, Shul'gin, Slezkin, Count V. Sollogub, Stanislavskiĭ, Princess Tenisheva, Tyrkova-Williams, Zaĭtsev, and Zoshchenko.

In an endeavor to collect all works of Rozanov, "the greatest writer of his generation," as Prince D. Mirsky calls him (cf. "Contemporary Russian Literature," New York, 1926, p. 172), the Library purchased two books of his, namely, "Apokalipsis nashego vremeni" (The Apocalypse of Our Time), in its original, very rare edition of 1917, and "Opavshïe list'îâ," t. 2 (Fallen Leaves, v. 2), in its recent reprint (the division was already in possession of the first volume of this remarkable work).

In the subclass of the history of Russian literature noteworthy acquisitions may be mentioned: Prof. I. M. Grevs' extensive and profound study of I. S. Turgenev's relations to Madame Viardot-García, under the title of "Istoriîâ odnoĭ lîûbvi" (The History of a Love), Moscow, 1928, and T. Polner's book of the same character on Count Leo N. Tolstoi, under the title of "Lev Tolstoĭ

i ego zhena. Istoriia odnoĭ liubvi" (Leo Tolstoi and His Wife. The History of a Love), Paris, 1928.

Probably the success of the literary biographies of Emil Ludwig (the well-known German biographer of famous personages), i. e., biographies in the form of novels, prompted Russian writers to undertake the publication of a series of similar biographies of famous Russian men. To this class belongs the biography of the Russian poet, A. S. Pushkin (1799–1837), written by Mrs. A. Tyrkova-Williams, under the title of "Zhizn' Pushkina" (the Life of Pushkin), Paris, 1929. The Slavic division acquired this work of which only the first volume, covering the life of the poet to 1824, has appeared.

Another important recent contribution to the studies on Pushkin is the work of the well-known Russian poet, V. Briusov, under the title of "Moĭ Pushkin" (My Pushkin), Moscow, 1929. This is also among the new acquisitions.

A literary biography of another famous Russian poet, G. R. Derzhavin, written by V. Khodasevich, appeared recently in the journal Sovremennyia Zapiski (Contemporary Annals), published in Paris, France. The Slavic division, being a regular subscriber to this journal, has received this remarkable work of the well-known Russian poet and critic.

A Russian edition of the reminiscences of K. Stanislavskiĭ, the dramatic actor and director of the Moscow Art Theater, under the title of "Moia zhizn' v iskusstve" (My Life in Art), Leningrad, 1928, also may be noted among the new acquisitions. The American edition in English has been in the possession of the Library for some time.

The most interesting works dealing with the fine arts in Russia that were added to the Slavic collections during the year are: "Russkie goroda razsadniki iskusstva" (Russian Towns as Nurseries of Art), volume 1, by B. von Eding, edited by Igor Grabar; P. Muratov's "Drevne-Russkaia ikonopis' v sobraniĭ I. S. Ostroukhova" (Ancient Russian Icon Paintings in the Collection of I. S. Ostroukhov), Moscow, 1914; Prof. N. P. Kondakov's

and Count I. Tolstoi's "Russkiia drevnosti v pamiatnikakh iskusstva" (Russian Antiquities in the Works of Art), volumes 1 to 5, St. Petersburg, 1889–1899; Princess M. K. Tenisheva's "Emal' i inkrustatsiia" (Enamel and Incrustation), Prague, 1930.

Pursuing the collection of the best books on famous Russian artists the Library purchased two monographs on A. I. Kuindzhi and I. E. Riepin. The former, written by M. P. Nevieedomskiĭ (with a supplementary contribution by I. E. Riepin) and published in St. Petersburg, 1913, is a de luxe edition with many reproductions in colors of Kuindzhi's paintings. The book on I. E. Riepin by S. Ernst, published in Leningrad, 1929, gives a very precise account of Riepin's life, but without reproductions of his works. These two stories of poor boys of very humble origin struggling to the height of great genius are as fascinating as fairy tales.

Among the year's acquisitions of the Slavic division in the class of history the recent work of the well-known Russian historian, P. N. Miliukov, "Rossiia na perelomie" (Russia in the Crisis), volumes 1 and 2, Paris, 1927, may be noted. The work deals with the bolshevist period of the Russian revolution. The Library had already secured the German translation of the book.

*Exchanges.* The international book exchange continued to supply the Slavic division during the year with many important publications of many kinds (encyclopedias, monographs, periodicals, pamphlets, etc.) in all branches of the Library's classification system. As noteworthy acquisitions may be noted almost all important Russian journals in history, economics, and political science, as well as three Russian encyclopedias.

*Transfers.* Transfer of Russian publications from the libraries of the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, and from the Semitic division of the Library of Congress also added to the Slavic division during the year a number of books, pamphlets, and old periodicals.

*Work* Members of Congress, executive departments of the Government, other divisions of the Library, research workers, and the general public, increased their demands

for the Slavic division's reference service during the year, and inquirers have frequently expressed their appreciation therefor. Although these demands were met within the limits of the Library's practice in reference service, this function has steadily added to the labors of the division, whose principal task is the cataloging of its contents. The increased demand for reference work is partly due, first, to the lack of Russian employees in other divisions of the Library to which some of the Slavic division's reference work properly belongs, and, in the second place, to the growing interest of America in Russian affairs and problems.

During the year 9,845 new author entries were added to the card catalogue of the division, representing a much larger number of volumes catalogued, and about 4,000 titles (belonging mostly to the class of Russian belles-lettres) were classified.

### DIVISION OF AERONAUTICS

(From the report of the chief, Doctor ZAHM)

The division of aeronautics, practically originating with the Guggenheim fund's grant described in last year's annual report, began active operation at the outset of 1930.

#### SCATTERED COLLECTIONS BEFORE 1930

*Need for centralized aeronautic collection.*

Prior to 1929 the Library of Congress had not endeavored to secure an extraordinary collection of aeronautical literature nor to provide specialists to facilitate the public's use of the limited material on hand. No special fund as yet had been provided for the purchase or service of such material. Books and pamphlets obtained by copyright, exchange, or gift of persons and institutions had steadily accumulated; but no collections in bulk had been acquired. No concerted effort had been made to centralize comprehensively at any one national establishment either the ancient or the rapidly growing current literature of aeronautics, as obviously should some time be done in the interest both of scholars writing histories, treatises, or textbooks, and of active

technical men—laboratory investigators, inventors, designers, engineers, administrators, manufacturers, transporters, pilots, instructors, lawyers, etc.—engaged in the scientific production, operation, and regulation of aircraft.

*Random independent collections.*

Accordingly, various governmental branches had assembled independent aeronautic libraries, which entailed duplication of material and effort. Among these were the Smithsonian Institution, the Army, the Navy, the Department of Commerce, and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Some of the departments had several aeronautical collections, accumulated more or less at random. Besides these there were private collections of specialists or of institutions. Such was the Octave Chanute collection in the John Crerar Library, Chicago; that of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, New York City; that of the National Aeronautic Association, Washington, D. C.; etc.

*Four famous collections.*

After careful preliminary negotiations in the spring of 1929 and later, the Librarian received from Maggs Bros., booksellers in London, a letter, dated December 6, offering to send him for inspection four important aeronautical libraries. These are known, respectively, as (1) the Tissandier collection, (2) the Hoernes collection, (3) the Silberer collection, and (4) the Maggs collection. This combination was regarded as the finest available library of its kind that could be purchased anywhere in the world, and was eagerly sought by other agencies. Accordingly, it was ordered by the Librarian by cable and arrived in New York on the S. S. *Aquitania*, January 15, 1930, a consignment of 33 cases, weighing, gross, 3 tons 3 hundredweight.

It was a splendid purchase. "Altogether," wrote Maggs in their notice of shipment, "we think you will be delighted to have this magnificent collection, and we are delighted that we are the cause of your getting it, with one lingering tear in each eye that it will leave England forever."

*The collection in toto.*

At the conclusion of this purchase, in April, 1930, the whole aeronautical collection in the Library of Congress numbered as follows:

*Aeronautical collection in the Library of Congress, April, 1930*

| | Volumes and pamphlets |
|---|---|
| Original aeronautical collection in Library of Congress, April, 1930 | 3,113 |
| Gaston Tissandier collection | 1,800 |
| Hermann Hoernes collection | 783 |
| Victor Silberer collection | 895 |
| Maggs Bros. collection | 621 |
| Samuel Pierpont Langley collection | 2,115 |
| | 9,327 |

*The Tissandier collection.*

The Tissandier collection is particularly rich in works on the early history of aeronautics, including many sixteenth and seventeenth century books. It contains approximately all the worth-while aeronautic literature published in France up to 1900. It forms the subject matter of two books by Gaston Tissandier, and has furnished illustrative material to most French authors on the history of aeronautics. It comprises the whole collection of Dupuis-Delcourt, another airship constructor, which was accumulated before 1860 and later purchased by Gaston Tissandier. The complete Tissandier collection is the patient life work of the brothers Gaston and Albert Tissandier (famous balloonists, writers, and constructors of an electric dirigible), enriched by additions of Gaston's son, Paul Tissandier, "himself aeronaut and aviator, possessor of the most important library and the most beautiful aeronautic collection of the eighteenth century." (Quoted from Count de La Vaulx.)

*The Silberer collection.*

The Victor Silberer collection contains several long runs of periodicals and many books which the collector received as owner-editor of two aeronautic periodicals. Besides the modern books, there are several old and rare items, and many scarce pamphlets and reprints. Silberer's own books are naturally included. Born in Vienna in 1846, Silberer became prominent in Austrian civil and military aeronautics, was honorary member of several aero clubs, and made 147 balloon voyages.

*The Hoernes collection.*

The Hermann Hoernes collection comprises the material for writing Hoernes's 3-volume handbook of aeronautics, "Buch des Fluges." Like the Silberer collection,

it has many periodical sets and numerous reprints and clippings from periodicals. Born in Austria in 1858, Colonel Hoernes, at 30 years of age, was sent by the war ministry to study aeronautics in Germany, France, and England. He achieved distinction as a military aeronaut, writer, engineer, and inventor. Like Silberer, he was prominent in various aeronautic societies, and was the recipient of many decorations for meritorious service.

*The Maggs collection.*

The Maggs Bros., London booksellers, had issued in two parts a fine descriptive catalogue of books, engravings, and autographs illustrating the evolution of the airship and the airplane—Part I in 1920, Part II in 1923. All of the 621 volumes that remained of this Bibliotheca Aëronautica in 1929, save 197 items duplicated in the collections of Tissandier, Hoernes, Silberer, were bought by the Library of Congress in 1930.

*The Langley collection.*

The Samuel Pierpont Langley collection comprises, first, the private aeronautical libraries of Langley and of James Means, and, second, the accessions added by the Smithsonian Institution through purchase or exchange. It is especially rich in very complete files of important aeronautic periodicals. The whole collection was placed on deposit in the Library of Congress in March, 1930.

### GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE NEW COLLECTION

*Scope of new collection.*

As a whole, these five accessions cover the accumulated results of aeronautic research and experiment from the earliest times down through the ages till, after the development of the internal-combustion engine, they finally culminated in the production of practical airships and airplanes of immense commercial and political importance.

*Preballoon aeronautica.*

The new collection contains many sixteenth and seventeenth century books having chapters on the possibility of flying. These books are also important for the history of science in general. There are two editions of Porta's Magiae naturalis, both from the Plantin press. A very precious item is a fine copy of Fauste Veranzio: Machinae novae, containing an illustrated description of a parachute (1595). There are also several works by Athana-

sius Kircher, Gaspar Scott, Caramuel de Lobkowitz, and other early scientists. Of great importance is Giovanni Alfonso Borelli's De motu animalium, of which there are four separate editions. Equally important is Francisco Lana's Prodromo all' arte maestra, of which there is a fine copy. A famous and exceedingly scarce book is Joseph Galien's L'art de naviger dans les airs. Most of the celebrated works of early aeronautical fiction are in the collection, such as Goodwin, Peter Wilkins (Paltock), Cyrano de Bergerac, Restif de la Bretonne, Samuel Johnson's Rasselas, etc.

*Early balloon literature.*

The collection contains many of the early books inspired by the invention of balloons. Such are the writings of Faujas de Saint Fond, Robert, Tiberius Cavallo, Rozier, Bourgeois, and many others, historical and technical books, as well as poetry and drama. Probably very few of the books published during this period are lacking. There is also a run of the Journal de Paris, 1881–1888, where the story of the invention of balloons is told in the form both of news items and of comments.

Now follow a considerable number of pamphlets, containing reports of individual balloon voyages. Noteworthy among these are Blanchard's reports on his various aerial ventures; also the report of Doctor Jeffries, on his famous balloon voyage with Blanchard across the British Channel. The latter pamphlet is very scarce. There are similar reports by Vincent Lunardi, Garnerin, Zambeccari, and many others.

*Free balloons.*

The literature on free balloons is very well represented. There are books on the operation and construction of balloons as well as descriptions of voyages, and on ballooning for sport and exhibition as well as for scientific and military purposes. The activities during the Siege of Paris in 1870 form an interesting chapter in the history of ballooning. There is in the collection considerable material, both books and clippings, concerning this period. Among the most interesting items may be mentioned the newspapers, printed on tissue paper for lightness, which conveyed the news of Paris, by way of balloon mail, to the rest of the world.

*Dirigibles.*

The problem of dirigibility of balloons occupied the minds of most aeronautically interested men for nearly a century before real success began to dawn. This subject prompted numerous books, many of which are now very scarce and sought by collectors. This literature is very well represented in the collection, and comprises the really important works that advanced the art.

There is a very valuable paper by General Meusnier, written in 1784, and an album containing large-size photographs of his original designs and tables of data for an airship with man-driven screw propellers. There are books by the French airship constructors Dupuis de Lome, Henry Giffard, Renard, and Tissandier; and by the German constructors Haenlein, Gross, Parseval, and Zeppelin.

*Aviation.*

From the year after the first balloon ascent, there are three books on heavier-than-air craft. One is a study of bird flight by Huber, the other two contain flying-machine projects by Gerard and Meerwein. The latter is regarded as the first to suggest approximately the right size of wings to support a man.

Among the books on natural flight are those of Mouillard and of Count d'Esterno. Mouillard's "L'Empire de l'air" is one of the classics of aviation, now rare, and so is "Du vol des oiseaux," by d'Esterno, of which there are two editions. The studies of Professor Marey, Pettigrew, Prechtel, Strasser, and many others are in the collection.

*Aerodynamic works.*

Among the important works on aerodynamics and aviation may be mentioned A. Goupil's "La locomotion aerienne" describing his invention of the modern three-torque system of control; also A. du Roy de Bruignac's "Recherches sur la navigation aerienne," 1875, in which is presented analytical proof that a given smooth-gliding plane can be supported with less power at high than at low speed. Other valuable aerodynamic works are those of Penaud, Ritter v. Loessl, Buttenstedt, Kress, Ader, and Eiffel. There are further the writings of the helicopter enthusiasts, Nadar, De La Landelle, and Ponton d'Amecourt.

*Miscellaneous.* There are numerous books on aeronautical engineering, aircraft construction, motors, hangars; also some volumes on aerial law and on hygiene of aviation. Among works on military aviation are more than a hundred instruction pamphlets, issued confidentially by the different armies during the World War.

*History material.* On the whole, the collection is very rich in first-hand material, the results of original research. In addition, there are historical books, works written for popular consumption, and textbooks. There are also some precious antiquarian items, highly esteemed by collectors, such as the score of beautiful balloon almanacs from the end of the eighteenth century. Among the historical works may be mentioned Bruel: Histoire Aeronautique, and its continuation by Comte de La Vaulx. These consist chiefly of excellent reproductions of prints and manuscripts with explanatory texts. Many are reproduced after originals that are now in this collection.

*Manuscripts.* The collection of books is supplemented by a very large collection of manuscripts. Among the most precious items are some of the original manuscripts of the Montgolfier brothers, inventors of the hot-air balloon; an original letter, dated November 21, 1783, of Benjamin Franklin to Sir Joseph Banks, describing and shrewdly appraising the spectacular first balloon ascension in history, made in a hot-air bag, September 27, 1783, by the Marquis d'Arlande and Pilatre de Rozier; the original autograph manuscript report of the first hydrogen balloon ascent, read by the inventor and pilot himself, Prof. J. C. A. Charles, to the Paris Academy of Sciences in 1784. There are also original manuscripts by the early balloonists, notably Garnerin and Blanchard. From recent times there are manuscripts by Air Commodore Maitland.

Most of the men that have been prominent in the history of aeronautics are represented by manuscripts contained in the collection; some by lengthy letters, notebooks, etc.; others at least by an example of their signature. Many of the books also contain autograph dedications from the authors and many have personal letters inserted.

A large number of aeronautical prints form a valuable part of the collection. Many of these are of artistic merit and most of them of historical interest. There are also many original pencil and water-color drawings and many photographs. *Prints.*

Of interest to the historian will be the vast amount of clippings from newspapers and periodicals. These in part have been arranged in scrapbooks by their previous owners. *Clippings.*

CHARACTER OF SERVICE TO BE RENDERED

The Library of Congress is in part a bureau of information; in part an institution for comprehensive and systematic research.

In the first capacity it answers annually tens of thousands of inquiries addressed to it in manifold ways—by mail, telephone, telegraph or cable, by personal conference, or messenger. These answers for the most part are made by citations of printed authorities, bibliographies, publications exhibiting material in the National Library, or in other readily accessible places, such as various branches of the Federal Government or various local libraries. The questioner may also consult the Library's material directly. "Any person from any place may examine within its walls any book in its possession, and may do this without introduction or credentials." *Miscellaneous studies.*

In the second capacity the Library of Congress furnishes both material and expert assistance to persons engaged in research apt to advance the boundaries of knowledge. Under the interlibrary loan system it lends certain books to other libraries for the use of investigators engaged in serious research, thus rendering to scholarship a special service not within the power or duty of such local libraries. "It meets the unusual need with the unusual book." Furthermore, having special endowed "chairs," it may furnish to a few investigators such personal aid as is commonly rendered to advanced students by graduate departments in the universities. *Systematic research.*

There are, of course, many American institutions equipped to furnish ready information in practically the whole range of aeronautics. Such are the correspondence *Preeminent scope of the Library's reference literature.*

schools, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, and some of the aeronautic branches of the Federal Government. But for comprehensive, thoroughgoing, systematic research, requiring the greatest range of reference literature, the National Library is, and naturally should be, preeminent. Its preeminence is due not only to its greater number of aeronautic works—books, pamphlets, periodicals, and serials—but to its vast accumulation of allied literature absolutely essential to such research. In theoretical aerodynamics, for example, many of the great masterly fundamental contributions are found scattered in a multiplicity of scientific periodicals, particularly those devoted to mathematics, mechanics, and physics, which are not possessed by the above-named institutions but which stream into the Library of Congress continuously from all quarters of the world, and in some cases have been so streaming for many decades. Only with such facilities can one write a comprehensive treatise or memoir in a highly developed science.

### THE IDEAL OBJECTIVE

But preeminence alone is not sufficient; utmost comprehensiveness is the desired goal. All the important aeronautic library material extant should be found in the Library of Congress. To that end numerous other libraries, public and private, are closely compared; book stores are searched; trade catalogues examined. Bibliophiles who during many years of life find happiness in accumulating rare material will be glad to know of a national center where their life's treasured collections can be safely deposited and remain forever intact, rendering greatest service to the greatest number of thoroughgoing readers. Whoever contributes to the completeness of the National Library does a national service.

### BEGINNINGS OF THE STAFF WORK

*Methods of service.*

Before January 1, 1930, only the usual reading-room service of the aeronautic collection could be offered. Since then the staff service of the division has been available. Manifold technical questions are put directly to

the aeronautics staff, either in correspondence or in personal conference. These are answered in various ways; sometimes outright by word or written report, sometimes by furnishing ample bibliographies or reference material, sometimes by offering the questioner a desk in the book stacks and acquainting him with the needed literature. A few examples will illustrate.

*Bibliography of fluid friction.*

The Government designers of aircraft, submarines, and ships wanted the best literature published since 1870 describing the flow of fluids along the surface of such craft and thence determining their frictional resistance. The technical staffs of various Government laboratories and engineering schools sought the same information. The Library furnished them a comprehensive bibliography compiled by the aeronautics staff in collaboration with experts in those establishments.

*Prior-art references in patent suits.*

Patent attorneys in Washington and distant cities frequent the aeronautic collection in preparation for important court trials, sometimes in defense of the Government. Thus, when the Curtiss Airplane Co., in an open world contest on Long Island in 1929, won the Guggenheim $100,000 prize for the safest airplane, a British rival in the contest sued the winner for $300,000, alleging infringement of his slotted-wing patent. The Curtiss counsel searched the Library's aeronautic collection for citations of prior art with which to win the suit. Victory for the Curtiss Co. would mean keeping the art open to the whole United States and incidentally saving the United States Navy in royalties to the British company a sum that may equal but not exceed $850,000. Similarly, the collection afforded defense material in a recent suit of a Frenchman against our Government for alleged infringement of his patent on the modern system of airplane control.

*Aids to air surveying and mapping.*

Last winter the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey requested the aeronautic division to supply Admiral Byrd with the "names and publishers of books and pamphlets on aerial mapping," to enable him to make accurate terrestrial maps from photographs taken from airplanes flying over the south polar regions. Admiral

Byrd previously had radioed this request from his polar base, and now received from this division at his New York office the desired information as a comprehensive modern bibliography.

Similarly a class of students, after puzzling two months over a problem in aerial surveying, asked the aeronautics division for help. Before leaving the premises, their representative, aided by the staff, had worked out a suitable formula. They needed literature on air photography and map making. The same bibliography on air surveying and mapping was given them. The knowledge so acquired was applied to make a map of Alexandria, Va., from a mosaic of aerial photographs previously made by the United States Army fliers. The final outcome was the most complete, accurate, and reliable map of Alexandria thus far produced.

*Aids to writers of theses and textbooks.*

Various postgraduate research students in local and distant establishments have applied to the aeronautics division for aid in preparing thoroughgoing theses for advanced university degrees. In some cases the staff critically read and amended the theses; in others it offered the investigators ample reference material and working facilities. Some earnest workers were aided or encouraged in the writing of careful textbooks and treatises on certain branches of aeronautics.

*Aids to aeronautic biographers and historians.*

The division has excellent material for the writing of histories of aeronautic and allied developments. By request of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers the staff prepared a brief history of the growth of aerodynamics during the past 50 years. This was published in the proceedings of the society, with due credit to the Library of Congress. During the past half year numerous biographical sketches of men prominent in aeronautics have been prepared by members of the press using the Library facilities. A professional writer recently procured from the Library exact information for a biography of an illustrious American pioneer in airplane development and manufacture. Some university professors have sought aid of the division in writing careful histories of aeronautics.

The division receives from all quarters hurried requests for a wide variety of information. Municipal officers ask instructions for the organization and management of city airports; schools, periodicals, and libraries solicit selected lists of aeronautic books; inventors ask criticism and suggestions for improvement of their devices; engineers ask aid in the design of aircraft and instruments; Members of the Senate and House call for information about aeronautic subjects in which they are officially interested; the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics submits to the chief of the division its manifold scientific reports for technical comment or revision. *Miscellaneous requests.*

These few examples indicate, in some measure, the trend of the division's service during the first half year in its temporary quarters. Its resources and efficiency naturally will be enhanced by the new year's addition of reference works and enlarged offices conveniently located near the main collections of aeronautic material. *Improvements of the service.*

## BINDING

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Mr. KIMBALL)

The number of volumes bound was 32,396, as against 28,871 for the preceding year.

The general character of the binding is indicated to some extent by the following table showing the sources from which the material to be bound came to the division:

| | |
|---|---|
| Reading room | 10,341 |
| Documents division | 8,039 |
| Periodical division | 6,834 |
| Smithsonian division | 1,437 |
| Law division | 1,276 |
| Catalogue division | 850 |
| Service for the blind | 839 |
| Music division | 713 |
| Slavic division | 645 |
| Fine arts division | 579 |
| Miscellaneous | 986 |
| Total | 32,539 |

Throughout the year we have been urged to take far more material for binding than the bindery could handle.

The activities of the bindery have been limited mostly to the care of current material. Most of the needed rebinding of books upon the shelves awaits a greatly enlarged bindery.

### CATALOGUE DIVISION

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

The number of volumes catalogued during the year was 124,481; accessions, 109,118; recatalogued, 15,363; continuing the progression noted for the two preceding years (1926–27, 93,500; 1927–28, 98,481; 1928–29, 112,713). It is encouraging, and the prospect of similar progress for 1930–31 is favorable, which is well, seeing that accessions have doubled in the last five or six years and that extension of the Library's services in many directions calls for adjustments and specifications in the catalogues and auxiliary records. Withdrawal of material from the classified collections for special reference use on open shelves, in study rooms, rare-book room, etc., necessitates the addition of details in catalogues and shelf lists. The shelf list becomes the more indispensable as a central catalogue, a means of rationalization of the whole; it is of the first importance to keep it up as complete as possible by entering titles under the subjects to which they belong in addition to the record of the physical location of the books they represent. In recent years quite an appreciable amount of extra work on the part of cataloguers is called for by the sporadic lapse or irregularity in the receipt of continuations—serial records not up to date have to be reexamined repeatedly and statements of the Library's wants furnished over and over again; another disadvantage arising from this is that frequently the cataloguers find themselves handicapped in not having ready access to bibliographical and other information on current books and subjects they are cataloguing, because the binding of serials is two or three or more years in arrear, and a not inconsiderable number of volumes become defective in the long interval before binding.

The work of treating pamphlets not to be fully catalogued is now well organized and the rate of progress in reducing arrears of that type by large quantities is mainly dependent upon obtaining the requisite supplies of containers of various kinds adapted to the different dispositions to be made of the several classes of material subject to summary cataloguing and classification.

The recataloguing of religion is under way and it is hoped it may be possible to detail additional cataloguers to that work shortly to accelerate progress. A number of institutions are manifesting much interest in it, and it is desired to respond to their expectations to the greatest degree in our power.

The list of American doctoral dissertations for 1928 has been published, and four additional lists of subject headings (Nos. 9–12, July, 1929–June, 1930).

Translation of correspondence and documents for Members of Congress, transmitted directly or through the legislative reference service, absorbs no inconsiderable amount of time in course of a year.

It is with a deep sense of personal privation that I note a loss of most serious import to the catalogue division in the retirement, April 30, of Dr. Walther F. Koenig, after 30 years distinguished service. His work in organizing the collections, in developing the catalogues and classification was fundamental, notably through his extensive contributions to the documentation upon which it has been a constant effort to base these records of the Library.

Though not taking effect until July 15, after the close of the fiscal year, the resignation of Clara R. Williamson may be noted here also. She leaves library work after six years valuable service as cataloguer of periodicals—a very sensible loss to the Library.

## CLASSIFICATION DIVISION

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

The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves during the fiscal year 1929–30 was 112,678,

of which 108,077 were new accessions and 4,601 were reclassified, including 4,113 transfers. The number of volumes shelf listed was 111,215, of which 106,614 were new accessions. The year preceding the number of volumes classified and shelved was 93,076, of which 90,372 were new accessions and 2,704 were reclassified, including 2,076 transfers.

The statistics by classes follow:

*New classification—Summary*

| | Volumes and pamphlets | | | Cards |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Accessions | Reclassified | Total | |
| A. Polygraphy | 3,694 | -------- | 3,694 | Stack lists: |
| B-BJ. Philosophy | 1,114 | 4 | 1,118 | Printed, 44,117. |
| BL-BX. Religion | 4,244 | 298 | 4,542 | Preliminary,[1] 71,478. |
| C. History—Auxiliary sciences | 505 | -------- | 505 | |
| CS71. American genealogy | 254 | -------- | 254 | Shelf list: |
| D. History (except American) | 5,112 | 2 | 5,114 | Printed, 52,513. |
| E, F. American history | 4,721 | 10 | 4,731 | |
| G. Geography—Anthropology | 2,211 | 2 | 2,213 | |
| H. Social and economic sciences | 18,376 | 61 | 18,437 | |
| J. Political science | 9,118 | -------- | 9,118 | |
| L. Education | 4,936 | -------- | 4,936 | |
| M. Music literature | 2,651 | -------- | 2,651 | |
| N. Fine arts | 1,893 | -------- | 1,893 | |
| P. Language and literature | 10,838 | 105 | 10,943 | |
| PZ. Fiction in English | 4,663 | -------- | 4,663 | |
| Q. Science | 8,795 | 2 | 8,797 | |
| R. Medicine | 3,513 | 1 | 3,514 | |
| S. Agriculture | 4,321 | -------- | 4,321 | |
| T. Technology | 8,247 | 2 | 8,249 | |
| U. Military science | 2,218 | 1 | 2,219 | |
| V. Naval science | 1,002 | -------- | 1,002 | |
| X. Unclassifiable | 22 | -------- | 22 | |
| Z. Bibliography | 4,166 | -------- | 4,166 | |
| | 106,614 | 488 | 107,102 | |
| Transfers | -------- | 4,113 | 4,113 | |
| Intermediate | 115 | -------- | 115 | |
| Old classification | 1,348 | -------- | 1,348 | |
| | 108,077 | 4,601 | 112,678 | |

[1] Estimated.

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains in round numbers 2,706,700 volumes, distributed as follows: Class A (polygraphy),

123,500; B–BJ (philosophy), 31,900; BL–BX (religion), 123,800; C–D (history, exclusive of American), 229,900; E–F (American history), 192,200; G (geography), 43,400; H–J (social and political sciences), 641,100; L (education), 112,200; M (music), 50,600; N (fine arts), 55,700; P (language and literature), 249,400; PZ (fiction in English), 99,900; Q (science), 208,500; R (medicine), 79,900; S (agriculture), 94,200; T (technology), 171,700; U (military science), 37,800; V (naval science), 28,200; Z (bibliography), 117,900; incunabula, etc., 1,500.

*Irene K. Caldwell.*

The chief classifier notes with very sincere regrets the resignation of Mrs. Irene K. Caldwell, who took charge of the shelf-list section from April, 1929, to April, 1930, retiring to private life after making a remarkable record of quiet efficiency and cooperativeness. Her position was filled by the appointment of Miss Elizabeth H. Clark, a former assistant in this division.

*Elizabeth H. Clark.*

The statistics for the past year show a very marked increase in the number of books classified and shelf listed. This has been accomplished without any increase in the personnel of this division. To the faithful and efficient labors of our assistants much credit is due that they have so ably met the heavy demands made upon them by increased accessions, the considerable increase of the cataloguing staff, and reading-room activities in connection with the inventory and the rare-book room. We feel, however, that the limits of our elasticity have been reached, and any further increase of duties should be met by an increase of our own division. This is already urgently needed if there is to be anything accomplished with the arrears of old classification, especially religion.

In the matter of publications we have issued no new schedules of classification. We have met with very serious loss in the unexpected retirement of Doctor König, our classifier of philology, and in the death of Mr. Babine, of the Slavic section, on whom we had counted for a scheme of Russian literature. Proofs of the sections PB to PH in our second volume of philology had already been received when Doctor König's retirement occurred.

In addition to the 123 libraries listed in the reports for 1928 and 1929 as using the Library of Congress classification we have the pleasure of adding the following institutions as reporting the adoption of our system during the past year:

Auckland Institute and Museum, Auckland, New Zealand.
Boston Public Library, Kirstein Business Branch, Boston, Mass.
Cincinnati Museum Association, Art Museum Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dayton University, Dayton, Ohio.
Evangelical Theological Seminary, Napierville, Ill.
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.
Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Ind. (Dante collection).
Pittsburgh University, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A recent letter from the Australian Museum, Sydney, states that they are considering the adoption of this system, as it "seems to be that best suited to our requirements." The Pittsburgh Theological Seminary writes that "we expect to use the Library of Congress classification system." Mundelein College, Chicago, writes: "We are beginning to organize the library of the college and intend to use the L. C. classification."

## CARD DIVISION

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

During the year the number of subscribers to printed cards has increased from 4,623 to 5,011.

The value of the cards shipped, exclusive of those supplied to libraries of the United States Government, was $242,580.51, an increase of more than 10 per cent over the shipments of last year. The cash sales, representing cards sold and paid for during the year, amounted to $230,427.84.

The sale of cards to libraries of the departments of the United States Government, paid for by transfer of credits, amounted to $3,004.49.

The sales to libraries in foreign countries amounted to about $3,567.50. As usual, the bulk of the cards sent abroad were ordered by libraries in China and Russia.

Cards for 35,728 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including 3,142 cards printed for libraries in the District of Columbia and 933 printed for other cooperating libraries.

The whole number of different titles represented in the stock on June 30, 1929, was 1,135,265. The average stock of each card is estimated at 70 copies, making the total number of cards in stock about 79,468,550.

A depository set was assigned to the University of Tennessee near the close of the fiscal year and the work of drawing this set will be started in August. The complete list of both full and partial depositories is given at the end of this report. A full set of the proof sheets, as the basis of a proof-sheet depository set, was purchased by the Taihoku Imperial University, Japan, and the cards necessary to complete the file were supplied.

During the year this division has made a practical test of the plan presented by the curator of the Union Catalogue before the college and reference section of the American Library Association at the Washington meeting last year to utilize the information in that catalogue for the mutual benefit of subscribers to Library of Congress cards, the card division, and the Union Catalogue. The orders currently received from 10 libraries in process of recataloguing (2 endowed reference libraries, 4 university libraries, 3 United States department libraries, and 1 special library) have been researched in the Union Catalogue with a view to supplying to the cooperating library the information found in that catalogue as to entries not covered by Library of Congress cards. If an entry searched in the Union Catalogue was found not to be satisfactorily covered there, the cooperating library was invited to contribute a typed entry, either to be printed and added to the stock of cards or to be filed in the Union Catalogue. Although the total number of entries obtained from these 10 libraries was only a few thousand, several hundred printed cards were obtained which were needed for the stock, and the rest were valuable additions to the Union Catalogue. Moreover, some thousands of books already represented in the

Union Catalogue were recorded as located also in these libraries. The experiment should be continued, and any library in process of recataloguing from which a good percentage of new entries can be obtained for the Union Catalogue should be invited to participate. It is hoped that during the next fiscal year a photostat machine, with developing and drying apparatus, will be installed near the Union Catalogue, so that a copy of any entry in that catalogue can be supplied quickly and at nominal cost.

Another project initiated at the Washington meeting of the American Library Association, looking to the establishment at the Library of Congress of an office for centralized cataloguing, whereby important series that are found in a considerable number of American libraries could be analyzed with printed cards and an effort made to obviate the duplication in cataloguing new books not covered by Library of Congress cards, has received considerable attention from the undersigned as member of a committee of the catalogue section of the American Library Association. Although no funds for carrying out the project have been obtained, the plan is too promising to be lost sight of and should be revived when opportunity offers.

At last the plan for printing the decimal classification numbers on the Library of Congress cards, which has been under discussion since the beginning of the card distribution work, has been put in operation with funds obtained principally from subscribers to the Library of Congress cards. As this division assisted in devising the plan and will aid in carrying it out, it seems worth while to insert here the essential facts:

The circular letter inviting subscriptions was as follows:

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
520 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.,
*July 15, 1929.*

*To the Librarian:*

The matter of printing the decimal classification class numbers on the Library of Congress cards has been under discussion for over 25 years. For several years past it has been discussed at

the meetings of the catalogue section. A request from that section that the work be undertaken at the expense of the American Library Association could not be granted because funds were not available. No other source of funds having been found, the committee on cataloguing and classification has presented and the American Library Association executive board has approved the plan outlined below. The plan has also been approved by Doctor Putnam in so far as it affects the Library of Congress.

Libraries subscribing to the Library of Congress cards are to be invited to contribute approximately 10 per cent of the amount that they pay the Library of Congress for cards. The work is not to be started unless a minimum of $9,000 a year for three years is subscribed. Money is to be collected and disbursed and assistants appointed and directed by the American Library Association. Work is to be done at the Library of Congress, the numbers being assigned at such point in the routine as will occasion the least delay and inconvenience there. The Library of Congress is to furnish working space and desks, but to assume no other expense or responsibility. Numbers are at first to be supplied on all cards currently printed for books in English and on as many for books in foreign languages as may be practicable; later, if funds permit, they are to be put on all cards printed or reprinted.

If subscriptions justify, the work will probably be started according to above plan, not later than October, and should be well under way by January, 1930. If more than $9,000 is subscribed, the excess will be deducted pro rata or applied to the extension of the work, according to your preference. If less than $9,000 is pledged, none will be collected. The demand for the decimal classification numbers will be judged by the support given the undertaking. If your library does not use the decimal classification, we hope you will find it practicable to make some contribution; if not, please accept this as information on a project in library economy.

Please fill out the inclosed card and return at your early convenience.

CARL MILAM, *Secretary.*

The subscriptions obtained from libraries exceeded $8,000 a year for a 3-year period. The shortage of approximately $1,000 was made up by substantially equal contributions from the American Library Association and the Library of Congress, the contribution of the latter to be in the form of clerical assistance.

Fortunately the American Library Association was able to secure as assistant in charge of the work Mr. David J. Haykin, formerly head cataloguer in the New York State Library and later chief of the cataloguing depart-

ment of the Queens Borough Public Library, under whom the work is being started along correct lines and is making excellent progress.

To show the plan and scope of the work which Mr. Haykin and his associates have undertaken some paragraphs from a statement recently issued by him are inserted here:

The project for printing decimal classification numbers on Library of Congress cards is now a reality. The work of assigning class numbers began on April 1, 1930, and cards with numbers on them began to appear by the end of the second week in April. By August 1, it is hoped, a staff of three will be carrying out a program even broader than anticipated, embracing practically all books in foreign languages as well as in English. The purpose of this communication is to acquaint the beneficiaries of this work, and librarians in general, with its scope and method, matters of policy in applying the decimal classification where the classifier's discretion is a factor, and the changes and developments in the decimal classification authorized by the editor, Miss Dorkas Fellows.

The following classes of books currently catalogued by the Library of Congress are being assigned decimal classification numbers:

(*a*) All books in English, with the exception of city directories, telephone directories, and nearly all current fiction.

(*b*) Some foreign books, as many as the time of the present staff will permit.

(*c*) Nearly all serial publications.

Books catalogued by other Government libraries and outside libraries for which the card division of the Library of Congress prints cards obviously can not be supplied with decimal classification numbers under the present arrangement.

The decimal classification numbers appear in the lower right-hand corner of the Library of Congress cards. Often more than one number is found there; the one at the extreme right is then the main class number, those inclosed in square brackets are alternatives suggested either in the decimal classification or by this office, and those in parentheses are the numbers assigned to the set or series of which the given book is a part.

In applying the decimal classification numbers no account can be taken of deviations from the classification tables as used in individual libraries. The numbers on the cards conform strictly to the decimal classification tables as given in the twelfth edition and are carried out as far as the tables permit. In making use of the numbers libraries should take into consideration their policy

in deviating from the decimal classification. It should be noted that geographic and general form divisions have been used rather freely on the cards, the former on *.09* as a base (or as otherwise indicated in the decimal classification).

Libraries will be glad to know that this office is in close touch with the editorial office of the decimal classification (also located in the Library of Congress) and is permitted to make use of changes and expansions which have not yet appeared in print. In some instances the urgent need for a given expansion or change in the classification was made obvious by the work of this office and the editor has gone out of her way to make it available.

This office welcomes inquiries and suggestions in regard to its work. When the staff is complete it is possible that it will be able to undertake to supply decimal classification numbers for books it has already classified or even for others in the Library of Congress on the same basis as the Library of Congress supplies Library of Congress classification numbers.

The work of this office is in a broader sense the cooperative effort of American libraries than any project heretofore undertaken. More libraries support it and a larger percentage of them receive, or may receive, the benefit of it. Because it is in its beginnings and has immense possibilities for usefulness (particularly in reducing the cost of cataloguing), it bespeaks the support and encouragement of all libraries using the decimal classification.

I have attended several conferences in regard to the application of decimal classification numbers to the Library of Congress cards at which Mr. Dewey was present. No matter how pessimistic the rest of us were as to the outcome when the conference started, before it was over we agreed with Mr. Dewey that the numbers must be printed on. At the last conference we were convinced as usual by his logic and wit. His closing words were to this effect: "When I see the decimal classification numbers appearing on the Library of Congress cards I shall be ready for the nunc dimittis."

The card division has for some years undertaken to supply Library of Congress classification marks that were not available when the card was printed. We are now also supplying the Library of Congress class marks so far as practicable on the cards currently printed from copy supplied by other libraries. Missing class marks are also being supplied as cards are reprinted. If the work of

supplying decimal classification and Library of Congress class marks on the cards develops as now projected, classifiers in libraries using either system will be helped very substantially and should be able to overcome the arrears in classification now so common in libraries.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico, D. F.
Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me.
Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.
Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
California State Library, Sacramento, Calif.
California University Library, Berkeley, Calif.
California University at Los Angeles Library.[1]
Chicago University Library, Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
Columbia University Library, New York City.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.
Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.[1]
Emory University, Emory University, Ga.
Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
Illinois University Library, Urbana, Ill.
Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, Belgium.
Iowa State College Library, Ames, Iowa.
Iowa State University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.
Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem, Palestine.
John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.
Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka, Kans.
Kyoto University Library, Kyoto, Japan.[1]
Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Calif.[1]
McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada.
Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.
Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
Missouri University Library, Columbia, Mo.[1]
Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, Nebr.
New York Public Library, New York City.
New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
North Carolina University Library, Chapel Hill, N. C.

[1] Set consists mainly of entries cut from proof sheets.

Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.
Ohio State University Library, Columbus, Ohio.
Oklahoma University Library, Norman, Okla.
Peking University Library, Peking, China.
Pennsylvania University Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philippine Library and Museum, Manila, P. I.[1]
Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash.
Stanford University Library, Stanford University, Calif.[1]
Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, N. Y.
Taihoku Imperial University Library, Taiwan, Japan.[1]
K. Tekniska Högskolans Bibliotek, Stockholm, Sweden.
Tennessee University Library, Knoxville, Tenn.
Texas University Library, Austin, Tex.
Tokyo Imperial University Library, Tokyo, Japan.[1]
Toronto University Library, Toronto, Canada.
Vatican Library, Rome, Italy.
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
Virginia University Library, University, Va.[1]
Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.[1]
Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

PARTIAL DEPOSITORY SETS (UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES)

Army War College.
Bureau of Animal Industry.
Bureau of Education.
Bureau of Entomology.
Bureau of Fisheries.
Bureau of Mines.
Bureau of Plant Industry.
Bureau of Plant Industry. Botany.
Bureau of Science (Manila, P. I.).
Bureau of Standards.
Bureau of War Risk Insurance.
Civil Service Commission.
Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.
Department of Agriculture.
Department of Commerce.
Department of Labor.
Department of State.

[1] Set consists mainly of entries cut from proof sheets.

District Forester's Office, Logan, Utah.
Engineer School.
Federal Trade Commission.
Geological Survey.
Government Hospital for the Insane.
Hydrographic Office.
International High Commission.
Interstate Commerce Commission.
Military Academy, West Point.
National Museum.
National Research Council, Washington, D. C.
Naval Academy, Annapolis.
Naval Observatory.
Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.
Panama Canal Office, Washington, D. C.
Patent Office.
Public Health Service.
Shipping Board.
Surgeon General's Office.
Treasury Department.
Weather Bureau.

PARTIAL DEPOSITORY SETS (FOREIGN LIBRARIES)

American Library in Paris: Cards required for a dictionary catalogue of the library.

International Institute of Agriculture, Rome: Cards relating to agriculture.

League of Nations, Geneva: Cards relating to international law and other groups in political and social science.

## PUBLICATIONS

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

The following table exhibits the comparative statistics of the distribution of publications of the Library of Congress for the past three fiscal years:

| | 1927-28 | 1928-29 | 1929-30 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Publications | [1] 29 | [1] 15 | [1] 26 |
| Reprints | 3 | 5 | 13 |
| Administrative and special distribution through the Library of Congress | 5, 613 | 7, 892 | 6, 517 |
| Distribution through the office of the Superintendent of Documents | 14, 160 | 11, 452 | 13, 790 |
| Distribution through the office of International Exchanges | 2, 705 | 2, 281 | 2, 288 |
| Total number of publications distributed | 22, 478 | 21, 625 | 22, 595 |
| Publications correspondence | 1, 160 | 1, 206 | 1, 279 |
| Sold by Superintendent of Documents (pieces) | [2] 26, 471 | [2] 48, 737 | ------- |
| Received by the Superintendent of Documents for sales | $2, 498. 15 | $2, 976. 69 | ------- |

[1] Includes separate numbers of the Monthly check-list of State publications.
[2] Includes copyright publications.

The publications of the Library during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, have been as follows:

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Administrative:

The Library of Congress trust fund board . . . January, 1930. [Washington] Govt. print. off., 1930. Broadside. 23 cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

The Library of Congress trust fund board. [May, 1930. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1930] iv p. 23½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1929. vi, 369 p. front., plans, facsims. 23½ cm. Cloth, 75c.

Thirty-second annual report of the register of copyrights for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1929, iii, 46 p. 23 cm. Paper, 10c.

Catalogue division:

A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1927. Prepared by Mary Wilson MacNair . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1929. vii, 226 p. 23 cm. Paper, 30c.

Catalogue division—Continued.

A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1928. Prepared by Mary Wilson MacNair . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1930. vii, 250 p. 23 cm. Paper, 35c.

Classification division:

Classification. Class L: Education. 2d ed. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1929. 183 p. 26 cm. Paper, 40c.

Division of documents:

Monthly check-list of State publications received during February 1929–February, 1930. Vol. 20, no. 2–vol. 21, no. 2. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1929–30. 23 cm. Paper, $1 a year.

Legislative reference service:

State law index. An index and digest to the legislation of the states of the United States enacted during the biennium 1925–1926. Number 1. [Comp. under the immediate direction of Miss Margaret W. Stewart] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1929. viii, 583 p. 23½ cm. Cloth, $1.50.

State law index. An index and digest to the legislation of the states of the United States enacted during the biennium 1927–1928. Number 2. [Comp. under the immediate direction of Miss Margaret W. Stewart] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1930. viii, 1034 p. 23½ cm. Cloth, $2.

Division of manuscripts:

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774–1789, ed. from the original records in the Library of Congress by Gaillard Hunt. Volume 26. 1784, January 1–May 10. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1928[1] vi, 364 p. 27 cm. Cloth, $1.50.

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774–1789, ed. from the original records in the Library of Congress by Gaillard Hunt. Volume 27. 1784, May 11–December 24. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1928[1] 1 l., p. 365–765. 27 cm. Cloth, $1.50.

Division of music:

The Friends of music in the Library of Congress. Stenographic report of the second meeting, May 21, 1930. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1930. Cover-title, 3–16 p. On cover: No. 2. Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of periodicals:

A check list of foreign newspapers in the Library of Congress; newly comp. under the direction of Henry S. Parsons . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1929. vi, 209 p. 29 cm. Paper, 40c.

REPRINTS

Classification. Class A: General works, polygraphy. Adopted 1911, as in force June, 1915. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1915. [Reprinted 1930.] 63 p. 26 cm. Paper, 10c.

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[1] The title-page was printed in 1928 but the volumes were not off the press until 1929.

Classification. Class C: Auxiliary sciences of history. Printed as manuscript. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1915. Reprinted 1930.] 176 p. 26 cm. Paper, 25c.

Classification. Class N: Fine arts. 3d ed. Washington, Govt. print. off., Library branch, 1922. [Reprinted 1929.] 167 p. 26 cm. Paper, 15c.

Classification. Literature: subclasses PN, PR, PS, PZ. PN: General literary history and collections. PR: English literature. PS: American literature. PZ: Fiction and juvenile literature. Printed as manuscript. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1915. [Reprinted 1930.] 273 p. 26 cm. Paper, 15c.

Classification. Class V: Naval science. Printed as manuscript. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1910. [Reprinted 1930.] 106 p. 26 cm. Paper, 20c.

Classification. Outline scheme of classes. Reprint of revision of 1920. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1930. 1 p. l., 3–25 numb. l. 26 cm. Paper, 10c.

The collection of Government publications; a survey of the more important accessions of the division of documents during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, by James B. Childs . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1930. 1 p. l., 19 p. 23½ cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, with additions.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of Chinese literature, 1928–29. [By Arthur W. Hummel and Dr. Walter T. Swingle] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1929. Cover-title, p. 285–333. 23½ cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of manuscripts, 1928–29 and European historical mission [by Dr. J. F. Jameson] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1929. Cover-title, p. 45–96. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of music, 1928–29 [by Carl Engel] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1929. Cover-title, p. 159–194. facsims. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929.] Paper. Furnished on request.

The old parish churches of Virginia; a pictorial-historic exhibition of photographs in colors lent to the Library of Congress by Francis Marion Wigmore. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1929. xi p., 1 l., 46 p. illus., port., fold. map. 27½ cm. Paper, 40c.

Specialists on the Library staff, 1928–29. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1929. Cover-title, p. 339–351. 23½ cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for

the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Subject headings used in the dictionary catalogues of the Library of Congress. Ed. by Mary Wilson MacNair . . . 3d ed. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1928. iv, 1535 p. 26½ cm. Cloth, $6.

Publications partially completed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930:

Catalogue of publications in braille-grade 1½. Service for the blind. Library of Congress. January, 1930. In press.

Classification. Class P: PB-PH. Modern European languages. In press.

Classification. Outline scheme of classes. Reprint. In press.

Guide to the law and legal literature of France. In press.

Noteworthy maps, no. 3. Accessions, 1927–28. In press.

Records of the Virginia Company of London. Vol. 3. In press.

The second edition of Class L (Education), which has been ready for the printer since April, 1928, was printed during the year. The prefatory note states that it incorporates "additions and revisions which have been made since 1910, while this class was successively in charge of Dr. G. M. Churchill and Mr. C. K. Jones." Five classification schemes and the Outline scheme were reprinted, as promised in last year's report, so that we now have an adequate stock of each class with the exception of Class D (History and topography, except America). Although the stock for this class is completely exhausted the cost of reprinting promised to be so great that we were compelled to defer it for the present.

The act providing a special appropriation to "prepare an index to the legislation of the several States, together with a supplemental digest of the more important legislation," was passed by Congress in December, 1927, and the State law index section of the Legislative Reference Service, under the direction of Mr. Herman H. B. Meyer, naturally spent the first few months in organizing the work and collecting the necessary material. It was not until the present fiscal year that the first completed index was published, that for the biennium 1925–26, but it was followed shortly by the second volume covering the biennium 1927–28. Both were compiled under the immediate direction of Miss Margaret W. Stewart. These volumes

offer a complete collection of State laws for the period covered, classified by subjects, and have been most enthusiastically received as permanent reference tools of the highest importance which fill a long-felt need.

After many delays volumes 26 and 27 of the Journals of the Continental Congress, covering the year 1784, were printed. Copy for additional volumes, under the editorship of Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick, is in hand and one or more of them may be issued during the year now current.

Under the direction of Mr. Henry S. Parsons a "Check list of foreign newspapers in the Library of Congress" was published during the year. It comprises 2,689 titles, published in 79 countries in 21 languages, and represents a collection of 18,427 volumes.

It had been hoped that volume 3 of the "Records of the Virginia Company of London" could be issued during the summer of 1929, but the difficulty of the editorial work delayed its publication, although it was even then well along toward completion. It is expected that as soon as the editor, Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury, returns from Europe, where she has been during the college year of 1929–30, work on this publication can be resumed.

## DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

(From the report of the chief bibliographer, Mr. SLADE)

The developments in the Library generally have their significance for the division of bibliography. They have influenced and given support to its work, notably through two boons to it, one the expansion of the Union Catalogue, the other the addition of consultants to the staff of the Library. The value of the Union Catalogue to this division has been alluded to in its previous annual reports. The assistance of the consultants to us who are research workers among books has strengthened our bibliographical service to an extent which opens a new chapter in its history. No matter what, from within the division, we may be able to summon of bibliographical knowledge, familiarity with the technique of bibliograph-

*Consultants.*

ical investigation, imagination, ingenuity, and all else that might be named as essential to our work, the fact remains that the province of knowledge we take—rather, into which we are pushed by those making demands upon us—is all too Baconian; an investigator may pitch his tent anywheresoever in that province and set an engagement for us to meet him there. Frequently we are able to keep the engagement only through the aid of consultants—specialists in these fields. Our service will widen and deepen when the still greater boon occurs—more consultants in still other fields.

Operations of the division, excepting for this matter of the cooperation of consultants, have been too much like those of previous years to call for special comment. As usual, we have carried on a service to Congress, the executive departments and independent bureaus, and the public. A bibliography on standardization, compiled by Miss Anne L. Baden, supplementary to the lists by the same compiler printed in the Standards Yearbook, 1928 and 1929, was printed in the 1930 issue of that publication. A list of references on the Permanent Court of International Justice, compiled by Miss Florence S. Hellman, supplementing previous lists of 1923, 1926, 1928, and 1929, by the same compiler, was contributed for inclusion with other material in the annual report of the permanent court. A list of Federal commissions, committees, boards, and similar bodies created during the period September 14, 1901, to March 4, 1929, compiled under the direction of the chief bibliographer, was printed as Senate Document No. 174, Seventy-first Congress, second session (147 pp.). There are many other bibliographical compilations in our files well worthy of printing; unfortunately there are not sufficient funds for the purpose. We are still obliged, as we have been for the past 9 years, to content ourselves with lists in mimeographed or typewritten form, excepting as occasionally one of our compilations is printed as a public document or elsewhere.

*Publications.*

*Résumé of 30-years' activities.*

The division of bibliography, which was created under the act of April 17, 1900, completed its third decade in

April. The foundations of its work were laid by the late Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin, chief bibliographer from 1900 to 1908, and chief assistant librarian from 1908 until his death in 1926. Herman H. B. Meyer, now director of the Legislative Reference Service, was chief bibliographer from 1908 to 1923. The present chief bibliographer, who served under Mr. Griffin from 1900 to 1908, has held the position since 1923. It is manifestly impossible, within the short space here available, to give anything like an adequate account of these 30 years of bibliographical service. But if a few paragraphs are devoted to the topical lists of the division, even though their preparation is only one aspect of its work and we name only a part of them, this summary review should show how close the division of bibliography is to the political, economic, and social life of twentieth century America.

Lists of books relating to Cuba and Hawaii, both had already been published by the Library in 1898, the year in which the Spanish-American War was fought and in which expansion became an issue. These two lists shortly antedate the establishment of the bibliographical division, which, in its earliest work, through its published compilations on colonization, Porto Rico, Samoa, and Guam, and the Philippine Islands, found its subjects in the results of the recent war. A list on the Danish West Indies was issued in 1901; the islands were purchased under the treaty with Denmark proclaimed 16 years later.

The same year, 1901, saw the beginning of a series of lists of a different character. On September 14, President Roosevelt took office. Questions of the day which came in for bibliographical treatment, to choose typical examples, included Federal control of commerce and corporations; Government ownership of railroads; industrial arbitration; labor, particularly strikes; negro question; banks and banking; Far East; primary elections; child labor; tariffs of foreign countries; government regulation of insurance; popular election of Senators; taxation of inheritances and incomes; reciprocity

with Canada; corrupt practices in elections; deep waterways; 8-hour working day; workingmen's insurance; and international arbitration.

The first reference list published after the inauguration of President Taft was on the valuation and capitalization of railroads. This was followed by a list of references on the Supreme Court of the United States. Other reference lists published during President Taft's administration were on the cost of living, sugar, boycotts and injunctions in labor disputes, taxation of incomes, wool, parcel post, initiative, referendum and recall, capital punishment, and conservation of natural resources.

Although in President Wilson's administration a few printed lists dealt with subjects similar to those before the country in earlier years, as, for example, the monetary question, water rights and control of waters, and prison labor, other bibliographical compilations marked the dividing line of two eras. Publications were now issued on the European crisis, embargoes, the United States at war, and material in the Library of Congress on the European war.

In 1919 reference lists were printed on the Monroe doctrine, reconstruction, dyestuffs, and shipping and shipbuilding; in 1920 one on the treaty-making power; and in 1921 one limited to recent references on the income tax. No printed reference lists have been issued since 1921. Nine reference lists dating from 1918 on the League of Nations were either mimeographed or typewritten. The same methods of duplicating have been used for all compilations put out since 1919, excepting for the lists just noted.

How greatly history in the making is a concern of the division of bibliography is further evident from the topics of the multigraphed compilations of the last 10 years. This selection of subjects will serve for purposes of illustration: Limitation of armaments, debts of foreign countries to the United States, Panama Canal tolls, Philippine independence, crime and criminology in the United States, Washington conference on the limitation of armaments, Russian policy of the United States,

judicial legislation by decisions of the United States Supreme Court, ship subsidies, American investments in foreign countries, Teapot Dome, Permanent Court of International Justice, agricultural credits, cancellation of the allied war debt, Air service of the United States, compulsory voting, St. Lawrence River ship canal, Colorado River and its tributaries, Federal aid to specific activities, prohibition, Muscle Shoals, national origins plan, taxation questions, public utilities, democratic control of foreign affairs, Mexico, Nicaragua, aeronautics, flood control, jury system, business on the installment plan, water power in the United States, freedom of the seas, naval limitation, and France and Italy in North Africa.

Thirty years ago the staff of the division of bibliography had access in the main Library to something less than 1,000,000 books; to-day it has access to over 4,000,000. The collections are extensive; they are increasing; they are encyclopedic in their scope. The day of individual librarians who absorbed their libraries and became walking encyclopedias was (at the least) the day before yesterday. Says the editor of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, speaking in the preface of the latest edition of the changes in the intellectual world:

> In many ways we are further from the youth of our grandparents, even from the youth of our parents, than were they from the middle ages.

Could one imagine, to-day or ever, the Encyclopaedia Britannica as the product of a single pen? Over 3,000 contributors from all parts of the world helped to make the present issue. Here in the division of bibliography we are seven. Looking backward over the 30 years of the history of this division, and taking into account the development of the institution as a whole, we can see that some turn in events was necessary if the problem of bibliographical research in the Library was not to become overwhelming. It is with good reason, then, that we welcome the inauguration in the Library of a staff of consultants.

## SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

(From the reports of the librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, Professor CORBIN, and the chief of the Smithsonian division in the Library of Congress, Mr. BRASCH)

From the Smithsonian Institution Professor Corbin reports:

The Smithsonian deposit is the main unit of the Smithsonian library system, and dates from 1866, the year in which Congress authorized the Institution to deposit its library of 40,000 volumes in the Library of Congress. It has since grown by additions from the Institution to a collection of somewhat more than 500,000 volumes, pamphlets, and charts, to say nothing of many volumes awaiting completion. They are chiefly works on natural science and technology. Many are monographs and journals; others are reports, proceedings, and transactions of learned societies and institutions, in which the deposit is peculiarly rich. They have come to the Institution largely as the result of its research, publishing, and exchange activities since 1846. The building up of this collection has brought to the Library of Congress and so to American scholars generally the results of the research of the world during its greatest scientific era, and thus has partially fulfilled the purpose for which the Smithsonian was founded, namely, that of increasing and diffusing knowledge among men.

In the course of the year just closed the Smithsonian library sent to the Library of Congress 32,873 publications—an increase of nearly 10,000 over the year before. Of these, 19,144—or 2,720 volumes, 11,802 parts of volumes, 4,352 pamphlets, and 270 charts—were added to the Smithsonian deposit. The rest, or 13,729, were documents, more or less statistical in character, which the Smithsonian library had received from foreign governments. These were sent, without being stamped or entered, to the division of documents in the Library of Congress. Among the publications added to the deposit were 4,484 dissertations from the universities of Basel, Berlin, Bern, Bonn, Breslau, Budapest, Erlangen, Frei-

burg, Giessen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Helsingfors, Jena, Johns Hopkins, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Lund, Marburg, Neuchâtel, Pennsylvania, Rostock, Strasbourg, Tübingen, Utrecht, Würzburg, and Zürich; and from technical schools at Berlin, Bonn, Braunschweig, Delft, Dresden, Frieberg, and Karlsruhe.

Most of the 1,711 letters written by the library of the Institution—which, by the way, represented an increase of about 400 over the previous year—had to do with the acquisition of this material. Several unusually large sendings were received, the largest being one of 208 items from the Academy of Sciences at Heidelberg, which went far toward completing the set of the Academy's publications in the deposit. Exchange relations were entered into with a number of new American and foreign societies, institutions, and journals with a view to keeping the deposit abreast of the latest developments in science.

In the report of the librarian for the year 1929 the statement was made that the number of volumes and parts obtained by the Smithsonian library for the deposit, in response to special requests from the order division, periodical division, and Smithsonian division of the Library of Congress, was about twice the number obtained the year before, and hope was expressed that this number would be larger still the year following. This hope has been abundantly realized, for in the last fiscal year the Smithsonian library, mainly on account of the reorganization of its accessions department, succeeded in obtaining by exchange 2,205 such publications, or nearly five times the number of two years ago. Gratifying as this accomplishment is, another is almost more so, and that is that the staff of the library, in thus furthering the interest of the deposit so effectively, was able to bring its correspondence in connection with these special requests from the Library of Congress practically up to date. The success of the staff was due in no small measure to the hearty cooperation it received from the members of the several divisions in the Library of Congress immediately concerned, notably the Smithsonian, to the

end that the deposit might continue to hold its commanding position among collections of its kind.

THE LANGLEY AERONAUTICAL LIBRARY

The Langley Aeronautical Library, the Institution's collection of aeronautical publications, famous for its long and close association with such investigators and experimenters as Samuel Pierpont Langley, Alexander Graham Bell, Octave Chanute, and James Means, from whom the Institution received many of the library's rarest items, was sent to the Library of Congress as a special collection, distinct from the Smithsonian deposit already referred to, but subject to the same conditions that Congress specified in providing for the establishment of this older and larger deposit. It will, of course, not be possible or even desirable, under the requirements of modern library classification and administration, to keep this library together as a unit, but its identity will be shown by a special stamp and bookplate, and the collection will continue to be known as the Langley Aeronautical Library, in memory of the third secretary of the Smithsonian, whose work marked the beginning of the scientific study of aeronautics in the United States. The library numbers about 1,736 volumes and 923 pamphlets and includes files of most of the early aeronautical magazines, together with a large number of photographs, letters, and newspaper clippings. It was increased during the last year by 39 volumes, 362 parts of volumes, and 85 pamphlets. The Institution will add regularly to the collection in the future, especially such items as it receives by gift and by the exchange of its publications.

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*Growth of collection.*

Mr. Brasch, in direct charge of the deposit, reports:

The record of the remarkable and steady increase in the use of the collection in this division is most gratifying. It indicates the growing recognition of the outstanding importance and completeness of this collection for research purposes. At no time in the history of sci-

ence and culture have societies and learned institutions passed through so many changes and additions in the form of publications as have been made within the last decade. It is therefore our primary and constant aim to secure through exchange and purchase all of the most important new publications of these learned institutions in order to assist research in the highest degree. This division has been carrying forward plans for a complete and systematic survey for acquiring these new publications. The best means is by a thorough and systematic checking of the publications listed under the societies given in Minerva, Jahrbuch der Gelehrten Welt, Berlin, 1930, and a good beginning has been made, but it is manifestly impossible to secure all such publications by exchange and therefore purchase is recommended for many of them. Such publications as can be secured by exchange are requested of the Smithsonian Institution; some 400 new want cards have been sent to the Institution during the past year. Purchase of other publications has been recommended.

*Increase of service.*

Statistics showing the demand upon this division both for day and night service, including the Sunday service as well, indicate that the service rendered is commensurate with the value of the collection. For a matter of comparison we give briefly the following statistics for the past two years. The figures for 1928–29 represent a good average of the use of the material for the past five years.

| | Reading room | Inter-library loan | Reference | Tota |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July–December, 1928 | 1, 282 | 1, 447 | 755 | 3, 584 |
| January–June, 1929 | 1, 924 | 1, 538 | 1, 915 | 5, 377 |
| July–December, 1929 | 2, 002 | 1, 727 | 1, 572 | 5, 301 |
| January–June, 1930 | 3, 834 | 1, 912 | 2, 280 | 8, 026 |

The increase for 1929–30 shows the effect of the evening and Sunday service which is now rendered in this division. These figures do not take into consideration

the large use of unbound publications sent out or used in the division.

In particular we note the requests made for the mathematical serials and monographs which in themselves compose one of the best collections in the United States. We take pleasure in noting that two mathematical treatises have been prepared by their author in this division during the past year—"The Story of Numbers," a popular book showing the development of elementary concepts of mathematics, and "A Textbook in Trigonometry," prepared by Dr. Tobias Dantzig, of the University of Maryland. Captain Hagler, of the War Department, and Doctor Taylor, of George Washington University, and a number from the Naval Research Laboratory are constant visitors to the division. Special collections attract special scholars.

We have made much progress in the logical disposal of the duplicates in this division. With the new policy inaugurated by H. W. Wilson & Co., of New York, we have been able to make some exceptionally advantageous exchanges with other libraries of the United States. The disposal of this material has enabled us to acquire much needed shelving space. Arrangements have been made for the greater accommodation and convenience of readers, resulting in increased use by specialists and by those who require more than ordinary service from the reading room. This has also relieved the reading room of a considerable burden. We have found from experience that many of these readers, after having once had free use of this division's material, make continual use of it. Along with the final arrangement of books and enlarged accommodations for readers, it is planned to have an extensive series of portrait prints of scientists, inventors, and scholars displayed on the walls of the division.

A study of the coordination of the work of this division with that of the other divisions of the Library has been made, revealing some overlapping of work. This was particularly true with the periodical division. Rearrangements and agreements have now been made whereby a clearer demarcation of serials and society pub-

lications has been made. Each division had been binding and otherwise caring for material which belonged to the other. The final result is that this division is now caring for approximately 20 per cent more material than heretofore.

The service rendered by correspondence has been above normal.

*Ordering of foreign books.*

The ordering of foreign monographs and treatises by the principal research scholars of Europe, which do not come to us under copyright regulations, has been continued with more discrimination. The fields particularly covered are mathematics, physics, astronomy, and chemistry as well as the history of science; approximately six hundred titles have been recommended for purchase. Geology and allied subjects have been left to the able judgment of Dr. A. C. Lane, the consultant in science.

The constantly growing arrears of binding our serial publications is becoming more serious each day, particularly when one stops to consider the value of this material, which is now almost unavailable to the public.

## THE READING ROOMS

(From the report of the Superintendent, Mr. MARTIN A. ROBERTS)

*SERVICE. Congressional office buildings.*

The service to Members of the Senate and of the House through their offices has been further improved during the year in the reduction of the average time required to deliver books and information and in the increase of 16,527 in the number of volumes, etc., handled.

There has been placed in each book room in the congressional office buildings a well-selected collection of fundamental reference works for the ready use of members and of the attendants, enabling them to provide a prompt response to many requests for information which otherwise would have to be sought in the main Reading Room.

*Robert F. Davis.*

It is with great regret that the death on June 2, 1930, of Mr. Robert F. Davis is noted. He was associated with the Reading Room as an attendant at the main door since 1924, although he had previously served as a guard

under the Superintendent of the Library Building for 22 years. He will be remembered for his courtesy and faithfulness.

*Study rooms and tables.*

The number of investigators representing practically every State in the Union and from abroad using the research facilities of the Reading Room has increased during the year. There were 356 from this country and Hawaii and the Philippines (nearly 300 of whom were members of faculties of universities); 260 came from 93 different American universities; 33 from 18 foreign universities; and 41 investigators represented 11 foreign countries. The use by United States Government units increased relatively the same: 42 investigators representing 23 bureaus or units. And 62 investigators came from 23 learned societies and institutions. The number of subjects investigated this year was 426 (an increase of 101) chiefly in the fields of history, literature, political science, biography, economics, religion and philosophy. The number of investigators registered during the year was 397, an increase of 95.

An interesting experiment carried on early this past summer was the cooperation of the Library with the University of West Virginia in connection with its graduate work in history. Prof. O. P. Chitwood, professor of history of that institution, directed during the summer the studies here of five graduate students. The experiment proved very successful, the Library of Congress providing the source material and the University of West Virginia furnished faculty direction.

The same arrangement, applied less formally, is in operation between the Library of Congress and the Johns Hopkins University, many of whose students carry on their graduate work here under direction of their faculty advisers.

The full effect of the aid rendered by the staff of consultants was seen this year, the preliminary period of organization being now over. Many problems have been presented to the consultants by visiting investigators and the aid rendered has been markedly effective. Through their knowledge of the literature in specialized fields

they are rendering a constructive service in recommending the purchase of desirable material to care for certain existing lacunæ in our collections.

*Study room reference collection.*

To meet the need of investigators assigned to the study rooms and study tables a collection of fundamental reference works is being developed at the north end of deck A. Preference is being given to those works which include approximately complete bibliographical lists. Eventually this collection will comprise about 10,000 volumes. It has been arranged primarily to meet the particular need of investigators and to spare them the time and inconvenience of consulting such works in the main Reading Room. The only restriction placed on the use of these books is that they are to be consulted only in the inclosure provided.

*Certain books and studies.*

It is interesting to note certain books and studies prepared or published during the year whose authors have used our reference and research service. Certain of them have, in large part, been written at the Library. A few are here indicated:

Prof. Henry Sylvester Jacoby, of Cornell, published two books of diverse nature, "Timber design and construction" and "Jacoby family genealogy," written in chief part in the Library; certain source materials for "The Raven, a biography of Sam Houston," winner of the Pulitzer prize in biography, were furnished the author, Mr. Marquis James; in the field of military history the Reading Room appreciates the acknowledgment of service rendered to Gen. John McAuley Palmer, honorary consultant in military history, and author of "Washington, Lincoln, Wilson, three war statesmen." [General Palmer is now engaged upon a biography of Von Steuben.] Bibliographical details of Theodore Dreiser's contributions to magazines were furnished Vrest Orton, and published in his "Dreiseriana, a book about books." For Dame Una Pope-Hennessy research was conducted in regard to certain aspects of the American visits of Fanny Trollope, Fanny Kemble, and Harriet Martineau, needed in the preparation of her "Three English women in America," recently published in London.

Dr. Walter Scott Athearn's book, "An adventure in religious education"; Paul Wilstach's book, "Tide-water Virginia"; and Prof. Frank Abbott Magruder's "National government and international relations" were in great part written at the Library. Dr. Donald Bean, who spent nearly two years with us in intensive research, has issued his work entitled "American scholarly publishing"; Dr. Orestes Ferrara, ambassador from Cuba, published "Maquiavalo," based largely on research done in the Library; the same applies to "John G. Carlisle, a biography," by James A. Barnes; and to a book on anthropology by Dr. Alexander Goldenweiser soon to be published. Another volume associated with the Library was "Sinism: A study of the Chinese world-view," by Dr. Herrlee Glassner Creel.

*Aids to reference work.*

One of the most helpful reference works in the field of genealogy, if it were provided with an index, is Siebmacher's "Grosses und allgemeines Wappenbuch." This immense magazine of information now comprising 70 volumes, and still growing, is now nearly useless from its lack of an index. The compiling of an index to this important work, which will be of service to the reference staff and to many genealogical investigators, is now in progress.

Another useful group of reference material in the reference work of the Reading Room is the index of biographies compiled a number of years ago from many sources. It is an index of fugitive material. This material has since been found invaluable as an aid in our reference work. In view of the many requests received in current correspondence for references to biographies and the demand for such information at the central desk, it has been decided to continue this list by making it more complete and bringing it, as near as possible, up to date.

*Aids to historical research abroad.*

For sometime past there has been a persistent demand on the part of American historical scholars for the establishment in various research centers of Europe of small collections of American fundamental historical reference volumes chiefly for the use of American schol-

ars studying abroad and far away from such helpful material. Especially has this been urged for Seville, Spain, to be located in the permanent United States consulate building. This need was particularly exemplified during the past year in a call for aid in behalf of an American scholar carrying on research in Madrid and Seville, Spain. The problem as presented to the Librarian was the temporary loan of about 60 volumes of selected American historical reference works. A choice had to be made whether we should send these volumes to Spain as a loan or require the scholar to come to America to consult them. The loan was chosen and the books were sent to Seville where they proved very helpful, and in due course were returned safely to the Library of Congress. These 60 volumes were extra copies and could easily be spared—it was really the Library of Congress reaching out and aiding American scholarship in a foreign archive center.

*Instituto Hispano-Cubano.*

We are also at present extending aid through the loan of books to the Instituto Hispano-Cubano at Seville, Spain. This institution with its branches in all Spanish-speaking countries exercises a profound cultural influence in its activities in behalf of the early history of these countries and of the appreciation of their cultural development. We have sent and are now sending a certain number of reference volumes in this field of history, including a number of volumes of proceedings of the historical societies in America. All of these are available there for the use of American and Latin-American scholars.

The aid now being extended to the Instituto Hispano-Cubano and that proposed chiefly for the use of American scholars in the United States consulate building would complement each other and thus effectively aid productive scholarship on the part of all investigators in these various fields of history.

*Rare book collection.*

The number of readers consulting materials in the rare book room increased so greatly during the year that our facilities proved inadequate to meet the need. The difficulty has been temporarily met by obtaining

additional space through extending the room southward to the wall of the light well. By this arrangement practically 200 square feet of floor space were added. It is planned within the near future to provide more room for expansion to care for this rapidly growing collection, to provide rooms for special collections, and also much more additional space for readers.

One of the duties assumed by the curator has been the identification of rare items in our general collections. A survey of seventeenth-century books concerning the Society of Friends produced many very rare items. A significant item was "The faithful testimony of William Dewsbery, London, 1689." The flyleaf bore the inscription, "John Whiting. His Book, 1689," and at the end of the volume were 10 pages of manuscript in Whiting's hand entitled "An epistle of William Dewsbery which I received from his own hand in manuscript when I was at Warwick with him in ye year '78." William Dewsbery was one of George Fox's staunchest supporters and wrote this unpublished letter while he was in prison at Warwick. John Whiting was the first to prepare a bibliography of Quaker books.

Another item was a volume associated with Margaret Fox, the wife of George Fox. It is a collection of Quaker tracts printed in the years 1660 and 1661. On the flyleaf is the inscription "Ex Libris Margaret Fox." On the same page in eighteenth-century handwriting is inscribed "James Birkett' Book bot of Alice Abram's. 1778." As it was impossible to locate in America any examples of the writing of Margaret Fox, a photostat of the inscription was sent to John L. Nickalls, librarian of the Central Offices of the Society of Friends, London. He replied that although the signature was unlike that of Margaret Fox it was similar to that which appears at the foot of some of her letters which are supposed to have been copied by one of her daughters who frequently acted as her amanuensis. Mr. Nickalls also gave the relationship of Alice Abrams to Margaret Fox, showing her to be a great granddaughter. This volume was undoubtedly collected by Margaret Fox for the library at Swarthmore.

The Toner collection has contributed additional rarities. In opening a folio, "A system of anatomy," by Samuel Collins, 1685, which came from the library of Dr. John Redman Coxe, it was observed that the fly leaves and end papers were made up from copies of "Courier de l'Amérique" of August 20, 1784. This was from the file of the first French newspaper printed in the United States. It is of such rarity that the only recorded copy of this issue is in Seville, Spain. One other has just been located in private hands but no copy is in any American or English library.

Among pamphlets on education a slender volume bound in full calf is of special interest. The title is "Vita scholastica moralis, by Bonvicinus de Ripa, printed in Milan by Antonius Zarotus in 1490." Here was an incunabulum of which no copies were listed in the census. Only one copy is known. The proof of the forthcoming volume of the Gesamtkatalog mentions only one known copy of the 1490 edition and that was in the library of Dr. E. Inglis, of London. His library was sold in 1868 and the present location of the copy was unknown. This is our copy.

A volume which proved to have been in Franklin's library is "The Families of Plants," by Linnaeus, and translated into English by a Botanical Society of Lichfield, 1787. The flyleaf of the volume bears the inscription, "Dr. Franklin from Dr. Darwin." It was found that the Botanical Society was composed of Erasmus Darwin and two friends and that Darwin was responsible for the translation. In the Life of Manasseh Cutler, 1888, volume 1, page 270, is mentioned Cutler's visit to Doctor Franklin in 1787 and that he then saw the Linnaeus in the doctor's library. The book still has its original binding.

*Interlibrary loans.*

The number of books sent to other libraries on interlibrary loan—"the unusual book for the unusual need"—shows a marked increase over the preceding year. Correspondence was had with 728 institutions (an increase of 121) representing every State in the Union. The number of books sent out on loan numbered 5,362 volumes

(an increase of 1,298). Our ability to be of aid to scholarship through this means has been increased by the use of the Union Catalogue now rapidly expanding under the Rockefeller grant.

The desire to be of still broader service to scholarship has led to the wider extension of the interlibrary loan service to libraries abroad. During the past year books have been lent to the University of Vienna Library; Bibliothèque Polonaise, Paris; Landw. Hocheschule Hohenheim, Stuttgart, Germany; Öffentliche Bibliothek der Universität in Basel; Preussische Staatsbibliothek, Berlin; Hamburger Staats-und-Universitäts Bibliothek, Hamburg; and the Heckmondwike Urban Public Library, England, and other libraries abroad.

*Inventory of printed books.*

The inventory is progressing favorably. With the exception of a few minor groups, all books in the north and northeast bookstacks have now been checked and we are about to begin on those in the south bookstack, the only remaining section yet to be covered.

Two of the largest and most complicated classes inventoried during the year were J and JX—United States and foreign official documents—which in their complexities entailed a vast amount of close application to details. Of the remaining groups inventoried during the year genealogy, technology, and science were the most important.

Replacement now in progress will at best be a slow process due (1) to need of ascertaining definitely whether a particular item is actually missing or not, since in a library as large as this a "lost" book may suddenly reappear, and (2) to the difficulty of obtaining the same edition as that of the missing item. Replacement will go forward, however, currently with the inventory and it is hoped to accomplish much during the coming year.

*Reference collection alcoves.*

Further revision of the reference collections in the Reading Room alcoves was inaugurated toward the close of the fiscal year.

With the space available for a very extensive collection of reference works in the alcoves, it is expected to increase the groups most in demand to a point beyond that hitherto maintained. In addition to checking the

collection against various guides to reference books and bibliographies of special subjects, a survey is being made of the main collection in the stacks, with particular attention to recent material, with the object of selecting, for the reference collection, a larger number of books in the more important subjects than have heretofore been included.

Aid in this revision is being given by the various members of the staff of consultants who are making valuable suggestions as to books in their respective fields.

Particular revision is also being made of yearbooks, commercial and trade directories, annual reports of government departments, and certain other institutions, and statistical annuals of foreign countries.

*Atlas table.*

Numerous requests for maps and atlases are received at the central desk between 4.30 (when the division of maps closes) and 10 p. m. And there is also the expressed desire on the part of many readers to have a small group of maps and atlases near at hand at all times as supplemental reference material. While the more usual of these requests have been met by a very limited collection of standard atlases, shelved in an alcove, it has been felt that a larger and more diversified collection, with special apparatus, should be provided. Accordingly a special atlas table has been installed with accomodations for 16 large atlases and a number of hand atlases and gazetteers. The collection, when complete, will include, in addition to general atlases, representative special atlases and a folio of maps of the larger cities of the United States.

*Seville Exposition.*

The Reading Room, associated with the division of maps, the division of fine arts, and the card division, prepared an exhibit for the Ibero-American Exposition at Seville, Spain, which was described in detail in our preceding annual report. For this exhibit the Library of Congress has recently been awarded a grand prize and two diplomas of honor by the Royal Jury of Awards.

[Note by Librarian.—One of the two diplomas of honor just mentioned above was awarded to Mr. Roberts.]

## SERVICE FOR THE BLIND

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Mrs. Maude G. Nichols)

The total collection now numbers 21,443 volumes. The accessions for the year were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Braille Grade 1½ | 1,167 |
| Braille Grade 2 (English) | 36 |
| Moon | 41 |
| Foreign | 7 |
| Ink | 24 |
| Music (Braille) | 280 |
| New York Point (Magazines) | 6 |
| | 1,561 |

*Gifts: transcriptions.*

Of the Grade 1½ accessions, 596 volumes (108 titles) were hand-copied books presented by the American Red Cross. In this connection we should like to point out the importance of a "specialty" developing in the Red Cross transcribing section. Numerous readers, especially students, request works which they need and which are not listed in our catalogue and in most cases these books do not exist in Braille. As there are no funds available in the country from which to have them embossed, the transcribing section undertakes to furnish the material by hand production. Works considered requisite or useful to the student or advanced reader, in addition to specific requests, are copied by volunteers and thus a service is being carried on which could not be rendered by any other existing agency.

*Braille music.*

During the past year we received 253 pieces of Braille music and musical instruction from the American Printing House for the Blind. There were also 27 pieces of popular music donated by individuals. This output indicates an important step toward facilitating musical education among the blind.

*Circulation.*

The total circulation for the year was 52,075 volumes, an increase of 857 volumes over the previous year. A comparison of the circulation records by classes reveals that the increase has been for the most part in philoso-

phy, history, political science, and foreign languages, while fiction represents a continued interest and growth.

*Borrowers; geographical distribution.*

The following table shows the distribution of borrowers by State and Territory to whom books are currently lent by the Library:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 144 | New Mexico | 15 |
| Arizona | 12 | New York | 100 |
| Arkansas | 55 | North Carolina | 137 |
| California | 25 | North Dakota | 30 |
| Colorado | 44 | Ohio | 132 |
| Connecticut | 36 | Oklahoma | 30 |
| Delaware | 8 | Oregon | 9 |
| District of Columbia | 153 | Pennsylvania | 193 |
| Florida | 98 | Rhode Island | 8 |
| Georgia | 39 | South Carolina | 53 |
| Idaho | 12 | South Dakota | 26 |
| Illinois | 78 | Tennessee | 120 |
| Indiana | 31 | Texas | 98 |
| Iowa | 97 | Utah | 11 |
| Kansas | 29 | Vermont | 9 |
| Kentucky | 39 | Virginia | 170 |
| Louisiana | 100 | Washington | 30 |
| Maine | 28 | West Virginia | 93 |
| Maryland | 198 | Wisconsin | 69 |
| Massachusetts | 134 | Wyoming | 3 |
| Michigan | 59 | Alaska | 0 |
| Minnesota | 77 | Canal Zone | 1 |
| Mississippi | 70 | Virgin Islands | 2 |
| Missouri | 156 | Porto Rico | 0 |
| Montana | 3 | British Columbia | 1 |
| Nebraska | 15 | Canada | 4 |
| Nevada | 0 | | |
| New Hampshire | 8 | Total | 3,149 |
| New Jersey | 57 | | |

*Publications.*

An ink-print catalogue of publications in Braille Grade 1½, covering additions through January, 1930, was issued. This includes 2,229 titles, representing 8,042 volumes (single copies). The catalogue has been embossed in Braille for the convenience of many borrowers. Copies are procurable on loan from here or can be purchased from the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Ky. A supplementary list of English Braille items acquired since September, 1926, was issued in mimeograph form in May. Copies of both publications

have been sent out to all readers listed in our files using these particular types, so that they are informed as to the material available to them from the collection. This fact will undoubtedly increase the circulation materially during the coming year. Miss Adelia M. Hoyt, in charge of the Red Cross transcribing activity, has undertaken the compilation of a union catalogue of the hand-copied material useful to students, an essential supplement to our catalogue and a useful tool for all librarians for the blind. The copy will soon go to press.

No program has yet been devised to coordinate the agencies throughout the country interested in book production for the control and systematic selection of titles to be embossed for the adult blind. It is hoped that such a program may yet be found possible. The need for it is obvious, as related in our report of last year.

During the past session of the Congress three bills, each providing an appropriation of $100,000, were introduced in an endeavor to meet the dearth of literature for the advanced blind student and the adult blind generally. The unlikelihood that through any private agency this dearth could be remedied probably prompted this action. The introduction of these three bills, even though differing in manner of approach, show the keen interest on the part of all to meet every need of the blind.

The Pratt bill (H. R. 11365), representing the suggestions of the American Foundation for the Blind of New York City (in view of our service for many years to the blind throughout the United States), provides that the sum ($100,000 annually) shall be expended under the direction of the Librarian of Congress (a governmental agency—under Government audit) to provide books for the use of the adult blind, the responsibility for the distribution of the books to rest with the Librarian.

(Senate bill 4030, introduced by Senator Smoot, has the identical wording of the Pratt bill.)

The Crail bill (H. R. 9052) provides for the appropriation of the sum ($100,000 annually) to the Braille Institute of America, Inc., (Los Angeles) for the purpose of manufacturing and furnishing embossed books and peri-

odicals for the blind. Basis of distribution of embossed material to be the total number of enrolled borrowers in all the public libraries and institutions conducting loan departments for the blind. They (Institute) are to furnish an audit of their annual business whenever requested by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hill bill (H. R. 10935) provided for the expenditure of the sum ($100,000 annually) through the American Library Association, the executive board of this association to be responsible for the distribution of the books. (This bill was subsequently withdrawn by Mr. Hill.)

The Pratt bill was referred to the House Committee on the Library, while the Crail bill and Hill bill were referred to the House Committee on Education.

The Smoot bill (S. 4030) was referred to the Senate Committee on Education.

After extended hearings and consideration the Pratt bill (H. R. 11365) was reported out favorably to the House from the Committee on the Library, Mr. Luce, chairman, where it was under discussion. Its status at the close of the session was on the Union Calendar No. 280.

The Smoot bill (S. 4030), same as the Pratt bill, was reported favorably to the Senate from the Committee on Education, Mr. Metcalf, chairman, and passed the Senate on May 12. It was on May 16 referred to the House Committee on the Library.

The Crail bill (H. R. 9052) at the close of the session was still before the House Committee on Education for further hearings.

*Periodicals.*

Three periodicals have come into existence this year—the Musical Review, published by the American Braille Press in Paris; Our Special, a magazine devoted to matters of interest to women, National Braille Press, Boston; and the English Braille edition of Punch. Another publication announced by the American Braille Press, Paris, the Correo Braille Hispano-Americano, has created a great deal of interest. Material in Spanish is extremely limited and this periodical will receive a hearty welcome from the Spanish readers. Together with the above-

mentioned periodicals we have available for circulation 25 Grade 1½ magazines, 15 English Braille, 2 French, and 1 Spanish.

*Service.*

The steady expansion in collection, circulation, and number of borrowers and the activity in the field are significant also of an increase in duties and problems for the staff. Among our readers are many intellectually trained men and women, who demand special attention in the selection of material to suit their tastes and needs. Painstaking care is obviously required in library service to the handicapped, and it also demands judgment and understanding to promote the greatest benefit from the circulation of embossed volumes through the mails. The extension of our field is perhaps somewhat accountable to borrowers recommending our service to others. Letters are frequently received making application for the privilege of borrowing books on the strength of the satisfaction expressed by a friend. At least 95 per cent of requests for material come by mail, necessitating much detail and correspondence. The past fiscal year has been particularly strenuous in meeting the needs of the new readers and the increased circulation of the regular clientele. And there is an everwidening of the geographical area which we must serve. The enthusiasm, however, of the members of the staff in meeting this problem by sending out promptly to all parts of the United States the thousands of volumes which are circulated is worthy of all praise.

*Comparative study of the Braille systems.*

The research department of the American Foundation for the Blind has recently undertaken a comparative study of Braille Grade 1½ and Grade 2, and we have been asked (as have all other libraries and educational institutions) to consider the advisability of changing our present system of Braille with a view to the unification of collections here and abroad. We are about ready to make special inquiry and study into this important proposal to see to what extent such a change would facilitate or complicate Braille reading. The general opinion in this country seems to be that a compromise between the two systems might be advantageous.

In this age of mechanized development we do not know how long it will be necessary for libraries to continue to handle great tomes of Braille books. Already there is an indication of a change through the use of celluloid strips of film like that used for moving pictures, a development also of the talking picture. It is said that a whole book can be recorded on one 400-foot strip. This invention is known as the "Book Reader." Blind people may be enabled to "hear" books with one of these attached to a radio set. It is not known whether this particular method will prove to be practical, but it points to a possibility in future development along this line. *Inventions.*

In connection with the development of the work for the blind in every field, mention is here made of the coming world conference of specialists in work for the blind, to be held in New York City in the spring of 1931. We understand that through diplomatic channels invitations have been sent out to 52 countries for participation in the conference. *World conference.*

*Service for the blind, statistical report—Content of the collection*

| | | Volumes |
|---|---|---|
| Books: | | |
| American Braille | 521 | |
| Braille Grade 1½ | 11,750 | |
| English Braille (Grade 2) | 3,784 | |
| French Braille | 502 | |
| German Braille | 9 | |
| Italian Braille | 6 | |
| Norwegian Braille | 11 | |
| Spanish Braille | 33 | |
| Ink print | 79 | |
| Miscellaneous types | 13 | |
| Moon type | 1,988 | |
| New York point | 1,903 | |
| | | 20,599 |
| Periodicals (subscriptions): | | |
| Braille, Grade 1½ | 27 | |
| English Braille (Grade 2) | 16 | |
| Foreign Braille | 3 | |
| Moon | 3 | |
| New York point | 6 | |
| Ink print | 10 | |
| | | 65 |

| | | Volumes |
|---|---|---|
| Music scores and musical instruction: | | |
| Braille | 608 | |
| New York point | 146 | |
| Ink print | 2 | |
| | | 756 |
| Pamphlets (literary notation) | | 12 |
| Photographs | | 11 |
| Total collection | | 21,443 |

*Summary of accessions (1930)*

| | |
|---|---|
| By act of March 4, 1913 | 592 |
| Copyright deposit | 5 |
| Gift | 757 |
| Purchase | 207 |
| | 1, 561 |

*Circulation*

| | A | B | E | M | N | For. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Periodicals | | 1, 367 | 1, 277 | 134 | 113 | 78 | 2, 969 |
| Philosophy | | 423 | 6 | 48 | 85 | 12 | 574 |
| Religion | | 400 | 17 | 67 | 12 | | 496 |
| Bible | 1 | 114 | 7 | 129 | 7 | | 258 |
| Biography | 1 | 1, 846 | 53 | 60 | 35 | | 1, 995 |
| History | | 2, 067 | 139 | 218 | 239 | | 2, 663 |
| Geography and travel | | 557 | 11 | 5 | 28 | | 601 |
| Sports and games | | 27 | | | | | 27 |
| Social science | 2 | 266 | 19 | 13 | 5 | | 305 |
| Political science | | 166 | 2 | | 10 | | 178 |
| Law | | 62 | | | | | 62 |
| Education | | 9 | | | | | 9 |
| Music | 2 | 154 | 10 | 2 | 12 | | 180 |
| Fine arts | | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | 5 |
| Readers | | 208 | 28 | 56 | 98 | 35 | 425 |
| English language | | 190 | | | | | 190 |
| Foreign language | 2 | 266 | 25 | | | | 293 |
| Literature | | 65 | 4 | | 5 | | 74 |
| Essays | | 249 | 20 | 4 | | 1 | 274 |
| Poetry and drama | | 538 | 61 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 618 |
| Fiction | 5 | 34, 914 | 1, 134 | 1, 801 | 782 | 9 | 38, 645 |
| Juvenile literature | | 492 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 513 |
| Science | | 442 | 6 | 6 | 14 | | 468 |
| Medicine | | 90 | | | | | 90 |
| Agriculture | | 35 | 2 | | | | 37 |
| Technology | | 71 | 7 | | 7 | | 85 |
| Military science | | 4 | | 2 | | | 6 |
| Library science | | 33 | 1 | 1 | | | 35 |
| | 13 | 45, 057 | 2, 838 | 2, 558 | 1, 464 | 145 | 52, 075 |
| Number of registered borrowers | | | | | | | 3, 149 |

Key:
A.—American Braille.
B.—Braille, grade 1½.
E.—English Braille, grade 2.
M.—Moon type.
N.—New York point.
For.—Foreign Braille.

*Source of gifts—Hand-copied books*

American Red Cross transcribers, as follows:

| | Volumes |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Sarah C. Ackerman, District of Columbia | 26 |
| Miss Agnes Alexander, New York | 6 |
| Miss Lillian M. Ashoff, District of Columbia | 7 |
| Mrs. Jessica Tyler Austen, New York | 5 |
| Miss Caroline E. Ballou, Rhode Island | 7 |
| Mrs. Ida Baylies, New York | 13 |
| Mrs. Anna E. L. Beaman, District of Columbia (deceased) | 7 |
| Miss Ida M. Boyd, Maryland | 4 |
| Mrs. Emily A. Boyer, Maryland | 2 |
| Mrs. Ada Lloyd Brackett, Maryland | 1 |
| Mrs. Jane W. Bradley, Rhode Island | 10 |
| Miss Jenny Brooks, Massachusetts | 7 |
| Mrs. Maude Howard Christman, District of Columbia | 2 |
| Mrs. Rachel L. Clarkson, New Jersey | 1 |
| Mrs. Edith R. Cleveland, New York | 2 |
| Mrs. Arthur J. Craven, California | 5 |
| Miss Agnes H. Davis, New Jersey | 2 |
| Mrs. Elizabeth King Davis, New York | 6 |
| Miss Elizabeth Racao Durfee, New York | 4 |
| Miss Louise Fairchild, New Jersey | 1 |
| Mrs. Mary Terrill Giesting, District of Columbia | 1 |
| Miss Martha M. Goodrich, New York | 4 |
| Miss Margaret McKim Gordon, Maryland | 9 |
| Mrs. Anna C. Grossman, New York | 4 |
| Mrs. Grace Hall Gummess, California | 3 |
| Miss Geneva Hammond, Maine | 6 |
| Miss Catherine L. Hartman, Rhode Island. (*See* Miss Caroline E. Ballou.) | |
| Mrs. Anna Adams Hayes, Connecticut | 2 |
| Miss C. Louise Hill, New York | 15 |
| Mrs. Irene T. Hill, Massachusetts | 7 |
| Mrs. Bessie Howard, District of Columbia | 1 |
| Miss Elizabeth A. Jenkins, New Jersey | 11 |
| Mrs. Amy Kaufman, New York | 2 |
| Miss Frances H. Keasbey, New Jersey | 2 |
| Mrs. Minnie A. Keehn, Illinois | 16 |
| The Keokuk County Chapter, American Red Cross, Iowa | 1 |
| Miss Emily R. Lamping, Maryland | 10 |
| Miss Anna Southard Larner, District of Columbia | 3 |
| Miss Fan Lloyd, Maryland | 2 |
| Miss Josephine N. Loveland, Pennsylvania | 13 |
| Miss A. Louisa J. Lynch, New York | 5 |
| Miss Anne M. Lynch, New York | 14 |
| Miss Mary Scudder McDermott, New Jersey | 8 |

| | Volumes |
|---|---|
| Mrs. A. L. MacMillan, Wisconsin | 2 |
| Miss Helen Marble, Vermont | 7 |
| Mrs. Anna F. Marvin, Virginia | 14 |
| Mrs. Martha M. Matthews, Texas | 14 |
| Mrs. Anna Kinsman Merrill, New York | 4 |
| Mrs. Agnes F. Middleton, New Jersey | 8 |
| Mrs. Emily Miller, New York | 4 |
| Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morse, Maryland | 17 |
| Mrs. Miriam S. Moyer, Pennsylvania | 10 |
| Mrs. Lydia Ackerman Murphy, District of Columbia | 5 |
| Mrs. Katherine Elizabeth Newsome, New Jersey | 5 |
| Mrs. Sarah T. Niesz, Ohio | 2 |
| Mrs. Caroline L. Noble, Massachusetts | 7 |
| Miss M. Gault Norton, Virginia | 5 |
| Miss Martha P. Ober, Massachusetts | 9 |
| Mrs. Jeannette M. O'Connor, West Virginia | 8 |
| Mrs. M. Florence Packard, Massachusetts | 12 |
| Mrs. Margaret Peck, Connecticut | 6 |
| Mrs. Katherine Pomeroy, Connecticut | 8 |
| Miss Jennie Lawrence Pratt, Maine | 6 |
| Mrs. Harriette Wade-Ransom, California | 1 |
| Mrs. Ruth Chapin Ritter, Connecticut | 7 |
| Miss Helen Safford, New York | 2 |
| Miss Anne Semple, Pennsylvania | 13 |
| Mrs. Henrietta C. Shriver, Maryland | 7 |
| Miss Esther Simms, California | 8 |
| The Southeastern Chapter, American Red Cross, Pennsylvania | 13 |
| Mrs. Lee Wilson Sperry, Maryland | 7 |
| Mrs. Mary B. L. Steedman, Rhode Island | 5 |
| The Summit Chapter, American Red Cross, New Jersey | 4 |
| Miss Elizabeth N. Tait, West Virginia | 20 |
| Mrs. Susan Gilbert Taylor, New Jersey | 6 |
| Mrs. Jessie C. Thomas, Ohio | 5 |
| Mrs. Clara A. W. Treat, Connecticut | 3 |
| Miss Mary Duncan Upham, Massachusetts | 13 |
| Miss Alice Matthews Van Brunt, New York | 13 |
| Miss Jane L. Ver Planck, New York | 1 |
| Mrs. Grace M. Wakeman, Connecticut | 1 |
| Miss Elsie Walker Myers, Pennsylvania | 6 |
| Miss Jessie J. West, New York | 6 |
| Mrs. Lida E. West, California | 3 |
| Mrs. Ruby F. Weston, New Jersey | 6 |
| Miss Julia Wheeler, North Carolina | 15 |
| Miss Emma L. Whittemore, Massachusetts | 21 |
| Total | 596 |

TRANSCRIBING SECTION

(From the report of the acting director of Braille transcription, Miss ADELIA M. HOYT)

*Growth of the work.*

The Braille transcribing section, conducted by the American Red Cross in cooperation with the Library of Congress, has had another year of steady growth, both in expansion and production. Without any special publicity or promoting on the part of its sponsors, Braille has been introduced into 66 new chapters. The American Red Cross now has 184 chapters represented in the Braille service, distributed over 42 States, District of Columbia, and the Philippine Islands.

During the year 219,084 pages of Braille were produced and 183,706 pages proof-read. This was far in excess of any previous year. Other phases of the work have kept pace with production. In Washington alone approximately 100,000 pages were shellacked by volunteers. These were all prepared for shellacking in the Braille transcribing section; that is, collated into volumes with proper title-pages and numbered in ink.

*Correspondence courses.*

The two correspondence courses conducted by this department—one for the training of sighted volunteers to transcribe Braille, the other for blind persons to proof read Braille—are growing in popularity. Teachers of the blind and Braille printing houses find these courses most helpful. The number of lessons given by correspondence amounted this year to approximately 2,924, being an increase of 1,371 over the previous year. It now requires nearly the entire time of two employees for this service.

*Books.*

The output of books in "single" copies amounted to 541 titles expanding into 2,038 volumes, and were presented to 41 Braille collections in this country and two in the Philippine Islands. Most of this was unbound manuscript, but volunteers bound 207 volumes. Aside from the extent of the output, many of the books were unusual in character, being such as would not be embossed in any other way. Several copies of some popu-

lar and worth-while books were made and presented to different libraries. All titles before being transcribed are carefully considered by a competent "book committee," assisted by librarians, authors, publishers, and experts in many subjects. The value of these contributions to the Braille libraries is shown by many letters of appreciation received from librarians and touch readers.

Books "duplicated" by the Red Cross and sold to libraries at a nominal price consisted of 19 titles, totaling 600 volumes, 45,758 pages. The making of plates by hand on thin sheets of aluminum has proven very satisfactory. The output by this method, however, is limited by a shortage of adapted Braille writers.

*Student aid.*

An important phase of the work of the Braille transcribing section is the service given to blind students and individuals in the business and professional world, for whom 35,678 pages were Brailled. Much of this consisted of texts in Latin, French, German, Spanish, English, science, law, insurance, and other subjects. The students so helped represent 28 high schools and colleges in 16 States, District of Columbia, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. In every case they are making good and give ample testimony to the helpfulness of the service rendered them.

On recommendation of the committee on work for the blind of the American Library Association, a catalogue has been prepared of all hand-copied nonfiction books useful to students and advanced readers, indicating the library where each title is located. This catalogue will soon be available in ink print.

*Braille transcribing helps the unemployed.*

In view of the present unemployment situation, it may be interesting to know that during the period covered by this report, approximately $10,000 was paid out to blind persons engaged in the Braille service as proof readers, instructors, and supervisors. This amount was provided by the American National Red Cross, its various chapters, and individuals. In this way it was no great burden on any one center but a great blessing to its recipients. It has not only given employment to the unemployed, but in many cases was the only source of an independent income.

The United States is no longer a nation of pioneers; it has its leisure class, many of whom are giving of their time and means to the betterment of others less fortunate. To many of these blindness makes a special appeal. The learning of Braille by the sighted is sure to awaken a sympathetic interest in those who read it, often resulting in practical helpfulness. *Outlook for the future.*

Braille printing has continued to improve; books are multiplying and their cost diminishing; private funds for Braille printing are increasingly available; Federal appropriations are being sought. The time may come when books may be made as records—these to be owned by libraries and loaned to readers for reproduction on home instruments. A committee has been appointed in this country to further consider the "type" question. If thought advisable, this committee will confer with another in England with a view to bringing about greater parity between the Braille systems used in the two countries.

All this promises much for the future, but to-day the needs of touch readers are far from being met. Dr. E. E. Allen, superintendent of the Perkins Institution for the Blind and a dean among workers for the blind, writes to an inquirer on this subject as follows:

> Volunteer transcription of choice reading matter into Braille for finger reading is to be encouraged. I doubt if the variety of embossed material, however produced, will ever suffice. While we already have quantities of machine-made books, readers are continually asking for more titles within their grooves of preference. But volunteer transcription has a double-sided benefit—it helps the transcribers also by giving them a better understanding of the blind and their needs.

The American Red Cross is deeply grateful to the Librarian of Congress and his assistants for the fine cooperation always shown, without which it would be impossible to "carry on" so efficiently. The Library of Congress appreciates the sponsorship of the American Red Cross in conducting this nation-wide service to the blind. It is noteworthy that notwithstanding the growth of the work during the last two years there has been no increase in the personnel of the staff at the *Conduct of the work.*

Library of Congress. It still consists of seven persons—the acting director of Braille, who is also a member of the Library staff, and six other employees provided by the Red Cross. These include a sighted secretary, a stenographer, a general helper, and three blind assistants. The latter are Braille experts—two are skilled typists. The sighted members of the staff all read and write Braille. The volume of work cared for by this department is made possible only by a systematic, harmonious coordination of all forces, elimination of unnecessary details, and by encouraging decentralization wherever possible. Already many local groups are working quite independently, but always under the direction of the acting director of Braille, to whom they make regular reports. Acknowledgments should also be made to the Washington Junior League and other friends whose financial help has made it possible to employ some extra help and meet other emergencies not provided for in the Braille budget.

## LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

(From the report of the director, Doctor MEYER)

It is a busy time for the legislative reference service when Congress has under consideration a tariff measure. That the session just past is no exception to the rule is shown by an increase in the demands greater than any in the history of the service and the largest total ever attained. The total number of questions submitted during the year ending June 30, 1929, was 1,826; for the year ending June 30, 1930, the total was 2,074, an increase of 248 questions, or 13.6 per cent.

Not a few of our responses to questions relating to the tariff were based on information gathered by the Tariff Board. That office has continued at all times ready to place at our disposal any information it might have, and it is a distinct pleasure to record here a cooperation so hearty and thorough.

As a major question before Congress of no less importance than the tariff was the complicated and difficult

question of farm relief. The two were inextricably bound together. More than half of our activities were devoted to these two in their various and widespread ramifications.

The difficult and important service of working intimately with important committees was continued with marked success, as is shown by the many expressions of satisfaction and the demand for more. If any part of the service calls for immediate expansion, it is this. Mr. Schulz's self-sacrificing industry, knowledge, and tact have set a fine example. He placed no limit on the time he devoted to the work of committees to which he was detailed.

His assignment to the study of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill of 1930 was made in May, 1929, primarily at the request of the minority, but comprised studies for the majority as well. The impartial character of the studies was recognized by all parties.

Although a large part of the time assigned to the tariff was devoted to the study of the commodity paragraphs of the bill, general studies of the economics and policies of tariff making became necessary and were prepared as Senators requested.

The work for the minority was to a considerable extent conducted under the direction of the Democratic whip, Senator Morris Sheppard, who not only gave his personal attention to these studies but himself presented the results to the Senate.

Fundamental in the study were principles of policy, and the general economics necessarily involved in tariff making. Wages, profits, invested capital, stock and cash dividends, industrial practices and mergers, consolidation and exportation of capital, international comity, the effect of the tariff upon American export trade, and principles of valuation were studied, analyzed, and made the basis for the determination of rates.

No less important were the studies relating to the progress and development of modern industry and industrial methods. Merging of capital and consolidation

of plant as expressions of industrial efficiency were studied at length, and these studies constituted frequently not only the basis for the evaluation of the testimony presented to the subcommittees of the Finance Committee, but to a large extent the basis for discussion in the Senate.

Predominant in these studies were the methods pursued by American industry in mass production, machine operation, and large-scale manufacture. Of primary importance was the careful consideration given to the importation of semimanufactured products, and the character of the stages of semimanufacture. This was especially noteworthy with respect to metallic manufactures of small size, such as safety-razor blades, novelties, watch cases, watch springs, and other watch parts. Inasmuch as there were involved throughout the element of labor the problem of wages, the cost of living, and living standards, it became necessary to inquire into these conditions both in the United States and abroad. The element of efficiency of production in American industry was presented in its most significant aspects and productivity unit per capita was given major consideration.

In the effort to reach an adequate approximation of the competition offered by imported products it became necessary at times to consider tariff rates from the standpoint primarily of the area of entry. This was particularly true of commodities characterized by bulk and weight, the prices of which, when augmented by freight rates for inland haul, became so great as necessarily to confine competition to the seaboard. This group of commodities was represented by building materials generally —brick, cement, plate glass, etc.—and in order to carry studies involving these commodities to conclusions of value it became necessary to approximate the effect upon inland prices with competition totally removed at seaboard. Here the element of monopoly and monopoly control entered the situation, and as a result studies were made of the price control and earnings of domestic industries producing these commodities.

Careful consideration was given the spread between the cost of articles produced abroad and their selling

price in the United States, particularly for the purpose of determining the extent of actual competition which might exist between domestic and foreign products of a similar nature as well as the possible existence of trade agreements or combinations.

A review of tariff debates will reveal that Congress has found it necessary more and more to undertake a study of industrial methods. Processes of manufacture, conversion of raw material into semifinished and finished products, utilization of wastes and by-products have become of constantly increasing importance; and it is doubtful, in this connection, if Congress has ever been called upon to devote greater consideration to these problems than during the discussion of the tariff bill just passed.

As never before, Congress found itself confronted with the major principles of a science in the progress of which America has made rapid strides, namely, industrial chemistry. In fixing the rates upon dyes, upon coal-tar products, upon cellulose, acetate, and industrial alcohols, upon vegetable, marine, and animal oils and fats, in the cracking of petroleum, with its innumerable derivatives, the Senate Chamber became for a part of the time at least, a classroom of industrial chemistry.

In order to aid in arriving at correct conclusions both House and Senate had before them the testimony of expert witnesses both for and against almost every commodity provided for in the bill. But reorganization, analysis, and comparison were imperative to render available this vast mass of data and to give it adequate evaluation.

Since the bill had originally been advanced in behalf of agriculture, the agricultural schedules were given special consideration. Primarily there was the consideration as to whether agriculture could profit by a tariff upon agricultural commodities. For this purpose every commodity in the agricultural schedules was studied in the light of its domestic production and consumption and its place in a world market. The problem of surplus was considered in the light of an export debenture. Di-

versification as a method of control, with protective rates upon commodities possessing potential domestic development, was especially emphasized in the rates upon flax and linseed oils. Of noteworthy importance was the effort to secure such rates upon imported vegetable oils as might enable the agricultural South to enter into the production of these oils upon the basis of diversification. The contest here resolved itself into the age-old contest between agriculture and industry. The principle of the interchangeability of fats and oils was given elaborate setting and extensive treatment. The whole range of chemical processes involved in the conversion of liquid oils into semisolid and solid fats was presented, and the tremendous possibilities of diversification in behalf of American agriculture were portrayed. The proponents of a tariff upon these agricultural products asserted their approval of Philippine independence and the taxing of Philippine products, if by such a policy there would be assured to the American farmer the possibility of competition in these products, and as a consequence the whole issue of Philippine independence was raised anew.

The industrial utilization of American agricultural products was fully portrayed in the rapidly developing cellulose and acetate industries. The manufacture of rayon with its tremendous capital investment and the production of solvents from corn as a means of utilizing industrially a part of the farmer's surplus brought into the tariff debate an elaborate discussion of highly involved chemical processes. The domestic production of sugar—cane, beet, and corn—and the taxing of imported blackstrap molasses in competition with the domestic production of industrial alcohol were carefully studied, analyzed, and presented.

More than 50 pages of the Congressional Record were devoted to the study of lumber alone. From the standpoint of a rapidly diminishing natural resource with the possibility of commercial reproduction pushed far into the future the problem of an adequate rate became one of greatest importance. Careful study was given the location of the last remaining timber stands, their acces-

sibility to market, transportation costs, and all the cost factors involved in converting a bark-covered stump into the ceilings, walls, or floors of a house, or the furniture contained therein. The rate of timber exhaustion; possibilities and practices of reforestation; the effects of deforestation upon run-off and flood control; profits of timber owners and sawmills; income-tax returns from timber owners and sawmill operators; timber substitutes—these problems were all considered, all evaluated, and all presented to the Senate.

For most of these studies the office of the whip functioned as the source of information. For much of the time the Senate remained in session from 11 a. m. until 10.30 p. m., and constant attendance upon the sessions was imperative. Early morning hours and Sundays were devoted to planning and preparing, and frequently it became necessary to revise and reorganize at the close of the session at 10.30 p. m.

From May to November of 1929 it was necessary to devote an average of 12 hours daily to the assignment, and from January to June a similar number of hours were likewise necessary. The timely solution of the many specific problems was possible by virtue of a corps of clerical and stenographic assistants furnished by the Senate, ranging at times from 4 to 10, as necessity and urgency demanded.

That this kind of service is being recognized by other branches of the Government as eminently suited to the needs of Congress can not be better indicated than by noting actual instances.

During the preparation of the flood-control bill there were placed at the disposal of the committee by the Secretary of War the services of the staff of the reproduction plant of the War College and the services of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, from which two members were detailed to be in constant attendance upon the committee during the hearings and the presentation of the bill in the House.

During the preparation of the Boulder Dam bill there was placed at the disposal of the Committee on Irriga-

tion and Reclamation the full force of the Bureau of Reclamation.

During the preparation of the farm-relief bill the Secretary of Agriculture placed at the disposal of the members interested the staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

*State law index.*

The State Law Index has gradually settled into its even pace. The first number was received at the Library of Congress on November 21, 1929, the second number on May 27, 1930. This contained 1,034 pages as compared with the first number, which contained 583 pages. The second number will be the normal size of the biennial index. It was hoped that the third number of the index would be printed and ready for distribution before the end of 1930, so that it would be ready for use when the legislature of 43 of the 48 States meet in January of 1931. How desirable this is need not be dwelt upon. But unless the States send us their laws more promptly we shall not be able to reach our goal. On June 30, in spite of all our efforts, the laws of two States had not yet reached us, 16 to 17 months after they had been enacted.

*Index to Federal statutes.*

The Index to the Federal Statutes has advanced a little toward being printed. The act of June 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 585, c. 487), directs the revision of the Scott and Beaman Index to the Federal Statutes to include the acts of the Seventieth Congress, and authorizes an appropriation of $50,000 for that purpose. The Senate included in the deficiency appropriation act an item for this amount, but provided that the index should include the acts of the Seventy-first Congress also; this item was stricken out by the conference report. In anticipation of a similar appropriation in the coming session, we are revising and rearranging our cards in such shape as to be able to take up promptly the preparation of copy for the printer as soon as the appropriation may be available. There are, however, a number of points connected with the style of type, arrangement, etc., as to which we should be glad to get suggestions from prospective users of the revised index, in order that it may have the maximum possible utility.

In addition to the continuation of the Federal Statute Index, we have responded to numerous inquiries from Members and committees, especially—

A. Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. We have continued the cooperation with Mr. Stam, referred to in the 1929 report. This work is now substantially completed, and represents a complete restatement of all the internal revenue laws in force December 1, 1930.

B. House Committee on Revision of the Laws. The work for this committee has been largely in connection with two projects:

1. The District of Columbia Code. In addition to making suggestions as to the form and accuracy of the text, we also prepared tables showing the statutes included in the code, as well as omitted provisions with an assignment of the reasons for the omission. (These tables are found on pp. 499–519 of the code.)

2. Repealing bills. We assisted the committee in the preparation of H. R. 10198, a bill which repeals more than 100 obsolete statutes, and which has passed the House and been favorably reported in the Senate. We also prepared for the committee a list of obsolete Revised Statutes provisions, which will very likely provide the basis for a subsequent bill repealing about 300 more obsolete provisions.

*Publications.*

Legislative reference studies printed in whole or in part in Congressional Record for the Seventy-first Congress, second session (all page references to current issue):

November 12, 1929; page 5472:
The illegal exploitation of the timber resources of the northwest. [By Rita Dielmann.]

February 12, 1930; page 3733:
Selected data concerning four life insurance companies in the United States. [By Margaret G. B. Blachly.]

Feb. 14, 1930; page 3823:
Opposition to claiming and occupying Oregon country as shown in the congressional debates on the negotiations with Great Britain and on the treaty of July 17, 1846. [By Rita Dielmann.]

April 16, 1930; page 7421:
Citations to labor treaties. [By Rita Dielmann.]

April 21, 1930; page 7662:
Boxing laws. [By Agnes M. Brown.]

May 19, 1930; page 9520:
Acts of Congress concerning the blind. [By Walter H. McClenon.]

June 28, 1930; page 12468:

Standard hourly wages of adult male workers in various countries of the world, January, 1930, by industry and occupation. [By Gwendolyn Emerson and Margaret G. B. Blachly.]

The classified list of important questions is this year omitted. A brief enumeration of some of the more important studies is included in the following paragraphs.

A study prepared by Mr. André Bernard was printed as a separate document.

Tariff preference in Great Britain and British possessions. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1929. iv, 42 p. [71st Congress, 1st session, Senate Document No. 31.]

Among Mr. Bernard's other studies are to be mentioned:

Laws for or against vivisection in certain foreign countries.

Indirect taxes in certain foreign countries, with special reference to sales taxes. (A survey of 36 countries.)

Present merchant-marine policy of Great Britain and France.

Trade associations in France, Great Britain, and Germany.

War-disability pensions in Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy (with special reference to 100 per cent disability). Five reports.

On March 18, 1930, a request was received from the chairman of the House Committee on Pensions for certain specific data on military disability pensions in Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain, and Canada. Five reports were prepared, together with extensive statistical tables. This material was used and in part incorporated in a preliminary report printed by the committee as a confidential document. On May 5, 1930, the chairman sent in a request for additional data in continuation of the work already prepared for the committee. Certain tables showing the number of pensioners and the expenditure for war-disability pensions in Great Britain and Canada have been completed, but considerable work remains to be done for other countries, as the compilation of figures requires much search and time.

The more important reports and studies prepared by Mr. Carl L. W. Meyer were:

The Permanent Court of International Justice, recent developments.

Jurisdiction of the World Court.

Extraterritoriality in China, historical résumé with special reference to developments since the Boxer rebellion.

Extraterritorial rights of the United States in foreign countries.

Invalidity and old-age pensions for workers in Germany.

In addition, two of his studies were printed in 1930 in important journals as indicated:

The United States and the World Court, published in Current History (New York), volume 32, No. 5, August, 1930, pages 889–893.

Military Service by American Citizens in Foreign Armies, published in the American Mercury (New York), volume 21, No. 81, September, 1930, pages 68–72.

*Studies in manuscript.*

Besides the studies printed in the Congressional Record as noted above, Mrs. Margaret G. B. Blachly prepared the following manuscript studies:

Amounts and purposes of tax levies in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Expenditures for World War veterans in various countries.

Industrial alcohol and prohibition enforcement in the United States.

National wealth, national debt, and expenditures for defense in various countries of the world.

Principal agricultural exports of the United States by quantity and value for the years 1828 to 1852, inclusive.

Principal domestic commodities exported from the United States during the calendar years 1920 to 1927, inclusive, arranged in order of magnitude of value in 1927, and principal countries of destination.

Selected statistics for South Carolina by counties. [Harold Lockwood.]

Tariff increases in various countries 1909 to 1913, inclusive.

Tariff increases in various countries 1922 to 1929, inclusive.

Tariff rates on selected commodities in 10 countries.

Dr. Rita Dielmann in addition to the studies printed in the Congressional Record produced a number of other studies, among which are to be mentioned:

The displacement of labor by machinery.

The problem of financing the Fox Film Corporation.

The migration of industry in the United States.

The cost of irrigation works in Egypt, 1920–1929.

Ratification of the Constitution and amendments by the States.

Suits brought by the United States to cancel patents to forest lands on allegation of fraud and to recover the value of timber cut from public lands in the Northwest.

Respectfully submitted.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
*Librarian of Congress.*

The honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

The honorable the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

# REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING AND THE DISBURSING OFFICER

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
*Washington, D. C., December 1, 1930.*

SIR: We have the honor to submit the following report as to the office of the superintendent, Library Building, and the office of the disbursing officer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930.

Under the Librarian, the duties of the office of the superintendent, Library Building, included the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building; the duties of the disbursing office included the accounting and disbursement of the appropriations for the Library of Congress, of the Library of Congress gift and trust funds, and the disbursement of the appropriations for the Botanic Garden.

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS

### Fiscal year 1930

#### 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 | | $23,812.87 |
| From portion of endowment held by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board | | 8,748.05 |
| From Carl Engel, chief of the division of music of the Library of Congress | | 3,200.00 |
| Proceeds from distribution of concert tickets | | 798.75 |
| Transferred from chamber music auditorium fund | | 51.49 |
| | | 36,611.16 |
| Balance from fiscal year 1929 | | 17,063.41 |
| Disbursements | $34,549.57 | |
| Balance available June 30, 1930 | 19,125.00 | |
| | | 53,674.57 |

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

(Income account)

Moneys collected, refunded, and deposited are shown in the following table:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Received: | | |
| As income from Beethoven Association endowment [1] | | $219.09 |
| As income from William Evarts Benjamin endowment | | 3,282.50 |
| As income from R. R. Bowker endowment | | 590.00 |
| As income from Carnegie Corporation endowment | | 3,733.00 |
| As income from Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge endowment (already shown in above table) | | 8,748.05 |
| As income from Daniel Guggenheim Fund endowment [1] | | 1,531.25 |
| As income from Archer M. Huntington endowment (books) | | 4,200.00 |
| As income from Archer M. Huntington endowment (chair) | | 2,475.00 |
| As income from James B. Wilbur endowment | | 7,963.72 |
| Refunded under terms of the endowment: | | |
| To R. R. Bowker (six-sevenths of gross income) | $505.70 | |
| Net amount deposited in the Treasury of the United States to "Library of Congress trust fund, income from investment account," for expenditure for purposes specified in the endowments | 32,236.91 | 32,742.61 |

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND, INCOME FROM INVESTMENT ACCOUNT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance from fiscal year 1929 | | $26,791.88 |
| Received as income from endowments (as per above table) | | 32,236.91 |
| Disbursed: | | |
| William Evarts Benjamin endowment | $6,512.50 | |
| R. R. Bowker endowment | .28 | |
| Carnegie Corporation endowment | 2,416.67 | |
| Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge endowment (included in above table) | 4,944.34 | |
| Daniel Guggenheim Fund endowment | 1,867.58 | |

[1] Not for full year.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Disbursed—Continued. | | |
| Archer M. Huntington endowment (books) | $3,871.48 | |
| Archer M. Huntington endowment (chair) | 2,475.00 | |
| James B. Wilbur endowment | 6,117.20 | |
| | 28,205.05 | |
| | | $59,028.79 |

ADDITIONAL GIFTS

(For immediate disbursement)

ANONYMOUS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Received: | | |
| Balance from fiscal year 1929 | | 280.46 |
| Additional gift | | 600.00 |
| Disbursed | $580.46 | |
| Balance June 30, 1930 | 300.00 | |
| | | 880.46 |

PERCY L. ATHERTON

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Received | | 50.00 |
| Disbursed | | 50.00 |

BEETHOVEN ASSOCIATION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Received: | | |
| Balance from fiscal year 1929 | | 500.00 |
| Additional gift | | 1,000.00 |
| Disbursed | $500.00 | |
| Balance June 30, 1930 | 1,000.00 | |
| | | 1,500.00 |

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Received | | 2,500.00 |
| Disbursed | $800.00 | |
| Balance June 30, 1930 | 1,700.00 | |
| | | 2,500.00 |

FOLK-SONG PROJECT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Received: | | |
| Balance from fiscal year 1929 | | $3,950.04 |
| Carnegie Corporation | | 2,500.00 |
| Mrs. Mary S. Miller | | 250.00 |
| Mrs. Annie C. B. Parker | | 1,000.00 |
| Disbursed | $3,799.92 | |
| Balance June 30, 1930 | 3,900.12 | |
| | | 7,700.04 |

FRIENDS OF MUSIC

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Received | | $1,000.00 |
| Disbursed | $506.64 | |
| Balance June 30, 1930 | 493.36 | |
| | | 1,000.00 |

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

($35,000 for Project C, years 1929–1932; $75,000 for Project D, years 1929–1936)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Received: | | | |
| Project C | | | $10,000.00 |
| Project D | | | 15,000.00 |
| Disbursed: | | | |
| Project C | $5,584.85 | | |
| Project D | 11,208.07 | | |
| | | $16,792.92 | |
| Balance June 30, 1930: | | | |
| Project C | 4,415.15 | | |
| Project D | 3,791.93 | | |
| | | 8,207.08 | |
| | | | 25,000.00 |

DANIEL GUGGENHEIM FUND

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Received | | $65,000.00 |
| Disbursed | $38,884.99 | |
| Balance June 30, 1930 | 26,115.01 | |
| | | 65,000.00 |

ANDREW W. MELLON

| | |
|---|---|
| Received | $12,500.00 |
| Disbursed | 12,500.00 |

G. A. PFEIFFER

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Received | | $25.00 |
| Disbursed | $19.68 | |
| Balance June 30, 1930 | 5.32 | |
| | | 25.00 |

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

(Limit: $100,000 for Project A, $50,000 for Project B, year 1928–1929)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Project A: | | |
| Expenditures previously reported in 1929 | | $96,315.54 |
| Subsequent expenditures for outstanding items | | 4,556.10 |
| Refunded to source | | 1.33 |
| Amount withdrawn | $100,000.00 | |
| Credits for photostat duplication | 872.97 | |
| | | 100,872.97 |
| Project B: | | |
| Expenditures previously reported in 1929 | | 49,780.79 |
| Subsequent expenditures for outstanding items | | 218.99 |
| Refunded to source | | .22 |
| Amount withdrawn | | 50,000.00 |

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

(Limit: $100,000 for Project A, $50,000 for Project B, year 1929–1930)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Received:[2] | | | |
| Project A | | | $100,000.00 |
| Project B | | | 50,000.00 |
| Credit to Project A for amount received from sale of photographic apparatus | | | 30.00 |
| Disbursed:[3] | | | |
| Project A | $95,977.31 | | |
| Project B | 49,580.63 | | |
| | | $145,557.94 | |
| Balance Aug. 31, 1930: | | | |
| Project A | 4,052.69 | | |
| Project B | 419.37 | | |
| | | 4,472.06 | |
| | | | 150,030.00 |

SUMMARY—GIFT FUND

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance from fiscal year 1929 | | $15,954.43 |
| Total received | | 289,318.11 |
| Total disbursed | $254,374.42 | |
| Balance | 50,898.12 | |
| | | 305,272.54 |

[2] For the year Sept. 1, 1929 to Aug. 31, 1930.
[3] Previously pledged items paid after Aug. 31 not included.

EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD, 1930

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriated | $500.00 |
| Balance | 500.00 |

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT

In connection with the care and maintenance of the building, the following items might be mentioned as accomplished in addition to the routine operations for these purposes: Relocating of the laundry in larger and cooler quarters where the laundry work, now amounting to over 80,000 hand towels per month, can be more efficiently handled. All marble work in the main entrance hall, first floor, and the main reading room, including bronze statuary in gallery, were thoroughly cleaned. A large number of window shades in bad condition were replaced by new shades made by the skilled laborers.

DETAIL OF OPERATIONS

Custody, care and maintenance, miscellaneous supplies, equipment, and service, housekeeping department:

| | |
|---|---|
| Supplies, including dry goods, soap powders, soaps, toilet supplies, towels, painting materials, and other miscellaneous supplies | $2,948.63 |
| Gas | 53.34 |
| General telephone service of Library | 2,310.96 |
| Mail and delivery service, purchase, operation and repair of motor vehicles | 1,111.66 |
| Miscellaneous items, including stationery, car fare, express, freight and drayage, and postage stamps | 454.62 |
| Total expended | 6,879.21 |
| Unexpended | 120.79 |
| Total | 7,000.00 |

PERSONNEL

The organization, under the direction of the superintendent, Library Building, and the disbursing officer, was as follows:

Chief clerk.
Assistant superintendent and purchasing agent:
9 clerks.
2 telephone operators.
Captain of the guard:
2 lieutenants.
26 guards.
4 check boys.
2 attendants, ladies' room.
8 elevator conductors.
2 skilled laborers.

Foreman of laborers:
1 skilled laborer.
23 laborers.
1 laundress.
2 head charwomen.
58 charwomen.
3 book cleaners.
Total number of employees, 149.
Total number of separations, 18.

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, 1930

(July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930)

| | |
|---|---|
| For repairs and miscellaneous supplies: | |
| Repairs to building and mechanical equipment | $7,909.44 |
| Engineering supplies | 865.38 |
| Electric supplies | 2,187.17 |
| Electric lamps | 2,194.22 |
| Electric fixtures | 226.40 |
| Laundry, new equipment | 4,464.78 |
| Motor generators | 923.00 |
| Café | 1,217.12 |
| Mastic flooring | 800.00 |
| Total expended | 20,787.51 |
| Unexpended | 212.49 |
| | 21,000.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| For trees, shrubs, etc.: | |
| Shrubbery | $1,045.25 |
| Fertilizer and grass seed | 204.26 |
| Removing and planting trees | 250.00 |
| Total expended | 1,499.51 |
| Unexpended | .49 |
| | 1,500.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| For furniture: | |
| Floor covering | 391.18 |
| Miscellaneous furniture (tables, chairs, desks, stands, etc.) | 2,799.04 |
| Repairing furniture | 662.77 |
| Card cases | 9,851.64 |
| Typewriters, repairing and parts | 2,368.85 |
| Adding machines, repairing and parts | 410.20 |
| Electrical work | 38.61 |
| Desk lamps | 39.60 |
| Partitions | 1,355.94 |
| Addressograph repairs | 40.32 |
| Awnings | 3,581.15 |
| Pay-roll machine | 714.91 |
| Café | 1,417.46 |
| Total expended | 23,671.67 |
| Unexpended | 328.33 |
| | 24,000.00 |

The following were the more important items in connection with the repair and equipment of the building:

A 2-roll electric ironer was added to the laundry equipment. This installation of the ironer will result in a great saving of time, as it eliminates the drying room.

Brick fire walls were built around waste paper bins, laborers' quarters, furniture storeroom, and other sections of the cellar in the interest of better fire protection. Twenty-four fire extinguishers were placed in the new additional decks of the southeast and east stack.

A large ventilating fan was installed in the vaults to furnish air for the ventilation of the motor-generator sets.

A special appropriation enabled us to add to the present card storage stack 19 steel cases containing 4,520 steel card trays.

Another special appropriation was used to overhaul the starting motors on the three motor-generator sets.

A special item in the furniture appropriation enabled us to lay a mastic floor over the rough brick floor of the music stack in the cellar.

Two rooms were built in the south curtain, second floor, to provide office space for the chief of the division of the fine arts.

The service counter of the cafeteria was relocated nearer the kitchen and the entire café and cafeteria rooms were refinished. A large amount of the service and kitchen equipment, which had been in use over 25 years, was replaced by more modern and sanitary apparatus.

The entire building was equipped with new awnings.

The replastering and finishing of the southwest pavilion attic.

PERSONNEL

The organization controlled and paid by the Architect of the Capitol, but working at the Library under the immediate direction of the Superintendent, Library Building, was—

Chief engineer:
- 4 assistant engineers.
- 2 machinists.
- 1 plumber.
- 2 carpenters.
- 1 decorator.
- 1 painter.
- 5 skilled laborers.

Chief engineer—Continued.
- 1 general mechanic.
- 2 laborers.

Chief electrician:
- 3 assistant electricians.
- 2 skilled laborers.

Total number of employees, 26.

Total number of separations, 2.

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1930

(The building was closed on July 4 and December 24 and 25, 1929.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of visitors during the year | 1,086,315 |
| Average for the 362 days on which building was open | 3,001 |
| Smallest daily average (for December, 1929) | 1,857 |
| Largest daily average (for April, 1930) | 4,870 |
| Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays | 195,260 |
| Average for 58 Sundays and holidays | 3,367 |
| Total number of visitors on week days | 891,055 |
| Average for 304 week days | 2,931 |

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Waste paper, weighing in the aggregate 216,709 pounds, was collected in the daily cleaning operations. This was sold, under a contract made by the General Supply Committee of the Government, at a rate of 41 cents per hundred pounds, and yielded $888.51.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

Unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal year 1928, after payment of all claims presented, were carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Library: | |
| Salaries | $1,054.61 |
| Contingent expenses | 9.33 |
| Increase of Library, 1927–28 | |
| Printing and binding | 8.18 |
| Expense Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, 1927–28 | 462.00 |
| Total | 1,534.12 |
| Care and maintenance: | |
| Care and maintenance (salaries) | 1,383.13 |
| Care and maintenance (special and temporary services) | 396.00 |
| Care and maintenance (custody and maintenance, miscellaneous supplies) | 356.72 |
| Care and maintenance (Sunday services) | 48.18 |
| Total | 2,184.03 |
| Building and grounds (Architect of the Capitol): | |
| Salaries | 166.09 |
| Trees, shrubs, etc | 6.82 |
| Repairs, etc | 638.77 |
| Furniture | 95.14 |
| Total | 906.82 |
| Building and grounds (Architect of the Capitol) 1927–28: Catalogue card cases | 4,305.08 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Botanic Garden: | |
| Salaries | $19.61 |
| Improving Botanic Garden | 57.53 |
| Total | 77.14 |
| Grand total | 9,007.19 |

Respectfully submitted.

W. C. Bond,
*Superintendent, Library Building.*
Wade H. Rabbitt,
*Disbursing Officer.*

## APPENDIXES


| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| Appendix Ia. | Appropriations and expenditures (tables) | 333 |
| Ib. | Appropriation act, 1930–31 | 335 |
| II. | Report of the division of Chinese literature | 341 |
| III. | The act of Congress creating the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board | 391 |
| IV. | Legislation affecting the Library | 395 |
| V. | Festival of Chamber Music | 399 |

## Appendix Ia

### APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1929–30

| Object of appropriations | Appropriations | Expended | Withdrawn for retirement fund | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Library and Copyright Office: | | | | |
| Salaries— | | | | |
| General service | $722,345.00 | $697,257.83 | $24,824.64 | $262.53 |
| Special service | 3,000.00 | 2,925.20 | 19.41 | 55.39 |
| Sunday service | 15,000.00 | 14,832.75 | ---------- | 167.25 |
| Distribution of card indexes [1] | 151,153.14 | 146,254.51 | 4,718,87 | 179.76 |
| Legislative reference service | 70,950.00 | 67,986.33 | 2,431.77 | 531.90 |
| Copyright office [2] | 228,740.00 | 220,627.42 | 8,005.08 | 107.50 |
| Index to State legislation [3] | 33,280.00 | 32,173.93 | 1,106.07 | ---------- |
| Increase of Library [4] | 108,000.00 | 108,000.00 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Contingent expenses [5] | 13,032.60 | 13,020.78 | ---------- | 11.82 |
| Printing and binding [6] | 356,901.35 | 356,901.35 | ---------- | ---------- |
| Total Library and Copyright Office | 1,702,402.09 | 1,659,980.10 | 41,105.84 | 1,316.15 |
| Library Building: | | | | |
| Care and maintenance (salaries) | 148,247.00 | 140,370.47 | 5,089.84 | 2,786.69 |
| Sunday service | 4,700.00 | 4,686.20 | ---------- | 13.80 |
| Special and temporary service | 500.00 | 126.00 | ---------- | 374.00 |
| Custody and maintenance [7] | 7,000.00 | 6,879.21 | ---------- | 120.79 |
| Total Library Building | 160,447.00 | 152,061.88 | 5,089.84 | 3,295.28 |
| Expenses, Trust Fund Board | 500.00 | ---------- | ---------- | 500.00 |
| Total, Library of Congress, exclusive of Architect of the Capital | 1,863,349.09 | 1,812,041.98 | 46,195.68 | 5,111.43 |

[1] Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions—$1,268.35 credited and $834.79 yet to be credited. Expenditures ($150,973.38) offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury ($230,427.84).

[2] Expenditures ($228,632.50), offset by fees covered into the Treasury ($327,629.90).

[3] Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

[4] Any unexpended balance for purchase of books will be available for the succeeding year. Appropriation does not include $2,500 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

[5] Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of photoduplications to governmental institutions, $32.60. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

[6] Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions—$543.58 credited and $357.77 yet to be credited. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

[7] Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

*Appropriations and expenditures, 1929–30*—Continued

| Object of appropriations | Appropriations | Expended | Withdrawn for retirement fund | Balance |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mechanical and structural operations, repairs and equipment (Architect of the Capitol): | | | | |
| Building and grounds— | | | | |
| Salaries | $45, 280. 00 | $43, 514. 24 | $1, 578. 68 | $187. 08 |
| Trees, shrubs, etc | 1, 500. 00 | 1, 499. 51 | | . 49 |
| Repairs and supplies | 21, 000. 00 | 20, 787. 51 | | 212. 49 |
| Furniture | 24, 000. 00 | 23, 671. 67 | | 328. 33 |
| Alterations to east and southeast stacks [8] | 387, 000. 00 | 375, 130. 89 | | 11, 869. 11 |
| Acquisition of a site for additional buildings [9] | 600, 000. 00 | 42, 004. 64 | | 557, 995. 36 |
| Total building and grounds | 1, 078, 780. 00 | 506, 608. 46 | 1, 578. 68 | 570, 592. 86 |
| Grand total | 2, 942, 129. 09 | 2, 318, 650. 44 | 47, 774. 36 | 575, 704. 29 |
| Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account) [10] | 4, 673. 52 | | | 4, 673. 52 |

[8] The unexpended balance in the 1930 appropriation will be available for the fiscal year 1931.

[9] The unexpended balance will be available for the fiscal year 1931.

[10] Appropriation includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of $800.

*Contingent expenses in detail—Library proper*

| | |
|---|---|
| Stationery supplies | $6, 557. 52 |
| Typewriter supplies | 209. 10 |
| Dies, presses, rubber stamps, and numbering machines | 231. 55 |
| Travel expenses | |
| Street-car tokens | 145. 00 |
| Tools | 4. 56 |
| Postage stamps for foreign correspondence | 828. 00 |
| Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages | 58. 75 |
| Transfer charges (expressage, etc.) | 7. 29 |
| Post-office box rent, July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930 | 20. 00 |
| Mail-bag repairs | 98. 37 |
| Duplicator supplies | 152. 81 |
| Photostat paper and chemicals | [1] 4, 703. 73 |
| Photostat miscellaneous supplies | 4. 10 |
| Total | 13, 020. 78 |

[1] $3,257.26 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, 1931, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

#### LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS (UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITAL)

Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services, under the classification act of 1923, as amended by the act of May 28, 1928 (U. S. C., Supp. III, title 5, sec. 673), and the "Legislative pay act of 1929" (46 Stat. 38), $45,280.

For trees, shrubs, plants, fertilizers, and skilled labor for the grounds of Library of Congress, $1,000.

For necessary expenditures for the Library Building under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies, material, and appurtenances, and personal and other services in connection with the mechanical and structural maintenance of such building, $58,000.

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

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto and repairs thereof, $42,500.

To enable the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the care, maintenance, and repairs for rental or use by the Library of Congress of all buildings or other structures as may be acquired on the site for additional buildings for the Library of Congress in square 761 and part of 760, and to raze such buildings in said area as may be requested by the Joint Committee on the Library, and to provide for all necessary personal and other services and material of all kinds necessary to carry out the pro-

visions of sections 3 and 4 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the acquisition of certain property in the District of Columbia for the Library of Congress, and for other purposes," approved May 21, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 622), $10,000, to be immediately available.

To enable the Architect of the Capitol to procure preliminary plans, models, and estimates of cost for a building or buildings, including connections to the Library of Congress, and personal and other services, to be located upon the site authorized in the act entitled "An act to provide for the acquisition of certain property in the District of Columbia for the Library of Congress, and for other purposes," approved May 21, 1928 (45 Stat., p. 622), without reference to section 35 of the act approved June 25, 1910; $10,000, to be immediately available.

* * * * * * *

SALARIES

For the Librarian, chief assistant librarian, and other personal services, $777,045.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

For the Register of Copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services, $231,880.

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, $70,950.

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 $44,110 for employees engaged in piecework and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian; in all, $157,240.

TEMPORARY SERVICES

For special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, $3,000.

INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

To enable the Librarian of Congress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several States, together with a supplemental digest of the more important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act entitled "An act providing for the preparation of a biennial index to State legislation," approved February 10, 1927 (U. S. C., Supp. III, title 2, secs. 164, 165), including personal and other services within and without the District of Columbia (including not to exceed $2,500 for special and temporary service at rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary material and apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes and digests of State legislation for official distribution only, and other printing and binding incident to the work of compilation, stationery, and incidentals, $38,280.

SUNDAY OPENING

To enable the Library of Congress to be kept open for reference use on Sundays and on holidays within the discretion of the Librarian, including the extra services of employees and the services of additional employees under the Librarian, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, $18,000.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY

For purchase of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material, for the increase of the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the increase of the Library, by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, to continue available during the fiscal year 1932, $130,000.

For purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, under the direction of the Chief Justice, $50,000.

For purchase of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, $2,500.

PRINTING AND BINDING

For miscellaneous printing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, and the binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for the Library Building, $207,000.

For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office, $50,000.

For the printing of catalogue cards, $122,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, supplies, stock, and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and Copyright Office, including not exceeding $500 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, $9,000.

For paper, chemicals, and miscellaneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photoduplicating machines of the Library and the making of photoduplicate prints, $4,000.

LIBRARY BUILDING

Salaries: For the superintendent, disbursing officer, and other personal services, $148,247.

For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Librarian to provide for the opening of the Library Building on Sundays and on legal holidays, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, $4,700.

For special and temporary services in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building, including extra special services of regular employees at the discretion of the Librarian, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, $500.

For mail, delivery, and telephone services, rubber boots and rubber coats for workmen, uniforms for guards, 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.

* * * * * * *

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 (U. S. C., title 5, secs. 661–673; U. S. C., Supp. III, title 5, sec. 673), the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in the Botanic Garden, the Library of Congress, or the Government Printing Office shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such act, as amended, and in grades in which only one position is allocated the salary of such position shall not exceed the

average of the compensation rates for the grade, except that in unusually meritorious cases of one position in a grade advances may be made to rates higher than the average of the compensation rates of the grade but not more often than once in any fiscal year, and then only to the next higher rate: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, or (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the classification act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law.

Approved, June 6, 1930.

## Appendix II

### DIVISION OF CHINESE LITERATURE

#### CHINESE AND OTHER EAST ASIATIC BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1929–30

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

The study of far eastern culture is gradually being lifted from the realm of the mysterious and the unknowable to a position commensurate with its importance. Courses on China and Japan in our colleges and universities, once limited almost exclusively to the interpretation of modern political contacts, are being expanded to include the languages, literature, history, art, philosophy, archæology, religion, and folklore of those lands. These tendencies are manifested in the growing demand on the Library of Congress for books and periodicals in the Chinese and Japanese languages and for information relating to the past and the present culture of those peoples. Materials still so specialized can not be adequately supplied by the universities themselves, but may justly be expected of a National Library, or of a few strategically located private institutions.

While the Chinese and Japanese (and the Indians, too, for that matter) have put forth every effort to apprehend the thought of the west, it can not be said that we, on our part, have felt an equivalent need for an understanding of their world views. We are moving, however, toward better things. There is a growing realization that international understanding involves appreciation of those cultural values which express the best that each nation has achieved. Such understanding can be genuine, however, only when it is reciprocal—when each grants to the other the kind of supremacy

which each has attained. The rise in the west of a steadily growing number of students, qualified by training or by years of residence in the Far East, to interpret sympathetically the literature and thought of those lands, is a substantial recognition of this truth. The interest shown by our National Library in the collection of materials essential to the study of Chinese and Japanese culture invariably evokes in those peoples the utmost cordiality and good will—individuals, libraries, foundations, and publishing houses generously helping in every way to facilitate this quest.

*Statistics.*

The number of Chinese works received during the fiscal year was 410, comprising 3,085 volumes, not including some 414 monographs and pamphlets. The additions in Japanese number 56 works in 149 volumes; those in Tibetan number 550 volumes, of which 543 are Nashi pictographic manuscripts brought to this country by Dr. Joseph Rock and described on page 386 of this report. On July 1, 1930, the total number of volumes in the Chinese collection was 136,772 and in the Japanese 12,158. In addition, the Library has several thousand volumes in Korean, Manchurian, Mongolian, and Tibetan.

*T'sung shu.*

The number of *T'sung shu* received during the year was 39, making a total of 547 different collections of reprints now in the Library of Congress.

*Gazetteers.*

The additions in gazetteers number 14, of which 1 is provincial, 2 prefectural, and 11 district—or a total of 1,504.

*Yung Lo Ta Tien.*

The Library was unable during the past year to secure any original volumes of the *Yung Lo Ta Tien.* But two reproductions transcribed by hand, and in every essential respect facsimiles of originals were obtained from the National Library of Peiping. One volume (No. 3507–8) deals with the Classic of Changes; another (No. 8506–7) is a gazeteer of Nan-ningfu, Kuangsi Province. The gazeteer has particular interest, because it was copied by the compilers of the *Yung Lo Ta Tien* from the massive General Gazeteer of the Yuan dynasty (*Ta Yüan I T'ung Chih*) which was printed but which, with the exception

of a few fragments, is now lost. It carries extensive quotations from gazeteers and encyclopedias of previous dynasties, which could be used with profit in collating the texts of such extant Sung geographical works as the *T'ai P'ing Huan Yü Chi* (tenth century) and the *Yü Ti Kuang Chi* (twelfth century). The gazeteer also contains eight maps of which one describes a district across the border of Annam which then was a tributary of China. The earliest extant Chinese gazeteer, written about 347 A. D., is the *Hua Yang Kuo Chih*, which gives an account of the Shu and Pa kingdoms of modern Szechuan. It was not until the Sung dynasty, however, that gazeteers began to appear in large numbers. The official organ of the T'singhua Research Institute[1] lists the titles of 220, compiled in the Sung dynasty. Of these only 25 are now known to exist.

*T'sung shu.*

The recent acquisition of facsimile reprints of the two oldest *t'sung shu*—the *Ju Hsueh Ching Wu*, and the *Po Ch'üan Hsüeh Hai*—printed under the patronage of T'ao Hsiang of Wu-chin, Kiangsu Province, has added materially to our knowledge of early Chinese collectanea. Until a few years ago the *Po Ch'üan Hsüeh Hai*, compiled by Tso Kuei in 1273 A. D., was regarded as the ancestor of all Chinese *t'sung shu*. But since the publication in 1924 of T'ao Hsiang's edition of the *Ju Hsüeh Ching Wu* it is clear that this latter work, compiled by Yü Ch'eng in 1201 (72 years earlier than the *Po Ch'üan Hsüeh Hai*), is the true ancestor of this type of Chinese bookmaking.

One of the outstanding contributions of the Sung dynasty to Chinese bibliography was *t'sung shu*, just as the chief contribution of the T'ang dynasty was encyclopedias (*lei shu*). But the name, *t'sung shu*, was already in vogue in the T'ang dynasty, having been employed by Lu Kuei-meng (d. circa 878 A. D.) as part of the title of his book, the *Li Tse T'sung Shu*. If we define a *t'sung shu* as a compilation of two or more works, each complete in itself, and from the hands of more than one author, then the *Li Tse T'sung Shu*, notwithstanding its title,

[1] The *Kuo Hsüeh Lun T'sung* (Chinese Classical Review), vol. 1, No. 1, article by Wu Ch'-i-ch'ang on the The Study of Geography in the Sung Dynasty.

does not fall within that class, for the reason that it represents the collected writings of only one author. Two other works of the Sung period may be mentioned as fulfilling more nearly the requirements of a *t'sung shu.* These are the *Kan Chu Chi* by Chu Sheng-fei (received degree in 1103 A. D.) and the *Lei Shuo*, compiled by Tseng Tsao in 1146 A. D. The former is a collection of stories drawn from 137 different works and arranged for purposes of composition; the latter is a collection of 620 episodes also drawn from ancient literature. But neither the *Kan Chu Chi* nor the *Lei Shuo* reprint *in full* (including prefaces and postfaces) the materials from which they draw, and for that reason fall short of being true *t'sung shu.*

The *Ju Hsüeh Ching Wu* was practically lost to the world as an independent collection until in 1892 a complete Ming manuscript copy, discovered in Shansi Province, fell into the hands of Miu Ch'üan-sun, the noted bibliophile and member of the Historiographical Board. It is true that all but one of the six reprints in this *t'sung shu* had been copied into the imperial library, but the catalogue of that library knows nothing of the collection as a whole. Other *t'sung shu* had transmitted individual items, but the first reprint in this collection—the *Shih Lin Yen Yü Pien*[2]—was actually unknown to Chinese bibliographers until the recovery of the whole *t'sung shu.* Miu Ch'üan-sun, therefore, had the novel experience of discovering (and T'ao Hsiang of publishing) a Sung monograph that to all intents and purposes was lost to the world for seven centuries—an excellent example of the kind of recovery of ancient documents that was so common in the eighteenth century and is now so characteristic a feature of the Chinese cultural renaissance. It is due solely to the discovery of this collection, containing the compiler's (Yü Ch'eng) own preface, that the exact date of this earliest of all *t'sung shu* is now known.

[2] This is a commentary by Wang Ying-chen (late twelfth century) on the *Shih Lin Yen Yü,* a valuable work on contemporary Sung governmental administration written by Yeh Meng-te in 1123 A. D. and amended and edited by his son in 1155 A. D.

The *Po Ch'üan Hsüeh Hai* is a facsimile reproduction of the Sung Hsien-shun reign period (1265–1275). Sung editions of this work are exceedingly rare, and no complete one is known to exist. Fu Tseng-hsiang, a Han-lin of Szechuan, who is a recognized authority in this field, declares [3] that every so-called Sung edition which he has so far seen invariably discloses, on closer examination, lacunæ, which were filled in later with Ming engravings. In order, therefore, to recover and reprint a complete Sung original in facsimile, the editors were obliged to draw from more than one copy. But, fortunately for this purpose, Fu Tseng-hsiang discovered in 1920, in the book marts of Peiping, a nearly complete Sung edition which was said to have been preserved in the imperial country seat at P'an Shan near the eastern tombs. His offer to purchase it for $3,000 Chinese currency having been refused, the work was later sold to a gentleman in T'ientsin, who yielded it to T'ao Hsiang under whose patronage the present facsimile edition was published in 1927, in 37 volumes. Of the 100 reprints that were originally incorporated in the *Po Ch'üan Hsüeh Hai* this newly-found original contained 91 items. The missing nine were fortunately recovered elsewhere, as follows: Eight were found in a Ming reprint of 1501 A. D., which is based directly on the Sung original (having 12 columns to each half page and 20 characters to a line, precisely as in the Sung edition). The ninth reprint, a monograph on antiquarian researches (*Hsüeh Chai Chan Pi*), was obtained from an only known Sung reprint found in the library of Li Chiao of Te-hua, Fukien Province.

In addition to the above, the Library of Congress has four other editions of the *Po Ch'üan Hsüeh Hai*, all of which belong to the Ch'ing period and no two of which are from the same impression. But with the exception of a photolithographic reprint of a Sung edition reproduced in 1921, all are far inferior to the reprint here described, showing marks of poor collation, defective printing, and careless binding. They were, however, the best that were obtainable at the time.

[3] Bulletin of the Metropolitan Library, June, 1928.

The Library of Congress is indebted to Mr. T. L. Yüan, acting director of the National Library of Peiping, for his assistance in securing a copy of the Draft History of the Ch'ing Dynasty (*Ch'ing Shih Kao*), which was completed in 1927 and published by the Historiographical Board the following year. The board was appointed for this task in 1914, but the chairman, Chao Er-hsüan, died before the printing was completed. As the title indicates, the work is avowedly only a "draft history" (*kao*) in view of the fact that it failed to receive the imprimatur of the National Government as one of the dynastic histories. In fact, its sale has for some time been forbidden in China on the ground that it is not an adequate history of the Manchu period. If, after revision, it is officially accepted, this will be the twenty-sixth of the dynastic histories, the latest one to be so recognized having been the New History of the Yüan Dynasty (*Hsin Yüan Shih*) compiled by K'e Shao-min, a contemporary scholar of Tsingtao, Shantung, who was vice chairman of the Historiographical Board which compiled the present work. This new Yüan history by K'e Shao-min received official recognition as the twenty-fifth dynastic history in 1919 during the presidency of Hsü Shih-ch'ang.

*Ch'ing Shih Kao.*

The Draft History of the Ch'ing Dynasty is a work which, including the index, comprises 131 volumes in 536 sections (*chüan*). As the preface reminds us, the arrangement of the material follows, with minor exceptions, that of the Ming History. The number of special biographies is 392, with more than a hundred supplementary biographical notices, making a total of some 500 biographies. Among the western names included are those of Gen. Frederick T. Ward, Gen. Charles Gordon, and Sir Robert Hart. As in the older histories, these sketches record information most immediately useful to the modern scholar, whether Chinese or Western. They meet a particularly urgent need at the present time, since so few of the great names of the Ch'ing dynasty are adequately treated in the current biographical dictionaries. One outstanding deviation in form from the older dynastic his-

tories is the introduction of two new categories, *Chiao T'ung* (Communications), and *Pang Chiao* (Foreign Relations). These two additions are indicative of two of the most important social and political changes that have taken place in China in the last century. The former section traces the story of the introduction of railroads, steamships, the telegraph, and the post office. Due recognition is given to Sir Robert Hart for suggesting in 1876 the establishment of a modern post office and for putting his proposals into effect two years later. But from the social point of view, the value of this new category of "Communications" would be enhanced if, in addition to recording modern innovations, it had followed the plan of the older histories in describing the forms of communication that were actually in vogue during the greater part of the Ch'ing dynasty.

The section on foreign affairs implies an equality in international relations which was not acknowledged by the Manchus prior to the last century and, therefore, does not appear in previous dynastic histories which assembled all material relating to foreign intercourse under the old categories of "neighboring" or "tributary" kingdoms. In spite of this concession, however, the interpretation of the causes that underlie the conflict with western powers is marked by superficiality and not infrequently by very evident misapprehension of the facts.[4] To those familiar with Sino-Western contacts of the early part of the last century it is clear that the writers of this section had access only to Chinese sources, which accounts for the fact that no mention is made of Sino-American relations prior to 1842, in spite of the fact that the United States appointed a consul to China as early as 1786. Doubtless from the Manchu point of view the contacts of that time were illegal, were purely local, and were only indirectly tolerated. Westerners seldom had direct contact with the central government at Peking, with the consequence that documentary material in the Chinese

[4] See article by Chiang T'ing-fu in the Bulletin of the Metropolitan Library, June and July issues, 1929, entitled "*P'ing Ch'ing Shih Kao Pang Chiao Chih*," or "Criticism of the *Pang Chiao* Section in the Ch'ing History."

language relating to that epoch is notably scarce. While the materials are more voluminous in western archives, it remains true that western historians have been quite as negligent in the use of the available Chinese sources as Chinese have been in the use of western sources.

It is unfortunate that the financial and other handicaps under which the Historiographical Board worked in the last years of its existence made it impossible for the editors to publish the history in better form. The index has no pagination and bears evidence of having been prepared before the work was fully printed. Not a few mistaken characters have slipped into the text; in some cases whole columns have been displaced, and the order of the sections does not always agree with the order in the table of contents. Some biographical sketches appear far out of their chronological order; and some, like those of K'ang Yu-wei, Chang Hsün, and Chang Piao, while listed in the index, were apparently omitted entirely. Evidently not all the manuscripts could be assembled before the work went to press.

But when one reflects on the difficulties which confronted the compilers during those 13 years of political, social, and economic upheaval it is surprising that the work appeared at all. After 1917 appropriations were so drastically curtailed that as Chao Er-hsüan reminds us in his preface "every method of borrowing had to be resorted to; the sun seemed to be setting while the road was still long, until it looked as though the work never could be completed." The editors themselves were under no illusions as to its finality, for the preface modestly says, "This draft is only the forerunner of a much greater work; it can by no means be regarded as a completed book." This will perhaps be the last of the dynastic histories to be compiled on the ancient pattern. It was written by pundits of the old school who reflected faithfully the psychology of the age of which they were the last representatives. The facts can be more adequately treated by later historians, but the mentality of the Manchu period could be recorded only by such men in a work just like this; it therefore has its own value and its own indubitable right to exist.

*Shuo-wen Chieh Tzu Ku Lin.*

Ting Fu-pao, an eminent physician and publisher of Shanghai, author of many medical works and of the well-known dictionary of Buddhism (*Fo Hsüeh Ta T'zu Tien*), has recently compiled a massive work on lexicography entitled "*Shuo-wen Chieh Tzu*" in 66 volumes and 14,208 pages, which the Library has now acquired. As the title indicates, it is a compilation of numerous commentaries on the earliest of all Chinese dictionaries, the *Shuo-wen Chieh Tzu*, written by Hsü Shen and presented to the throne by his son, Hsü Ch'ung, in 121 A. D. One finds here placed side by side for comparative study practically all the most important writings on the *Shuo-wen* (as it is briefly called), abstracted from 182 major works and 80 minor ones, or a total of 262 authorities.

First are listed the variant pictographic forms as these have been transmitted in earlier editions of the dictionary. In addition an attempt is made to record the forms as they appear on ancient bronzes and on the inscribed oracle bones discovered in Honan in 1899. Then follow the comments of all the major students of Chinese etymology from Hsü Shen (second century A. D.) to Lo Chen-yü of our own time. These include the investigations of Hsü Hsüan (916–991 A. D.) and Hsü Ch'ieh (920–974 A. D.), to whom we are indebted for our present recension of the *Shuo-wen*, as well as the comments of the great Ch'ing authorities: Tuan Yü-ts'ai (1735–1815), Kwei Hsiu (1736–1805), Wang Chün (1784–1854), and Chu Chün-sheng (1788–1858).

The labor involved in bringing together the comments in these 262 works was truly gigantic. Doctor Ting estimates that if one man had attempted to dismember the comments, sentence by sentence, and reassemble them under their appropriate root characters, the task could not have been completed under 28 years. To bring the project to its present degree of perfection Doctor Ting and his 13 assistants worked 13 years—the labor of editing and printing being done on Doctor Ting's own premises and under his personal supervision. The total cost to him, as he states in his preface, was $24,570 Chinese cur-

rency. After the material had been pasted together in book form the whole was reproduced photolithographically, so that what we have before us is a facsimile of the original texts and not a mere reprint of the same. The obvious advantage in this method is that all errors of printing are eliminated, complicated pictographic forms are faithfully reproduced, and the reader has exactly the impression that he would obtain if he turned in each instance to the original work; but, of course, with much less expenditure of effort and time. Naturally a certain amount of duplication of text was unavoidable, but this is more than counterbalanced by the added convenience to the reader.

Doctor Ting first conceived the idea of making the compilation in 1895, when as a student in the old Nanching Academy, or *shu yüan;* he not infrequently found himself spending as much as a day or two tracing the primary form and the original meanings of a single ideograph. Shortly thereafter he began, and continued for 30 years, to collect all standard works on the *Shuo-wen* with a view to making these available to the ordinary student in comparative form, until in 1928 his dream of three decades was realized. It is true that the intensive study of the oracle bones and the ancient bronzes have thrown, and will in the future throw much new light on the archaic forms of Chinese characters—for the reason that these are original writings and not reconstructions of a later period. But the *Shuo-wen*, and the vast works that have been written about it in the past nine centuries, are not likely to be superseded.

The text of Doctor Ting's compilation is preceded by an excellent bibliography of all works incorporated. This is followed by comprehensive biographical sketches of all authors, the most valuable being the researches on the life and chronology of Hsü Shen covering some 50 pages. Three volumes are devoted to reproducing in facsimile hundreds of prefaces and dissertations on the *Shuo-wen*, thus constituting a history of Chinese etymological studies for the past nine centuries. The source of each comment in the main body of the work is indicated

by an abbreviated title printed in white characters on a black background appended to the quotation. Hsü Shen's original arrangement of his 13,000 symbols under 540 radicals is, of course, retained; but to facilitate finding, they are also indexed under the 214 K'ang-hsi radicals. This in itself is a great convenience to those students who in the past have wasted precious hours attempting to locate obscure ideographs under the cumbersome and often illogical classification which Hsü Shen employed.

In recent years the writings of the well-known political agitator and historical critic, Huang Tsung-hsi (1610–1695)—more commonly known as Huang Li-chou—have attracted much attention. His work entitled "*Hai Wai T'ung K'u Chi*" which the eighteenth-century historian, Ch'üan Tsu-wang (1705–1755), attributed to him, was never printed, until in 1913 it was reproduced from an old manuscript by an institute of antiquarians known as the *Hsi Leng Yin She*, whose headquarters are in Hang-chow. The title appears in old bibliographies, but the controversial nature of the contents precluded publication during the Ch'ing dynasty or mention in the eighteenth-century Imperial Catalogue. The work contains the author's notes on the armed resistance which south China made to the Manchus after the fall of Peking in 1644. The material covers 72 pages and is arranged chronologically. A postface, added in 1914, was written by Wu Ch'ien, compiler of the *Tun An T'sung Shu* in which the work is incorporated.

*Hai Wai T'ung K'u Chi.*

The words of the title "Shedding Tears Abroad," refer to the vain efforts of the censor, Feng Ching-ti, to gain the armed intervention of Japan against the Manchus. Not permitted to land at Nagasaki, he could only view the shore from a distance and seek relief in tears—hence the title. The words "*t'ung k'u*" ("moved to tears"), are first found in the *Tso Chuan* under the year 612 B. C., when the envoy of the Ch'u kingdom approached the ruler of Ch'in for aid against the imperialistic designs of Wu. His request having been refused, "he stood leaning against the wall of the courtyard and cried. Day and night his voice was not silent, and for seven days not a

spoonful of water entered his mouth," whereupon "the army of Ch'in took the field."

The same two words appear in the title of the prose lament, the *Hsi T'ai T'ung K'u Chi*,[5] or "Lamentation on the Western Terrace," which the thirteenth-century loyalist, Hsieh Ao, composed in memory of the famous resister of the Mongol invasion, Wen T'ien-hsiang. A detailed commentary [6] to this essay was written by Huang Tsung-hsi, who says in his preface that he first read it in 1638, when he was 28 years of age. Having been impressed with the similarity of the events that accompanied both the Mongol and the Manchu invasions, it was natural for him to choose a title reminiscent of the more ancient experience.

The printing of the *Hai Wai T'ung K'u Chi* has cleared up important misconceptions concerning the fall of the Ming dynasty, which remained unchallenged for nearly two centuries. One of these is the statement which Ch'üan Tsu-wang made in his eulogy of Huang Tsung-hsi that the Ming censor, Feng Ching-ti, was twice commissioned to beg the armed intervention of Japan, and on his second journey was accompanied by Huang Tsung-hsi. These statements were first doubted by Wu Ch'ien and were finally disproved by Liang Ch'i-ch'ao in volume 67 of his Collected Writings.

Disregarding minor unofficial missions, it seems that appeal to Japan for armed assistance was made on at least three separate occasions. First, in 1645, by Chou Ho-chih, a free lance, whose father, a skilled archer, had served the daimyo of Satsuma. The latter was finally prevailed upon to send to China, at his own expense, 30,000 armed men. But the proposal was rejected by the Chinese minister, Huang Ping-ch'ing, ostensibly on the ground that it would result in the abbreviation of Chinese sovereignty. A second mission set out two years later under the censor, Feng Ching-ti, who, as stated above, was not permitted to land, but wrote an account [7] of his experiences, which it seems was lost. At the same time

[5] In the collection of reprints known as the *Shuo Fu*.
[6] In the *Chao Tai T'sung Shu*.
[7] *Feng Ching-ti Fu Hai Chi*.

the Chinese minister, Huang Ping-ch'ing (evidently hoping to reap for himself the credit of possible success), hastily commissioned his own brother to undertake the task. The brother succeeded in landing at Nagasaki, but lived there such a life of dissipation that he forfeited the confidence of the Japanese rulers. A third mission was undertaken in 1649 by a priest, Chan Wei, who lacked the requisite credentials, and likewise met with failure. In none of these missions did Huang Tsung-hsi take any part, having gone to Japan in 1644 (before any of them started) purely on a journey of voluntary exile. While the Japanese responded with no military aid, it is stated by Huang Tsung-hsi that they sent to Chou-shan (the temporary capital of the Mings) a considerable sum of Chinese copper currency cast in the Hung-wu reign period (1368–1399), which had been stored in the Japanese treasury after having been withdrawn from circulation in Japan.

Other notations in the *Hai Wai T'ung K'u Chi* indicate that Huang Tsung-hsi was not always accurate in his description of events in that swiftly moving era. He held that the various Chinese missions failed because the Japanese had just suffered humiliation at the hands of western powers whose gunboats were bombarding the harbors of Japan. As a matter of fact the Japanese were fully in control of their relations with the Spanish, Dutch, and Portuguese, with whom they had intercourse at this time. Mr. Wen-san Wong, cataloguer of the Chinese division, to whom I am much indebted for data on this subject, believes that the reference to a bombardment which took place "one day after Feng Ching-ti's arrival" and ceased only "when an apology was made by Japan," refers to the bombardment of the Japanese Christian community by the Dutch at the request of the Tokugawa authorities. Huang Tsung-hsi's use of the phrase "the country of Europe" (*ou lo pa kuo*) in the singular number, as the context shows, is an interesting example of Chinese geographical perspective in the seventeenth century.

*Shih T'ung.*

The Library secured a copy of the first Ming edition of the *Shih T'ung*, or "Comprehensive Study of His-

tory," written by the great critical historian of the T'ang dynasty, Liu Chih-chi,[8] in 710 A. D. This particular edition, edited by Lu Shen (1477–1544), a prominent official and scholar of the Ming period, was published in 1535. A duplicate copy is listed and described in the catalogue of the Seikado Library, Tokyo, which declares that it was derived from a Sung edition having 18 lines to a block and 18 characters to each line. This statement seems to be based on the investigations of the great textual critic, Lu Wen-ch'ao (1717–1784 A. D.), who in his *Ch'un Shu Shih Pu*[9] collated many passages with a copy likewise descended from a Sung reprint.

Before the appearance of Lu Shen's edition, much of the text of the *Shih T'ung* had become so disorganized that early Ming scholars regarded it as almost unintelligible. Evidently having access to a Sung edition, Lu Shen so enhanced its intelligibility that for three centuries after his time his was looked upon as the standard text. The Seikado catalogue lists at least five other editions of the *Shih T'ung* which, while themselves introducing many alterations, trace their descent either directly or indirectly to Lu Shen's recension. In 1602, some 60 years after the appearance of the latter work, a new edition came out, with further changes, from the hand of the Ming scholar, Chang Ting-ssu. It was based primarily on the text previously edited by Lu Shen with the addition of several passages which the latter had omitted. This edition is reproduced in facsimile in the great collection of reprints known as the *Ssu Pu T'sung K'an* published by the Commercial Press in 1922, together with a postface containing hundreds of corrections and emendations by the great eighteenth-century scholar, Ku Kuang-ch'i (1770–1839).

The writings of Liu Chih-chi have in recent years been much studied by students of Chinese for their originality and for his skeptical attitude toward the literature of the past. He was the first Chinese scholar to advocate the separation of literature from history with a view

[8] 661–721 A. D.

[9] In the collection of reprints known as the *Shao Hsing Hsien Cheng I Shu.*

to making the latter a subject for independent study. He strongly opposed current tendencies toward the imitation of the archaic literary styles of former dynasties, advocating faithfulness to contemporary speech. Adverse to blind imitation of the stereotyped categories of the official histories, he suggested valuable innovations in the handling of historical materials. He was fearless in pointing out errors in such older works as the *Shih Chi*, and the *Han Shu*, even questioning the good faith of Confucius in compiling the Spring and Autumn Annals.

*Mei Tsu's Shang Shu K'ao I.*

Extended reference was made in last year's report (p. 303 ff) to the *Ku Wen Shang Shu Shu Cheng* in which Yen Jo-chü (1636–1704) demonstrated the spuriousness of 25 sections known as the "ancient text" of the Classic of History. Only casual mention was made, however, to the *Shang Shu K'ao I*, or "Discrepancies in the Classic of History," by the Ming scholar, Mei Tsu,[10] which antedated the work of Yen Jo-chü by more than two centuries. Published in 1543, it was the first work written specifically to undermine the authenticity of the "ancient text," although since the time of Chu Hsi (1130–1200 A. D.) a number of scholars had expressed doubts concerning it. Mei Tsu examined the work chiefly from the literary standpoint to show that it was compiled from phrases drawn from older sources such as Hsün-tzu, Huai Nan-tzu, Lieh-tzu, Tso Chuan, Kuo Yü, Chou-li, and the standard classics. He mistakenly followed K'ung Ying-ta (574–648 A. D.) in attributing the forgery to Huang-fu Mi, instead of to Mei Tse (fourth century A. D.), but in general his conclusions anticipate the more rigorous investigations made later by Yen Jo-chü and by Hui Tung (1697–1758).[11]

A carefully annotated edition of Mei Tsu's work may be found in Sun Hsing-yen's (1753–1818) *P'ing Ching Kuan T'sung Shu* published in 1814. At that time the *Shang Shu K'ao I* was already difficult to obtain, and

[10] He took his second degree in 1513 A. D. and rose to the post of inspector of salt in Yunnan Province.

[11] The Library of Congress has Hui Tung's *Ku Wen Shang Shu K'ao* in an edition of 1792.

those copies which did exist showed variations, both in the arrangement of the sections and in the text. Even the great eighteenth-century critic, T'sui Shu,[12] who himself wrote a critique of the *Shang Shu*,[13] was unable, as he acknowledges, to obtain a copy. (The inadequate library facilities of that day are apparent when one reflects that T'sui Shu did not even have access to the much more popular work by Yen Jo-chü.) While Mei Tsu's *Shang Shu K'ao I* is one of the most critical works produced in the Ming period, it is not even listed in the bibliographic section of the Ming dynastic history. It required two centuries of historical criticism before it was finally copied into the Ssu-k'u Manuscript Library (1773–1781).

During the past year the Library of Congress has secured an independent addition of Mei Tsu's work printed in 1892 by the Chekiang Book Co. The postface shows that the original edition appeared in 1825, under the auspices of Chu Lin, a native of Ching-te, Anhui where Mei Tsu was born. This reprint reproduces the original preface which is lacking in Sun Hsing-yen's edition, but is found in Chu I-tsun's (1629–1709) *Ching I K'ao*,[14] possibly having been drawn from that source.

*Early Ch'ing manuscripts.*

In last year's report (p. 289) mention was made of the early Ch'ing manuscript, *Hsing T'sun Lu*, "Luckily Preserved Records," or "Records Worth Preserving," written by Hsia Yün-i and his son, Hsia Fu, with a preface by Lu Yüan-fu. On the recommendation of the authorities of Chekiang Province and of the State Council of Peiping it was placed on the Index Expurgatorius in the Ch'ien-lung period. It is possible that the work was printed; but, if so, such impressions were effectively suppressed after the eighteenth century. The seals of the great collector, Jüan Yüan (1764–1849), were impressed both at the beginning and at the close; all terminology derogatory to the Manchus being carefully deleted,

[12] See Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1927–28, p. 278 ff.

[13] *Shang Shu Pien Wei.* See his Collected Works, Vol. XXI.

[14] The *Ching I K'ao* unfortunately substituted a mistaken homonym for the last character of the title, and also mistakenly gives the number of sections as one instead of six.

although the original words are, in a few instances, still decipherable. Mr. Wen-san Wong, cataloguer of the Chinese division, after a careful study of the manuscript, concludes that the text by Hsia Yun-i is most likely the original, which the latter committed to his son in the eighth month of 1845 when he took his life as a protest against the Manchu occupation of Peking. His father describes with admirable detachment the decline of Ming authority from the accession of Wan-li in 1573 to the fall of Peking in 1644, throwing light especially on the controversies that engaged the political factions which, equally with the Manchu onslaught, brought about the dissolution of the dynasty. The supplement which Hsia Fu wrote in obedience to his father's injunctions is not. however, in Hsia Fu's own handwriting. It is by the hand that transcribed the preface by Lu Yüan-fu, which is dated 1653—six years after Hsia Fu's death. In his supplement the son carries the narrative down to the fall of Nanking. Being implicated with his father, he was arrested and executed in 1647, meeting death with rare equanimity and fortitude. According to the gazeteer of Sung-kiang-fu (his native place), the son was only 16 when he died, having already achieved some distinction as a writer. A marginal notation two-thirds of the way through the work, reading "copied down to here" (*i shang ch'ao kuo*), indicates that there existed at one time—or still exists—another transcription.

Manuscript transcriptions of two other early Ch'ing works of a similar nature have been supplied to the Library by the acting director of the Peiping National Library, Mr. T. L. Yüan. One of these is the *Ping Lu*, or "Military Affairs," by Ho Ju-pin, written at the close of the Ming period in 12 volumes. Containing as it does many uncomplementary references to the Manchus, it was likewise placed on the index. Printed copies are very rare; the copy now obtained being an old manuscript in 12 volumes. The other work is the *P'ing K'ou Chih* which deals with the suppression of bandits and pirates between the years 1628 and 1661. As the Manchus are in this work classed among the bandits, it was also a pro-

hibited book during the Manchu régime. The transcription was carefully made in 12 volumes on paper that is now of a brownish-yellow color.

At the same time the Library received through Mr. Yüan a beautiful manuscript copy of the work on philology, by the great Sung scholar, Ssu-ma Kuang (1019–1086 A. D.), entitled, "*Ch'ieh Yün Chih Chang T'u.*" This copy was made in imitation of a printed book of 1230, and purports to have been transcribed for the famous Chi ku ko—the great library established by Mao Chin in the seventeenth century. The paper and the seals, and the rare quality of the work, make this provenience very probable.

The National Library of Peiping has generously given permission to copy two manuscript works of the History of the Ming Dynasty, which it has recently secured. The transcription for the first of these, which has already arrived, contains 416 *chüan* in 100 volumes. It is said to be the unpublished work of the great historian, Wan Ssu-t'ung (1638–1702) who was chiefly instrumental in writing the Ming dynastic history of which this is a variant draft. The text differs in many respects from the official history which contains only 336 *chüan*, or 80 *chüan* less than the former. The other manuscript of the Ming History, which is now being copied, comprises 313 *chüan*, bound in 60 volumes. The text of this manuscript differs materially from both of the histories mentioned above. These two manuscript copies, in addition to the officially published *Ming Shih*, should be of great help to students working in the history of that period.

*Kuei Yüan Pi Keng.*

Of unusual interest to students of Chinese and Korean cultural contacts during the T'ang dynasty (618–906 A. D.) are the collected works of the early Korean scholar, Choi Tchi-wön, who left his native land in 869 A. D. at the age of 12, and after a sojourn of 15 years in China achieved a literary distinction that for a time heralded his name over the whole empire. For a splendid Korean edition of his work—the *Kei Won Pil Kyeng*—(in 20 *chüan* bound in 4 volumes) the Library

is likewise indebted to Mr. T. L. Yüan. The work was printed in 1834; another copy of the same date is said to be in the Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes, of Paris. It is known to the Chinese as *Kuei Yüan Pi Keng*, and the author's name is romanized, T'sui Chih-yüan. In later years he was given the style or designation *hai fu*, "hero of the sea," or *ku yün*, "solitary cloud." He was born in 857 A. D. in that part of Korea then known as Hsin-lo (sin-la). It was customary at the time to send picked youths to China for a period of study covering 10 or more years. When the young T'sui Chih-yüan embarked on the journey in a merchant vessel his father admonished him saying, "If you do not obtain your degree within 10 years, you are not worthy to be my son."

He evidently studied to some purpose, for in 875 A. D., after an absence of six years, he graduated first in the examination for the *chin shih* degree, and was appointed to a post as associate magistrate in the district of Li-shui, Kiangsu Province. When a few years later the famous Huang Ch'ao rebellion broke out, resulting in the flight of the Emperor and the fall of the capital, Ch'angan, he accepted an invitation to become chief secretary to Kao P'ien, field marshal of the imperial forces. In this capacity he drafted all the papers, letters, and official documents incidental to the suppression of the rebellion. The proclamation which at once brought him to the notice of the public was the one issued against the rebel leader Huang Ch'ao in 880 A. D. It is the first document in the collection, and like the others, is written in the difficult and artificial *pi'en t'i*—the prevailing style of the period—in which the phrases are grouped in pairs. This edict, bold in conception and vigorous in phraseology, placed the author in the first rank of Chinese writers of his day.

In 884 A. D. T'sui Chih-yüan, then 27 years of age, returned to his native land where in the following year the Emperor made him a reader in the Han-lin Academy. Here it again fell to his lot to draft most of the important state papers of his own country. In 886 he gathered to-

gether the documents, letters, and poems which he had written in China, and presented them to the Emperor of Korea under the present title *Kuei Yüan Pi Keng*, "Plowing with the Pen in the Cassia Grove." In his own preface he dates the work in the sixth year of the Chung-ho reign period, which would be 886 A. D. There can be no doubt of the date intended, but the author was evidently not aware that the Chung-ho period ceased after the fourth year, and that two years of the succeeding designation, Kuang-ch'i, had already gone by—an interesting instance of the almost complete political isolation of even adjacent countries at that time.

The *Kuei Yüan Pi Keng* is not mentioned in the Chinese Imperial Catalogue of the eighteenth century, but the bibliographical section of the T'ang Dynastic History carries the following notice of the author's works:

> T'sui Chih-yüan's *Shih Liu* [prose essays in the four and six character style] in one *chüan;* and the *Kuei Yüan Pi Keng* in twenty *chüan.* [The author was] a Korean who won first place in the examination for *chin shih,* and was associated with Kao P'ien.

The Koreans have long regarded T'sui Chih-yüan as the father of Korean literature, and as the first of their writers whose collected works have come down to modern times. The author of a preface to the present edition says: "T'sui Chih-yüan was the first Korean who after a period of study in China achieved a reputation that spread over the whole of that empire."

In the winter of 898, when only 40 years of age, he retired from a career that both in China and in Korea was lived in a period of great social and political turmoil, spending the rest of his days as a hermit on Ka Ah mountain in Korea, in the monastery, known as To In Sa.

*Historical Atlas of the Ming Dynasty.*

Among the many old maps and atlases of the Far East which the Library obtained from Mr. Langdon Warner (see annual report of the division of maps for 1928–29, p. 149 ff) is a manuscript "Historical Atlas of the Ming Dynasty," drawn by a Korean scholar, named Wön, in 1721 A. D. It attempts to reconstruct the geography of Korea, China, and adjacent countries in the Ming period,

based largely on data taken from the *Comprehensive Gazetteer of the Ming Dynasty* (*Ta Ming I T'ung Chih*) The various maps when unfolded measure about 80 by 90$^{cm}$ and are drawn to a scale of 1 inch to a hundred *li*, or 1 foot to a thousand *li*. Curiously enough, the foot here used is that of the Chou dynasty, which, according to a measurement furnished by the cartographer, was fixed at 20½$^{cm}$, or 8⅛ English inches. Mention is here made of this map chiefly because of a unique preface which the compiler wrote in his own hand in the flyleaf. It discloses his philosophy of geography, as well as his hostility toward the Manchu conquest of China:

> Every human being is born with a passion for travel. Confucius recognized this when he said, "The scholar who thinks only of enjoying the comforts of home is unworthy to be deemed a scholar"—a thought which I have often pondered from childhood. Unable, however, to travel through the 300 districts of my native land (not to mention the rest of the world) my only alternative is to construct an atlas from data derived from older sources, so that by gazing on it I may in a sense satisfy my ambition. But in making the atlas I had neither the time for extensive reading nor the means for collecting widely scattered data. In fact, the atlases now on the market are confused and full of errors, hence scarcely fulfilling my ideal; but, having obtained a copy of the *Ta Ming I T'ung Chih*, I compiled the atlas on the basis of that work. I am fully aware of its imperfections and of my inability to correct these. Yet, if the result approaches even in part my standard of perfection, I shall be satisfied.
>
> Now that it is completed I lean morning and evening over my study table, rest my head in my hands, and gaze on it with secret pleasure. All the four seas, the limitless expanse of prefectures and districts, rivers, and mountains, stand there in a vast panorama as if they rested on the palm of one's hand. One enjoys the exhiliration of making far-flung journeys, even when lying down. Commanders of armies and ministers of state can consult it to ascertain the number and extent of governmental districts, the contours of rivers and mountains, the accessibility or otherwise of roads and highways, thus using it as a handbook to civil government in time of peace or as a guide to national defense in time of war. He

who applies his mind to the physical universe witnesses change after change, periods of disorder following periods of order, like a game of chess. Think of the vast empire of the Mings, its glory so suddenly departed! Whose empire is it to-day? One loses, another gains. With this in mind how can one open the atlas without experiencing the most painful recollections?

But my motive in constructing it goes deeper than this. Those who look upon heaven as their father and upon earth as their mother sustain toward heaven and earth the selfsame feelings that children maintain toward their parents. Such an attitude may impress some as merely a figure of speech, nevertheless it is very real. By continually meditating on it one can develop the virtues of filial piety and consideration for others. When one looks at the records of past ages and think of them in terms of human sympathy one perceives that there is nothing covered by heaven or supported by earth that was not made for the benefit of man. These are the thoughts that come to me with the completion of the atlas—thoughts that I wish all like-minded readers could share with me.

*Shih Shuo Hsin Yü.*

Through the generosity of the Ikutoku Foundation, Tokyo, the Library received a facsimile reproduction of a printed Sung edition of the fifth century Chinese work, the *Shih Shuo Hsin Yü*, the original of which is in the library of Marquis Maeda Toshinari, of Tokyo. Each page of this work has 10 columns of 20 characters, the name of the engraver being carved in the margin after the manner of Sung books. From these margins it appears that no fewer than 36 engravers were connected with the printing of the work. The Imperial Catalogue classifies it under the category of *hsiao shuo*, or "short stories and detached sayings." It was compiled by Liu I-ch'ing of the Liu-Sung dynasty (421–477 A. D.), being composed of material drawn from various works written in the first centuries of our era, of which nine-tenths are now lost. The work was first called *Shih Shuo Hsin Shu* (after a lost work by Liu Hsiang (first century B. C.) entitled "*Shih Shuo*"), but under the T'ang dynasty the title was for some reason changed to *Shih Shuo Hsin Yü*. One of the most valuable features is a commentary

by Liu Hsiao-piao of the Liang dynasty (502–556 A. D.), which, because of its notes and references to lost literature, now has a significance almost equal to that of the main text. Originally the work seems to have been in three sections with the material grouped under 36 categories. But in the eleventh century Wang Tsao added two other categories, one of which contained supplementary annotations; the other, a study of the genealogy of 36 family names; thus making a total of 38 categories in the Sung edition. Since the original work and the commentary incorporate many important facts not recorded in early literature they possess an antiquarian value similar to the commentary of the ancient geographical work known as the *Shui-ching*, or "Water Classic." As Kao Ssu-sun of the twelfth century pointed out in his *Wei Lüeh*, 166 episodes dealing with the Chin dynasty (265–419 A. D.) are here recorded which are omitted from the official histories.

Editions of the *Shih Shuo Hsin Yü* now current all date to Ming recensions which are full of errors, requiring much collation before the text can be brought back to something of its original condition. This is perhaps as true of the Sung edition as that of the Ming, as has been ably pointed out by the great bibliographer, Yang Shou-chin, in his valuable work, "Rare Books I Discovered In Japan" (*Jih Pen Fang Shu Chih*). He states that he borrowed from the well-known calligrapher and sinologist, Tosaku Kusakabe, an incomplete manuscript copy of one section of the *Shih Shuo Hsin Yü* which is undated, but, judging from the penmanship, was doubtless transcribed in the T'ang dynasty. A comparison of 11 episodes with texts now current reveals several score of important differences. He was told at the same time that there is in Kyoto another manuscript section of the *Shih Shuo Hsin Yü* which if collated with the one he had seen would doubtless entirely supersede even the present Sung edition. No date for the printing of the Sung text is given, but an examination of the taboo characters would possibly disclose almost the exact year when this was done. It should be added that one

seal indicates that it was at one time deposited in the Kanazawa Bunko, one of the earliest of Japanese libraries, founded by Hojo Sanetoki in 1264 A. D.

*T'ien Kung K'ai Wu.*

Through the good offices of Mr. T. L. Yüan, the Library of Congress has secured a photostat of the second Ming edition of the *T'ien Kung K'ai Wu*—the remarkable work on labor-saving machinery and industrial appliances written by Wang Ying-hsing in 1634 and published in 1637. The title is in part an allusion to a poem by the great thirteenth-century painter, Chao Meng-fu, which means in effect, "wresting the secrets of nature for the development of natural resources." Besides illustrating in detail the implements of agriculture and weaving, it pictures and describes the process of smelting, founding, ceramics, deep-sea diving, the drilling of salt wells, etc. The Library had previously obtained a reprint issued in Tientsin in 1927 under the auspices of the well-known bibliophile, T'ao Hsiang. Before this work was published no good copy of the *T'ien Kung K'ai Wu* was known to exist in China, the almost complete disappearance of the work being perhaps due to the difficulty of reproducing the engravings of which the work is chiefly composed. The reproduction issued in 1927 was based on an edition published in Japan in 1771, collated with superior illustrations of which seven-tenths had survived in the Chinese encyclopedia, the *T'u Shu Chi Ch'eng.*

When the authorities of the National Library of Peiping heard that a copy of the second edition was preserved in the cabinet library, Tokyo, they obtained permission to photostat it, at the same time very thoughtfully making an additional copy for the Library of Congress. Careful collation in China has made it clear that the text of this second edition differs in many places from that of the first, so that it possesses, aside from its antiquarian interest, an independent value of its own.

*Current periodicals.*

Through the far-sighted generosity of Mr. S. D. Gamble, of New York City, in establishing in Peiping a revolving fund for the use of the Library, it is now possible to secure current Chinese periodicals which were

formerly not easy to obtain. A great mass of new literature created by the leaders of the cultural renaissance has made its appearance since the rise in 1916 of the movement to simplify the written language. The ferment of ideas initiated by the impact of the West, and by the army of returned students bent on a radical reorganization and reevaluation of the national past is first disclosed in the pages of these magazines. They are difficult to secure, chiefly because under present conditions they frequently appear locally, in limited editions which are soon exhausted, and often are short-lived; hence the necessity of gathering them soon after they appear. This Rev. Rowland M. Cross, of the American Board Mission, and Mr. Han Shou-hsüan, of the Peking National University, have kindly undertaken to do. Already significant new materials have come in, which, when properly indexed, will enable students engaged in sinological studies in this country to keep abreast of the best work of native scholars.

*Modern publications.*

We list below a number of recently published works in the Chinese language which the Library has received since last year's report was written. The list is by no means exhaustive, aiming merely to indicate a few titles likely to be of interest to sinologists or to those who wish to know what the leaders of the Chinese renaissance are now producing.

*Works on Philosophy:*

THE PHILOSOPHY OF TAI CHEN (*Tai Tung-yüan Ti Che Hsüeh*) by Hu Shih, Shanghai 1927, 156 pp. See Doctor Hu's extended article on the same subject in the Kuo Hsüeh Chi K'an (Journal of Sinological Studies) Vol. I, No. 4.

A HISTORY OF CHINESE PHILOSOPHY (*Chung-Kuo Che-hsüeh Shih*) by Chung T'ai, professor of philosophy in Hangchow Christian College, Shanghai, 1929, 175 pp.

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF CHINESE PHILOSOPHY (*Chung-kuo Che-hsüeh Shih Kai Lun*) by Watanabe Hidekata, translated from the Japanese by Liu K'an-yüan, Shanghai, 250 pp.

DICTIONARY OF PHILOSOPHY (*Che-hsüeh T'zu-tien*) by Fan Ping-ch'ing, Shanghai, 1926, 1008 pp.

THEORIES OF HUMAN NATURE HELD BY CHINESE THINKERS (*Chung-kuo Hsien Che Jen Hsing Lun*) by Kiang Heng-yüan, Shanghai, 1927, 153 pp.

A GENERAL TREATISE ON CONFUCIANISM (*Ju Hsüeh Kai Lun*) by Kitamura Suwakichi, translated from the Japanese, Shanghai, 1928, 265 pp.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MENCIUS (*Meng-tzu Hsüeh An*) by Lang Ching-hsiao, Shanghai, 1928, 219 pp.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HSÜN CH'ING (*Hsün-tzu Che Hsüeh*) by Ch'en Teng-yüan, Shanghai, 1928, 202 pp.

THE PHILOSOPHERS OF THE CHOU AND CH'IN DYNASTIES (*Chou Ch'in Chu-tzu K'ao*) by Liu Ju-lin, Peking, 1929, 2 volumes.

*Classical Study:*

THE HISTORY OF CLASSICAL STUDIES (*Ching Hsüeh Li-shih*), by P'i Hsi-jui, edited by Chou Yü-tung et al., Shanghai, 1929, 364 pp.

GLIMPSES INTO SINOLOGY (*Kuo-ku Hsin T'an*), by T'ang Yüeh, Shanghai, 1926, 100 pp.

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN TEXT SCHOOLS OF CLASSICAL STUDY (*Ching Chin Ku Wen-hsüeh*), by Chou Yü-t'ung, Shanghai, 1926, 62 pp.

A GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF THE CLASSICS (*Yao Chi Chieh T'i Chi Ch'i Tu Fa*), by Liang Ch'i-ch'iao, being lectures originally delivered at Tsinghua University. Peking, 1925, 198 pp.

ON THE ANTHENTICITY AND NATURE OF THE TSO-CHUAN (*Tso-chüan Chen Wei K'ao*), by Bernhard Karlgren, translated into Chinese by Ch'en K'an-ju, with a preface by Hu Shih. Shanghai, 1927, 107 pp.

A STUDY OF CHINESE PHONETICS (*Chung-kuo Sheng Yün Hsüeh Kai Lun*), by Chang Shih-lu, Shanghai, 1929, 195 pp.

A GUIDE TO CHINESE CLASSICS AND PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS *Ching Tzu Chieh T'i*) by Lü Szu-mien, Shanghai, 1927, 196 pp.

AN INDEX TO MODERN PERIODICAL LITERATURE OF SINOLOGY (*Kuo-hsüeh Lun-wen So-yin*) by the Pei-hai Library of Peiping, 228 pp.

*History:*

A SYMPOSIUM ON ANCIENT CHINESE HISTORY (*Ku Shih Pien*) by Ku Chieh-kang and others, Peking, 1926, 286 pp.

A STUDY OF ANCIENT CHINESE HISTORY (*Ku Shih Yen-chiu*) by Wei Chü-hsien, devoted primarily to a study of the Spring and Autumn, the *Tso-Chüan*, and the *Kuo-yü*, Shanghai, 1928, 2 vols.

A GENERAL HISTORY OF THE MANCHU DYNASTY (*Ch'ing Tai T'ung Shih*) by Hsiao I-shan, Shanghai, 1928, 2 vols.

SOURCES FOR A HISTORY OF SINO-FOREIGN RELATIONS (*Chung Hsi Chiao-t'ung Shih-liao*) by Chang Hsing-lang, head of the department of history of the Catholic University, Peiping—a treasury of information drawn from both Chinese and western sources—Peking, 1928, 6 vols.

CHINESE HISTORY OF THE LAST 30 YEARS (*Chung-kuo Tsui Chin San-shih Nien Shih*) by Ch'en Kung-fu, Shanghai, 1928, 247 pp.

HISTORY OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA (*Chung-kuo Kuo-chi Mao-i Shih*) by Wu Yu-kan, Shanghai, 1928, 158 pp.

THE ECONOMIC THOUGHT OF ANCIENT CHINA (*Hsien Ch'in Ching-chi Szu-hsiang*) by Kan Nai-kuang, Shanghai, 1927, 138 pp.

THE HISTORY OF CHINESE JOURNALISM (*Chung-kuo Pao Hsüeh Shih*) by Ko Kung-chen, Shanghai, 1928, 384 pp.

*Literature:*

THE HISTORY OF CHINESE JOURNALISM (*Chung-kuo Pao Hsüeh Wen-hsüeh Shih*) by Hu Shih, Shanghai, 1928, 478 pp. Much of the material in this book appeared in 1927 in an unauthorized edition entitled "*Kuo-yü Wen-hsüeh Shih*"—"History of Kuo-yü Literature."

CHINESE LITERATURE OF THE T'ANG DYNASTY RELATING TO WARS (*T'ang Tai-ti Chan-cheng Wen-hsüeh*) by Hu Yü-i, Shanghai, 1927, 88 pp.

A HISTORY OF CHINESE LITERATURE (*Chung-kuo Wen-hsüeh Yüan-liu*) by Y. H. Hu, Shanghai, 1924, 338 pp.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF CHINESE POETRY (*Chung Kuo Shih Hsüeh Ta Kang*) by Yang Hung-lieh, Shanghai, 1928, 250 pp.

*Law and Government:*

A STUDY OF CHINESE LAW FROM THE HAN DYNASTY TO THE SUI DYNASTY (*Chiu Ch'ao Lü K'ao*) by Cheng Shu-te, Shanghai, 1927, 2 vols.

COMPLETE LAWS AND ORDINANCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (*Fa-ling Ta Ch'üan*), Shanghai, 1924, 1658 pp.

REGULATIONS AND ORDINANCES OF THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT OF CHINA (*Kuo-min Cheng-fu Hsien-hsing Fa-kuei*) by the bureau of bill drafting, Shanghai, 1928, 406 pp.

INTERNATIONAL LAW (*Hsien-hsing Kuo-chi Fa*) by Ning Hsieh-wan, professor of international law in the Peking National University, Shanghai, 1927, 2 vols.

HISTORY OF THE CHINESE LAW OF PROCEDURE (*Chung-kuo Ku Tai Su-sung Fa*) by Hsü Ch'ao-yang, Shanghai, 1927, 141 pp.

HISTORY OF GOVERNMENT IN CHINA (*Chung-kuo Cheng-chih Shih Yao*) by I Chün-tso, Shanghai, 1929, 249 pp.

POLITICAL THOUGHT IN CHINA (*Chung-kuo Cheng-chih Li-hsiang*) by Liu Liu-sheng, Shanghai, 1929, 110 pp.

A STUDY OF ANCIENT POLITICAL THOUGHT (*Ku-tai Cheng-chih Ssu-hsiang Yen-chiu*), by Hsieh Wu-liang, Shanghai, 1927, 63 pp.

ESSAYS ON THE RIGHTS OF MAN (*Jen Ch'üan Lun Chi*), by Hu Shih. These first appeared in the monthly known as the *Hsin Yüeh*, or Crescent Moon. Shanghai, 1930, 204 pp.

*Woman in China:*

THE WRITINGS OF CHINESE WOMEN IN THE CH'ING DYNASTY (1644–1911) (*Ch'ing-tai Fu-nü Wen-hsüeh Shih*) compiled by Liang I-chen, Shanghai, 1927, 360 pp., including biographical sketches of more than 100 women writers with specimens of their work. Carefully indexed.

THE STORY OF THE CHINESE WOMAN (*Chung-kuo Fu-nü Sheng-huo Shih*) by Ch'en Tung-yüan, Shanghai, 1928, 360 pp.

FEMINISM IN THE BOOK OF POETRY (*Shih-ching Nü Hsing Ti Yen-chiu*) by Hsieh Chiu-ch'ing, Shanghai, 1927, 118 pp.

HISTORY OF MARRIAGE IN ANCIENT CHINA (*Chung-kuo Ku-tai Hun-yin Shih*) by Ch'en Ku-yüan, Shanghai, 1927, 148 pp.

THE POSITION OF WOMAN UNDER CHINESE LAW (*Chung-kuo Fu-nü Shang Chih Wei-chih*) by Chao Feng-chieh, Shanghai, 1928, 152 pp.

*Geography and Travel:*

THE TRAVELS OF HSÜ HSIA-K'E (1586–1641 A. D.) (*Hsü Hsia-k'e Yu Chi*) edited and annotated by V. K. Ting. Two volumes of text and one of maps. Shanghai, 1928. See Report of Librarian of Congress for 1928–29, pp. 298–300, for further information on this work.

*Archæology:*

PRELIMINARY REPORTS OF EXCAVATIONS AT AN-YANG, issued by the Academica Sinica of the National Research Institute of History and Philology, edited by Li Chi, Peking, 1929, 218 pp.

The Library of Congress has now secured almost a complete set of the works compiled or published by the eminent archæologist, Lo Chen-yü. These deal with the oracle bones of Honan, the inscribed stones and bronzes, the archæological remains recently found in Chinese Turkestan, etc.

## NOTES ON CHINESE ACCESSIONS ON MEDICINE AND MATERIA MEDICA, AND ON NASHI PICTOGRAPHIC MANUSCRIPTS

(By WALTER T. SWINGLE, United States Department of Agriculture)

*Accessions of medical works.*

In the report for 1926 mention is made of a collection of Chinese medical works purchased from Dr. Percy T. Watson of which several were noticed in some detail.

Last year Doctor Watson again offered the Library of Congress a collection of similar works, of which a number were purchased. In addition, a number of herbals were obtained from booksellers in the Orient. As a result the Library of Congress was enriched by a number of very desirable works, and the collection of herbals, already the leading one in the western world, was still further increased until it is now in all probability the largest single collection of Chinese herbals to be found in any one library in the world.

Herbals, *pên ts'ao* in Chinese, are primarily treatises on materia medica, but as most of the medicaments used by the old-style Chinese physicians are derived from plants, Chinese *pên ts'ao* are often important treatises both on wild plants and cultivated crops. In tracing the history of agriculture in China the herbals are a most important source of information, although there exist in Chinese many monographs on fruits, flowers, cereals, vegetables, and other plants written without reference to any possible medical use of the plants discussed. Most general works on agriculture also have chapters dealing with crop plants and their varieties.

All in all, Chinese literature is undoubtedly the best in the world as source material for the history of the utilization of wild plants and their domestication as cultivated crops. A striking example of the value of these herbals in tracing the history of agriculture is given by the notice and illustration of maize, an American crop plant, in the famous *Pên ts'ao kang mu*, first published in 1590 A. D. Li Shih-chên is said to have finished writing this herbal twelve years earlier, in 1578. It is clear from this notice that at that early date maize had become an important crop in many parts of China and also that it had entered China from the West. It is highly probable that it was brought to India by the Portuguese soon after the discovery of America and spread from India into China with incredible rapidity in spite of the almost impassable mountain barriers separating China from India. The supposition that maize may have been introduced into China in pre-Colombian times is disproved by

the complete absence of any notice of this cereal from all Chinese herbals published before the discovery of America.

The fact that these Chinese herbals have been printed for the past eight centuries gives them a much higher value as historical documents than any manuscripts can possibly possess. Many herbals, some of them well illustrated, were printed before the introduction of the art of printing into Europe; some of these preincunabula are found in the Library of Congress and many more are known to exist in China and Japan.

One of the most famous herbals ever published in China is the *Chêng lei pên ts'ao*, compiled by T'ang Shên-wei in 1108 A. D. Many editions of this herbal have been published and it was doubtless the leading work in its class for nearly 500 years. It was finally superseded by the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* of Li Shih-chên published in 1590 A. D. and first reprinted in 1603.

In the report for 1925 mention was made of the gift by Hon. Nelson T. Johnson, now United States minister to China, of a facsimile reproduction of a Sung edition of the *Chêng lei pên ts'ao* published in Wuchang in 1904. There are some 10 or 12 editions of this work in the Library of Congress, more than are known to be contained in any other library. It is, therefore, a matter for congratulation that it was possible to secure last year another edition of the *Chêng lei pên ts'ao* which seems to be the last revision made. It was published in 1600 A. D. and is based on a Yüan dynasty edition of 1302 A. D. It is in 31 books bound in 24 volumes in 4 portfolios. It is printed on yellowish bamboo paper and the folios have been lined with white paper and carefully repaired and rebound. The condition of the work is fair although there are a few folios somewhat blurred owing to defects in the blocks. It seems not impossible that many of the blocks are from an earlier edition and some recut for this printing. This is apparently the edition printed by Chu Ch'ao-wang, magistrate of Nan-ling, of which Wang Ta-hsien and Ch'êng Wên-hsiu were joint editors.

It will be necessary to compare all the different editions and reprints of this work very carefully before it will be

possible to give a full and accurate account of the differences between them. The material for such a study is already available in the Chinese collection of the Library of Congress.

*Reprint of a Yüan Dynasty herbal.*

Perhaps the most interesting of the Chinese herbals added to the Library of Congress last year is the *Pên ts'ao fa hui* compiled by Hsü Yung-ch'êng (*tzu* Yen-shun) collated and revised by Hsüeh K'ai (*hao* Li-chai). It is included among the collected medical writings of Hsüeh Chi (and his father Hsüeh K'ai) issued in 1809, the *Hsüeh shih i an*. The author of this herbal, Hsü Yung-ch'êng, was a man of the Yüan dynasty who wrote during the Chih Chêng period of the reign of the last Mongol emperor, Tohan Temur (whose Chinese name was Shun Ti). Hsü Yung-ch'êng was a pupil of the famous physician and Taoist scholar, Chu Chên-heng, who lived in the second half of the 14th century and who also wrote an herbal, the *Pên ts'ao yen i pu i*, well known to bibliographers, noticed in last year's report, p. 317.

Hsü Yung-ch'êng was the pupil of a profound student of herbalistic lore and attained sufficient standing as a physician to cause one of his works to be included in the great *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* manuscript collection of the leading Chinese books by the commission appointed by the Emperor Ch'ien Lung near the end of the eighteenth century. Finally the present edition of this herbal was edited and collated (*chiao*) by Hsüeh K'ai, a physician and author of a work on children's diseases, and completed by his more famous son Hsüeh Chi, who is said to have studied by predilection the famous herbal *T'u ching pên ts'ao*, now lost along with a few other great medical works. As Hsüeh Chi is said to have lived during the period Hung Chih, 1487 to 1505 A. D., his father probably lived about the middle of the fifteenth century A. D. The revised *Pên ts'ao fa hui*, born in this atmosphere of medical erudition, now appears very appropriately in the enlarged and completed edition of the collected medical works of Hsüeh Chi which includes a few works written or revised by his father, Hsüeh K'ai.

The original edition of this herbal seems to have had only three books, but the present revised edition has four

books. The first three books discuss mostly if not entirely by means of quotations from former writers the drugs derived from the mineral, plant, and animal kingdoms; the fourth book, on the contrary, seems to cite no authorities; here the author speaks from personal conviction. While it is possible that book 4 has been added to the original text by some editor or compiler, this supposition is rendered very improbable by the fact that the name Hsü Yen-shun appears on the first page of book 4 as author as is true also on the first pages of books 1, 2, and 3. What is more probable is that some editor or reviser rearranged the material so that it made four books instead of three books as originally written. Such changes of the arrangement of the subject matter are sometimes made by revisers in China, even when the work revised is a very important one.

In this edition of the *Pên ts'ao fa hui* the author's name is given Hsü Yen-shun as noted in the preceding paragraph. In the Imperial Catalogue (*Ssu k'u ch'üan shu tsung mu*), usually accurate in such matters, the author's legal name (*ming*) is given as Hsü Yung-ch'êng and his literary name (*tzu*) as Hsü Yen-shun. No explanation is forthcoming as yet for this unusual confusion in the names of a well-known writer.

A translation of the text relating to *ma huang* (Ephedra sp., from which the alkaloid ephedrine is now extracted and used widely in America and Europe) made by Mr. Hagerty and Mr. Ho shows that all the matter is quoted from five older works. One of these quotations is from Li Kao, a famous physician of the Chin and Yüan dynasties—about the second and third quarters of the thirteenth century A. D.—some of whose works have been lost or replaced by forgeries. As Hsü-Yung-ch'êng did not limit himself to quotations from the ancient authors but also cited the views of his immediate predecessors, we may expect to find in his *Pên ts'ao fa hui* many interesting paragraphs from authors whose writings have been lost. The paragraph quoted from Li Kao regarding this drug ends as follows:

*Ma huang* masters apoplexy, colds, and headaches. It expels diseased influences from within the skin and causes perspiration.

It opens up the nine passages, opens up the pores of the skin, cures coughs and allays dyspnœa.

Although the *Pên ts'ao fa hui* has no illustrations, it is likely to repay careful study because of its wealth of quotations from previous writers on medicinal agents, as there is always the chance that some of these writings may have perished as separate works and live only in quotations.

The *Pên ts'ao fa hui* is one of the works listed as authoritative by Li Shih-chên in the introduction of his great herbal, the *Pên ts'ao kang mu*, published in 1590. As noted in last year's report, Li Shih-chên himself, writing in the third quarter of the sixteenth century A. D., listed 42 such works, but of these he probably was not able to consult more than one half in the original, the other half being known to him only through quotations made by previous writers. It is believed that the Library of Congress contains about half of the works seen by Li Shih-chên in the original, besides a number of old herbals not available to Li Shih-chên, or at least not cited by him. One by one these old herbals are being acquired, and it is highly probable that in time nearly all of them that survived the troublous times that marked the fall of the Sung dynasty and the rise, decline, and fall of the Yüan Empire during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries will be secured for the Library of Congress. Fortunately, little has been completely lost since that period in this field of materia medica, so vital to any study of Chinese medical practice.

*The Pên ts'ao shu.*

An herbal of unusual interest included in very few Chinese or foreign bibliographies of this field is the *Pên ts'ao shu* by Liu Jo-chin (*tzu* Yünmi), completed in 1666 A. D., first printed in 1699 and since reprinted twice, in 1810 and 1876. The edition of 1810 was revised and corrected by Kao Yu-ssu (*tzu* Nien-tsu) and Ch'ên Hsü (*tzu* Yen-yang) and the 1876 edition, secured for the Library of Congress is a reprint of this revised edition, apparently without changes. This work is in 32 books, bound in 24 volumes, which fill 2 portfolios. Besides the three editions noted above, the Cyclopedia of Chinese Medicine

says an abridged edition, called *Pên ts'ao shu kou hsüan*, was made by Yang Shih-t'ai, but the date of publication is not given. A work written by a high official which was well enough esteemed to have been revised and reprinted 111 years after it was first printed, of which the revision was reprinted 65 years later and of which an abridged edition was issued, should have attracted the attention of Chinese and foreign students of this field of Chinese literature. Nevertheless the work is not mentioned by Ch'ien Lung's Imperial Commission that compiled the Imperial Catalogue (*Ssu K'u ch'üan shu tsung mu*) and is given only passing mention in other bibliographic works that cover this field.

The author, Liu Jo-chin was a high official about the middle of the sixteenth century. He rose to be president of the board of punishment. As he was 58 years old when the Ming dynasty fell in 1644, it is probable that he held office under the Ming Emperors. He was still living, an old man of 80 years, in 1666 when his friend Wu Chi wrote the preface for his herbal, on which he had worked for 30 years. In this preface Liu Jo-chin is classed with Ti Jên-chieh, Lu Chung-hsüan and Fan Wên-chêng, three high officials of the T'ang and Sung dynasties who gave much attention to the practice of medicine, the last a famous scholar and statesman who lived from 989 to 1052 A. D., during the Sung dynasty when he became prime minister and commander in chief of the armies. Liu Jo-chin upon his retirement devoted the rest of his life to the study of medicine and is said to have revised the manuscript of the *Pên ts'ao shu* no fewer than ten times. Wu Chi says of him: "He gave himself up to intensive study, analysis, and reasoning; he deleted the fallacies in the later theories and penetrated the mysteries of the early sages." The work is very voluminous and is said to contain some 800,000 words. It treats of some 430 drugs, mostly plant products. The preface of the revised edition by Wu Ning-lan published in 1810 states that Liu Jo-chin's work is of a unique style that stamps him as an authority who stands alone.

Mr. Hagerty finds that he consults, on the whole, the same authorities that are cited by Li Shih-chên in his

famous *Pên ts'ao kang mu* first published in 1590, but under each drug Liu Jo-chin adds a subhead, *Yü an*, which might be translated "In my opinion," in which he summarizes what the other authorities have said, and ventures his own opinions. This comment is largely medical in character. In a few instances he gives notes on the pronunciation of the names of plants and on their culture.

In the report for 1928 mention was made of the *Shih wu pên ts'ao hui tsuan*, Treatise on Foods and Drugs, by Shên-Li Lung (*tzu* Yün-chiang), of which the preface is dated 1691 A. D., of which an edition published in 1803 was secured.

*Rare treatise on dietetics.*

Another edition of this rare herbal was secured last year that has substantially the same text as the one reported in 1928 but printed from different blocks throughout and with a different arrangement of the contents into 12 books of text and 1 volume of illustrations. The copy received in 1928 was in 8 books with 1 volume of prefaces and illustrations. The newly accessioned copy has the original preface reproduced in large characters apparently in close imitation of the original edition, as it carries at the end a note reading, "Blocks carved in the Pao Ch'ing Ko in Chin Ling (Nanking) in the spring of the *hsin wei* year of K'ang Hsi (1691 A. D.)." This preface occurs in the copy noted two years ago, but it is written in much smaller characters, and the note regarding the blocks is omitted.

In going over the herbals in the Chinese collection of the Library of Congress four other copies of this work have been located, all of them different from the two copies noted above. The text is nearly if not quite identical in all six editions and the arrangement of the text is in 8 or 12 books, one edition having 14 books. This work, very little known to Chinese or foreign bibliographers (it is not mentioned in the Cyclopedia of Chinese Medicine, *Chung kuo i hsüeh ta tz'u tien* 1921, Mao Yung's Bibliography of Chinese Agriculture, 1924, nor in Bretschneider, Botanicon sinicum I, 1880), was apparently important enough to justify reprinting at least five times, recutting all the blocks each time.

It has a very interesting "famine herbal" or list of plants to use in times of scarcity. This chapter is headed by a "Method of Cooking Beans in Time of Famine" that is credited to Huang Ting-chien of the Sung dynasty. Black beans and cut-up rootstocks of a fern (*kuan chung*, possibly Aspidium, Onoclea, Woodwardia or Nephrodium) are cooked; the cooked mass is dried and the beans separated from the fern rhizome. In time of famine five or seven beans are eaten on an empty stomach and then "one may eat all kinds of twigs and leaves of herbs and trees that have a taste in order to satisfy hunger." The author goes on to say:

> This method should not be forgotten in times of disastrous years and lean harvests when rice is as costly as pearls and fuel as dear as fragrant cassia wood. For this reason it is inserted at the beginning of the discussion of plants used for famine relief.

It would appear as if beans cooked with the right sort of fern rootstock may serve to confer immunity against poisoning by excessive eating of twigs and leaves.

The whole literature of famine relief is of great importance in shedding light on the discovery and introduction into culture of the enormous number of crop plants now grown in China—probably more than half of all crops grown in the temperate and subtropical regions of the world.

The compiler, Shên-Li Lung, in his preface, gives a valuable list of 13 (not 12 as stated erroneously in the report for 1928) works on dietetics, which, together with the *Shih wu pên ts'ao hui tsuan* itself, are certain to yield much valuable information regarding the very well-developed and well-balanced cuisine of the Chinese. In accordance with the author's unusual desire to investigate things for himself, noted in the report for 1928, he states that in preparing the illustrations of plants, trees, birds, reptiles, fish, etc., he "investigated in detail and carefully compared in order to secure pictures with the highest degree of resemblance so that the unusual things of distant regions may be identified through these drawings."

A small herbal, little known to Chinese or western bibliographers, is the *Pên ts'ao ching chieh yao* said to be compiled by Yeh Kuei (*tzu* T'ien-shih), a famous seventeenth century physician of Soochow. It is in four books, bound in four volumes, and seems to be the original edition published in 1724 A. D. There are two prefaces—one by Wang Yün-chin and the other by Yang Chi-tsu both dated 1724. Only 174 drugs are treated in this work, and they are selected from 11 herbals, the earliest being the one attributed to the semimythical Emperor Shên Nung, said to have reigned in the twentieth-eighth century B. C., and the latest being the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* of Li Shih-chên, first published in 1590 A. D. The writer of the first preface, Wang Yün-chin, states that his nephew, Yüeh-t'ien, studied under Yeh Kuei for many years, and under his guidance and instruction made a copy of this work. This manuscript was finally shown to Mr. Yang, magistrate of Liu-an in Anhwei Province, who, after reading it, commanded his son to have it printed. The Cyclopedia of Chinese Medicine, however, states bluntly (p. 3630) that " Yeh Kuei, during his life, did not write any works. The *Lin chêng chih nan* [commonly attributed to Yeh Kuei] is a work compiled by subsequent persons . . . of the rest of the works published under Yeh Kuei's name many are forgeries." A translation of the account of *ma huang*, Ephedra sp., made by Mr. M. J. Hagerty from this herbal, shows that its discussion of plant remedies is almost entirely from a medical standpoint and little or no botanical data are given.

Another edition of this herbal, printed in red and black ink, was published in 1766. No copy of this has been secured as yet, but the Library of Congress did purchase last year a modern reprint of the *Pên ts'ao ching chieh yao*, published in 1888. It is said to be a corrected edition without errors, edited by Wang Hsien-tsêng, of Kuan-chung (in Shênsi Province), and published by P'an Wei (*tzu* Wei-ju), of Soochow. Mr. Hagerty found this edition to be apparently identical textually with the original.

The *Pên ching su chêng*, in 12 books, with its supplement, *Pên ching hsü su*, in 6 books, and the second supplement, *Pên ching hsü su yao*, in 8 books, all compiled by Tsou Shu (*tzu* Jun-an, *hao* Jun-an, different characters), was, according to the author's preface dated 1837, based primarily on the *Pên ts'ao shu* (which Tsou Shu found both prolix and profound), but later modified to give particular attention to the 170 medicinal substances used by the famous physician, Chang Chung-ching (or Chang Chi), of the later Han dynasty, and to the works of other famous physicians of antiquity. Tsou Shu was born in 1790 and died in 1844; of him the Cyclopedia of Chinese Medicine (published in 1921), usually very parsimonious in praise, says, "His learning was extensive and his knowledge of medicine profound." This herbal is the only one of his works that has been published. The copy secured last year is an undated, modern reprint, published in Ch'ang-chou, Kiangsu. It is bound in 12 volumes. There is another edition in the Library of Congress of the main part of this work published in 1873.

Another herbal, apparently little known to Chinese and western bibliographers, is contained in the collection of six medical writings entitled "*I hsüeh liu chung*," compiled by T'u Tao-ho (*tzu* Hsieh-ch'ên). This work was published in 1863, has a preface by the author dated 1851, and was printed in eight volumes after being revised by the author in 1863. In his preface the author says that having failed to win his *chiao hsi* or second degree after a second trial he gave up his ambition to be an official and devoted himself to the study of medicine, which appears to have been a very common practice of defeated candidates for the higher degrees. Three of his six works are on medical matters and three are on drugs and their actions. The most important of these three is the *Pên ts'ao hui tsuan*, or comprehensive herbal, in three books bound in three volumes. The treatment of medicinal substances, as exemplified by the chapter on *ma huang* (Ephedra species), as translated by Mr. Hagerty and Mr. Ho, is almost exclusively medical, and little or no information is given regarding the sources

of the drug. The author cautions against overdoses of *ma huang* and against its use during the summer months unless the patient has a heavy cold.

The *T'u chu nan ching mo chueh*, compiled by Chang Shih-hsien (*tzu* T'ien-ch'êng, *hao* Ching-chai), but published toward the end of the Ming dynasty contains several interesting medical works; the chief of which are the *T'u chu nan ching*, an illustrated edition of the *Nan ching* or treatise on difficult cases in four books; and the *T'u chu mo chüeh*, a commented edition of the *Mo chüeh*, or Mysteries of the Pulse in four books, a spurious work attributed to Wang Shu-ho of the Chin dynasty (A. D. 265–419). This collection also includes as supplements two additional works of great importance written by Li Shih-chên, the famous author of *Pên ts'ao kang mu*, the best known and most used of the older Chinese herbals. The two works of Li Shih-chên are *Mo hsüeh*, the secrets of the pulse and *Chi ching pa mo k'ao*, or treatise on eight systems of veins and arteries. The treatise on the secrets of the pulse has a preface by the author, Li Shih-chên dated 1564, a second preface written by Wu Chê dated 1572. The later editions of the *Pên ts'ao kang mu* include these two works but they are noticed separately in the Imperial Catalogue, and it now appears that at least the *Mo hsüeh* was published 18 years before the first edition of the *Pên ts'ao kang mu*. The collection as a whole must have been published after 1572, but there is no indication of the exact date, although it is in the style of books printed in the *Wan li* period (1573–1620 A. D.). It is quite possible that these two works by Li Shih-chên may be the earliest reprints known; both of them are included in the great manuscript collection, *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu*, prepared for the Emperor Ch'ien Lung.

*Works by Li Shih-chên.*

These two important treatises by the famous physician and pharmacologist, Li Shih-chên, are sufficient to entitle the present work to be considered an important acquisition to the Library of Congress. A cursory examination of the text of Li Shih-chên's two treatises with the text contained in recent editions of the *Pên ts'ao kang mu*

shows no difference. The *Mo hsüeh* treatise in the present work is of special importance, since it includes the author's original preface and also the preface written by Wu Chê doubtless at the time of publication.

A medical work that has not been located in any bibliographic work is the *I tsung shuo yo* treatise on medicine, with brief explanations, by Chiang Shih-chi (*tzu* Chung-fang), of Soochow and Hsü Lien-nêng (*tzu* Yüan-jang). It is in six books bound in four volumes. The author's preface is dated 1663, but according to the title-page the copy at hand is a reprint made in 1795. The introductory unnumbered "head book" discusses the nature and preparation of medical substances as follows: Trees 55 kinds, herbs 139 kinds, vegetables 10 kinds, fruits 18 kinds, grains 11 kinds; making in all 233 plant remedies, to which are added 57 medical substances derived from animals and 30 of mineral origin. The other five books discuss the various diseases and how to treat them. The enumeration of drugs is in the form of four or six line verses often followed by brief comment.

*Ma huang.*

The verse concerning *ma huang*, as translated by Mr. Hagerty, reads:

> *Ma huang*, whose nature is warming,
> Opens the pores of the skin and causes perspiration.
> When the body is feverish and the head aches,
> And there is suffering from colds, it gives complete relief.

In the comment that follows the author recommends *ma huang* for severe colds during the winter, October to April, but goes on to say:

> But in the summer and autumn, even if the head aches and there is fever, one can not lightly use this remedy. If through error it is used, then there will be troubles such as loss of vitality, bleeding from the nose, and nervous twitching of the muscles. If the basic causes have been checked, then the patient will perspire naturally.

This warning against the use of *ma huang* in the summer months is not given by Li Shih-chên in his famous *Pên ts'ao kang mu*, nor in any of the many quotations regarding *ma huang* included in the great Imperial Encyclopedia (*T'u shu chi ch'êng*), although it is given also

in the *Pên ts'ao hui tsuan* noted above. This finding of an emphatic warning against misuse of *ma huang*, from which is extracted the alkaloid ephedrine that has come into very wide use in this country and in Europe during the last few years (see report for 1926, pp. 317–321), is a very good example of the fact that minor Chinese works, upon careful study, are often found to contain facts of great value.

In his preface the author, Chiang Shih-chi, refers to what is evidently a widespread view in China that talented people who for one cause or another fail to enter upon an official career should study medicine. He says that his father, finding him interested in the study of medicine, said:

> If the ancients could not become great statesmen, they always wished to be good physicians, the reason being that the achievements of statesmen and physicians are nearly the same in value.

*Reprints of works by Hsüeh Chi.*

One of the most interesting among the medical works secured from Doctor Watson is the *Hsüeh shih i an*, a medical *ts'ung shu* or collection of reprints, mostly of works written or commented by Hsüeh Chi (*tzu* Li-chai), a man of the Ming dynasty, who distinguished himself as a physician and rose to be Proctor (*Yüan p'an*) in the Imperial College of Physicians of the South and North. He served under three reigns and became known as the "hands of the Emperors." He must have been about at the height of his career when Columbus was discovering the New World. Wu Kuan, who assembled and published the present collection, says, in his preface, that Hsüeh Chi's works, published both before and after his death, did not have a wide circulation—"a fact to be deplored by physicians."

Chancing to come upon several of Hsüeh Chi's works in the Tiger Monastery, he sent them to famous physicians for them to read and revise. Following their advice, Wu Kuan bought all the works of Hsüeh Chi and had them revised, grouped them into four classes, and sent them to the printer to be engraved.

This collection of Hsüeh Chi's works contains 24 individual works in 107 books, bound in 48 volumes. Of

these 24 works, 10 were written by Hsüeh Chi himself, 1 in part by his father, Hsüeh K'ai, and in part by himself; 8 are supplemented, commented, or edited by Hsüeh Chi, and the remaining 5 are apparently reprinted without comments by Hsüeh Chi. Hsüeh Chi's works, and those of other authors commented or supplemented by him, cover almost the whole range of medicine as practiced by the Chinese 350 years ago.

An older edition of the collected medical writings of Hsüeh Chi noted in the Imperial Catalogue and the Cyclopedia of Chinese Medicine contains only 16 works in 78 books. Of these, 9 were written by Hsüeh Chi and the other 7 commented or revised by him. The present edition augmented by Wu Kuan contains 24 works, of which 15 are identical with those contained in the earlier edition. There are in the newer edition three works written by Hsüeh Chi and four edited or commented by him not found in the older edition; one work by Hsüeh Chi on children's diseases in one book contained in the old edition is omitted in the new edition. Finally, the newer edition contains two works in seven books that are not commented by Hsüeh Chi but collated and edited by his father, Hsüeh K'ai. One of them, the *Pên ts'ao fa hui*, is a rare old herbal dating from the Yüan dynasty noticed above.

The copy of the *Hsüeh shih i an* secured by the Library of Congress is in good condition, printed from fresh blocks, on rather thin bamboo paper. It is in 107 books bound in 48 volumes contained in 6 portfolios. Much of the text has the look of printing done early in the seventeenth century during the Wan Li period; this is doubtless because old texts were copied more or less closely. This is one of the most important medical *ts'ung shu* in the Library of Congress both in size and in value of the works it contains.

*Sung dynasty medical formulary.*

A medical work well known in China for many centuries that was secured last year is the *Pên shih fang* written by Hsü Shu-wei (*tzu* Chih-k'o), a Sung dynasty physician said to be especially skillful in diagnosing and curing human ailments. This work records the effects of

both new and old prescriptions. The copy secured for the Library of Congress includes a commentary or explanation of Hsü Shu-wei's text purporting to be furnished by Yeh Kuei (*tzu* Hsüeh-shih, *hao* T'ien-shih), a famous physician of Soochow. The title reads *Pên shih fang shih i*. It is in 10 books bound in 6 volumes and was published at Soochow; it is printed on yellow bamboo paper and is in good condition. The preface is by Shih Yün-yü and is dated 1814. Yeh Kuei, a famous physician of the eighteenth century, was widely known and highly respected in Soochow; he published very little during his life and the present commentary on the *Pên shih fang* is said to have been compiled by his disciples after his death. The Cyclopedia of Chinese Medicine asserts without qualification that it is a falsely attributed work. The preface states that Mr. Yeh completed the work in 1745, when he was 80 years old, and sent it to the printer, but he died in this same year and the work disappeared. In 1803 Yeh Yü-hu found the preface of the work and in 1812 Yeh P'an-fan found the text of the work in the home of Ku Hsi-ch'ou. Yeh Tan-an, the great-grandson of Yeh Kuei, set himself the task of publishing the work. He found, on comparing the text, that some 30 or more prescriptions found in the current booksellers' editions of the *Pên shih fang* were lacking in the text given by Yeh Kuei. He then bought a Sung edition of the *Pên shih fang* and found that it agreed with Yeh Kuei's text. Thinking that the additional prescriptions contained in the current editions might be of value, they were added (37 in all) after the preface, but these are without Yeh Kuei's explanations which are appended to the rest of the *Pên shih fang*, following in every case a box heading within which the words *shih i* occur in white characters on a black ground, thus clearly differentiating the commentary attributed to Yeh Kuei from the original text of Hsü Shu-wei.

Unusual precautions seem to have been taken to secure an accurate text of the *Pên shih fang* for the present work. A fine manuscript copy of the *Pên shih fang* in the Yeh family library was found to differ from the cur-

rent bookstore edition of Mr. Wang of Yün-chien (in Sung-chiang prefecture Kiangsu Province), so it was compared with the first six books of a damaged Sung edition and with the last four books in Chou Wên-shih's manuscript and in the main was found to be in agreement. However, errors were found both in the Sung edition and in Chou Wên-shih's manuscript copy that were not found in the Yeh family manuscript, therefore this latter was used as the authoritative text and the variant readings found in the other editions were specifically noted. Mr. Hagerty finds notes in the table of contents and in the text referring to such variant readings.

The original preface of Hsü Shu-wei was added from the Sung edition and a preface by Chien K'ai-li found in an old, anonymous manuscript copy was also added. Other missing parts were supplied and quotations were verified and corrected whenever possible. All notes calling attention to deviations from the original text are uniformly headed by the character *an* "according to" which sets them off clearly from the original text. At the end of the explanatory note on the revision of the manuscript of the *Pên shih fang shih i*, Yeh Kuei's great-grandson, Chung, and his great-greatgrandsons, Tz'u and Chao, after noting the occurrence of disagreements in the weights of the various drugs used in prescriptions, go on to say:

> If the families who have libraries and collect fine editions were willing to make them available for consultation, we could obtain even more to add to our researches and corrections and attach them to the end of this work in order to confer a benefit upon the world.

As an example of painstaking exegesis this work stands out as a rare exception in the class of Chinese medical writings, many of which badly need textual criticism.

The *Pên shih fang* of Hsü Shu-wei is included among the works copied in the *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* manuscript collection, compiled by order of Emperor Chien Lung. In the Chinese Medical Dictionary it is said to have been copied from a Sung edition having the character *wan*

(pill) written *yüan* (sphere); the character *wan* being taboo because of its similarity in sound to the personal name (*ming*) of the last Northern Sung Emperor, Ch'in Tsung, who acceded to the throne in 1126 A. D. It seems highly probable that the text of the *Pên shih fang* used as a base for the *Pên shih fang shih i* will be found to be a good one and possibly the best extant, since the Sung edition copied into the *Ssu k'u ch'üan shu* manuscript collection may be found to contain textual errors in addition to substituted characters. At any rate, the *Pên shih fang shih i* is likely to prove to be a very valuable work, even if the commentary was not, in fact, written by Yeh Kuei himself but compiled from his notes by his disciples or by his relatives or even boldly forged.

*"The Copper Man."*

The *Hsin chien t'ung jên chên chiu t'u ching*, a new Illustrated Account of the Art of Acupuncture, revised and corrected by Chiang T'ing-lü (*tzu* Kung-wang), owes its curious title, literally the "Classic of the Copper Man," to the fact (noted by Wylie Notes on Chinese literature, p. 101) that in 1027 A. D. the Sung Emperor Jên Tsung commanded Wang Wei-tê to make two brass figures of the human body with each part marked with a dot where the needle should be used in acupuncture and also to write a book on the subject. The present work is in seven books, divided into three parts, and has a supplement on the sinuses where the needle should, in some cases, be used. It is bound in four volumes. It contains 20 full-page figures fairly well drawn, showing the body in various positions. According to the colored title-page, the present reprint was made in 1700 A. D. by Liu Hsi.

*Treatises on smallpox.*

Another work not to be found in any of the bibliographical works accessible to Mr. Hagerty is the *Tou chên chêng tsung*, A treatise on smallpox by Sung Lin-hsiang (*tzu* Chung-yo) and republished by a member of the Manchu Imperial family, Hung Chün (*tzu* Hua-ch'üan). It is in two books bound in two volumes and according to the special colored title-page was printed in 1743 A. D. Neither the work nor the author is mentioned in the Cyclopedia of Chinese Medicine and neither are mentioned in any available Chinese bibliography.

A revised edition of an illustrated treatise on smallpox is entitled *Tou chêng ching yen pi yao*, treatise on the essentials of smallpox. by Yüan Kou (*tzu* Ta-hsüan). It is in four books bound in two volumes. The preface by the author is dated 1753 and it was probably first printed then. The title-page says it is revised (*chung ting*) but the date of the new edition is not given and there are no visible signs of revision. In his preface the author states that he had the misfortune to see the majority of his children die of smallpox. "Therefore, whenever I see a child afflicted with smallpox I feel a pain in my heart and tears fill my eyes." Apparently he attempts to discriminate between different kinds of smallpox and then prescribe appropriate remedies.

The *Chan Kohsin shih fa*, Treatise on Maladies Attendant on Childbirth, by Wang Chê is noted by Wylie (Notes on Chinese Literature, p. 104). It is a small work in 2 books bound in 14 volumes. The preface date is 1780 and the present copy was reprinted in 1870 on yellow paper. It is in good condition. This work has 2 short supplements, the first in 2 folios, a collection of prescriptions; the second in 3 folios, a list of the subscribers to the work, who took from 10 to 200 copies each.

In the preparation of the notes on Chinese medical books given above I have drawn freely on extensive notes and translations made by Mr. Michael J. Hagerty, who in turn was assisted by Ho Hsü-chao and Kuo Po-yü in translating prefaces and important paragraphs of the texts of these works.

### NASHI PICTOGRAPHIC MANUSCRIPTS

In the report for 1924 notice was made of the acquisition through the good offices of Dr. Joseph F. Rock of a large collection of pictographic manuscript books of the so-called Moso or Nashi people of Yünnan.

In April, 1930, Doctor Rock again returned to Washington after several years' work for the National Geographic Society in the least-known parts of west China and eastern Tibet, bringing with him for the Library of Congress another and much larger collection of Nashi

pictographic books. The collection noticed in the report for 1924, consisting of 69 volumes, was the largest then known in Europe or America, but the last collection brought from Yünnan by Doctor Rock comprises no fewer than 542 items (529 manuscript volumes and 13 charts and pictures). This collection was secured by Doctor Rock from the Nashi tombas or priests after he had lived for some years among the Nashi people and had learned to speak their language. The tombas estimate their total literature at about 1,600 volumes, so this last acquisition represents about one-third of all the Nashi literature extant. Together with the items secured in 1924 the Library of Congress now has nearly 600 Nashi manuscript volumes, far and away larger than any other single collection known. This imposing mass of pictographic literature of the Nashi people was carefully inventoried by Doctor Rock with the help of Nashi tombas. Each volume was numbered and the catalogue gives the title and a synopsis of the contents with a mention of the ceremony in which the particular work is chanted.

Most of these books concern religious ceremonies, many of them long and highly complicated. Some of the books, however, are historical in character and some few are dramas that are highly prized by the Nashi people. Nashi tombas worked with Doctor Rock for weeks in December, 1929, and January, 1930, to elucidate their ceremonies based on these books, and Doctor Rock has filed in the Library of Congress his notes covering this investigation.

The Nashi drama, *Llu mbar llu saw*, is an account of the suicide of the heroine, Ka-me-gyo-mi-ki, and the lamentations of her lover, Ndzi-bü-gü-la-par, not because of her death but because, through his failure to get her messages, he did not die with her. Doctor Rock has transcribed the text and translated about one-third of the drama. His translation shows it to possess literary merit of no mean order. In its vivid and impressive imagery it recalls at times the Japanese drama of Hagoromo. As the drama unfolds Ka-mi-gyo-mi-ki sees the

sorceress, *Yu-nedz-a-dz*, who incites lovers to commit suicide, and hears her summons. Finally, she decides to commit suicide and "go floating upon the white clouds and the white wind upon the mountains."

While she reflects upon how and where to kill herself, the drama goes on to picture the glorious deaths of butterflies, ants, snakes, birds, and larger animals, all of whom return to the mountains to die, and in dying pass into glory.

> As a crane flies through the clouds so does the soul rest in the clouds. A crane dying in the clouds, his feathers falling are like glittering silver and gold.

Finding her dead in the mountains where he had gone to search for a lost sheep, her lover, Ndzi-bü-gü-la-par, cries out in despair, "Why did you kill yourself alone?" and laments that the black crow and the white Dzi-li bird had failed to give her his message, repeated a thousand times, to tell her that he and she should die together. He tries to call her back to life offering her the breath of the sheep to breathe with, eyes of turquoise to see with, feet of oak and pine to walk with, white and black sugar to eat, and heavy clothes to wear.

At this point Doctor Rock's translation ends.

Doctor Rock, in discussing this drama says young people, listening to the chanting of the priests, picture young lovers who commit suicide as going directly to the other world without passing through purgatory, without ever being reborn into this world, never growing old but remaining forever young and happy. He was told that this was often the cause of young couples going up to the mountains to commit suicide. His own helpers and servants, some of them men of education and experience, shed tears on hearing this drama recited.

Doctor Rock's transliteration of the text and his translation of it show clearly that the pictographic writing in the Nashi books is *not* a complete text but a greatly condensed sketch of the play which is composed in a toned rhyme committed to memory by the tombas. The pictographic text is divided into stanzas and is essentially a pictorial outline of the action related by the poem. In

other words, the pictographic text is not a true text at all—only a prompt book, an outline of the play stanza by stanza.

J. Bacot (Les Mo-so, E. J. Brill, Leiden, 1913, p. 65) says of this pictographic writing: "Leur lecture est toujours un commentaire." "The pictographs are *points de repère* connected by the commentary so that the reading of a single line may be very long."

There is also a syllabic writing in use by the Nashis and whole books are occasionally written in it (some of these are in the Library of Congress). The tombas, however, seem to use only the pictographic texts for the ceremonies they conduct. Possibly the books fully written out in the syllabic script are for the imperfectly educated readers just as the Kana syllabary in Japan is used only by the illiterate and even the *furigana* printed alongside the Chinese characters to indicate the Japanese sounds are left off in all books not distinctly popular in character.

Doctor Rock reports that many of the manuscript pictographic texts he secured were over 150 years old and says there are some 10 to 15 long ceremonies, each lasting from 3 to 5 days, during which these sacred books are chanted by the priests.

Although most of the Nashi books deal with the casting out of demons by invoking the help of the gods and spirits, Doctor Rock found some that were historical in character, many of these being accounts of famous Nashi men who became gods. Some of these semihistorical books are chanted in one or more of the many ceremonies of the tombas, but some are said never to be chanted or used in any ceremony.

One interesting work, No. 478, *Pbö-pa-go-sho*, is an account of the bat, Ha-yi-dze-bu-par, who goes to heaven where the god, Par-ndzi-saw-me, gives him the Nashi books. This story of the origin of the Nashi books promises to be very interesting. As the Nashi books represent the most primitive writing known that is still used on a fairly large scale, it will be very desirable to learn what the traditions of the Nashi people are regarding the origin of writing.

A number of the Nashi books secured by Doctor Rock relate to divination, and one of these books secured at Yung-ning, No. 524, *Ba-ba-ba-lö-la-zur*, used to determine whether smallpox appears on lucky or unlucky days, has scientific interest, since it describes the inoculation of children with smallpox to render them immune to the disease.

The Nashi literature is recorded in what is probably the only pictographic writing in use to-day on a fairly large scale by a semi-independent race. It should be noted that the Nashi people has, to a surprising degree, preserved its customs and religion in spite of age-long contacts with the Tibetans on the one hand and the Chinese on the other, and also in spite of the penetration of European missonaries. Bacot says of them "They are strangely refractory to all attempts at christianization although around them Chinese and Tibetans are converted or convert themselves to Christianity. The Mo-so do not count a single Christian convert during 60 years that the missionaries have penetrated into their country."

It is possible that a profound study of the Nashi books will reveal important steps in the origin of written language and show that pictographs and idiographs were first used as a mnemonic shorthand text to prompt the memory of the reciters, then gradually came to be used to write the full text with increasing phonetic use of the characters for words difficult to picture.

Fortunately, Doctor Rock has returned to the heart of the Nashi country and proposes to translate and annotate the masterpieces of Nashi literature. He has generously offered to give the Library of Congress the first opportunity to purchase any more Nashi books he is able to secure.

## Appendix III

### THE ACT OF CONGRESS CREATING THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

(Recommended unanimously by the Joint Committee on the Library, passed both Houses by unanimous consent at the second session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, approved by the President March 3, 1925; as amended by act (S. 90) approved January 27, 1926)

[Public, No. 541—68th Congress. S. 3899]

AN ACT To create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That a board is hereby created and established, to be known as the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board (hereinafter referred to as the board), which shall consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the Librarian of Congress, and two persons appointed by the President for a term of five years each (the first appointments being for three and five years, respectively). Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the board shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. The board may adopt rules and regulations in regard to its procedure and the conduct of its business.

No compensation shall be paid to the members of the board for their services as such members, but they shall be reimbursed for the expenses necessarily incurred by them, out of the income from the fund or funds in connection with which such expenses are incurred. The voucher of the chairman of the board shall be sufficient evidence that the expenses are properly allowable. Any expenses of the board, including the cost of its seal, not

properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by it, shall be estimated for in the annual estimates of the librarian for the maintenance of the Library of Congress.

The board is hereby authorized to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts or bequests of personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its service as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library.

The moneys or securities composing the trust funds given or bequeathed to the board shall be receipted for by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall invest, reinvest, or retain investments as the board may from time to time determine. The income as and when collected shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, who shall enter it in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the librarian for the purposes in each case specified; and the Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized to honor the requisitions of the librarian made in such manner and in accordance with such regulations as the Treasurer may from time to time prescribe: *Provided, however*, That the board is not authorized to engage in any business nor to exercise any voting privilege which may be incidental to securities in its hands, nor shall the board make any investments that could not lawfully be made by a trust company in the District of Columbia, except that it may make any investments directly authorized by the instrument of gift, and may retain any investments accepted by it.

Should any gift or bequest so provide, the board may deposit the principal sum, in cash, with the Treasurer of the United States as a permanent loan to the United States Treasury, and the Treasurer shall thereafter credit such deposit with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, payable semiannually, such interest, as income, being subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress for the purposes specified: *Provided, however*, That the total of such principal sums at any time so held by the Treasurer under this authorization shall not exceed the sum of $5,000,000.

SEC. 3. The board shall have perpetual succession, with all the usual powers and obligations of a trustee, including the power to sell, except as herein limited, in respect of all property, moneys, or securities which shall be conveyed, transferred, assigned, bequeathed, delivered, or paid over to it for the purposes above specified. The board may be sued in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which is hereby given jurisdiction of such suits, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of any trust accepted by it.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting or restricting the Librarian of Congress from accepting in the name of the United States gifts or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in the interest of the Library, its collections, or its service. Such gifts or bequests, after acceptance by the librarian, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the librarian for the purposes in each case specified.

SEC. 5. Gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the board, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from all Federal taxes.

SEC. 6. Employees of the Library of Congress who perform special functions for the performance of which funds have been intrusted to the board or the librarian, or in connection with cooperative undertakings in which the Library of Congress is engaged, shall not be subject to the proviso contained in the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1917, in Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, at page 1106; nor shall any additional compensation so paid to such employees be construed as a double salary under the provisions of section 6 of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Govern-

ment 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 IV

### LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ENACTED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS

[Public, No. 354—71st Congress. H. R. 8372]

AN ACT To provide for the construction and equipment of an annex to the Library of Congress

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the commission created by the act entitled "An act to provide for the acquisition of certain property in the District of Columbia for the Library of Congress, and for other purposes," approved May 21, 1928, is authorized and directed to provide for the construction and equipment of a fireproof annex to the Library of Congress (including approaches, connections with the Capitol power plant, and architectural landscape treatment of the grounds). Such building shall be constructed on the site acquired under the provisions of such act of May 21, 1928. It shall contain suitable space for book, newspaper, and file stacks; for storage, reference, and other rooms; offices for the Copyright Office, card service, and the branch printing office and bindery. It shall be connected by a suitable tunnel with the Library of Congress, for which purpose the necessary structural changes in the Library of Congress building and additions to the said building are authorized. Such annex shall be equipped with such furnishings and mechanical and other equipment and apparatus as may be necessary, including equipment and apparatus required for transportation and communication between the Library of Congress and the annex.

Sec. 2. All plans for the construction or alteration of buildings under authority of this act shall be approved

by the commission. The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the commission, is authorized, in carrying out the provisions of this act, to enter into contracts to purchase materials, supplies, equipment, and accessories in the open market, to employ necessary personnel, including architectural, engineering, and other professional services, without reference to section 35 of the act approved June 25, 1910 (United States Code, title 40. section 265), section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (United States Code, title 41, section 5), or the classification act of 1923, as amended (United States Code, title 5, chapter 13; United States Code, Supplement III, chapter 13), and to make such expenditures as may be necessary, including expenditures for advertising and travel and for the purchase of technical and reference books.

SEC. 3. The commission created under the act of May 21, 1928, shall continue in existence until six months after the completion of the building.

SEC. 4. There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of $6,500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the commission to carry out the provisions of this act. Appropriations made under authority of this act shall be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the Department of the Interior.

Approved, June 13, 1930.

[Public, No. 533—71st Congress. H. R. 12696]

AN ACT Authorizing an appropriation for the purchase of the Vollbehr collection of incunabula

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That for the purpose of acquiring for the Library of Congress the collection of fifteenth century books known as the Vollbehr collection of incunabula and comprising three thousand items, together with the copy on vellum of the Gutenberg forty-two-line Bible known as the Saint Blasius-Saint Paul copy, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treas-

ury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,500,000, or so much thereof as may be recommended by the Librarian of Congress in an estimate submitted for the purpose.

Approved, July 3, 1930.

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[Public, No. 519—71st Congress. H. R. 12902]

AN ACT Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1930, and June 30, 1931, and for other purposes

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1930, and June 30, 1931, and for other purposes, namely:

* * * * * * *

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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

* * * * * * *

SEC. 5. This Act may be cited as the "Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1930."

Approved, July 3, 1930.

## Appendix V

### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FESTIVAL OF CHAMBER MUSIC

(Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation)

PROGRAM

[October 7, 8, 9, 1929, Washington]

The composition by Joseph Hüttel was played for the first time in public; Wolfgang Graeser's orchestration of Bach's "Kunst der Fuge" and Paul Hindemith's Concerto received their first public performance in America.

Monday Evening, October 7

At 8.45 o'clock

I. Franz Danzi (1763–1826)

Quintet in G, Op. 56, No. 2 (ca. 1819)

1. Allegretto
2. Andante
3. Minuetto
4. Allegretto

*For flute, oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon*

II. L. van Beethoven

Grand Fugue, Op. 134 (1826)

*For two pianos*

(Arranged by Mr. Bauer from the composer's version for piano -hands)

INTERMISSION

III. J. S. Bach

Sonata in E major

1. Adagio ma non tanto
2. Allegro
3. Siciliano
4. Allegro assai

*For flute and piano*

IV. Joseph Hüttel (1893– )

Divertissement grotesque

1. Prélude—Marche—Pavane
2. Menuet espagnol—Sarabande—Final

*For piano, flute, oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon*

("E. S. Coolidge Prize," 1929)

THE BARRÈRE ENSEMBLE OF WIND INSTRUMENTS

*Flute:* Georges Barrère; *Oboe:* Carlos Mullenix; *Clarinet:* Fred van Amburgh; *Horn:* Rudolph Puletz; *Bassoon:* Angel Del Busto

Harold Bauer and Arthur Loesser,

*Pianists*

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8

At 11.15 o'clock

I. NEGRO EXALTATIONS

Does you call dat religion?
Jesus walked upon de water on de 19th day of May
Jus' like a tree
I want to be like a little chile

II. KENTUCKY MOUNTAIN SONGS

If I had a ribbon bow
In my little cabin
I'm goin' to git married to-morrow
Mountain Top

III. NEGRO EXALTATIONS

Hold on
Deep, dark, troubled waters
Ole man Norah and his ark

MARION KIRBY and JOHN J. NILES

The songs were collected by Mr. Niles

INTERMISSION

I. NATHANIEL SHILKRET

Paraphrase on three Negro Spirituals

II. WERNER JANSSEN

Obsequies of a Saxophone; or, The American Mercury

*For six wind instruments and percussion*

*Flute:* A GERSCHUNOFF; *Oboe:* F. SANTANGELO; *Clarinet:* G. LANGENUS; *Horn:* B. JAENICKE; *Bassoon:* M. KIRSHNER; *Saxophone:* M. PIERCE; *Percussion:* J. GREEN

III. RUBE BLOOM

Song of the Bayou

IV. W. C. HANDY

The St. Louis Blues (arranged by Mr. Shilkret)

V. THOMAS GRISELLE

March (from "Two American Sketches")

NATHANIEL SHILKRET, *Conductor*,
and his chamber orchestra

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 8

At 4 o'clock

I. ANTON BRUCKNER (1824–1896)

Quintet in F (1879)

1. Moderato
2. Scherzo
3. Adagio
4. Finale

*For two violins, two violas, and violoncello*

INTERMISSION

II. HUGO WOLF (1860–1903)

Italian Serenade (1894)

*For two violins, viola, and violoncello*

III. JOHANNES BRAHMS (1833–1897)

Sextet in B flat, Op. 18 (1860)

1. Allegro ma non troppo
2. Andante, ma moderato
3. Scherzo (allegro molto)
4. Rondo (poco allegretto e grazioso)

*For two violins, two violas, and two violoncellos*

THE ROTH STRING QUARTET OF BUDAPEST

FERI ROTH and JENÖ ANTAL, *Violins;* FERENC MOLNÁR, *Viola*

ALBERT VAN DOORN, *Violoncello*

Assisted by

EGON KORNSTEIN, *Viola,* and VICTOR DE GOMEZ, *Violoncello*

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9

At 11.15 o'clock

I. ERNEST BLOCH (1880– )
Sonata (1920)

1. Agitato; 2. Molto quieto; 3. Moderato
*For violin and piano*

II. GABRIEL FAURÉ (1845–1924)
"La Bonne Chanson"; to poems by Paul Verlaine (1891–92)

1. Une sainte dans son auréole
2. Puisque l'aube grandit
3. La lune blanche
4. J'allais par des chemins perfides
5. J'ai presque peur, en vérité
6. Avant que tu ne t'en ailles
7. Donc, ce sera par un clair jour d'été
8. N'est-ce pas?
9. L'hiver a cessé

*For voice and piano*

III. EMERSON WHITHORNE (1884– )
Quintet in A flat, Op. 48 (1928)

1. Maestoso—Allegro
2. Andante mistico
3. Con moto

*For piano, two violins, viola, and violoncello*

HAROLD BAUER, *Piano*
GABRIEL LEONOFF, *Tenor*

THE GORDON STRING QUARTET OF CHICAGO

JACQUES GORDON and WALTER HANCOCK, *Violins*
CLARENCE EVANS, *Viola;* RICHARD WAGNER, *Violoncello*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9
At 8.45 o'clock

I. PAUL HINDEMITH (1896– )
Concerto, Op. 46, No. 2 (1928)

In three movements
*For organ and chamber orchestra*

INTERMISSION

II. J. S. BACH (1685–1750)
Die Kunst der Fuge (1749–50)

Orchestrated (1927) by WOLFGANG GRAESER (1906–1928)

Contrapunctus—
I–IV; *for solo strings*
V–VII; *for strings and organ*
VIII; *for strings, brass, and organ*
IX; *for wood-winds*
X; *for strings and wood-winds*
XI; *for full orchestra and organ*
XII–XIII; *for cembalo solo*
XIV–XV; *for organ solo*
XVI; *for wood-winds*
XVII; *for two cembali*
XVIII; *for strings and organ*
XIX; *for full orchestra and organ*

LEOPOLD STOKOWSKI, *Conductor*
LYNNWOOD FARNAM, *Organ*
FRANK BIBB and LEWIS RICHARDS, *Harpsichords*

The chamber orchestra is composed of members of the Philadelphia Orchestra

# INDEX


Page

Accessions, Division of, report of ..... 32–61
  Cooperation with Project B. ..... 58
Accessions, 1929–30:
  Aeronautics, statistics ..... 250
  Documents, statistics ..... 55
  Law, statistics ..... 126
  Maps, statistics ..... 153–154
  Music, statistics ..... 185
  Periodicals, statistics ..... 221
  Printed books, statistics ..... 33
  Prints, statistics ..... 231
Adams, Edward Dean, gift ..... 35
Adams, Prof. Ephraim D., aid ..... 45
Aeronautics, Division of ..... 3, 16
  Report ..... 248–259
  Beginning of staff work ..... 256
  Collections ..... 248
  Statistics ..... 250
  Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of, gift ..... 39, 53
"Alice in Wonderland," original manuscript exhibited ..... 233
Allen, George H. H., gift ..... 36
Allison, Prof. William H., consultant ..... 17
Almon, Albert, gift ..... 157
Altamira, Prof. Rafael, visit ..... 149
Ambrosini, Signor Renardo, aid ..... 98
American Federation of Arts, gift ..... 36
American folk song, archive of ..... 4, 217
American Historical Review, gifts ..... 36
American Institute of Graphic Arts, exhibition ..... 35
American Law Institute, gifts ..... 140
American Library Association ..... 24
  Work for the blind ..... 307
American Red Cross, aid ..... 303
  Work for the blind ..... 306
Amory, Copley, gift ..... 157
Anderson, Mrs. Aaron F., gift ..... 125
Annex building, appropriation authorized ..... 2, 395
  Appropriation for plans ..... 334–335
Appropriation (tables), 1930–31 ..... 332
Appropriation (tables), 1929–30 ..... 25
Appropriations and expenditures (tables), 1929–30 ..... 332
Appropriation act, 1930–31 ..... 335–340

Page

Architecture, early American, subdivision of Fine Arts Division 235
Archive of American folk song 217
Army and Navy Club, gift 162
Army War College library, transfer 60
Ashley, Frederick W., gift 158
Athearn, Dr. Walter Scott, cooperation with 289
Atherton, Percy Lee, gift 5, 10, 321
Audinet, Eugène, visit 149
Aviation. *See* Aeronautics.
Babine, Alexis V., death 7, 19
Baden, Miss Anne L., publication 278
Barba, Señor Don Enrique, gift 140
Barnes, James A 290
Barnes, Miss Margaret T., gift 140
Bayard, Miss Ellen Howard, gift 73
Bean, Dr. Donald 290
Beckman, Birger, aid 87, 95–96
Beethoven Association, gift 3, 5, 6, 10, 188, 321
Belmont, Mrs. August, gift 36
Bemis, Prof. Samuel F 87, 95
Benjamin, William Evarts, endowment 6, 11, 64, 66
Bequest: Allan Davis 34
Bernard, André, publication 316
Berry, Edward E., gift 158
Bibles, gifts 34
Bibliographic apparatus, development of 23, 107–109
Bibliography, Division of, report 277–281
Review of 30 years' work 278
Bigelow, Mrs. Albert F 74
Bigelow, Col. John, aid 171
Bihl, Dr. Kurt, aid 87, 104
Binding arrears 224
Binding Division, report 259
Biondi, Mons. P. Fumasoni, apostolic delegate, assistance 139
Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau, gift 36
Blachly, Mrs. M. G. B., publication 317
Black, A. Bruce, gift 37
Blind, Service for, report 296
Bloch, Ernest, gift 188
Bokma, G. J., aid 97
Bond, William C 7
Book-buying experiment carried out by Project B 57
Booth, Dr. Emmons R., gift 80
Borchard, Prof. Edwin M., gift 142
Borden, Lieut. Commander John, gift 35
Bourne, Prof. Henry Eldridge, consultant 17
Bowen, Millard 158
Bowker, Richard Rogers, fund 9

Page
Braille printing 307
Braille transcribing section, report of 305
Brandeis, Justice Louis D., urges large appropriation for law library 143
Brasch, Frederick E., gift 158
Breckenridge, Desha, gift 75
Breckenridge, Miss Sophonisba Preston, aid 75
Brigham, Prof. Albert Perry, consultant 18, 183
Bromwell, Miss Henrietta E., gift 37, 79
Brooks, Mrs. Alfred H., deposit 157
Brooks, Rev. Hahn, gift 158
Brooks, William E., aid 68
Brown, Miss Agnes M., publication 315
Brown, Horace, gift 158
Brown, Gen. William C., gift 158
Browning, Mrs. Robert Barrett, gift 12, 37, 80
Bruce, Mrs. James, aid 69
Bruce, Mrs. William Cabell, gift 76
Building, additions to 8
Bush-Brown, H. K., gift 230
Bureau of Railway Economics, gift 162
Bynum, Dixon H., gift 74
Caldwell, Mrs. Irene K 263
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., gift 158
Canadian National Railway Co., gift 158
Card Division, report 264–272
Card indexes, appropriation 335–336
Cards, sales of 264
Carnegie Corporation of New York:
Endowment 6
Grants 4
Archive of early American architecture 235
Folk-song project 321
Carnegie Institution of Washington, gifts 38, 158
Carter, E. C., aid 41
Carter, G. J., gift 157
Catalogue Division, report of 260
Catalogue of Copyright Entries 32
Cataloguing statistics 260
Chadbourne, Mrs. E. Crane, exhibit of Japanese prints 234
Chadbourne, Mrs. E. Crane, gift 11, 229
Chamberlain, Robert S., work in Mexico 93
Chandler, Frank R., gift 35
Charles, V. C., gift 38
Childs, James B., appointed Chief of Catalogue Division 18
Chinese literature, Division of:
Report 341–390
Statistics 342

Page
Chitwood, Prof. O. P., cooperation with 288
Choate, Miss Mabel, gift 75
Cincinnati, Society of 76
Clark, Mrs. Elizabeth H 263
Clark, Mrs. Gaylord Lee, aid 69
Clark, Dr. Victor, consultant 17
Clark, William Andrews, jr., gift 38
Clarke, Mrs. Grace Julian, gift 74
Classification Division, report 261–264
Classification schemes, users of 264
Clay, Capt. Thomas Jefferson, gift 69
Clemence, Miss Stella M., aid 84
Clements Library, exchange 162
Cluerg, George, gift 158
Coleman, Mrs. Isabel B., deposit 80
Colfax papers 74
Collins bill 2, 15
Collins, Hon. Ross A 2, 13–15, 126
Columbia Planograph Co., map 158
Concerts, out of town 220
Confédération Nationale des Associations Agricoles, gift 39
Connecticut Historical Society, aid 66
Connor, Mrs. Washington E. (Jeanette Thurber), deposit 63
Conrad, Misses Carter B. and Augusta, gift 73
Consultants 17
Contents of the Library, statistics 32
Continental Congress, Journals of 84
Converse, Frederick Shepherd, gift 188
Conway, George Robert Graham, gift 62, 156
Cook, J. R., gifts 140
Cook, Thomas & Son, map 158
Coolidge, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague, gifts 4, 188
Coolidge, Elizabeth Sprague, endowment 6
Coolidge Foundation:
Broadcasting 220
Concerts and lectures 219
Publications 220
Cooper & Co., Hugh L., gift 158
Cooperative book-buying experiment 57
Cooperative clearing house of the H. W. Wilson Co 58
Copyright business, summary 30
Copyright deposits added to Library of Congress 61
Transferred to other libraries 61
Corliss, Mary, gift 39
Council of Learned Societies 4
Craighead, Alice W., gift 39
Crail bill (H. R. 9052) 299
Crawford, Miss Rebekah, gift 188
Creel, Dr. Herrlee Glassner 290

Page
Croffut, Mrs. W. A., gift 189
Cronin, John F., aid 63
Cross, Rev. Rowland M., aid 365
Currier and Ives, lithography 232
Curtis, Miss Elizabeth, gift 39, 75
Cushing, H. A., gift 66
Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, gift 39, 159
Endowment 322
Gifts for immediate disbursement 53
Davis, Allan, bequest 34
Davis, Robert E., death of 287
Davis, Prof. William Morris 156
Dawes-plan publications 118
"Decimal classification numbers" on Library of Congress cards 24, 266, 267
Deinard, Ephraim, death of 244
Denoyer-Geppert Co., gift 158
Democratic Women's Luncheon Club of Philadelphia, Pa., gift 39
Depository libraries (cards) 270
Deposits 49
Depuis-Delcourt collection of aeronautica 250
De Ricci, Seymour 106–107
Devore, Mrs. Daniel B., loan exhibition of photographs 4, 233
De Vries, Canon W. L., aid 47
Dickson, Caspar G 158
Dickson, Col. Thomas J 158
Dielmann, Dr. Rita, publications 315, 317
Disbursing officer, report of 319
District of Columbia Public Library, transfer 60
Documents Division, report 110–125
Noteworthy accessions 55
Publications 125
Dolge, Rudolf, exchange 59
Doughty, Dr. Arthur G., aid 92
Doysić, Abel, aid 87
Dunnington, G. H., gift 159
Duplicates, cooperative clearing house for distribution of 58
Dyar, Mrs. Harrison G., gift 39
Eddy, George Simpson, gift 64
Eddy, Mrs. Mary Baker, papers 80
Edgar Tobin Aerial Surveys, gift 161
Edison, Thomas Alva, semicentennial of perfection of electric light 232
Eduskunnan, Kirjasto 115
Edward Thompson Co., gifts 142
Edwards, Señor Ricardo Salas (*see also* Salas Edwards, Señor Ricardo) 46

Page
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation 219–220
Broadcasting 220
Concerts 219–220
Endowment, receipts and disbursements 319
Festival of chamber music 399–403
Embossed type, books in 296
Endowments, summary 6
Ewing, Hon. Thomas, gift 65, 70
Exchanges 59
Exhibits:
Electric-light semicentennial 232
"Fifty well-made books of 1929–30" 35
Old houses and gardens of Fredericksburg 233
"Alice in Wonderland" 233
New York City 233
Vollbehr wood engravings 233
Expenditures, 1930 25
Facsimile reproductions 56
Farley, R. B., gift 228
Farquhar, Francis P., gift 159
Federal Statutes, Index 314
Fellows, Miss Dorkas 268
Ferrara, Dr. Orestes 290
Festival of chamber music 399–403
Fifteenth century books 2, 13
"Fifty well-made books of 1929–30," exhibition of 35
Filson club, gift 157
Finances 25
Fine Arts Division, report of 228–236
Fisher, Miss Ruth A., aid 87
Fitzpatrick, Dr. John C 66, 84
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Littleton, gift 159
Folger, Henry C 7
Folk-song archive 4, 217, 322
Ford, Dr. Worthington C., director of European mission 86–87
Report 95–106
Forster, Mrs. Frederick P., gift 36
Fowler, Prof. Harold North, consultant 17
Francis Edwards Co., aid 101
French plays, collection of 54
Friends of music in the Library of Congress 5, 187, 190, 196
Receipts and disbursements 322
Fugh, Philip, aid 50
Fu-pao, Dr. Ting 349, 350
Furst, Dr. Henry, appointed Chief of Documents Division 18
Gaither, Mrs. A. Stockton, deposit 73
Galston, Hon. Clarence G., gift 39, 140
Gamble, S. D., aid 364
Gastaldi, Cæsar 97

Page
Gates, Dr. William, gift 39
Genealogies, gifts 48
General education board 5
Gifts for Projects C and D 322
George Washington Bicentennial Commission 65, 114
Gift funds, summary 5
Gifts from publishers 48
Gifts of material 34–48
Gilbert, S. Parks, official gift 118
Glazounov, Alexander, gift 189
Goldenweiser, Dr. Alexander 290
Goodhart, Commander Leander McCormick:
Deposit 49
Gift 77, 80
Gordon, R. W 217
Governmental transfers 60
Grady, Mrs. Benjamin, gift 159
Greek independence, centenary of, exhibition 234
Greeley, Gen. A. W., gift 230
Gregory, William J., gift 40
Gregg, David M., gift 72
Guggenheim Fund (*see also* Daniel Guggenheim Fund) 3, 5, 6, 39, 53, 248
Gutenberg Bible 2, 12, 51, 397
Hackett, Byrne, gift 80
Hackett, Prof. Charles W 63, 87
Hagerty, Michael J., aid 372, 377, 378, 385
Hamburg-American Line, gift 159
Hamilton, Alexander and Pierpont M., deposit 11, 50, 68
Hammond, Prof. William A., consultant 17
Hammond Co., C. S., gift 159
Hammond, Otis G., aid 175
Hannay, Mrs. William M., gift 159
Harkness, Edward S., gifts 40, 84
Harrison, William Henry, gift 73
Hart, Prof. Albert Bushnell, gift 159
Haupt papers 77
Hawaiian Historical Society, exchange 59
Haykin, David J., assistance 267
Hecht, George J., gift 40
Hellman, Miss Florence D. S., publication 278
Henning, Mrs. Julia Duke, gift 159
Hennings, Judge Thomas C., gift 140
Herber, George F., gift 159
Hernandez, Señor Augustin, assistance 94
Hertz, Emanuel, gifts 40
Hessick & Sons, W. H., gift 159
Hewett, Luther E., gift 141
Hewitt, Miss Sarah Cooper, gift 78

Page
Hill bill (H. R. 10935) 299
Hill, Dr. Roscoe R., aid 87, 89, 102
Hill, Samuel, gift 159
Hines, Mrs. Fletcher S 68
Hispano-Cubano, Instituto 291
Ho Hsu-Chao 372, 378
Hoernes collection of aeronautica 249
Holland, Dr. Leicester B., Chief of Fine Arts Division 228
Hollingshead, Mrs. H. H., deposit 50
Hoogendyke, Miss E., aid 97
Hoover, President, gift 45
Hooper, Hon. Joseph L., remarks on retirement of W. H. Morse 149
House of Representatives, transfer of archives 60, 71
Houston, Miss L 67
Houston, Willis, gift 67
Howard, Channing, gift 159
Howe, Mark A. de Wolfe, consultant 17
Gift 40
Howe, Mrs. A. de Wolfe, gift 72
Hsu-chao, Ho, aid 386
Hu Han Min, gifts 141
Hubbard, Dr. Lucius L., gift 156
Huidekoper, Lieut. Col. Frederic Louis, gift 40
Hummel collection of maps 10, 155
Huntington, Archer M., endowments 6, 53
Huntington, Lily, gift 162
Huntley, Floyd E., gift 141
Hutcheson, Ernest, gift 189
Hydrographic Office, transfer 60
Ibero-American Exposition 295
Ikutoku Foundation, aid 362
Incunabula 2, 13, 51, 52, 127–131
Index to Federal Statutes 314
Index to State Legislation 314
Appropriation 336
Institute of Pacific Relations, gift 41
Interlibrary loans 293
International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, gift 159
Inventory 294
Ireland, Prof. Gordon, aid 150
Izard papers 72
Jacoby, Prof. H. S., cooperation with 289
James, Dr. Eldon R., courtesies extended 150
James, Marquis 289
Jenkins, Charles Francis, gift 41
Jenks, W. L., gift 159
Johnson, President Andrew, papers 67
Johnson, Eldridge R., deposit 49

Page
Johnson, Hon. Nelson T., gift 370
Johnston, Miss Frances B., gift 4, 41
Deposit 229
Exhibition of photographs 233
Jones, Stockton W., gift 159
Journals of the Continental Congress 84
Kadar, Mme, Livia, gift 41
Kamal, Prince Youssouf, gift 41
Kang-hu, Dr. Kiang, consultant 18
Karpinski, Prof. Louis C., gift 159
Keep, Miss Helen, gift 79
Keyser, Mrs. W. McHenry, aid 69
King, Mrs. Edith B., collection acquired 189
King, William Bruce, gift 189
Kingsbury, Prof. Susan M., editorial work 84
Kingsport Press (Inc.), gift 35
Kirby, Fred M., gift 42
Kletsch, Ernest, cooperative book-buying trip 57
Curator of Union Catalogue, report 107–110
Koenig, Walther F., retirement 20, 21, 227, 261
Kroeger, Alfred, gift 227
Lane, Prof. Alfred C., consultant 17, 159, 183
Lane, Prof. Charles S., consultant 17
Langley collection of aeronautica 3, 16, 250, 284
Lapradelle, Prof. A. de, visit of 149
Law Library, Report of 126–152
Appropriations for increase 142–144
Legal incunabula 126–131
Needs 144–147
Noteworthy accessions 56
Statistics 126
Learned Societies, Council of 4
Legislative Reference Division, report of 308–318
Appropriations for 335
Publications 315
Legislation, State, Index to, appropriation 335
Leland, Dr. W. G., gift 78
L'Enfant map 164
Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, holdings 6
Act creating 391
Financial statement 320
Linnaean dissertations 55
Lipaczynski, Czeslaw Linda, gift 81
Lockley, Fred, exchange 59
Long, Breckenridge, gift 75
Long, John C., gift 64
Loper, A. P., deposit 156
Lowe, Dr. E. A., consultant 18
Facsimile of texts 57

Page
Lubbers, Adriaan, lithographs exhibited 233
McAllister, Mrs. Addams S., gift 42
McCalmont, Mrs. Gertrude Sowers, gift 76
McClenon, Walter H., publication 315
McCormick & Co., gift 160
McCormick-Goodhart, Commander Leander:
Deposit 49
Gift 77, 80
McDaniel, Mrs. Alice C., gift 42
Mackintosh, Newton, gift 42, 226
MacLean, Philip L., volunteer assistant 83
McManus, J. R., gift 141
MacMurray, John V. A., gift 160
McMurtrie, Douglas C., gifts 42
MacSporran, Miss Maysie, aid 88
Madigan, Thomas F., gift 160
Madison, James, autobiography 66
Maher, Edward, gift 141
Maggs collection of aeronautica 249
Magruder, Prof. Frank Abbott 290
Maine Historical Society, aid 170
Maine State Library, exchanges 162
Manning, Mrs. Daniel, heirs of, gift 68
Manuscripts Division, report of 61–107
European mission 95–106
Gifts and deposits 62–82
Project A 86–106
Project C 106–107
Publications 84
Reproductions 82–83
Use of 85
Maps, Division of, report 153–183
Contents, statistics 154
Gifts to 155–164
Exchanges 161–163
Photostats 169–174
Sources of accessions 153–154
Transfers 163
Martel, Charles, consultant 18
Work in the Vatican library 138
Maryland Historical Society, aid 66
Mason, William Smith, gift 157
Massachusetts Historical Society, photostats from 56
Maxfield, Prof. Ezra K., gift 42
Mayer, Dr. Joseph, consultant 17
Maynard, Dr. Duff. Green, gift 73
Means, James, collection of aeronautica 251
Meigs, Montgomery, gift 76
Mello, R. F. de, gift 42

Page
Mellon, Secretary Andrew W., gift 5, 10, 43, 155
Meloney, Mrs. William Brown, gift 75
Mencken, H. L., gifts 43, 160
Meyer, Carl L. W., publications 316
Michigan, University of, library, deposits 49, 81
Miller, Mrs. Mary S., gift 5
Miller, W. A., gift 43
Min, Hu Han, gifts 141
Minassian, Kirkor, gifts 11, 34, 43, 81, 234
Miniature books, gifts 35
Minnesota Historical Society, gift 69
Mishnah, editions 240
Mitchel, Mrs. James, gift 75
Modern Language Association of America 82
Moffett, Mrs. George H. (Mary Connor), aid 70
Moldenke, Dr. Richard, gift 44
Morrow, Ambassador Dwight W., assistance 94
Morse, William H., retires 148
Muirhead, J. H. H., gift 160
Murray, Mrs. Daniel, gift 44
Music Division, report of 185–220
Accessions, statistics 185
Contents, statistics 185–186
Early imprints 210–214
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation 219–220
Festival of chamber music 399–403
First editions 215–216
Folk song 217–219
Nashi pictographic manuscripts 386
National Americana Society, gift 44
National Highways Association, gift 160
National Library, Peiping, aid 358
New, Hon. Harry S., gift 71
New York Historical Society Library, photostats from 56
New York Public Library, aid 66
Gift 160
Newcomb, Miss May, gift 218
Newland, William Augustine, library of, acquired 198
Newman, W. J., gift 160
Nickalls, John J 292
Nippert, Hon. Alfred K., gift 44
Norris, John R., gift 82
Norris, Joseph L., gift 82
North Carolina Historical Commission, aid 66
Nute, Miss Grace Lee, aid 69
Nutting, Mrs. Harriet, gift 230
Oliver Ditson Co., gift 189
Ortiz, Señor Pablo Campos, gifts 140
Osborne, Mrs. Thomas Burr, gift 74

Page
Ould, R. S., gift 160
Palmer, Gen. John M., honorary consultant 17, 289
Parker, Mrs. Annie C. B., gift 5
Pence, Harry, gift 158
Penrose, Dr. R. A. F., gift 45
Periodical Division, report 221–228
Statistics 221
Perlstein, Israel, gift 45
Perrotta, Rev. Paul C., aid 87, 97
Pfeiffer, G. A., gift 5, 45
Philips, Hon. W. L., assistance 94
Photostatic prints 56
Pineo, Mrs. Elizabeth Q., deposit 50
Gift 80
Pinnock, Anna C., death 20
Pius XI, Pope, gifts 120, 139
Plays, French, collection of 54
Pleadwell, Capt. F. L., autographs 11
Deposit 82
Pope-Hennessy, Dame Una 289
Portuguese collection 54
Post, Mrs. Louis F., gift 45
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., gift 160
Po-yü, Kuo, aid 386
Poussin papers 74
Pratt bill (H. R. 11365) 298
President of the United States, gift 45
Prints, Division of. *See* Fine Arts Division.
Project A 86–106
Project B, report of operations 107–109
Cooperation of Division of Accessions 58
Program of the year 23
Project C, report 106–107
Project D (consultants) 5, 322
Puaux, René, gift 46
Publication section, report 272–277
Publishers, gifts from 48
Pulaski, Count François 172
Quimby, Mrs. George, deposit 50
Rabbitt, Wade H 7
Rag-paper editions 225
Random House, gift 35
RCA-Victor Co., gift 190
Records of The Virginia Company 84
Rein, Prof. G. A., aid 87, 103
Reinöhl, Dr. Fritz, aid 104
Rey, Francis, visit 149
Rhyn, Arthur M., resigns 148
Riaño y Gayangos, Señor Juan, consultant 17

Page
Richardson, Dr. E. C., aid 81
Cooperative buying trip 57
Ricker, Miss Olive G., gift 141
Rieser, Robert M., gift 141
Roberts, David E., gift 160
Roberts, Martin A 295
Rock, Dr. Joseph 386–387, 390
Rockefeller, John D., jr., gifts 4, 5, 10, 87
Projects A and B receipts and disbursements 323
Rodgers, Admiral D. L., gift 77, 156
Roosevelt Memorial Association, gift 157
Root, Hon. Elihu, deposit 71
Rosenbach, Dr. A. S. W., aid 49
Gift 160
Rostand, Dr., Libn. Mediceo-Laurenziana, Florence 98
Royal Print & Lithograph Co 160
Rudge, William Edwin, gift 46
Runner, Emma A., death 20
Russell, Samuel, gift 46
Russell, Thomas Macdonough, gift 77
Rust, Mrs. Harry Lee, aid 47
Saint Blasius Bible 2
Saint Paul, monastery 15
Salaries, appropriations for 335
Salas Edwards, Señor Ricardo, gift 46
Sanger, Mrs. Margaret, aid 36
Scholes, Prof. France 63, 87, 88, 93
Schulz, George John 309
Schuster, Edward, gift 46, 141
Scicluna, Han. P., gift 123
Scollard, Clinton, gift 46
Semitic Literature, Division of, report 236
Seth, Mrs. Joseph B., gift 160
Shakespeare, Folger Memorial 7
Shea, Dennis C., gift 46
Shippen, Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd P., deposit 65
Shoemaker, Francis D., gift 157
Shou-hsüan, Han 365
Sierra, Señor Manuel, assistance 94
Silberer, Victor, collection of aeronautics 249, 250
Simon, Dr. Walther, visit 149
Simonopoulos, Charalambos, loan of pictures 234
Simpson, Eyler N., gift 160
Sinderen, Howard van, gift 190
Singleton, Miss Angelica, letters 67
Siousset, Prof. St. George Z., gift 73
Slade, William Adams 8

Page
Slavic Literature, Division of, report ..... 245–248
Accessions ..... 245
Statistics ..... 248
Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth, gift ..... 34
Smith, Guy Harold, gift ..... 160
Smithsonian Division, report ..... 282–287
Smolka, Dr. G., aid ..... 103
Smoot bill (S. 4030) ..... 298
Society of Cincinnati ..... 76
Sonneck memorial fund ..... 4
Solberg, Thorvald, retirement ..... 20–21
Southeast stack ..... 8
Spiegelberg, George A., gift ..... 72
Spiral Press, gift ..... 35
State, Department of, gift ..... 141
State Law Index ..... 314
Steck, Rev. Francis B., O. F. M., gift ..... 160
Stefansson, Dr. Vilhjalmur, gift ..... 160
Stevens, Neil E., gift ..... 47
Stevenson, Burton E., gift ..... 141
Stevenson, Rev. R. B., aid ..... 79
Stewart, Mrs. C. Morton, aid ..... 69
Stickney, Frank L., gift ..... 160
Stone, Justice Harlan F., urges greater appropriation for law library ..... 143
Stopple, Lee S., gift ..... 161
Storey, Richard, deposit ..... 75
Strong, Templeton, gift ..... 11, 189
Strupp, Prof. Karl ..... 149
Stumberg, Prof. George W., Guide to Law of France ..... 150
Sucre, Marshal Jose de, exhibit ..... 234
Sunday service, appropriation for ..... 336
Superintendent of building, report ..... 319–329
Suttorp, L. C., aid ..... 87, 97
Swingle, Dr. Walter T., report on Chinese materia medica ..... 368
Talcott, Miss Mary G., gift ..... 79
Talmud, editions ..... 242–243
Tansman, Alexander, gift ..... 190
Taylor, Frank B., gift ..... 68
Taylor, Mrs. Wesley, aid ..... 70
Ter Meulen, Dr. Jacob, gift ..... 142
Terrell, Philip A. H., gift ..... 161
Thompson, Charles, papers ..... 65
Thurber, Jeannette Connor, collection ..... 11
Tilson, Hon. John Q ..... 14
Tindle, Mrs. James R., gift ..... 71
Ting Fu-pao, Dr ..... 349–350
Tinker, Edward L., gift ..... 226
Tissandré, collection of auronautica ..... 3, 249–250

Page
Transfers 60
Trust fund board, act creating 391
Financial statement 320
Trowbridge, Alexander B., gift 47, 230
Twichell, Theo. H., gift 35
Tyler, Prof. Harry W., consultant 17
Ulizio, B. George, exchange 59
Underwood & Underwood, gift 230
United Railway & Electric Co., gift 161
United States Army War College library, transfer 60
United States Congress, House of Representatives, transfer 60
United States Hydrographic Office, transfer 60
United States Military Academy, gift 163
United States Patriotic Society, gift 47
Union Catalogue of Mediaeval Manuscripts (Project C) 106–107
Union Catalogues, statistics (Project B) 108
University of Chicago Press, gift 158
Van Buren, Mrs. Abraham, letters 67
Van Patten, Nathan, gift 47
Vanderbilt, Lieut. Commander William K., United States Naval Reserve, gift 47
Vatican library, aid 98
Gift 119–120, 138, 169
Vergil bimillenium 109
Virginia churches 4
Virginia Company, Records of 84
Virginia Historical Society, aid 66
Visitors to the Library 327
Vollbehr, Dr. Otto H. F 12, 52
Vollbehr, Dr. and Mme. O. H. F., exhibit of wood engravings 233
Vollbehr collection 2, 15, 51, 126–131, 397
Wakefield National Memorial Association, gift 47
Walcott, Mr. and Mrs. Paul S., gift 35
Warner, Langdon 360
Warren, Bentley, gift 161
Washington (George) Bicentennial Commission 65
Washington Cathedral Offices, gift 47
Watson, Dr. Perry T 368
Webb, Hon. U. S., gift 142
Weddell, Alexander, gift 161
Weidmann, Dr. Paul, aid 103
Welch, Dr. William Henry, exhibit of works of 234
Wen-san Wong, aid 353, 357
West, Miss Elizabeth H., work in Spain 103
Wetherill, E. K. K., gift 11
Plates 228
Whitbeck, Prof. R. H., consultant 18, 183
White House Conference on Child Health and Protection 148

15860—30——28

Page
Wigmore, Francis Marion, gift ---- 4, 11, 161, 229
Wilbur, James B., fund ---- 6
Williamson, Roland, lectures on law library ---- 138
Wilson, H. W., Co., cooperative clearing house of ---- 58
Wilson, Dr. William J ---- 106
Wilstach, Paul ---- 290
Witbeck, A. T., gift ---- 173
Wong, Wen-san, aid ---- 353, 357
Wood, Mrs. Leonard, gift ---- 161
Wood, Mrs. Spencer S ---- 68
Woodson, Dr. Carter G., gift ---- 79
Wright, Miss Irene A., gift ---- 65
Wroth, Lawrence C., gift ---- 142
Yale University Press, gift ---- 157
Yanguas, Prof. José María, visit ---- 149
Yenching University, deposit ---- 50, 234
Yüan, T. L., aid ---- 346, 357–359, 364
Zahm, Prof. Albert F ---- 3, 16
Zappulla, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S., gifts ---- 48
Zeuner, Charles (Heinrich Christoph), collection acquired ---- 200
Zeuner-Newland collection ---- 205

O