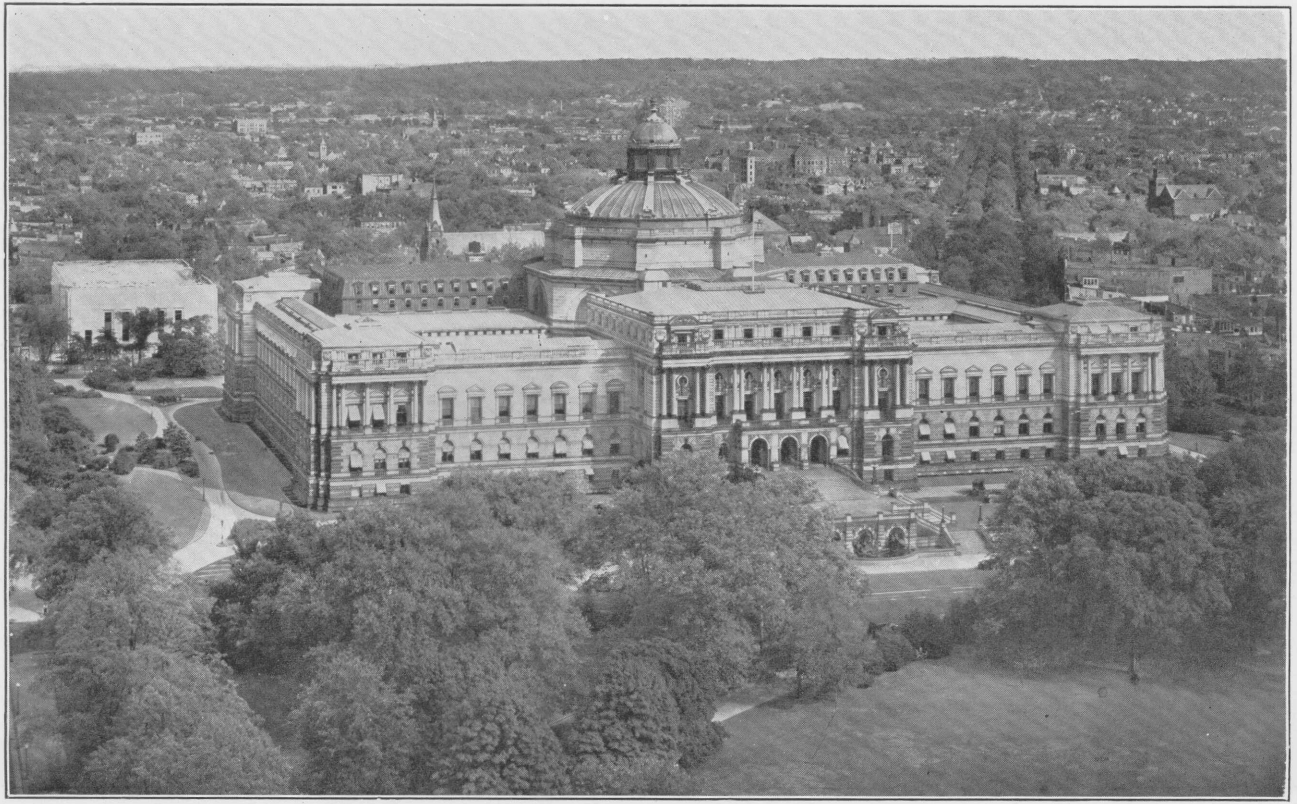

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30
1933

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1933

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. . . . . Price 75 cents (cloth).

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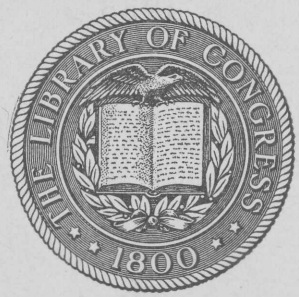
GIFT



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FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

A. Of material:

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

B. Of endowments:

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

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

C. Of money for immediate application:

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

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

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

Ex officio:

WILLIAM HARTMAN WOODIN, *Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman.*
Senator ALBEN W. BARKLEY, *Chairman of Joint Committee on the Library.*
HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian of Congress, Secretary.*

Appointive:

JOHN BARTON PAYNE, Esq., Washington, D.C. (Term expires March 9, 1938.)
Mrs. EUGENE MEYER, Washington, D.C. (Term expires March 9, 1935.)

LIST OF OFFICERS

1933–34

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. David Chambers Mearns, Chief Assistant. Representatives' reading room—Hugh Alexander Morrison, George Heron Milne, Custodians. Library station at the Capitol—Harold S. Lincoln, Custodian. Service for the blind—Maude G. Nichols, in charge.
Rare Book Room—V. Valta Parma, Custodian.
Division of Accessions.—Linn R. Blanchard, Chief.
Division of Aeronautics—Albert Francis Zahm, Chief.
Division of Bibliography—Florence S. Hellman, Acting Chief.
Binding Division—George W. Morgan, in charge.
Card Division—Charles Harris Hastings, Chief.
Catalog Division—James B. Childs, Chief Cataloger; Julian Leavitt, Executive Administrator.
Catalog, Classification, and Bibliography—Charles Martel, Consultant.
Classification Division—Clarence W. Perley, Chief.
Division of Documents—David Judson Haykin, Chief.
Division of Fine Arts—Leicester B. Holland, Chief; Elizabeth Robins Pennell, Honorary Curator, Pennell-Whistler collections.
Legislative Reference—Herman H. B. Meyer, Director.
Mail and Delivery—Samuel M. Croft, Chief.
Division of Manuscripts—J. Franklin Jameson, Chief
Division of Maps—Lawrence Martin, Chief.
Division of Music—Carl Engel, Chief.
Division of Periodicals—Henry S. Parsons, Chief.

Division of Orientalia—Arthur W. Hummel, Chief.
Division of Semitic Literature—Israel Schapiro, Chief.
Division of Slavic Literature—Nicholas R. Rodionoff, Chief.
Smithsonian Division—Frederick E. Brasch, Chief; William Lee Corbin, Custodian (office at Smithsonian Institution).
Law Library—John T. Vance, Jr., Law Librarian.
European Representative—Worthington C. Ford.

CONSULTANTS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

Consultant in Bibliography and Research—Ernest Cushing Richardson.
Consultant in Church History—William H. Allison.
Consultant in Economics—Victor Selden Clark.
Consultant in European History—Henry Eldridge Bourne.
Consultant in Hispanic Literature—David Rubio.
Consultant in Philosophy—William Alexander Hammond.
Project C—Seymour de Ricci, Compiler and Editor; William J. Wilson, Executive Secretary.
Union Catalog—Ernest Kletsch, Director.
Honorary Consultant in Military History—Brig. Gen. John McAuley Palmer (U.S.A., retired).
Honorary Consultant in Chinese History and Culture—Kiang K'ang-hu.
Honorary Consultant in Classical Literature—Harold North Fowler.
Honorary Consultant in Paleography—Elias Avery Lowe (Oxford).
Honorary Consultant in Roman Law—Francesco Lardone.
Honorary Consultant in Science—Harry Walter Tyler.
Honorary Consultant in Sociology—Joseph Mayer.
Honorary Consultant in American Folk-Song and Curator of the Archive of American Folk-Song—John A. Lomax.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

William Lincoln Brown—Acting Register of Copyrights.

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

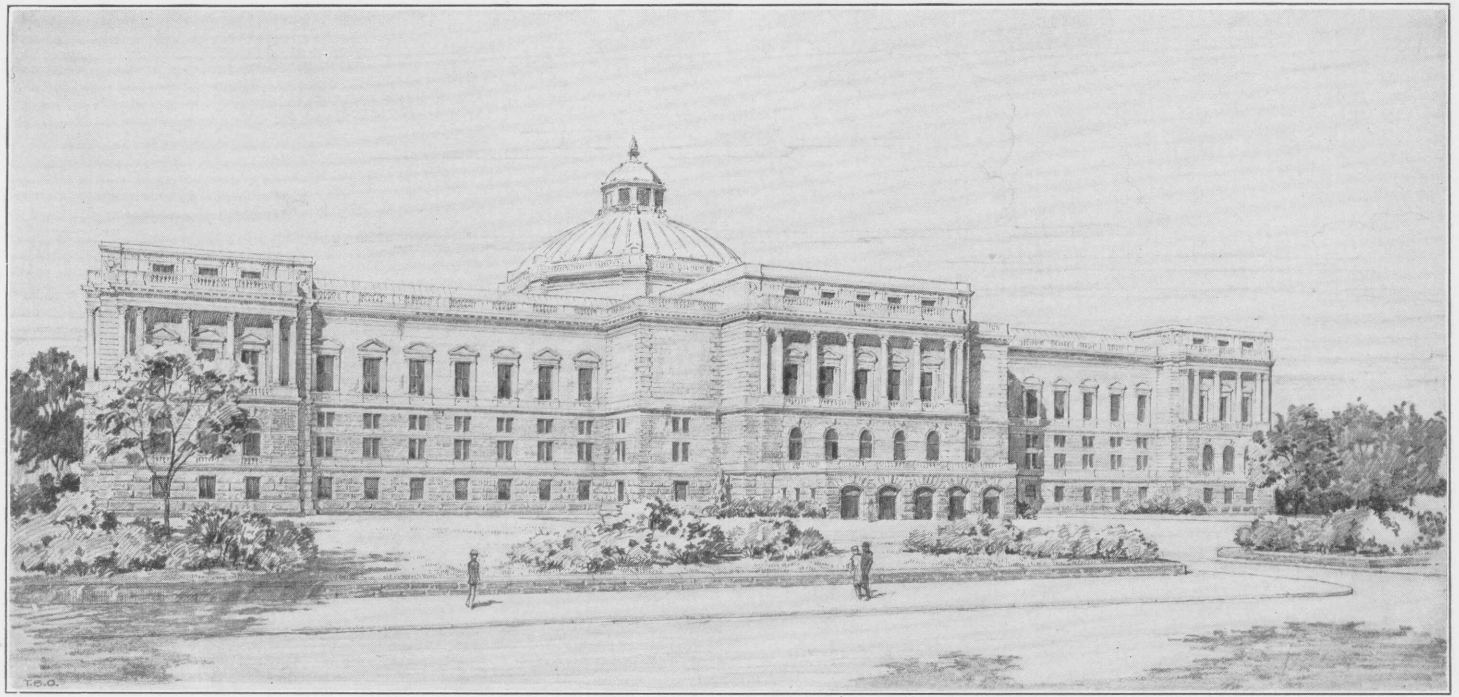
William C. Bond—Superintendent.
Charles E. Ray—Chief Engineer.
Damon Warren Harding—Electrician.
Roy N. Carr—Captain of the guard.

DISBURSING OFFICE—LIBRARY AND BOTANIC GARDEN

Wade H. Rabbitt—Disbursing officer.

LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

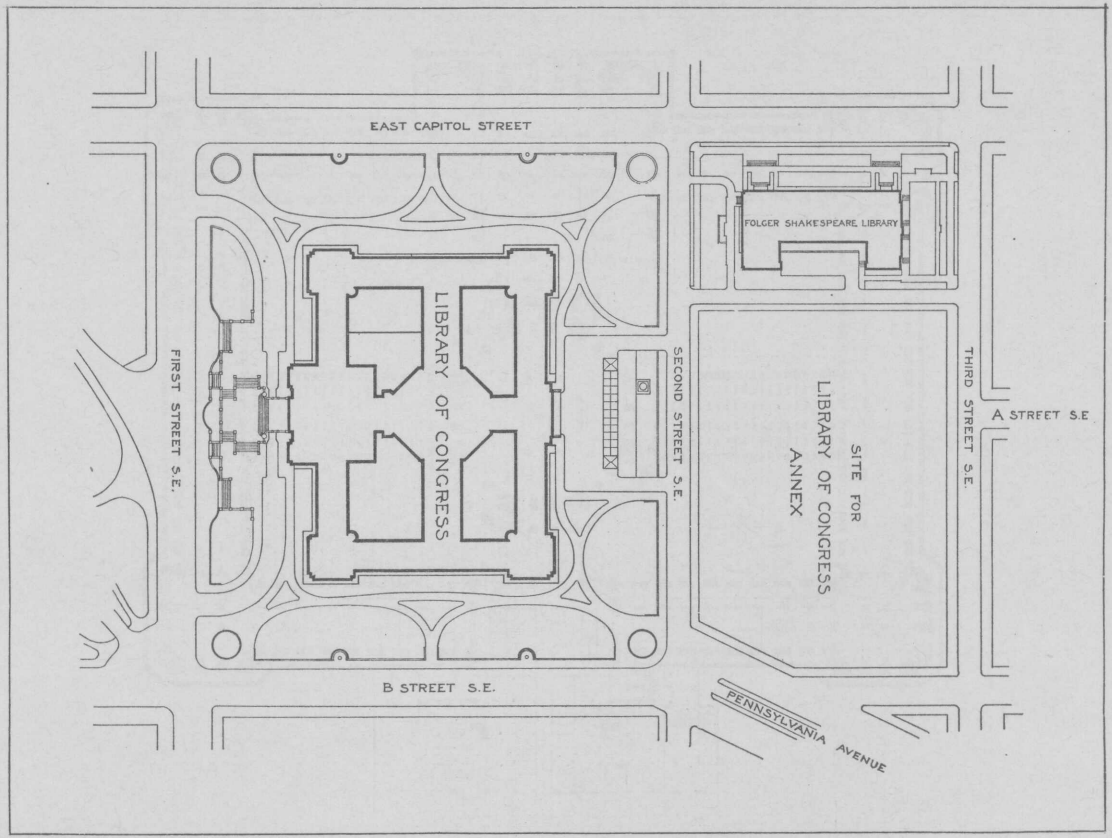
Printing—John Henry Williams, Foreman.
Binding—George R. Erler, Foreman.



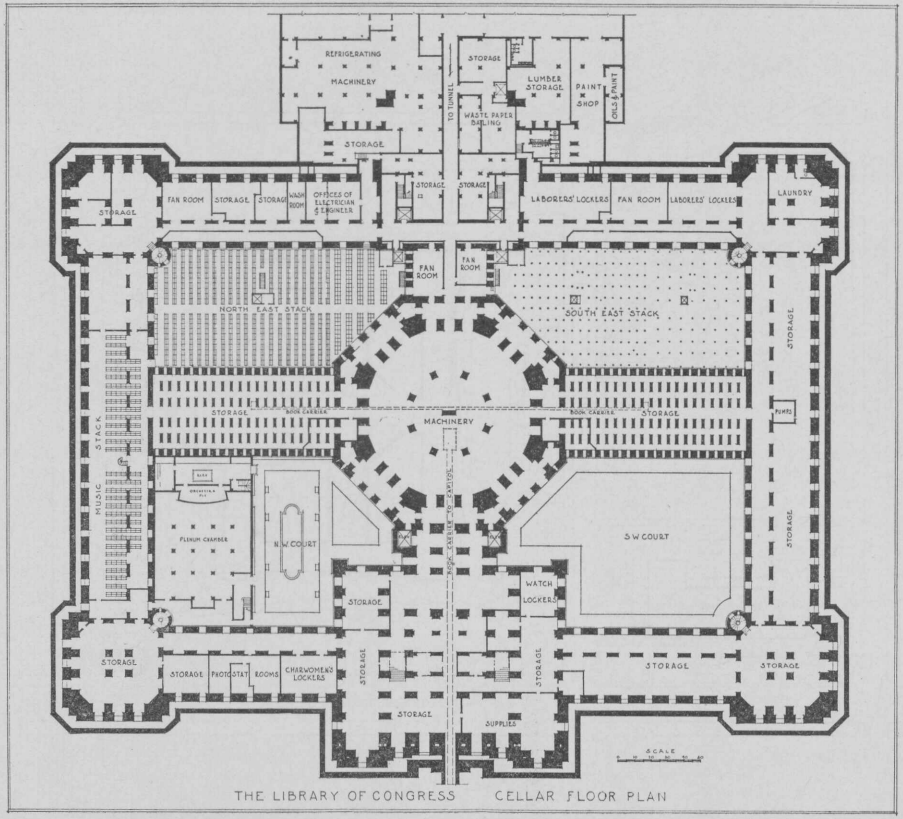
EAST FRONT SHOWING COMPLETED ADDITION.



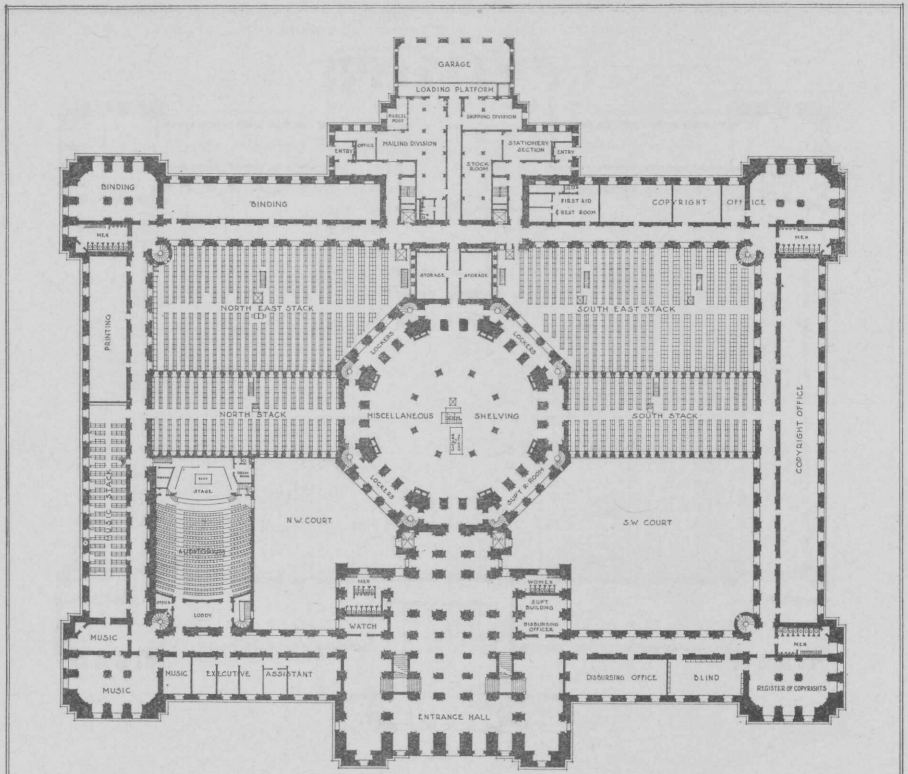
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PROPOSED ANNEX: FRONT ELEVATION.



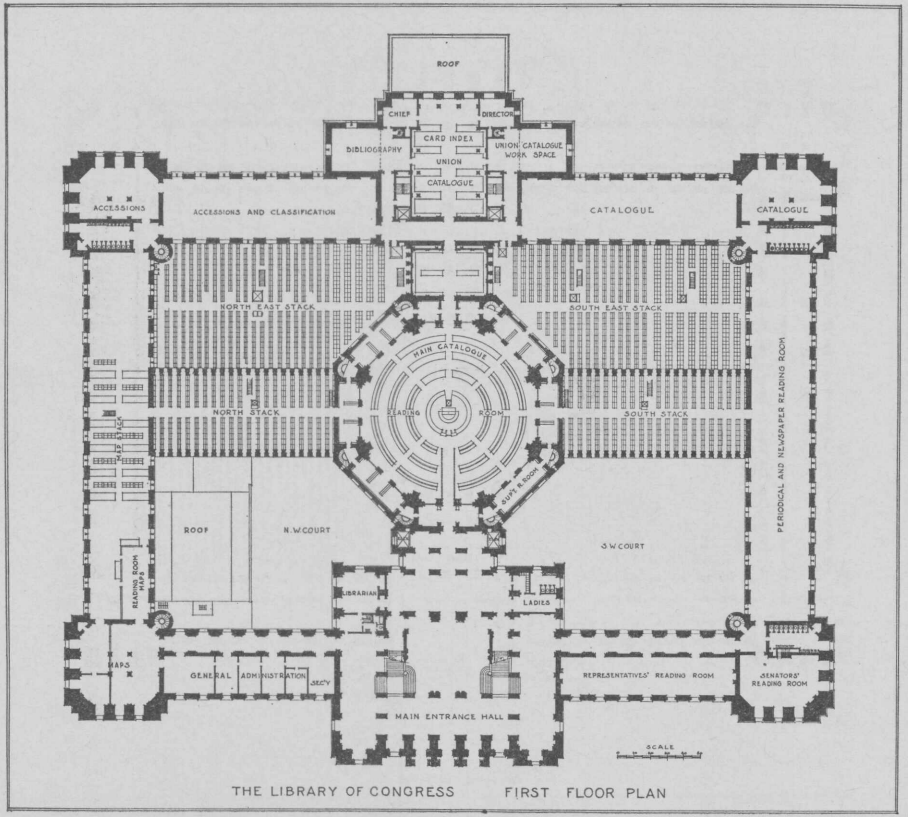
PLAT OF LIBRARY GROUNDS WITH SQUARES 760 AND 761



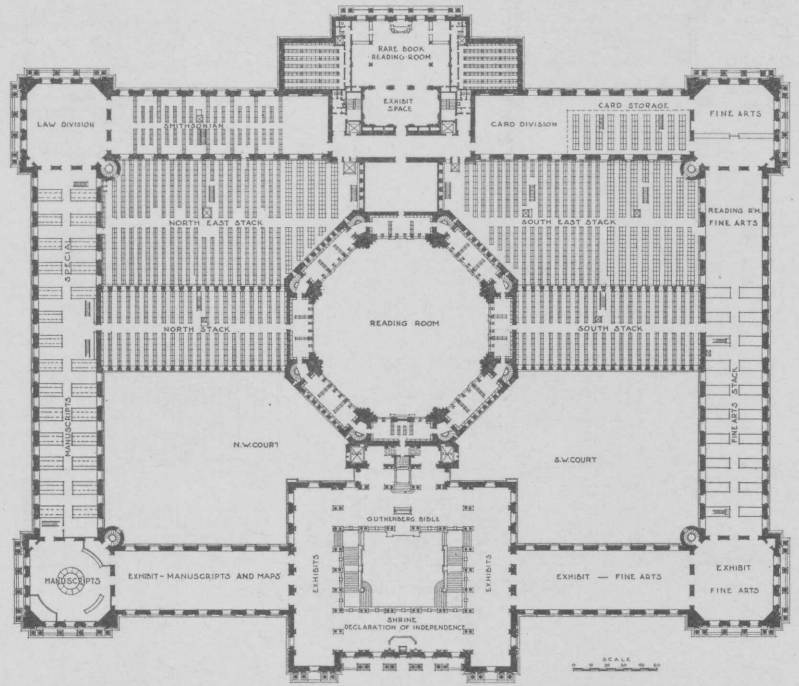
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CELLAR FLOOR PLAN



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FIRST FLOOR PLAN



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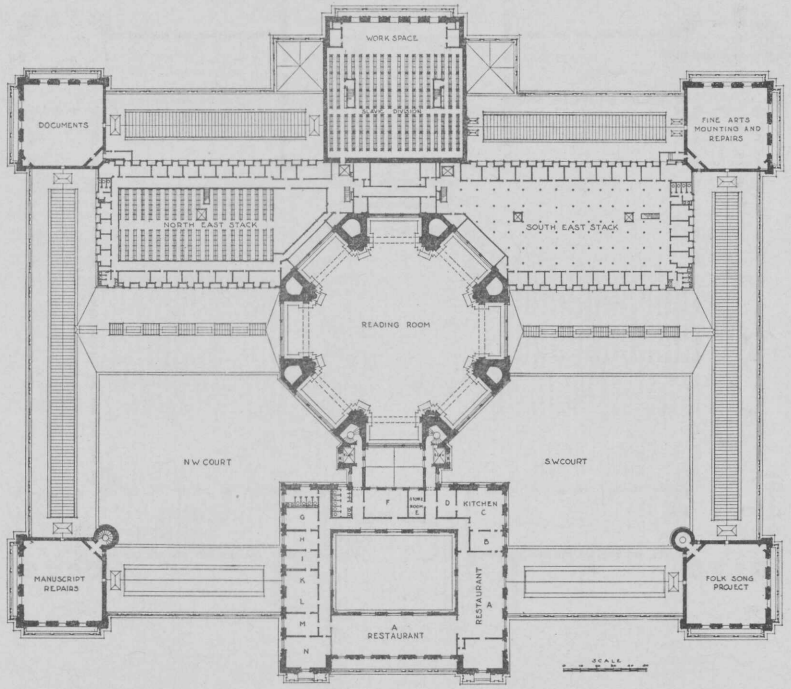
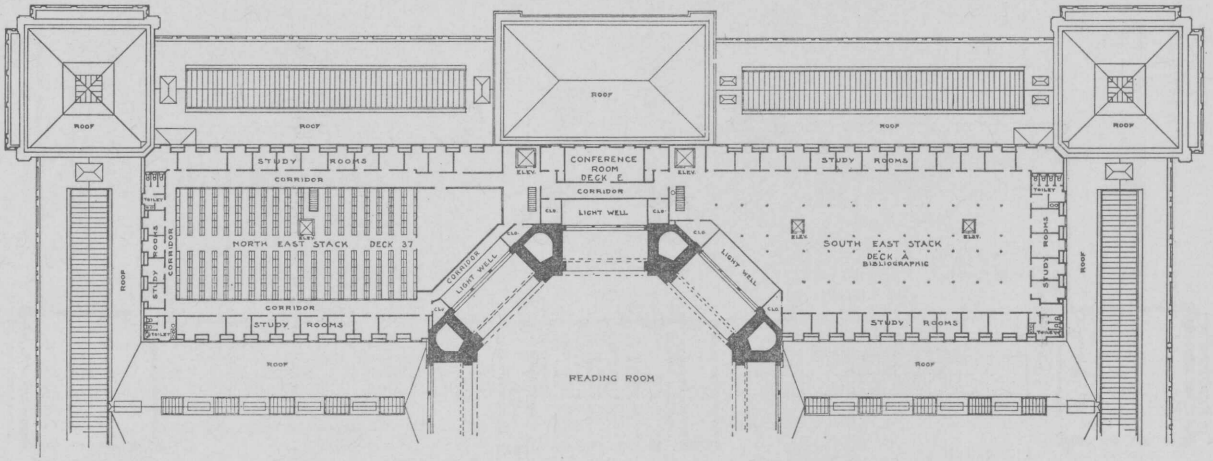
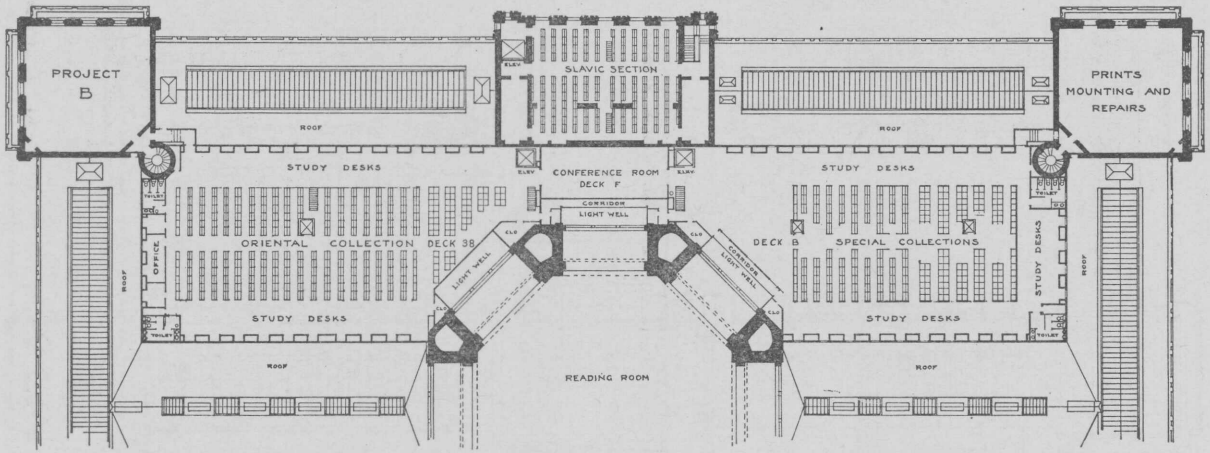


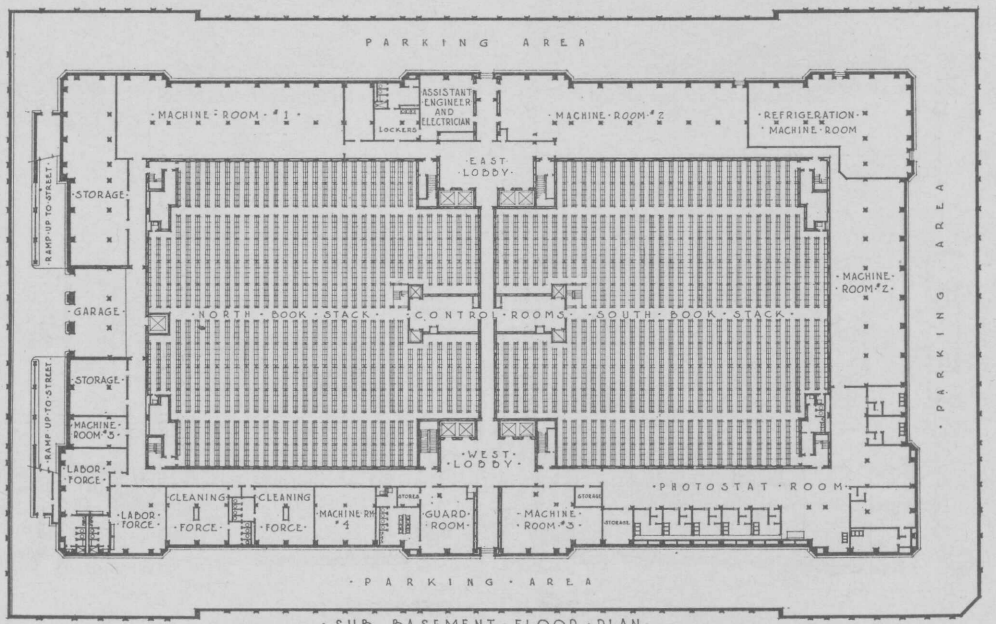
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. ATTIC PLAN



PLAN OF TOP DECKS



PLAN OF DECKS NEXT BELOW TOP DECKS

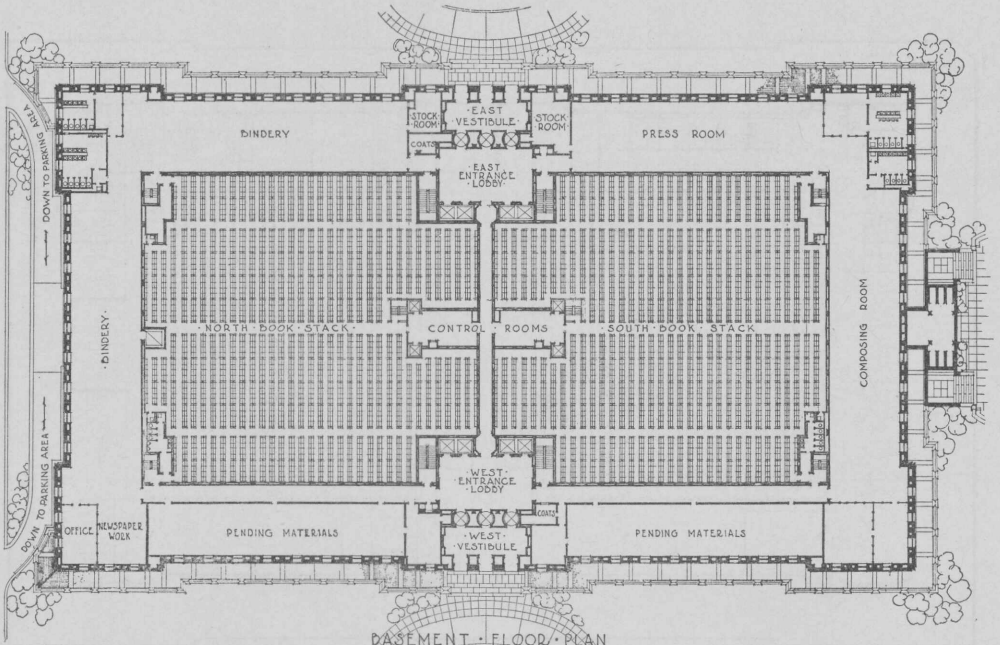


SUB-BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

ANNEX BUILDING

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SCALE



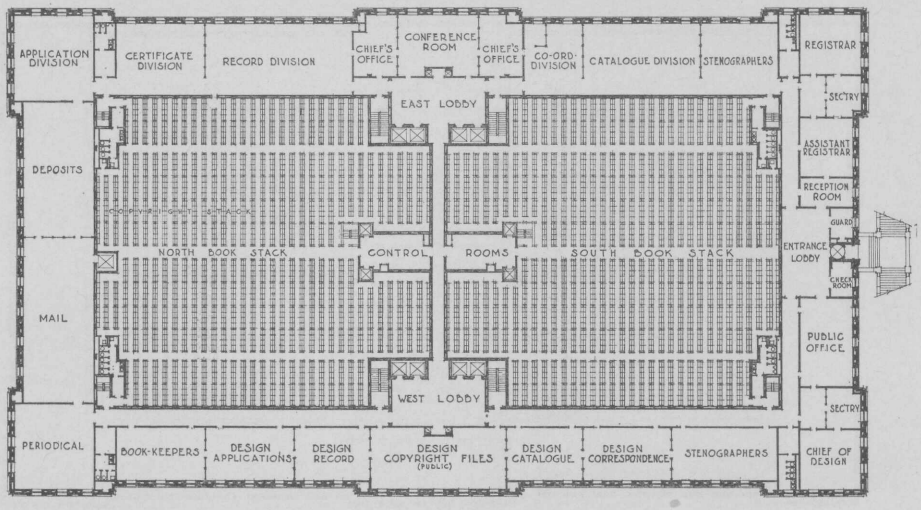
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

ANNEX BUILDING

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

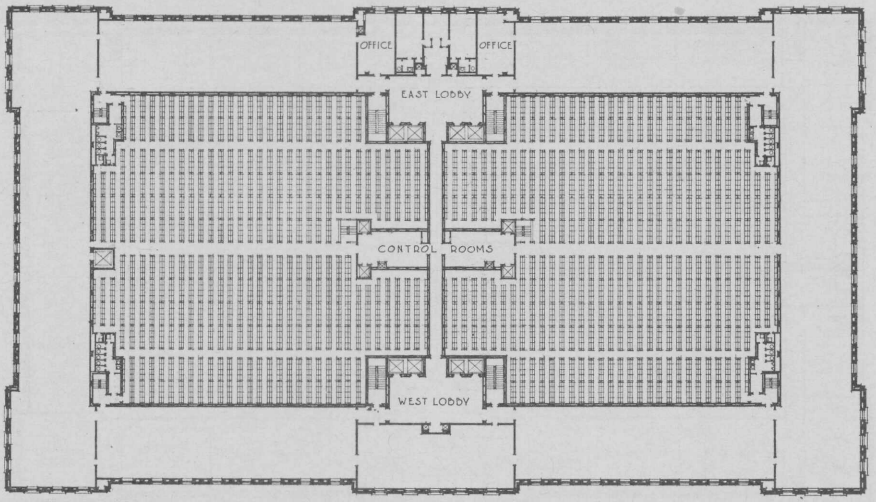
SCALE

13487—33——2



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

SCALE



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

SCALE
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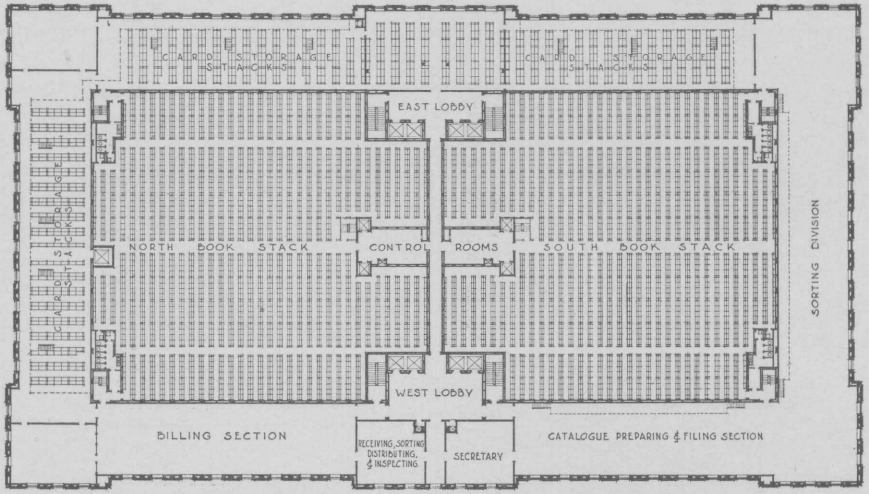
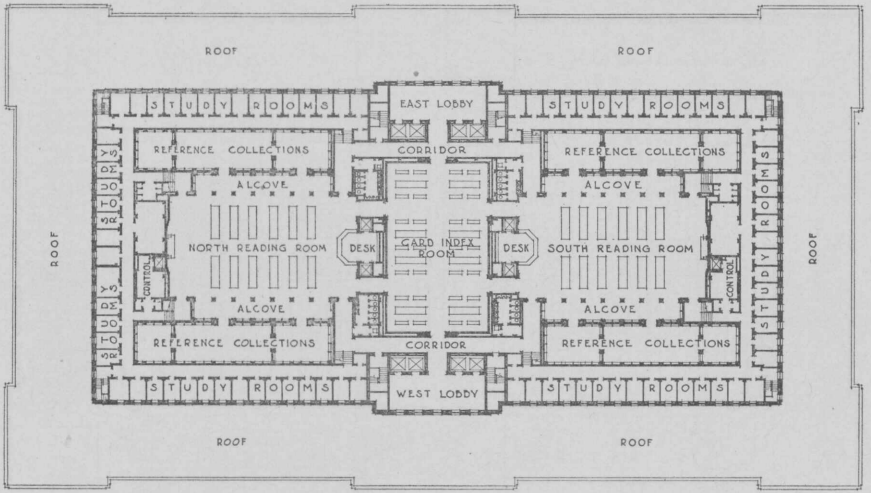


·THIRD · FLOOR · PLAN·

· ANNEX · BUILDING ·

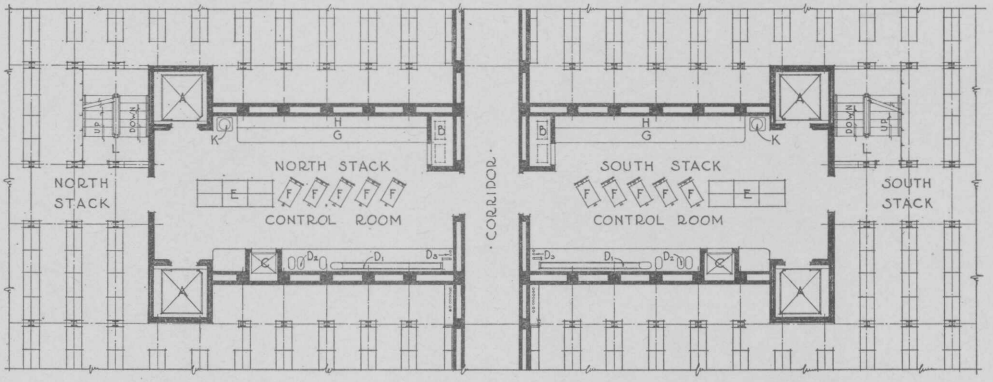
LIBRARY · OF · CONGRESS ·

SCALE



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

SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50



·LEGEND·

A - STACK ELEVATOR
B - BOOK TRAY CONVEYOR
C - BOUND NEWSPAPER CONVEYOR
D_1 - PNEUMATIC TUBE FOR BOOKS (RECEIVING)
D_2 - PNEUMATIC TUBE FOR BOOKS (SENDING)
D_3 - PNEUMATIC TUBE FOR MESSAGES
E - CARD INDEX
F - BOOK TRUCKS
G - WORK COUNTER
H - SHELVES FOR BOOK TRAYS
K - WASH BASIN
L - STACK STAIR

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

SCALE
0 2 4 6 8 10

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D.C., January 1, 1934.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1933. That portion of it which deals with the care of the physical establishment (excepting such matters as now come within the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol) appears in the statement of the superintendent of the building, William C. Bond, and of the disbursing officer, Wade H. Rabbitt, beginning at page 199, the latter submitting the usual analysis of expenditures, including also receipts and expenditures from trust funds. The report of the Acting Register of Copyrights is published separately.

In the interest of economy my report is briefer than usual. The condensation appears in the omission of many details in the description of accessions and of activities, and in the acknowledgments of particular gifts, for which we must this year content ourselves with the specific appreciation to the individual donors. The somewhat full description of our accessions in Orientalia, customary in recent years, and which has proved of intensive interest and value to sinologists, has been reduced to a bare record which (owing to the use of a transliterated title instead of the Chinese) is scarcely even identifying. The annual comment of Dr. Swingle (of the Department of Agriculture), though condensed, is included in the main report as it furnishes illustration of the practical importance to the operation of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the records of plant life in China disclosed by the early treatises embraced in our collection. A fuller description on the usual scale will, however, be made available in another form and freely supplied to those interested.

The economies of the year have of course handicapped us (1) in the purchase of books, the appropriation for general increase having been reduced from $130,000 to $100,000; and (2) in certain sections of our service, particularly the Legislative Reference Division (including the State Law Index), where the amount granted was reduced nearly 15 percent. To prevent disintegration of the staff it has been necessary to carry certain employees on the general roll—to the incidental loss of other portions of the service. For the current year more nearly normal amounts have been restored. A small group of positions (5 in

number) to staff the Rare Book Room in the new extension was omitted entirely. As that room is now ready for occupancy, we are obliged to ask that a provision for it, resubmitted, shall be made immediately available.

The extension of the east front of the main building as completed fulfills the purposes for which it was projected, viz: on the ground level, with the garage, ample accommodation for our receiving, mail, delivery, and supplies services; on the main floor, accommodation for the Bibliography Division and the Union Catalogs, with the staffs working upon them, also (in the former east stack) for future extensions of our main public catalog; on the floor above, accommodation for the Rare Book Room, involving a reading space and adjacent shelving for about 180,000 volumes; and on the uppermost levels, renewed accommodation for the Slavic Division, with shelving of a similar capacity.

Underground, and extending to Second Street, is the first section of the tunnel to the Annex, and accommodation for the electric plant that is to serve both buildings.

Welcome as are all these accommodations, they afford no relief for the major congestion that requires the Annex itself. The conditions resulting from it embarrass our service to Congress and to the public, and incidentally imperil, or at least render practically inaccessible, considerable groups of material which have had to be stored in the cellars.

The extension (on the east front of the main building) is merely an incident of the larger project (authorized in 1930), of which the Annex, across Second Street, was the major feature. The land for the Annex has been acquired and cleared, the plans for the building have been prepared; but the appropriation for placing the contracts was again deferred on the ground that it could not be afforded in the current budget. The impending program of public works suggested, however, a most suitable place for it; and the Industrial Recovery Act included among its authorizations the following:

> "The President is authorized and empowered, through the Administrator or through such other agencies as he may designate or create * * * (5) to advance, upon request of the Commission having jursidiction of the project, the unappropriated balance of the sum authorized for carrying out the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the construction and equipment of an annex to the Library of Congress', approved June 13, 1930 (46 Stat. 583); such advance to be expended under the direction of such Commission and in accordance with such act * * *"

Pursuant to the above provision the Public Works Administration has made an initial allotment to the project of $2,800,000 which will suffice to install the foundations and cover the cost of the "shell" of the building, together with certain internal concrete flooring and structural work that must be associated with its construction.

JAMES B. WILBUR BEQUEST

My report of last year noted the disposition of the suit instituted in the courts of Vermont for the interpretation of the trust indenture executed by the late James B. Wilbur. On February 7, 1933, the Supreme Court of the State rendered a decision upholding the findings of the chancellor.

The way being thus cleared for the payment of the particular "legacies", prompt distribution of them was made by the trustee; and on February 24 there was paid over to our trust fund board the sum of $103,666.81, representing the $100,000 specifically bequeathed to it, plus accumulated interest but less certain deductions, including a $5,000 transfer tax due the State of Vermont.

The provision in the indenture read as follows:

> Eighth. Upon the death of the donor and immediately after setting aside the respective trust funds hereinbefore provided for in articles numbered second to seventh, inclusive, the trustee shall pay over, transfer and deliver to the several societies and corporations named in this article eighth securities at the market value at the time of delivery, or cash in the sums herein mentioned:
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) preferably to establish a chair in the Library of Congress; if no further chairs are necessary the income to be used as the board may direct.

At a meeting of the board held February 24, 1933, consideration was given to the application of the income of the fund, and it was

> *Resolved:* That of the amount ($103,666.81) received under article eighth of Mr. James B. Wilbur's supplemental indenture of trust dated March 5, 1928, the sum of $75,000 constitute an endowment for a chair of geography in the Library, to be associated with the conduct of its Division of Maps, and that the balance of $28,666.81 constitute an endowment the income of which shall be applicable in the discretion of the Librarian to expert service in its Division of Manuscripts in the treatment of source material for American history.

CHAIR OF GEOGRAPHY

The "chair" (the fifth now possessed by the Library) being thus established, its first incumbent is the present Chief of our Division of Maps, Col. Lawrence Martin.

GUIDE TO DIPLOMATIC HISTORY

Since his return from our mission in Europe under project A, Prof. Samuel Flagg Bemis, of George Washington University, with Miss Grace Gardner Griffin as his assistant, has devoted systematic labor to the preparation of a Guide to Diplomatic History, including manuscript as well as printed sources. For the clerical expenses of the undertaking a small grant (amounting in all to $5,000) was voted by the Social Science Research Council and placed with the Library to administer.

The compilation is now completed and will, we hope, be published by the Library in sequence to our Guides to the Law (of foreign countries).

PECUNIARY GIFTS AND GRANTS

Apart from the ever welcome and thus far annual gift from the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress ($1,000 for the acquisition of rarities for the Music Division), and, through Representative Emanuel Celler, the sum of $350 representing contributions towards the development of our Semitic collection, the year has brought to us only one other additional resource of a pecuniary nature. This was a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation of the sum of $20,000, to assure the continuance through this year of the work abroad under project A without a disintegration of the organization established under the original gifts of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It assumed a like sum allotted from our appropriations and from the income of the James B. Wilbur fund, so that the total available for the purpose during the present fiscal year is $40,000.

THE JOHN BOYD THACHER COLLECTION

Not content with the decision of the Court of Appeals, last February (see p. 235), upholding the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the plaintiff in the action for the forfeiture of the John Boyd Thacher collection applied to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of certiorari. On October 9 the court denied the petition.

CONSULTANTS

The progressive diminution of the grant from the General Education Board for our system of consultants has reduced the number within the group receiving honoraria for this year to four: Dr. William A. Allison (church history), Dr. Henry E. Bourne (European history), Dr. Victor Clark (economics), and Dr. William A. Hammond (philosophy). The consultantship in Hispanic literature (Dr. David Rubio) is provided for by an endowment.

An addition to the list of honorary consultants is Dr. John A. Lomax, who is to counsel and assist us in the further development and interpretation of our Archive of American Folk-Song.

DEATH OF RICHARD ROGERS BOWKER

It is an official as well as personal chagrin to me to have to note the death, at Glendale, Mass., on November 12, 1933, of Richard Bowker, one of the founders of the American Library Association, publisher and editor of the Library Journal, an active and consistent friend and supporter of libraries and of the library profession, and a benefactor of the Library of Congress, to whose Trust Fund Board he

made one of the first and most influential endowments. He had just passed his eighty-fifth year. A notice of him, with portrait, appears in my report for 1926 at page 2.

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, 1932	Appropriations, 1933	Expenditures, 1933	Appropriations, 1934
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries: [1]				
General service	$834,165.00	$842,045.00	$838,969.52	$773,360.00
Special service	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,877.81	2,750.00
Sunday service [2]	18,000.00	18,000.00	17,764.75	18,000.00
Distribution of card indexes [3]	173,102.85	172,422.43	172,347.51	165,265.00
Legislative reference service	73,990.00	67,500.00	67,495.73	68,365.00
Copyright Office [4]	247,940.00	249,380.00	244,933.77	228,600.00
Index to State legislation	33,460.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	30,915.00
Index to Federal statutes [5]		50,000.00	50,000.00	
Union Catalogs		20,000.00	19,966.40	18,335.00
Increase of Library [6]	180,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	150,000.00
Books for adult blind [7]	100,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00
Contingent expenses:				
Miscellaneous	9,000.00	9,000.00	8,880.76	9,000.00
Photostat supplies [8]	6,300.79	5,065.40	5,059.82	5,000.00
Printing and binding [9]	427,515.51	361,038.19	361,038.19	365,000.00
Total Library and Copyright Office	2,106,474.15	2,037,451.02	2,029,334.26	1,924,590.00

[1] Appropriation includes amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1932, $46,072.63; for 1933, $47,217.15; for 1934, amount not yet determined. Appropriation, 1933, also includes furlough and economy deductions, $146,989.61, returned to the Treasury. Also expenditures, 1933, include retirement, furlough, and economy deductions.

[2] No deduction for retirement fund.

[3] Appropriation includes credits on account of sales of card indexes to governmental institutions: For 1932, $2,566.56 credited and $36.29 yet to be credited; for 1933, $2,394.36 credited and $28.07 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1933 ($172,347.51), offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury ($205,962.43).

[4] Expenditures, 1933 ($244,933.77), offset by fees covered into the Treasury ($250,995.30).

[5] Appropriated for the fiscal year 1932 and continued available for the fiscal year 1933. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness for printing the index, and $7,415.89 expended during the fiscal year 1932.

[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, 1933, include outstanding indebtedness.

[7] Expenditures, 1933, include outstanding indebtedness, also retirement deductions ($133.04), furlough and economy deductions ($373.27).

[8] Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of photo duplications to governmental institutions: For 1932, $1,300.79; for 1933, $65.40. Expenditures, 1933, include outstanding indebtedness.

[9] Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions: For 1932, $1,099.89 credited and $15.62 yet to be credited; for 1933, $1,026.12 credited and $12.07 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1933, include outstanding indebtedness.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations, 1932	Appropriations, 1933	Expenditures, 1933	Appropriations, 1934
Library Building:				
Care and maintenance (salaries)[10]	$161,422.00	$161,822.00	$156,712.82	$151,145.00
Sunday service [11]	4,700.00	4,500.00	3,629.26	4,000.00
Special and temporary service	500.00	500.00	237.25	500.00
Custody and maintenance [12]	7,000.00	8,900.00	8,232.02	7,000.00
Total Library Building	173,622.00	175,722.00	168,811.35	162,645.00
Expenses trust fund board	500.00			500.00
Total, Library of Congress, exclusive of Architect of the Capitol	2,280,596.15	2,213,173.02	2,198,145.61	2,087,735.00
Mechanical and structural operations, repairs and equipment (under the Architect of the Capitol):				
Building and grounds:				
Salaries [13]	46,960.00	46,960.00	46,449.64	42,830.00
Trees, shrubs, etc.[14]	1,500.00	1,000.00	963.96	1,000.00
Repairs and supplies [15]	94,675.00	13,500.00	13,112.89	17,750.00
Furniture	14,000.00	10,000.00	9,994.83	10,000.00
Acquisition of a site for additional buildings for the Library of Congress [16]		921,201.94	917,801.94	
Care, maintenance, and repair of property now on the site to be acquired for the annex building [17]	10,000.00	2,500.00		
To provide for the construction and equipment of annex building [18]		1,475,000.00	1,433,435.00	
To provide for the removal of buildings and structures on the site acquired for the annex building [19]		20,000.00	99.67	
Total building and grounds	167,135.00	2,490,161.94	2,421,857.93	71,580.00
Grand total	2,447,731.15	4,703,334.96	4,620,003.54	2,159,315.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account)[20]	5,970.19	4,554.36	1,878.57	3,475.79

[10] Appropriation includes amounts withdrawn for retirement fund: For 1932, $5,494.83; for 1933, $5,494.41; for 1934, amount not yet determined. Appropriation and expenditures, 1933, also include: Retirement ($5,494.41), and furlough and economy deductions ($14,326.55) returned to the Treasury.

[11] Expenditures, 1933, include furlough and economy deductions, $136.52, returned to the Treasury.

[12] Appropriation, 1933, includes $1,900 for uniforms for guards.

[13] Appropriation for 1932 includes $1,680 for additional position of painter. Expenditures, 1933, include $1,628.49 withdrawn for retirement fund and $4,691.70 furlough and economy deductions returned to the Treasury.

[14] Expenditures, 1933, include ($27.26) furlough and economy deductions returned to the Treasury.

[15] Appropriation, 1932, includes $40,000 for continuation of copper roof, dome, and skylight repairs and $36,675 for installation of high-pressure water pipes. Expenditures, 1933, include $176.17 furlough and economy deductions returned to the Treasury.

[16] Includes $600,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1930 to continue available until expended. Also includes $321,201.94 appropriated under the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1932, to continue available until expended.

[17] Appropriation for 1932 not expended. Appropriation, 1933, to continue available until June 30, 1934 (under Second Deficiency Act, 1933).

[18] Includes $1,000,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1932 and $150,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1933 to continue available until expended. Also includes $325,000 appropriated under the Legislative Appropriation Act approved Feb. 28, 1933, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended. Expenditures include $1,797.14 furlough and economy deductions returned to the Treasury.

[19] Appropriated under the First Deficiency Act fiscal year 1932 to remain available until June 30, 1933.

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

The appropriations for 1932–33 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Salaries—Library proper.—Appropriation increased from $834,165 to $842,045.

Copyright Office.—Appropriation increased from $247,940 to $249,380.

Legislative reference service.—Appropriation decreased from $73,990 to $67,500.

Distribution of card indexes.—Appropriation decreased from $170,500 to $170,000. The item for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour, included in the above appropriation, increased from $56,510 to $58,500 and the following additional phraseology included:

* * * and for extra special services of regular employees * * *.

Index to State legislation.—Appropriation decreased from $33,460 to $25,000.

Index to Federal Statutes.—The item made to read:

* * * the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose in the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932 is continued available for the fiscal year 1933.

The following additional item included:

Union Catalogs.—To continue the development and maintenance of the Union Catalogs, including personal services within and without the District of Columbia (and not to exceed $1,400 for special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary material and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and incidentals, $20,000.

Increase of the Library.—Appropriation for books decreased from $130,000 to $100,000, and appropriation for law books decreased from $50,000 to $25,000.

Books for the adult blind.—Appropriation decreased from $100,000 to $90,000, and the item made to read:

To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide books for the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (U.S.C., Supp. V, title 2, sec. 135a).

Printing and binding.—Appropriation for miscellaneous printing and binding decreased from $207,000 to $190,000. The item for completing certain publications (Journals of the Continental Congress and Records of the Virginia Company; and for the binding of The Papers of George Washington) made to read:

* * * the unexpended balance in the appropriation for this purpose in the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1932 is continued available for the fiscal year 1933.

Appropriation for the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office decreased from $55,000 to $50,000. Appropriation for printing of catalog cards decreased from $129,400 to $120,000.

Library Building.—Appropriation for salaries increased from $161,422 to $161,822. Appropriation for Sunday opening decreased from $4,700 to $4,500. Appropriation for custody and maintenance increased from $7,000 to $8,900.

The appropriation for expenses of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board omitted for the fiscal year 1933.

Library Building and Grounds (under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol).—Appropriation for salaries includes the following additional provision:

Provided, That the Architect of the Capitol may continue the employment under his jurisdiction of Damon W. Harding, but not beyond June 30, 1934, notwithstanding any provision of the act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes", approved May 22, 1920, and any amendment thereof, prohibiting extension of service for more than 4 years after the age of retirement.

Appropriation for trees, shrubs, etc., decreased from $1,500 to $1,000. Appropriation for necessary expenditures for Library Building decreased from $94,675 to $13,500.

Appropriation for furniture, etc., decreased from $14,000 to $10,000.

The following additional item included:

To continue carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction and equipment of an annex to the Library of Congress", approved June 13, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 583), $150,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

The following additional item included in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933, approved March 4, 1933:

To enable the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the care, maintenance, and repair of all buildings or other structures on the site acquired for additional buildings for the Library of Congress, including personal and other services and material necessary in connection therewith, $2,500, to continue available until June 30, 1934.

The appropriations for 1933–34 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Salaries—Library proper.—Appropriation decreased from $842,045 to $773,360.

Copyright Office.—Appropriation decreased from $249,380 to $228,600.

Legislative reference service.—Appropriation increased from $67,500 to $68,365.

Distribution of card indexes.—Appropriation decreased from $170,000 to $165,265. The item for employees engaged on piecework and

work by the day or hour, included in the above appropriation, decreased from $58,500 to $53,625.

Temporary services.—Appropriation decreased from $3,000 to $2,750.

Index to State legislation.—Appropriation increased from $25,000 to $30,915.

Union Catalogs.—Appropriation decreased from $20,000 to $18,335.

Increase of Library.—Appropriation for law books increased from $25,000 to $50,000 and the item made to read:

> For the purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, including payment for legal society publications and for freight, commissions, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of law books.

Printing and binding.—Appropriation for miscellaneous printing and binding increased from $190,000 to $200,000. Appropriation for the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office decreased from $50,000 to $45,000.

Library Building.—Appropriation for salaries decreased from $161,822 to $151,145. Appropriation for Sunday opening decreased from $4,500 to $4,000. Appropriation for custody and maintenance decreased from $8,900 to $7,000, and the following additional phraseology included: "* * * rubber boots, rubber coats, and other special clothing for workmen * * *."

The appropriation for expenses of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board is as follows:

> For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the board, $500.

Library Building and Grounds (under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol).—Appropriation for salaries decreased from $46,960 to $42,830. Appropriation for necessary expenditures for the Library Building increased from $13,500 to $17,750.

The following item made to read:

> For completion of the addition to the Library of Congress building under the provisions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the construction and equipment of an annex to the Library of Congress", approved June 13, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 583), $325,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

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

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

Fees received and applied, fiscal year 1932–33

Registrations for published works (at $2)	$210, 814. 00
Registrations for unpublished works (at $1)	24, 282. 00
Registrations (at $1), photographs, no certificates	1, 324. 00
Registrations (at $1), renewals	6, 411. 00
For copies of record	969. 00
For assignments and copies of same	6, 280. 00
For notices of user	243. 00
For indexing transfers of proprietorship	104. 30
For searches	568. 00
Total	250, 995. 30

Total number of registrations	137, 424
Total communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits noted above	184, 810
Total communications sent out (including letters written)	183, 156

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

RECEIPTS

Fees covered in during the fiscal year 1932–33 as above	$250, 995. 30

EXPENSES

Salaries, including retirement fund, as stated	$219, 216. 79	
Stationery and sundries	1, 018. 90	
		220, 235. 69
Net cash earnings		30, 759. 61

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 216,339 such articles were received. The value of those drawn up into the collections of the Library far exceeded the amount of the net cash earnings.

On July 6, 1933, the books of the Copyright Office were balanced for June, the accounts for the year closed, and the financial statements completed for the Treasury Department, showing that all earned fees to June 30 had been paid into the Treasury.

During the past 36 years the business done by the office was as follows:

Total number of entries	4, 604, 774
Total number of articles deposited (about)	7, 874, 984
Total amount of fees received and applied	$4, 893, 800. 60
Total expenditure for service	$4, 058, 283. 34
Net receipts above expenses for service	$835, 517. 26

During the 63 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 5,485,630.

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the Copyright Act of 1909, 33,332 volumes have been transferred to the Library from the deposits in the Copyright Office during the fiscal year, 4,873 books have been deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 72,096 articles have been returned to copyright claimants.

CATALOGUE OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES

The Catalogue of Copyright Entries has always been printed and published to make up calendar-year volumes for the different classes of works cataloged. For the calendar year 1932 all parts of the catalog have been printed.

13487—33——3

DIVISION OF ACCESSIONS, PRINTED MATERIAL [1]

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

CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY

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

Description	Contents of the Library, June 30, 1932, and June 30, 1933		
	1932	1933	Gain
Printed books and pamphlets	4,477,431	4,633,476	156,045
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible)			
Maps and views [a]	1,265,116	1,281,228	16,112
Music (volumes and pieces)	1,087,607	1,100,428	12,821
Prints (pieces)	520,828	524,321	3,493

Description	Net accessions	
	1932	1933
Printed books and pamphlets	185,143	156,045
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible)		
Maps and views [a]	58,708	16,112
Music (volumes and pieces)	12,893	12,821
Prints (pieces)	8,782	3,493

[a] Including deposits.

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

How acquired	1932	1933
By purchase:		
Government appropriation for the increase of the Library	[1] 34,534	16,290
Government appropriation for the increase of the law library	[2] 12,133	8,682
Guggenheim gift fund	398	[3] 4,636
Huntington endowment fund	1,992	2,964
By gift (from individuals and other unofficial sources)	[4] 22,453	[5] 25,194

[1] Including the second portion of the Winter Palace Library of Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia (775 v., excluding law); the Cotarelo collection of books on the fine arts (1,158 v.); and the Krebs collection of books on linguistics (5,106 v.).

[2] Including 130 volumes of legal items in the second portion of the Winter Palace Library.

[3] Including a portion of the Hildebrandt aeronautic collection (4,241 v.).

[4] Including 608 bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers received as gifts from publishers.

[5] Including 761 bound volumes of periodicals and newspapers received as gifts from publishers.

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

How acquired	1932	1933
By transfer from United States Government libraries	17,465	14,656
From the Public Printer by virtue of law	9,550	7,295
From the American Printing House for the Blind (volumes and pieces of music)	255	165
From Project: Books for the Blind	1,067	2,041
By international exchange (from foreign governments)	33,569	26,826
Gifts from the United States Government in all its branches	7,489	2,678
Gifts from State governments	21,184	18,407
Gifts from local governments	8,029	4,205
Gifts from official corporations and associations	138	424
By copyright	[6] 30,763	24,443
From Smithsonian Institution:		
Added to regular deposit	[7] 5,755	[8] 5,647
Added to Langley Aeronautical Library deposit	[9] 82	[10] 68
By exchange (piece for piece)	4,344	4,259
By priced exchange	619	4,468
Library of Congress publications cataloged and added to the collections	[11] 480	62
Library of Congress publications specially bound (Librarian's reports and Monthly Check Lists of State Publications)	39	66
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals uncounted in their original form	9,025	3,789
Total added—books and pamphlets	221,363	177,265
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidations in binding	5,778	2,288
By transfer of duplicates to other United States Government libraries	2,425	822
Duplicates sent to other libraries on piece for piece exchange	11,000	16,751
Duplicates sent to other libraries on priced exchange	2,010	724
Books withdrawn (worn out, imperfect, superseded, etc.)	[12] 15,007	635
Total deductions	36,220	21,220
Net accessions	185,143	156,045

[6] Including 653 volumes added to the reserve collections.

[7] Including 3,436 foreign dissertations. In addition 11,712 parts of volumes and 180 charts were added from this source.

[8] Including 3,315 foreign dissertations. In addition 10,202 parts of volumes and 109 charts were added from this source, and 214 volumes were completed.

[9] In addition 623 parts of volumes were added from this source.

[10] In addition 519 parts of volumes and 5 charts were added from this source, and 8 volumes were completed.

[11] Including 366 volumes cataloged 1927-28 to 1930-31 and not previously counted.

[12] Including 14,250 college catalogs discarded 1921-22 to 1931-32 and not previously deducted.

GIFTS

Books and pamphlets received by gift during the year from individuals and other unofficial sources totaled 25,194, as compared with 22,453 received last year, an increase of 2,741, or 4,957 more than were received two years ago. Acknowledgments have been sent to all donors as part of the routine work of the gift section, but continuing the practice of previous years brief individual mention will be made in this report of a few of the gifts, the selection, as usual, being more or less arbitrary. Gifts in special fields will be found described in the reports of the several divisions directly concerned with their care, but

those of a more general nature received during the year included the following:

From Dr. James Truslow Adams, of New York City, copies of the French and German translations of his work, "The Epic of America", with titles respectively, "L'Aventure américaine, histoire nouvelle des États Unis, par un Américain; traduction de Lucien Thomas . . . " Paris, Payot, 1933, and "Der aufstieg Amerikas vom land der Indianer zum weltreich; deutsche ausgabe von Hans Tietze", Wien, Verlag von L. W. Seidel & sohn, 1933.

From Clayton Allbery, of Cleveland, Ohio, a collection of 50 volumes, most of which are old text books.

From the daughters of Mrs. Alice Pike Barney, a memorial gift of 76 volumes, 4 pamphlets, 6 French prints of the seventeenth century and 1 photograph.

From Hamilton M. Baskerville, of Richmond, Va., a copy of his work entitled, "My cruise diary: North Cape and Russia cruise, 1931 . . . " [Richmond, Whittet & Shepperson, 1932]. No. 100 of 200 copies privately printed.

From Dr. J. Christian Bay, of Chicago, Ill., a copy of "État-present de la Louisiane, avec toutes les particularités de cette province d'Amerique . . . par le colonel, Chevalier de Champigny", A La Haye, Chez Frederic Staatman, 1776.

From Mrs. Marcus Benjamin, of this city, 1,451 items from the private library of her late husband. The collection is largely pamphlet material, with guide books, college and fraternity publications, and publications of learned and patriotic societies predominating, together with an interesting group of pamphlets relating to Washington, D.C.

From Arthur Bloch, of Philadelphia, Pa., the following items: (1) a Benjamin Franklin imprint, "A Call to the unfaithful professors of truth, written by John Estaugh in his life-time and now published for general service. To which is added divers epistles of the same author", Philadelphia, Printed by B. Franklin, 1744; (2) an Elzevir, "L. Annaei Senecae philosophi opera omnia, ex ult. I. Lipsii emendatione et M. Annaei Senecae rhetoris quae exstant, ex And. Schotti recens." Lugd. Batav., Apud Elzevirios, 1640, 3v. and (3) a penny designed by Benjamin Franklin.

From the estate of the late Frank A. Branagan, through his widow, 176 items (96 volumes, 4 pamphlets, 12 numbers, 13 musical items, and 51 prints).

From Mrs. F. E. Brasch, of this city, 22 volumes, mostly fiction.

From the family of Rev. Thomas Bridges, a copy of "Yamana-English, a dictionary of the speech of Tierra del Fuego, by the Reverend Thomas Bridges . . . Ed. by Dr. Ferdinand Hestermann and Dr. Martin Gusinde", [Mödling, Austria, Missionsdruckerei St. Gabriel, 1933]. Edition limited to 300 copies.

From Hon. S. W. Brookhart, United States Senator from Iowa, a miscellaneous group of 206 volumes and 87 pamphlets.

From Harry Burke, of Philadelphia, Pa., an early Christopher Saur imprint, "The Christian pattern; or, The imitation of Jesus Christ, being an abridgement of the works of Thomas à Kempis, by a female hand", London, Printed M.DCC, XLIV; Germantown: Re-printed, by Christophor Sowr, 1749.

From Bryant O. Butler, of Easton, Md., "The testamentary records of the Butler families in Ireland (genealogical abstracts). Ed. by the Rev. Wallace Clare . . . " Peterborough, Printed privately by the Peterborough Press, Ltd., 1932. No. 10 of a limited edition of only 105 copies.

From the various departments of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1,139 volumes, 1,703 pamphlets, 1,539 numbers, 51 maps, and 10 manuscripts.

From Hon. William J. Carr, of this city, a book on witchcraft in the Amharic language.

From Mrs. Isabel S. Carswell, of this city, an early juvenile book, "New fairy tales, taken from the most polite authors . . . by M. Perrault. Tr. into English by M. Samber", Dublin, Printed by Pat. Wogan, 1791.

From the Public Printer, Mr. George H. Carter, two copies of "The Vollbehr incunabula and the Book of Books, address by Frederick W. Ashley . . . before the Eleventh National Conference on Printing Education at a session held in the Library of Congress auditorium . . . on the twenty-seventh day of June anno Domini nineteen hundred and thirty-two" [Washington, D.C., George Henry Carter, 1932]. Colophon reads, "Designed and printed by George Henry Carter, B.Ph., LL.B., Public Printer of the United States of America, at the Government Printing Office in the city of Washington . . . impressed on handmade paper with cloister types in two columns of forty-two lines each and illuminated with handmade initial letters similar to the Gutenberg Bible in the Library of Congress of the United States of America." No. 1–2 of a limited edition of 420 copies.

From the Trustees of the Catholic University of America, an extremely rare contemporary account of the Boston massacre, "A letter from the town of Boston to C. Lucas, esq., one of the representatives of the city of Dublin in Parliament; inclosing a short narrative of the massacre perpetrated there, in the evening of the fifth day of March, 1770, by soldiers of the XXIXth regiment quartered in the town, with some observation on the state of things prior to that catastrophe", Printed by order of the town of Boston, and Dublin: Reprinted by Tho. Ewing, n.d.

From Rev. B. Duvall Chambers, of Millwood, Va., a copy of his work, "Old Chapel and the parish in Clarke County, Virginia; a history from the founding of Frederick Parish, 1738, to the centenary of Christ Church, Millwood, 1932 . . ." Washington, D.C., 1932.

From Admiral Lloyd H. Chandler, of this city, four of his bibliographical compilations relating to Rudyard Kipling.

From the Misses Elizabeth and Octavia Chanute, of Pasadena, Calif., a collection of books, manuscripts, and miscellaneous material from the estate of their father, the late Octave Chanute, the celebrated civil engineer and aeronaut who experimented so widely and so successfully in gliding flight.

From Arthur R. Coelho, of New York City, a collection of seven current Portuguese works.

From Dr. Frank W. Collier, of this city, a copy of "Lycophronis Chalcidensis Alexandra, cum græcis Isaacii Tzetzis commentariis . . . cura & opera Johannis Potteri . . ." Oxonii, E theatro Sheldoniano, 1697.

From Columbia University, the first volume of a contemplated series of ten volumes of photolithographic reproductions of the manuscript minutes of the trustees of Columbia College, from its founding in 1755 to December 1, 1890.

From the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, of this city, two bound sets of its publications, comprising an exhaustive study of "the economic aspects of the prevention and care of sickness, including the adequacy, availability, and compensation of the persons and agencies concerned." These publications include 28 numbers, bound in 11 volumes, with an additional volume of "Miscellaneous contributions." Only 59 sets were printed.

From Franklin B. Conger and Miss Florence W. Conger, of this city, a miscellaneous collection of 81 volumes and 60 prints from the library of their father, the late Hon. Omar Dwight Conger, United States Senator from Michigan.

From Samuel S. Dale, of Brookline, Mass., three volumes constituting his diary from 1887 to 1929. Among other restrictions this diary is to remain sealed until 20 years after the death of the donor.

From Rev. Charles M. Daley, O.P., of Oak Park, Ill., several copies of his study and list of "Dominican incunabula in the Library of Congress."

From Waters S. Davis, of Galveston, Texas, an association volume of unusual interest, a copy of Cotton Mather's "Small offers towards the service of the tabernacle; four discourses accommodated unto the designs of practical godliness . . ." Boston, Printed by R. Pierce, sold by Jos. Brunning, 1689. The fact that it is incomplete, with 38 missing pages, including the title-page, and 4 imperfect pages is quite immaterial when it is known that this particular copy was once in the private library of Cotton Mather and bears his autographs.

From E. R. McClintock Dix, of Dublin, Irish Free State, a collection of 11 pamphlets, dealing principally with Irish bibliography and early printing in Ireland.

From Prof. Verne Dyson, of the University of the Philippines, several of his own works.

From Benjamin R. Faunce, of Riverside, N.J., a self-interpreting Bible with "explanatory notes, evangelical reflections, &c., by the late Reverend John Brown", New York, T. Kimmersley, 1827.

From Dr. Worthington C. Ford, our European representative, a collection of 24 election posters of the different parties taking part in the Bavarian election of July 31, 1932, together with 9 pamphlets, 10 sheets, and 5 periodicals on the same subject. He also presented a copy of "Virginius, a tragedy in five acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, by James Sheridan Knowles, esq., 3d ed.", London, James Ridgway, 1820. The title-page bears the signature of W. A. Conway (i.e., William Augustus Conway, 1780–1828) and this was evidently Mr. Conway's acting copy since it has marginal notes in manuscript giving stage directions.

From Capt. E. E. Hagler, of this city, a copy of Robert Burton's "The anatomy of melancholy, what it is, with all the kinds, causes, symptomes, prognostickes, & severall cures of it . . . Philosophically, medicinally, historically opened & cut by Democritus Junior [pseud.] . . . The 4th ed., corrected and augmented by the author", Oxford, Printed for Henry Cripps, 1632.

From Mrs. Edward A. Harriman, of this city, a miscellaneous collection of 48 volumes.

From James D. Henderson, of Brookline, Mass., a copy of what is thought to be the smallest bookplate in the world.

From Emanuel Hertz, of New York City, a miscellaneous collection comprising 184 volumes, 15 pamphlets, 5 numbers, a photographic print, and a scrapbook.

From the Hispanic Society of America, New York City, a copy of "The visionary gentleman, Don Quijote de la Mancha, by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, tr. into English by Robinson Smith . . . 3d ed., complete, with a life of Cervantes, notes and appendices . . ." New York, Printed by order of the trustees [of the Hispanic Society of America] 1932, 2v. No. 113 of a limited edition of 200 copies.

From Miss Eunice L. Hoffman, of Bethesda, Md., a miscellaneous collection of 31 volumes, 266 numbers, and 3 prints.

From Mrs. Florence Polk Holding, of West Chester, Pa., a copy of her work entitled "Oiseaux de passage . . . Dessins originaux de William Palmer Lear", n.p. [Maurice Darantiere] 1932. No. 123 of 300 copies.

From Mrs. Gaillard Hunt, of this city, 61 volumes.

From the Institute of Current World Affairs, New York City, 96 volumes of the rag-paper edition of the New York Times, covering the period from January 1927 to December 1930.

From the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, New York City, a set of twenty volumes comprising the eighty-six documents presented at the fourth biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Shanghai, China, 1931.

From Mrs. Hennen Jennings, of this city, a collection of books from her private library, comprising 936 volumes, 4 pamphlets, 14 numbers, and 1 map.

From Merle Johnson, of New York City, a copy of "The missionary memorial: a literary and religious souvenir . . ." New York, E. Walker, 1846. This is in the original red cloth binding, which differs from that usually described by bibliographers.

From His Highness, the Prince Youssouf Kamal, of Cairo, Egypt, two volumes (tome II, fasc. III, and tome III, fasc. II) of his "Monumenta cartographica Africae et Aegypti."

From Mrs. Julia Kraus, of this city, a miscellaneous collection of 59 volumes.

From Karl Langenbeck, of this city, a collection of material relating to British propaganda during the World War, comprising 12 volumes, 125 pamphlets, 10 broadsides and extracts, and 4 maps.

From the League of Women Voters, of this city, several groups of miscellaneous items, comprising 231 volumes, 114 pamphlets, and 1,108 numbers.

From Mrs. Flora de Oliveira Lima, of this city, a collection of 7 volumes and 23 pamphlets by and about her late husband, Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Lima. This accession makes our collection of Dr. Lima's works nearly complete.

From the Limited Editions Club, Inc., of New York City, a copy of "The four Gospels: The Gospel according to St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John, with decorations by E. R. Weiss and an introduction by Ernest Sutherland Bates", Leipzig, Printed for the members of the Limited Editions Club by Poeschel & Trepte, 1932. Edition limited to 1,500 copies.

From Douglas C. McMurtrie, of Chicago, Ill., 51 of his works on printing, the majority of which are pamphlets descriptive of pioneer printing in the United States and in other countries.

From Ferdinand Magnani, of Buffalo, N.Y., a copy of "Vn novo et facil modo d'imparar' a scrivere varie sorti di lettere con le sue dichiarationi, & diuerse maniere d'alfabeti di maiuscole moderne . . . Nouuamente descritto dal Conretto da Monte Regale di Piemonte . . ." In Venetia, Per Pietro Dehuchino ad instantia del proprio autore, 1576, and a copy of an Armenian translation of Lord Byron's ". . . Childe Harold's pilgrimage. Italy", Venice, Printed at the Armenian monastery of S. Lazarus, 1860, with parallel pages of English and Armenian.

From Miss Leila Mechlin, General Director of Art of the Olympic Exhibition, copies of the works which were awarded the prizes in the competitions in literature and music held in July 1932 at Los Angeles in connection with the Xth Olympiad.

From H. L. Mencken, of Baltimore, Md., 65 volumes, 263 pamphlets, 24 numbers, 19 sheets, 1 map, and 1 manuscript.

From Dr. Merrill Moore, of Brookline, Mass., an incomplete file of the first four volumes of "The Fugitive, a journal of poetry", Nashville, Tenn.

From Rowland M. Myers, of Baltimore, Md., to whom the work is dedicated, a volume of poems by J. Olivier, ". . . Poèmes; illustrations de Henry Roberts", Paris, Albert Messein, 1931. It forms no. 27 of 250 numbered copies "spécialement reliés pour l'Amérique."

From Mrs. Rosalyn S. Nash, of this city, a manuscript index of the "Genealogical information from tables of contents of the Vosburgh Collection at the Library of Congress. Indexed by (1) counties, (2) towns and villages, (3)

towns and churches." This index covers 88 pages and was made expressly for the Library of Congress by Mrs. Nash.

From the National Committee on Education by Radio, of this city, an almost complete file of the official documents of the International Radio-telegraph Conference held in Madrid in 1932. The collection includes not only the French texts but the English translations.

From the Research Division of the National Education Association, publications of various divisions of the Association, comprising 19 volumes and 27 pamphlets.

From A. Edward Newton, of Berwyn, Pa., three items for our collection of Newtoniana, supplementing the larger collection presented by B. George Ulizio, of Clementon, N.J.

From E. P. Oberholtzer, of Philadelphia, Pa., a small group of volumes and periodicals relating to antislavery.

From Hon. Homer C. Parker, United States Representative from Georgia, a copy of the Soperton news, Soperton, Ga., for Friday, March 31, 1933. This is the first newspaper printed on paper made from pine trees.

From Miss Nannie E. Pearson, of this city, three miniature newspapers: The Evening Critic, Washington, D.C., for October 25, 1881, and July 3, 1883, and a reduced facsimile of the Ulster County Gazette for January 4, 1800.

From Miss Marjorie Pegram, of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif., three Civil War pamphlets.

From Norman M. Penzer, of London, England, a copy of "The Pentamerone of Giambattista Basile, tr. from the Italian of Benedetto Croce; now ed., with a preface, notes, and appendixes by N. M. Penzer . . ." London, John Lane, the Bodley Head, Ltd., New York, E. P. Dutton and Company, 1932, 2v.

From Max Adolf Pfeiffer, of Meissen, Germany, a copy of "Die werke der Maria Sibylle Merian, bibliographisch zusammengestellt von Max Adolf Pfeiffer", Meissen [Dudelsackpresse] 1931. This is the ninth publication of the Dudelsackpresse and is no. 38 of a limited edition of 99 copies.

From Capt. Edwin Taylor Pollock, U.S.N., of this city, copies of his unpublished typewritten genealogies of the Pollock and Taylor families. The carbon copy of the "Descendants of John Taylor, of Windsor, by William Othniel Taylor, with additions by Edwin T. Pollock", is one of only three copies, with complete index.

From Claude J. Rahn, of Baltimore, Md., a file of the "Flaming Sword [devoted to the promulgation of Koreshan universology]" covering vol. 3, no. 1 to vol. 46, no. 12 (Jan. 2, 1892–Dec. 1932). 44v. in 25.

From Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, of this city, 6 volumes of juvenile books and elementary textbooks printed in the early part of the nineteenth century.

From the President of the United States a miscellaneous collection comprising 39 volumes, 8 pamphlets, and 1 number, in addition to 4 volumes presented by Mrs. Roosevelt.

From Nelson Rounsevell, of Panama, R. P., 55 volumes of the Panama American, covering the period from October 1925 to June 1931, both inclusive.

From Dr. D. Schindler-Huber, of Zürich, Switzerland, a history of a European family: "Landammann Dietrich Schindler, seine vorfahren und nachkommen. Aus der geschichte der familie Schindler von Mollis, von Dr. J. Winteler. Hrsg. von der Schindler-stiftung", Zürich, [Orell Füssli] 1932. No. 189 of a limited edition.

From Bertram Smith, of Berkeley, Calif., several collections of miscellaneous material, comprising 108 volumes, 167 pamphlets, 206 numbers, 3 maps, 7 manuscripts, and 2 volumes of music.

From Mrs. Everett Spring, of this city, a large collection of the published and unpublished works of her late husband. Mr. Spring's writings appeared principally in newspapers and periodicals. The articles that were still in their original form when the collection was received, have now been clipped and pasted in five scrapbooks.

From Frank L. Stickney, of this city, among other gifts, an edition of the Bible (Philadelphia, M'Carty & Davis, 1829), containing five pages of family records of the Knowles and Lewis families.

From Prof. Robert Stanley Thomson, of Troy, N.Y., and the C.R.B. Educational Foundation, Inc., of New York City, a copy of "Fondation de l'état indépendant du Congo, un chapitre de l'histoire du partage de l'Afrique, par Robert Stanley Thomson . . ." Bruxelles, J. Lebègue & cie., 1933. "Exemplaire no. 30 imprimé pour The Congressional Library, Washington."

From B. George Ulizio, of Clementon, N.J., a collection of 53 first editions of A. Edward Newton.

From Joseph Widener, of Philadelphia, Pa., four sumptuous volumes constituting a catalogue of the "French engravings of the eighteenth century in the collection of Joseph Widener, Lynnewood Hall", London, Privately printed at the Chiswick Press, 1923, being no. 90 of only 120 sets printed for private circulation only. The descriptive text, by Edward Clayton, is illustrated with reproductions from the identical prints. The collection was originally formed by M. Albert Christophle.

From Lloyd B. Wight, of this city, a set of the Transactions of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, London, covering vols. 1–32 (sessions 1882/83–1913/14).

From Dr. Herbert Wright, of the Catholic University of America, a copy of "Francisco de Vitoria; addresses in commemoration of the fourth centenary of his lectures 'De Indis' and 'De Iure Belli', 1532–1932. Delivered at the Catholic University of America, May 1, 1932", Washington, 1932. In addition to an account of the celebration the work contains addresses by Dr. Wright, Rev. Charles H. McKenna, and Dr. James Brown Scott. This copy was specially bound for the Library of Congress.

From Dr. A. F. Zahm, Chief of the Division of Aeronautics, a collection of 83 volumes, 110 pamphlets, and 123 numbers of aeronautical works.

Gifts from publishers, including gifts of various imported books and other noncopyrighted books, but excluding periodicals, numbered during the year 446 volumes, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items. This material came to us, as in past years, on the basis of the printing of catalog cards. For each of these books and pamphlets donated a catalog card is printed for use in our regular catalogs and in the catalogs of the many subscribing libraries using our printed card service. Mention should also be made here of the continued cooperation of publishers of periodicals and newspapers in replacing current issues with bound sets. During the year we received a total of 761 volumes from this source alone.

GENEALOGIES

Numerous presentation copies of genealogies were received during the year, among them being histories of the following families: Abell, Andrus, Audley, Axford, Bale, Ball, Bancroft, Barlow, Bartlett, Bat-

telle, Beal, Beale, Beall, Bean, Bearce, Beeman, Bell, Benedict, Bennett, Billings, Blythe, Bosworth, Breed, Bunn, Butler, Cain, Caldwell, Cameron, Cassart, Cole, Conner, Cooke, Cooper, Cosad, Cossairt, Cossart, Courtright, Cozad, Cozart, Cresap, Croasdale, Cross, Daggett, Darrow, Davis, Day, Deal, Deming, Deuel, Diehl, Dixon, Dopperl, Douthat, Douthitt, Drake, Duncan, Dunton, Eaton, Eddy, Ellwood, Farley, Farwell, Fisher, Fitzhugh, Foy, Fuller, Gary, Gay, Geere, Gentry, Gibbs, Gilman, Gordon, Gorham, Graham, Greene, Greenleaf, Griesemer, Grover, Guerard, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Harlow, Harris, Harrison, Hawes, Heath, Henderson, Herron, Heth, Hiller, Hitchcock, Holden, Houston, Hulse, Irish, Kelsey, Kent, Kinkade, Knight, Lane, Latimer, Leas, Lininger, Long, Lounsberry, Low, Lum, Lytle, McClean, McClure, McConnell, McCown, McDonald, MacKaye, Mackinnon, Macy, Markus, Martin, Mason, Mayo, Mercer, Merrill, Miner, Minor, Moore, Morgan, Morsman, Murray, Musser, Nicholas, Nijhoff, Olmstead, Olmsted, Osterhout, Paine, Parkinson, Paullin, Pearson, Pitman, Polk, Pollock, Porter, Powell, Randerson, Read, Rex, Ring, Robertson, Roesler, Rogers, Rouse, Safford, Sandys, Schindler, Scull, Selden, Serven, Shelor, Sill, Silverthorne, Skinker, Skinner, Slemons, Sloat, Smith, Spillman, Spotswood, Staudt, Stone, Stout, Strassburger, Strong, Swindell, Tanner, Taylor, Thom, Throckmorton, Throop, Tolman, Townsend, Van de Bogurt, Van Hecke, Van Kortryk, Vattier, Washburn, Wayford, Welch, Westcott, Whidden, Wilbor, Williams, Wing, Withey, Witten, Wood, Zimmerman.

DEPOSITS

During the year 33 new deposits were accepted, additions were made to 7 deposits, 14 were withdrawn, and 3 were presented to the Library. Of the deposits that have now become permanent gifts special mention may be made of the following:

(*a*) An extensive collection of the papers of President Benjamin Harrison, deposited with us at various times since 1915 by Mrs. Harrison. Included in this gift is a relatively small collection of the papers of President William Henry Harrison.

(*b*) A file of the correspondence of Hon. Breckinridge Long with President Wilson, which had been deposited here by Mr. Long in 1930.

Among the new deposits the following were of special interest:

(*a*) Papers of John D. Caton, deposited by Mrs. Albert J. Beveridge on behalf of Mrs. Marshall Field.

(*b*) Papers of John Hay, deposited by Prof. Tyler Dennett, of Princeton, N.J.

(*c*) Papers of Gen. Leonard Wood, deposited by Mrs. Wood, of New York City.

(*d*) Five volumes of manuscript journals and diaries of Dr. Samuel Pelman Boyer, deposited by John Boyer, of Philadelphia, Pa.

2/9/35.

(*e*) A collection of letters, deeds, plans, etc. (originals and copies), relating to the birthplace of George Washington; together with Wakefield papers having reference to George Washington and his lands, deposited by Henry Woodhouse, of New York City.

(*f*) A collection of rare books and a collection of autographs, deposited by John Davis Batchelder, of New York City.

(*g*) A collection of editions of the poet, Joaquin Miller, and miscellanea relating to him, deposited by his niece, Miss Pherne Miller, of New York City.

PURCHASES

For the fiscal year just ended Congress appropriated $100,000 for the general increase of the Library and $25,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals for the law library, as compared with appropriations of $130,000 and $50,000, respectively, for each of the two preceding years. The grant from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for project A (acquisition of source material for American history) having come to an end on August 31, 1932, the sum of $25,000 [1] was set aside this year from the general book appropriation in order that operations begun under project A might be carried on in London, Paris, and Seville. This left only $75,000 for the increase of the Library. After deducting our annual bill for serials and continuations, amounting to approximately $36,000 (a permanent, irreducible mortgage against our funds), there remained only $39,000 for other uses. It is obvious that this sum was not sufficient even for the current needs of the Library and that comparatively few purchases could be made in anticipation of future needs. The few rare items that were acquired and the single large collection that was purchased were financed by other funds, notably the Guggenheim gift fund, the Huntington endowment fund, the Babine endowment fund, and the law library appropriation. It has therefore seemed expedient to omit from this report all extensive descriptions and lists of individual items that were acquired, owing to their relative unimportance, but the reports of the several other divisions should be consulted for surveys of accessions in special fields.

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Aeronautical works purchased through the Guggenheim fund totaled 4,636 volumes as compared with 398 last year. This increase was due to the acquisition of the aeronautical library of Dr. Alfred Hildebrandt, of Berlin, Germany. This collection is largely made up of German aeronautical literature and comprises about 5,000 items, of which only 4,241 are included in the statistics this year.

With the income from the Huntington fund we purchased 1,558 titles, representing 2,964 volumes. Since March 16, 1928, the Huntington fund has provided 7,775 titles, representing 10,408 volumes,

GIFT

[1] The income available from the James B. Wilbur endowment fund was also used for this purpose.

at a total cost of $19,709.62. In accordance with the stipulations of this fund all of the books acquired relate to Spanish, Portuguese, or South American arts, crafts, literature, or history, and were published not more than 10 years previous to the date of purchase.

The only incunabulum purchased during the year was a copy of "Abbreuiamentum statutorum", [London, John Lettou and William de Machlinia, 1481?] *Copinger 5609, Proctor 9760, Duff 375.* This is the first printed volume of English statute law, containing an abridgment of the statutes in force to 33 Henry VI, 1455, alphabetically arranged, together with an ancient form of the coronation oath and a word list of difficult terms in the so-called laws of Edward the Confessor. It is quite rare, being one of only 10 known copies, in eight locations, and was purchased at an English auction sale under the appropriation for the increase of the law library.

Through Mrs. Bessie B. Croffut we purchased 31 volumes of sixteenth and seventeenth century books in philosophy and religion, in addition to two rare issues of newspapers, one of which was an original copy of the famous wall-paper issue of the Vicksburg Daily Citizen for July 4, 1863. All of these items were formerly in the private library of Gen. Ethan Allen Hitchcock.

The extensive collection of works on precious stones, gems, and jewels formed by the late George Frederick Kunz, of New York City, who for many years was associated with the United States Geological Survey, was bequeathed by him to his widow, Mrs. Opal Logan Kunz, of New York City, and to his daughter, Mrs. Hans Zinsser, of Boston, Mass. Through the good offices of Mr. Walter E. Reid, probably the greatest authority on the subject of diamonds, Mrs. Kunz and Mrs. Zinsser graciously presented the collection to the Geological Survey Library, with the understanding that any items not desired by that library were to be sold, the proceeds to revert to the estate. There proved to be many miscellaneous items unsuited to the collections of the Geological Survey Library, and the Library of Congress was given the first opportunity to examine the collection. We have already purchased 270 volumes and pamphlets, and an order has been placed for 174 additional volumes and 3 maps, which have not yet been delivered. The volumes acquired include scientific books and periodicals and many literary works in limited editions and fine bindings. The most outstanding items are quite widely varied in subject matter, comprising three medieval manuscripts, a collection of works relating to Jeanne d'Arc and a rare Mercator atlas (Amsterdam, 1623).

Dr. Aksel G. S. Josephson, now of Highland Park, Ill., but for many years associated with the John Crerar Library, Chicago, decided during the year to dispose of his carefully selected private library of Swedish books. The Library of Congress was given the

first opportunity to select items from the lists that he had prepared, with the result that we purchased 187 volumes in the fields of language, literature, history, travel, philosophy, biography, and art. Since we have purchased comparatively few Swedish books within recent years this enabled us to fill in many important gaps in our collections.

EXCHANGES

There has been increased activity in our exchange section this year, the records showing a total of 17,475 volumes of duplicates sent out on piece for piece and priced exchange to other libraries, and 8,727 volumes received in exchange by the Library of Congress. The corresponding figures for last year were 13,010 volumes sent out and 4,963 volumes received. The libraries that have been most active in offering us material in exchange have been the Library of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; Brown University Library; Duke University Library; Krauth Memorial Library of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia; University of Michigan Library; University of Minnesota Library; Minnesota Historical Society Library; New York Public Library; New York State Library; St. Benedict's College Library, Atchison, Kans.; Stanford University Libraries; University of Texas Library; and the Wartburg Theological Seminary Library, Dubuque, Iowa.

It is most unfortunate that a report is being circulated that the Library of Congress has a great mass of duplicates that are available to any library for the asking. Although it is true that we have many duplicates, they are available, first of all, for transfer to the Government libraries of the District of Columbia or to the Public Library of the District, a semi-Federal library. Any residue remaining, while available for exchange with other libraries, is not, under our practice, actually given away to a library that cannot now or in prospect offer some reasonable equivalent in exchange. It is obvious that only the larger libraries have desirable exchange material to offer the Library of Congress. In the absence of this exchange policy any considerable gift of duplicates to a particular library would certainly result in demands from small libraries all over the country, which of course could not be met. Nor could we quite answer a charge of favoritism to a particular locality by the mere fact that a library has a limited appropriation or has suffered an unfortunate reverse.

TRANSFERS

During the year the Library received a total of 14,656 volumes and pamphlets by transfer from other United States Government libraries and transferred 822 of its own duplicates to these same libraries. The Library of Congress does not take the initiative in

selecting duplicates to send to the various Government libraries but expects the librarians to make their own selections. It is to be regretted that librarians do not avail themselves of this privilege more generally.

A total of 24,443 copyrighted books was added to the permanent collections of the Library during the year, as compared with 30,763 added last year. Surplus copyright deposits, numbering 4,390 volumes and 57 photographs, were transferred to 14 Government libraries of the District of Columbia during the year. The largest number (1,018 volumes) went to the District of Columbia Public Library. In addition 1,201 volumes of copyright deposits were sent on exchange to two other libraries. The volumes chosen by the beneficiary libraries are not included in our statistical statements because they have never been considered as a part of the permanent collections.

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

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

In these present years any record of accessions to the division of manuscripts falls naturally into two main parts, that relating to acquisitions of original manuscripts and that relating to photographic reproductions of unprinted material held elsewhere; and, in the case of this Library, the two are of about equal importance. A generation ago accessions of the latter sort were procurable only at an expense which permitted them to be made only sparingly. In recent years the progress of photography has so cheapened processes that such copies can be accumulated to an extent limited only by the cost of durable paper. The result, it is not too much to say, has been an enfranchisement of methods of historical study quite beyond the power of figures to estimate. Naturally the possessor, and to some extent the user, gets a greater satisfaction from originals, but on grounds of utility and for purposes of scholarship there is almost nothing to choose. This report treats first of manuscripts, mostly original, then, with equal interest, of systematic reproductions.

COLONIAL

Prof. J. H. Cornyn, of Mixcoac, D.F., Mexico, has added to previous favors of the same sort by presenting typewritten copies and translations of four Aztec dramas, entitled "Judgment Day", "The Great Miracle", "Souls and Executors", and "The Mexican Portent."

From the authorities of Brasenose College, Oxford, photographs have been obtained from the college books of the subscription by which the Reverend Lawrence Washington, great-great-grandfather of the President, became a fellow of that society in 1624, and of his resignation of his fellowship in 1633, when he became rector of Purleigh.

The late Herbert Thatcher, an English schoolmaster, deeply engaged in various researches into American colonial history, left behind him a large mass of notes and copies which Mrs. Thatcher, kindly aided by Col. Dudley A. Mills, has been so good as to present to the Library. Such of Mr. Thatcher's transcripts as represent documents in British archives not otherwise represented in the Library will be especially valued.

Mr. Henry Woodhouse has deposited in the Library a large collection of letters, deeds, plans, and the like, relating to George Washington and his family and the estate of Wakefield.

One of the most interesting and most valued acquisitions of the year was the letter book of Joseph Ball, uncle of George Washington, deposited in the previous year and now presented by five of his descendants—Miss Emma Thom, Mr. W. T. Thom, Mrs. William Eves, 3d, Mrs. G. B. McReynolds, and Mrs. Thomas Horrocks. Joseph Ball, whose half-sister Mary was the wife of Col. Augustine Washington, was a descendant of William Ball, lord of the manor of Barkham in Berkshire, England (d. 1480). His grandfather, Col. William Ball, came to Lancaster County, Va., in 1657, and Joseph Ball was born there, but educated in England. A partial list of his books shows that his education extended to Greek and Latin. He became a barrister, but returned to Virginia and lived for some years at Morattico, in Lancaster County. Then he returned to England. His letter book, beginning in 1744 and continuing to his death in 1760, shows him resident during that period first at Stratford-by-Bow ("Stratford atte Bowe") and later at West Ham in Essex. Its greatest interest is perhaps from the writer's connection with the Washington family; there is, for instance, an interesting letter of 1755 to Maj. George Washington, in which the uncle expresses his pride in the nephew's achievements of that year. It is, however, also of great interest as a voluminous record of the business of a large Virginian landowner dwelling in London and giving minute directions to another nephew who managed his estates. These letters, with those of his son-in-law, Rawleigh Downman, which follow, cast much interesting light on the management of Virginian plantations from 1744 to 1765. A granddaughter of Rawleigh Downman married in 1845 John Catesby Thom, to whose descendants the Library is indebted for the gift.

A special collection of 16 documents and nearly 30 letters which has come from Miss Mabel E. Crissey, of Washington, is of interest to the history of the upper part of the Spanish colony of Louisiana. Beginning with the date of 1783, the papers concern a Spanish land grant to Jean Filhiol, commandant of Ouachita, embracing the region of the Hot Springs of Arkansas.

REVOLUTION

By the kindness of Col. Harrison Tilghman, of Easton, Md., photostats have been obtained of the diary and accounts of Col. Tench Tilghman, noted as one of Washington's secretaries and aides, relating to his service in attendance upon the commissioners to the northern Indians in the latter half of 1775 and his service at the siege of Yorktown, from which he was selected by Washington to bear to Congress the news of the capitulation.

By permission of Mr. Stuart W. Jackson, photostats have been obtained of 11 letters of Lafayette.

PRESIDENTS

Extensive as was the effort made in previous years to locate and photostat letters of Washington preserved in other collections than those of the Library, it has been found possible in the past year to make gleanings of 48 more. The usefulness of such photostatic collecting, for the Library and for the Bicentennial Edition of the Writings of George Washington, has been signally shown in one instance, among others, that of a document in Washington's handwriting, known only in 10 fragments, widely scattered among various owners and none of them large enough to permit the reader of a single piece to discern the character of the whole document. On assembling photostats of all the fragments, however, it becomes clear that what we have is Washington's original draft for his first address to Congress in 1789, a text for which something quite different was substituted before delivery. To aid in the discovery of further fragments (for all that have thus far been found make no more than a fourth of the whole) it may be mentioned that the pages are quartos of 9 by 7 inches, numbered up to 62 or more.

Under authority of an act of Congress of 1903, the Chief Clerk of the General Accounting Office, Mr. J. L. Baity, has transferred to the Library four important papers of 1815 and 1816 (receipt and accounts) relating to the purchase of Jefferson's library by the United States, a transaction so fundamental to the history of the Library of Congress that the possession of these papers gives peculiar pleasure.

Mrs. Mary Lord Harrison, widow of President Benjamin Harrison, after adding to her previous deposit some 70 pieces of the correspondence of President William Henry Harrison and 21 of his son, John Scott Harrison, has given to the Library the whole collection of W. H. Harrison material which had come down to her husband, or had been accumulated by him. The collection, together with other letters which, as recorded in previous years, have been presented by Mr. John Scott Harrison, of Helena, Mont., and Mr. William Henry Harrison, of Washington, has now been prepared for binding. The brief duration of his Presidency and the burning of his homestead at North Bend many years ago have made it impossible that any collection of the papers of the first President Harrison shall have a magnitude comparable with those of most other Presidents, yet that possessed by the Library will amount, as bound, to 8 volumes.

By the same generous action as in the case of the elder Harrison, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison has converted her deposit of her husband's voluminous papers, received in 1915–19 and described in successive reports of the Librarian, into a gift. The gift is one of impressive proportions; it will amount when bound to more than 300 volumes,

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illustrating all portions of a life filled with intelligent and honorable public service, and abounding in material for the historian. Mrs. Harrison has supplemented the collection by an additional gift of memorials of Presidential tours and functions. Mr. E. F. Tibbott, a former secretary, has added a large collection of letters and telegrams received during the period of General Harrison's last illness.

To the great collection of papers deposited in the Library by President Taft while Chief Justice, his family have recently added material which at present can be described only by saying that it consists of 81 letter files, 8 file drawers, 54 packages, and 3 wooden boxes.

CABINET OFFICERS

Benjamin Stoddert, of Georgetown, D.C., was the first Secretary of the United States Navy. A collection of 40 letters, mostly letters of Mrs. Stoddert, and ranging in date from 1766 to 1800, has been presented by Mrs. Harriet Stoddert Turner.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, of New York, has continued his benefactions to the Library by presenting the letters received by his grandfather, Secretary Ewing, in the fateful years 1858–60, a collection rich in letters of Col. William T. Sherman and other public characters; also a significant manuscript of Secretary Ewing setting forth his part in the settling of the Trent Affair.

Miss Elizabeth B. Bliss, of Washington, has added more than a hundred letters to her previous gifts of letters addressed to George Bancroft, to Mrs. Bancroft, and to the latter's son, Col. Alexander Bliss.

Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln has presented the commission received by her late husband in February 1865 as captain in the United States Army, and his commissions as Secretary of War, 1881, and as envoy to Great Britain, 1889.

Six chests of letters and documents representing the life and the long public service of Thomas F. Bayard, Senator from Delaware 1869–85, Secretary of State 1885–89, envoy to Great Britain 1893–97, have come during the year as a gift from his daughter, Mrs. William S. Hilles. Other material is yet to come. What has now been received fills 71 file-boxes, containing correspondence with a multitude of public men, especially leaders of the Democratic Party, and covering all the years of the Senator's active life, but especially the 1870's and 1880's. Six of the file-boxes contain envelops marked "Interviews", on such subjects as the Alaskan fisheries, Samoa, Hawaii, etc.; and there is a large box of printed matter, and a smaller one of clippings. The collection is not yet available for examination.

OTHER PUBLIC MEN

Mr. David M. Gregg and his brother, George S. Gregg, of Reading, Pa., have given a collection of family papers, historically interesting and valuable, to which a first place in chronological order may here be given since it begins with a group of five mostly political letters, 1773–94, of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, first speaker of the United States House of Representatives. Next follow 43 letters of or to Gov. Joseph Hiester, of Pennsylvania, of dates mostly between 1796 and 1822, and 12 of or to Andrew Gregg, Representative and Senator from that State. Finally there are 33 pieces coming from Gen. David M. Gregg, United States Army, the father of the donors, and an eminent figure in Civil War history, including a journal of a military march from New Mexico to California in 1856, a later account of a march from Texas to Fort Walla Walla in 1856–57, a letter book of 1863–64, and other Civil War manuscripts.

Mr. H. A. Willard, 2d, of Washington, has deposited a valuable collection of family papers coming down from Stephen R. Bradley, who represented Vermont in the United States Senate 1791–95, 1801–13, and was conspicuous in that body; from William C. Bradley, Representative from Vermont 1813–15, 1823–27; and from Mark Richards, Representative 1817–21. They cast much light on congressional history in the years named.

Much similar light is to be had from a large volume, purchased during the year, of copies of the letters of John Randolph of Roanoke to his friend James Mercer Garnett, M.C. 1805–09. The copies were made many years ago; the originals have disappeared.

An additional portion of the correspondence of Samuel Smith, M.C. or Senator from Maryland throughout the years from 1793 to 1833—additional to the large collection already in the Library, and consisting of 7 letters of his and 19 addressed to him—was purchased, and is of value to the congressional history of various parts of that long series of years.

Joseph Gales, Jr., and William W. Seaton, editors of the National Intelligencer throughout the long period from 1809 to 1865, and both of them mayors of Washington, the one for 3 years and the other for 12, are fairly entitled to be ranked as national figures. Few collections of 150 pieces are of greater interest than one acquired by purchase during the year, which apparently represents what remains of the voluminous correspondence which the editors of the leading Republican and Whig organ at the Capital maintained for half a century with the political leaders of the time, especially those of their way of thinking. Even more interesting than the letters are the numerous original reports of speeches in Congress, which illustrate

the procedure by which those invaluable repertories, the Annals of Congress and the Register of Debates, were brought into existence.

From another division of the Library there came a curious volume, of large dimensions, in which the Jonkheer E. M. A. Martini, secretary of the Dutch legation in Washington and Chargé d'Affaires 1833–42, preserved after the manner of a scrapbook the visiting cards of all the diplomatic and political notables, American and foreign, with whom he was associated, first at Rio de Janeiro but chiefly at Washington, during the years from 1814 to 1842—a volume which, at least sentimentally, is somewhat more than a curiosity.

By the kindness of Mr. Ellis P. Oberholtzer the Library has received a gift of some 19 letters from the correspondence of Benjamin Lundy, Quaker pioneer in the organization of antislavery societies and in the publication of antislavery periodicals. The letters range in date from 1814 to 1846.

Few figures are more prominent in antislavery history than the three Tappan brothers. Mr. J. K. Wright, of the American Geographical Society, has kindly permitted the photostating of about 55 valuable pieces from the papers of Judge Benjamin Tappan, Senator from Ohio 1839–45, including a journal of transactions in the Senate during nearly the whole of that period, a brief autobiography, and a sheaf of correspondence, of which that which he had with Edwin M. Stanton is especially interesting. By an exchange with the library of Oberlin College a similar number of pieces, mostly of 1831–41, has been obtained in photostat from the correspondence of Lewis Tappan, who with his brother Arthur founded the Journal of Commerce, and engaged in varied work in the antislavery cause. Most of these are letters to Charles G. Finney.

The social life of Washington in the same period is illustrated by a diary kept from September 1837 to March 1838 by Miss Mary Greenhow, photostated by permission of Mrs. S. Johnson Poe.

John D. Caton was the first lawyer who settled in Chicago, and was an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois from 1842 to 1855 and its chief justice from 1855 to 1864. For more than a generation he was in correspondence with a multitude of the lawyers and public men of his State, including many of those most prominent in its history. By the kindness of Mrs. Albert J. Beveridge his papers, amounting to nearly 9,000 pieces, have been deposited in the Library.

By gift from the late Mrs. Eugene Hale and from Senator Frederick Hale, the papers of Mrs. Hale's father, Senator Zachariah Chandler, dictator of Republican politics in Michigan, Senator from that State from 1857 to 1875 and in 1879, and Secretary of the Interior from 1875 to 1877, have come to the Library, a collection of many hundred pieces, valuable for political history of a long and critical period.

In 1931 Mrs. Louise K. Hilbert presented to the Library an interesting collection of the papers of Eli T. Sheppard, who had been consul at Tientsin, and whose papers afforded valuable illustration of consular and diplomatic affairs in China from 1872 to 1879. During the present year she has added to these a further body of similar papers, amounting to some 150 pieces.

Mr. Francis Walker, of the Federal Trade Commission, has assisted all students of the history of bimetallism by depositing in the Library a body of 37 letters on that subject addressed to his father, the noted economist, Gen. Francis A. Walker, by persons in Europe and America conspicuous in that discussion, mostly in the years 1893–96.

Gen. Charles W. LeGendre, after brilliant service in the Civil War, was United States consul at Amoy from 1866 to 1872, and adviser to the Emperor of Japan from 1872 to 1875 and to the Emperor of Korea from 1890 to 1899. These relations, and his long residence in Japan at an interesting period (1872–90), give a remarkable interest to the papers which he left. These papers, amounting to 50 volumes, together with printed books in English and in Japanese, have by the kindness of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. William LeGendre, been presented to the Library.

The executor of the will of Anna Dickinson, who in her time (1842–1932) was of much fame and activity as a lecturer on behalf of the antislavery and other humane causes, has given to the Library her papers, embracing much interesting correspondence, along with the other manuscripts of a public teacher.

Thomas H. Carter, Member of Congress from Montana 1889–91, Commissioner of the General Land Office 1891–93, Senator 1895–1901, 1905–11, was of much influence in the Senate, had much to do with creating some of the national parks, and originated the Postal Savings Bank System. His son, Mr. John Carter, has presented to the Library his papers, a large collection, chiefly of general correspondence of the years 1905–11, partly political, partly concerned with the Senator's business affairs. There are also six scrapbooks, and a book of photographs of Senators.

Charles M. Dickinson, of Binghamton, N.Y., after years of editorial and other writing, was in 1897 appointed consul general in Turkey, and in 1901 also diplomatic representative of the United States in Bulgaria, where, among other services, his most famous achievement was the rescue from brigands of Miss Ellen M. Stone, missionary. Mrs. Dickinson has given to the Library a considerable mass of his correspondence and other papers, mostly of 1894–1916, including a letterbook of 1901–03.

Mrs. Louis F. Post, whose husband was assistant Secretary of Labor from 1913 to 1921, has given a collection of his papers amounting to 115 pieces, including an autobiography and a correspondence with Secretary W. J. Bryan.

Mrs. Marcus Benjamin has given some 25 letters from the correspondence of her husband, of interest in connection with the history of various patriotic organizations.

MILITARY

By purchase the Library acquired a body of some 500 papers of John Mitchell, who throughout most of the War of 1812 served as American agent for the exchange of prisoners, stationed at Halifax. It includes brief but interesting letters from seamen who served on such vessels as the *Chesapeake* and the *Macedonian*, and illustrates all aspects of the business of caring for and exchanging prisoners of war.

The Princess Margaret Boncompagni has given to the Library a book of notes of travel from the diary of a member of her family, Isaac Draper, Jr., M.D., who served as a surgeon to the forces of the Emperor of Russia in the campaign of Sevastopol.

Dr. Jacob H. Wood, of Beverly Hills, Calif., has deposited a body of about 90 Civil War letters, mostly of 1861–63, written by Dr. Charles J. Wood, father of Gen. Leonard Wood, mostly to his wife.

NAVAL

The United States Marine Corps has presented, as they have appeared, the successive mimeographed chapters of Maj. Edwin N. McClellan's history of that corps.

From Mr. Charles Mason Remey have been received 34 typewritten volumes of the Life and Letters of Rear Admiral George C. Remey, United States Navy, 1841–1928, and of his wife, Mary Josephine Mason Remey.

Five volumes of the private journals and diaries of Dr. Samuel P. Boyer, United States Navy, kept partly on the *Fernandina*, 1862–69, and including records of a voyage around the world, have been deposited by Prof. James A. Barnes, of Philadelphia.

The papers of Admiral George Dewey have, by arrangement with his son, Col. George Dewey, been placed in the charge of the Library of Congress, though the actual transfer from the place of storage did not take place till after July 1.

ECONOMIC

Business methods and conditions in a former portion of the District of Columbia in the interesting period 1800–20 are illustrated by 108 papers of James Cox, merchant in Alexandria, purchased during the year.

No name stands out more prominently in the economic history of the United States, or in that of American beneficences, than that of Andrew Carnegie. The division of manuscripts therefore welcomes with particular pleasure the large collection of his papers which, on the completion and publication of Mr. Burton Hendrick's biography of him, Mrs. Carnegie has been so good as to present to the Library. Contained in three large trunks and two metal filing cabinets, it represents a wide variety of interests, economic and cultural, and, though naturally not open at present to indiscriminate use, will minister to the needs of a variety of scholars.

ART

Three boxes of papers of Charles F. McKim, of the years 1908–18, additional to previous gifts from the same source, have been received from Dr. Charles Moore, formerly chief of this division.

MISCELLANEOUS

Mention should also be made of the earlier archives of the League of Women Voters, recently deposited in this division; of 40 recent political broadsides of Illinois and Indiana presented by Mr. J. L. Norris, of Chicago; of more than 500 papers illustrative of Negro history, added by Dr. Carter G. Woodson to the interesting collection of such material previously given by him; of 4 manuscript volumes, in or relating to the dialect of Tahiti, given by Mr. Bertram Smith, of Berkeley, Calif.; and of 75 volumes of Portuguese manuscripts, not yet cataloged.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTIONS

At the beginning of 1930 the American Council of Learned Societies undertook the preparation of a comprehensive work, to be edited by Dr. Elias Lowe of Oxford, England, under the general auspices of the International Union of Academies, which should present, by photographic facsimiles and explanatory text, a record of all Latin manuscripts of date prior to 800 to be found anywhere in Europe. Since that date Dr. Lowe has been constantly occupied with the searches of libraries and photography of manuscripts necessary to this undertaking. The finished work will be entitled *Codices Latini Antiquiores*. The first fascicle is expected to appear within the next year. Meanwhile, the Library of Congress has arranged for a set of the photographs, mounted, and has received 1,447 of such photographs, one or more from each manuscript, constituting a collection of much value and interest to students of palaeography.

The 5-year period of Mr. John D. Rockefeller's great subvention for photographic reproductions of materials for American history in

foreign archives ended at the end of August 1932. Since then the work has continued, on a lesser scale, by means of the income from the Wilbur Fund (applicable only to European archives), supplemented by additions from the general appropriation for the increase of the Library. A general review of the results accomplished during the 5 years of the Rockefeller grant was presented in the last annual report. All the materials actively desired from other archives than those of England, France, and Spain had been obtained. The past year's work has accordingly been concentrated on London, Paris, and Seville, and that of the next year will so continue, though a special grant from the Rockefeller Foundation will enable it to be pursued on a somewhat more generous scale.

As the fifth year of project A overlapped by 2 months the fiscal year to which the present report relates, it is appropriate to record first certain receipts which were due to the original Rockefeller grant and came from countries in which, at its termination, work was brought to a conclusion.

CANADA

The last report recorded the conclusion of Miss MacSporran's invaluable labors at Ottawa, but the actual receipt of the main series of her photocopies, that representing the correspondence between the successive British ministers to the United States and the British governors, commanders in chief, and other authorities in Canada, did not actually arrive till within the fiscal year now reported upon. This mass of more than 10,000 pages (1791–1871 *ca.*) furnishes the fullest means of understanding British policy and diplomacy regarding the United States, insofar as the British possessions to the northward are in any way involved. Including also the final volumes of the main series in the Public Archives of Canada relating to the War of 1812, the total of the receipts from Ottawa was 13,159 pages.

MEXICO

Similar circumstances brought within the year just concluded the receipt of a final body of 3,004 pages of photostat material from the Archivo Público y General of Mexico, chiefly from the section called Oficio de Soria (so called from the name of a secretary), and from that named Justicia.

GERMANY

Material to the amount of 32,159 pages, executed in the final months of the original Rockefeller grant, arrived from Germany. Some of it, relating to the German auxiliaries to the British Army in the American War of Independence, came from the formerly Hessian archives in Marburg, Cassel, and Hanau, some from the main Prussian archives in Berlin, some from Frankfurt-am-Main, mostly "Acta

Senatus" and other such papers of the German revolutionary organization of 1848–50. But the principal masses came from Halle, Herrnhut, and Braunfels. Those from Halle, 9,000 and more pages in number, date from 1733 to 1806, and are full of useful information for the history of Lutheran missions and the early Lutheran Church in America. Those from Herrnhut (1771–1819) serve to complete the material already received relating to the Moravian establishments in the New World. A still larger amount, a third of the whole amount received from Germany within the year, came from Braunfels, from the former archives of the Prince of Solms-Braunfels, and illustrates (1841–62) the history of German migration to Texas.

ENGLAND

But, as has already been intimated, since August the operations of the year have been confined to England, France, and Spain—London, Paris, and Seville. In London, apart from a completing portion of the Bouquet Papers among the Additional MSS. at the British Museum, and two volumes of Colonial Office papers relating to the Cartagena Expedition, the receipts have been, till the last consignment, wholly of photostats of Foreign Office papers from the Public Record Office. In the main they have consisted of reproductions of all the regular official instructions and despatches that passed between the British minister in Washington and his principal, the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, 1861–68, and thus complete the essentials of all that correspondence from its beginning in 1791 to the year last named. The year has therefore made a voluminous addition to the material in the United States for the exterior history of the period of the Civil War. It should be explained that it is the letters actually sent that have been copied—the ministers' despatches from F.O.5, the Secretaries' instructions from F.O.115. Some supplementary volumes from F.O.27 (France) have also been received, important for understanding the peace negotiations at Paris in 1782 and 1783. The total number of pages received from England was 66,735. The work has been done, as hitherto, under the intelligent care of Miss Ruth A. Fisher. Attention is next turned to the Admiralty Papers, and the first volumes, for the Revolutionary period, have been received.

FRANCE

From the archives of Paris an equal amount has been received, 66,624 pages. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs many volumes have been reproduced from the series "Correspondance Politique, États Unis" and "Mémoires et Documents, États Unis", and appropriate portions of volumes in "Mémoires et Documents, France." At the Ministry of War some 15 volumes relating to the War of American

Independence have been reproduced, 6,500 pages relating to earlier French wars in America, and parts of the "Mémoires Historiques" for the period 1793–1808. From the archives of the Marine several volumes of the later years of the Revolutionary period have been received, and more than 6,000 pages of various periods from the Service Hydrographique; from the archives of the Ministry of the Colonies, 24 volumes, mostly of the years 1742–54. The work in Paris has been carried on, as heretofore, under Doctor Ford's supervision, by Mr. Abel Doysié.

SPAIN

The time for which the excellent services of Miss Elizabeth Howard West could be available having come to an end at the same time with the expiration of the original Rockefeller grant, the work at Seville was put in August into the competent hands of Miss Irene A. Wright, long resident in Seville, than whom no American has ever had a fuller knowledge of the materials for the history of the United States in that enormous repository, the Archive of the Indies. The result has been the receipt of 51,318 photostats from that archive, including 24 *legajos* from the Papeles de Cuba, 24 from the Audiencia de Santo Domingo, 5 from the Audiencia de Guadalajara, and 1 from the Audiencia de Mexico. These copious materials illustrate, for the most part, the history of Spanish Louisiana and Florida and the earlier relations of the United States Government with the Spanish rulers of those provinces. The change in personnel was accompanied by a change in process, from film to photostat. There also arrived, in the early part of the year, films made under Miss West's care from 46 additional *legajos* of the Papeles de Cuba, from which enlarged prints are being gradually made at the Library. With the completion of this task, the Library will have acquired, it is thought, practically all that is essential from the Papeles de Cuba (the old files relating to Florida, Louisiana, etc., of the office of the captain general of Cuba).

Besides the photostats from Seville, 14,763 pages, in prints enlarged from photofilms, were received from Madrid by way of Paris, and 342 from Simancas. Those from Madrid were almost all from the section Estado in the Archivo Histórico Nacional, and concern diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain in the period from 1814 to 1833. There has also been received, as in the case of Seville, a large stock of films not yet enlarged at the time when the special grant terminated, representing 66 *legajos* from Madrid and 86 (Estado, Guerra, and Marina) from Simancas.

The year's total receipts of finished photocopies amounts thus to 248,104 pages, without counting Spanish films, not yet enlarged and printed, of 198 *legajos*.

ROTOGRAPHS OF THE 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, and is administered by the Library of Congress, has increased in number during the year from 237 to 260, and the borrowing and use of them by the method of interlibrary loans has increased correspondingly. The nature of the acquisitions made during the past year may be briefly and partially indicated as follows: Piers Plowman, from Trinity College, Cambridge, MS. 594; two collections of homilies, from B. M. Harleian MSS. 2247 and 2276; Exempla of Odo of Ceriton, from B. M. Egerton 2890; additions to last year's accessions of texts of Bede's Commentaries on Acts and Apocalypse, from St. Gall, Stiftsbibliothek, MSS. 259 and 260; to last year's texts of the Grammatica of Johannes de Garlandia, from Erfurt, Stadtbibl., MS. Q156; and, of later manuscripts, Sir Francis Walsingham's diary of 1583–84, B. M. Harl. 6035. To the association's rotographs of rare printed books were added, from the British Museum, the Spanish translation of Marco Polo's narrative by Rodrigo Fernández de Santa Ella, and, from the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal at Paris, the "Oeuvres de Mesdames des Roches."

The practice has been followed, in binding the rotographs, of prefixing to each a photostat of the detailed description of the whole original volume which is usually to be found in the printed catalog of the manuscripts of the library from which the rotograph comes. This serves usefully as a table of contents, especially in the case of miscellaneous volumes.

HARKNESS COLLECTION

The first publication from the Peruvian section of this remarkable collection, Miss Stella R. Clemence's Calendar of Spanish Manuscripts concerning Peru, 1531–1651, was brought out in the autumn of 1932, in a volume of 336 pages, fully indexed and provided with all necessary apparatus. It calendars in scholarly fashion more than a thousand documents, mostly from the earliest period of Spanish Peru. The volume has been received with gratifying approbation in learned circles; a special token of this is Mr. Philip Ainsworth Means' review in the April number of the American Historical Review. The second volume based on the collection has been in active preparation during the past year. Out of the store of materials calendared in the first volume it will present in full text and translation some hundred documents originating with or relating to the conquerors Francisco Pizarro and his brothers and Diego de Almagro, father and son.

They are of varied character—promissory notes, powers of attorney, grants of Indians, commissions and instructions for the founding of settlements, contracts with overseers, the papers in the transfer of Pedro de Alvarado's fleet, extracts from the hitherto unknown will of Diego de Almagro drawn up on the day of his execution, letters from his son concerning his father's death and the assassination of Francisco Pizarro, and orders of the self-styled governor and captain general, Gonzalo Pizarro, in his attempt to usurp the authority of the viceroy. They should make a volume of approximately the same size as the first publication, some 300 pages. The transcription of the documents was completed last year. The first draft of the translation has now been made and partly revised and checked for accuracy, the translation having presented not a few difficulties in legal terminology. Data for a considerable number of explanatory and historical notes have also been secured. The manuscript should be ready for the printer in the next winter.

RECORDS OF THE VIRGINIA COMPANY

Volume III of the Records of the Virginia Company, sufficiently described in last year's report, was issued by the Government Printing Office in March, in a large and handsome quarto book of xx+769 pages, conforming in style to volumes I and II. Its 273 documents, full of new data for early Virginian history, extend from 1607 to the end of 1622. Volume IV, containing the documents of the years 1623–26, is in the printers' hands.

JOURNALS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Volumes XXVIII and XXIX of the Journals of the Continental Congress, edited by Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, were published by the Government Printing Office in March and May, respectively. They cover, in their 987 pages of print, the proceedings of the Congress during the year 1785. The index to the two volumes, prepared by Miss Maud G. Sites, is at the end of volume XXIX. Volumes XXX and XXXI, covering the transactions of the year 1786, have for some time been in page proof, awaiting the preparation of the index. At the end of the year reported upon Miss Sites had the index nearly completed. For sustaining the preparation of these four volumes the Library is greatly indebted to Mr. William Evarts Benjamin.

As to other operations of the division, current accessions have been cataloged; the arrangement of the papers of Carl Schurz and Benjamin F. Butler has been nearly completed, and that of the papers of John D. Caton begun; and the photocopies received have been duly arranged and boxed.

The preparation of the new edition of the Writings of George Washington, undertaken by the United States Commission for cele-

brating his bicentennial and edited by Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, formerly assistant chief of the division, is not a part of the Library's work, but goes on in the rooms of the division, and is of course regarded with special interest and every desire to be helpful.

USE OF THE COLLECTIONS

The division is increasingly resorted to by historical scholars, in pursuit of the most varied inquiries. It is plain that its position as the principal repository of manuscript materials for American history is becoming more widely known and more fully appreciated. At times, especially in the summer, the space available for readers is severely taxed. Large use is made of the transcripts and photostats of materials in foreign archives, especially the British, French, and Spanish. These reproductions can, under suitable conditions, be sent, for the use of scholars, to other libraries, under the usual procedure for interlibrary loans. Much such lending has occurred during the past year.

Photostat copies of any of the division's photostats, or enlargements from its films, can be obtained at prescribed rates. Request for them, or for interlibrary loan of photostats or other photocopies, 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. It is not practicable to put forth in print any really satisfactory general guide to the collection of photocopies and transcripts as a whole, while such materials are currently flowing in, but the division has begun to prepare provisional lists, to be manifolded by planograph or similar process, in the case of certain series that have been practically finished. Meanwhile, a descriptive inventory list of the whole collection and a journal of the accessions are in the division, and are kept currently up to date, by which many needs of investigators are met.

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 most conspicuous piece of work, of repair shop and bindery, has been the rebinding of the Papers of George Washington. For this work, Congress, as a part of its bicentennial commemoration of his birth, made a special appropriation. The result is a series of 303 handsome volumes in full red morocco, which on the whole may be regarded as holding the foremost place in our collection. The Madison Papers have also been in need of rebinding, and this work has been begun. As to other work of the repair shop and bindery: besides the volumes of correspondence, 9 volumes of Washington's diaries, 1 of his survey

books, 1 school copy book, and the Braddock orderly book were also bound. There were 48,368 manuscripts put in process, 32,477 were folded for binding, 43,624 mounted for binding, 10,605 repaired, and 8,380 photostats mounted for binding. The total number of volumes delivered for binding was 446. Of these, the papers of William E. Chandler composed 166 volumes, those of Justin S. Morrill 50 volumes, those of James McHenry (photostats) 10 volumes, while 60 consisted of rotographs of the Modern Language Association of America.

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

(From the reports of the executive secretary and associate editor, Dr. WILSON)

Project C.—The examination of material for the Census (formerly known as Catalog) of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada has been completed. The editor, M. Seymour de Ricci, returning to this country in the fall of 1932, fully recovered in health, personally examined the manuscripts of the Folger Shakespeare Library, the Catholic University, and the Franciscan Monastery in Washington, and of the New York Academy of Medicine, Columbia University, Union Theological Seminary, and the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, in New York City, along with certain lesser collections. In the spring of 1933 the executive secretary of the project examined the manuscripts of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg, Pa.; of Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, Pa.; of New York University; of Mr. Lawrence Slade, in New York City; of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences; and of several other collections. The lists and descriptions for the manuscripts of the Library of Congress have also been thoroughly revised, rearranged, and brought down to date. The Rev. Acton Griscom, of Riverdale-on-Hudson, N.Y., has kindly supplied detailed descriptions of his own items, and the same has been done by the Rev. L. Franklin Gruber, of Maywood, Ill., with the generous cooperation (in the latter case) of Dr. Kenneth Clark, of Duke University, Durham, N.C. Meanwhile the printing has been started, although the progress thus far has not been rapid.

Project E.—The records of the history of science have always been a special interest of the Union Académique Internationale, of which the American Council of Learned Societies is a constituent member, and as long ago as 1922 Prof. C. H. Haskins, delegate to the Union's third annual meeting, promised to make some investigation into the manuscript collections of his country in order to discover whether there was any alchemy represented. Since that time the Catalogue des Manuscrits Alchimiques Grecques has appeared under the auspices

of the Union, and the Catalogue of Latin and Vernacular Alchemical Manuscripts in Great Britain and Ireland dating from before the XVIth Century, by Mrs. D. W. Singer, has been incorporated into the same general series. In January of 1933 the American Council of Learned Societies decided to prepare for this series a descriptive catalog of all alchemical manuscripts (except Oriental) in the United States and Canada. W. J. Wilson, who was still serving as executive secretary for project C, was commissioned to undertake the task, designated for convenience as project E. No Greek alchemy seems to have been brought to America. In Latin and the European vernacular languages, according to a rough preliminary survey, there were some 50 manuscripts needing to be examined, with the prospect that not more than 25 would finally be included in the catalog. By the end of June about 40 had been examined, and descriptions had been drawn up for 22, including a 400-page alchemical compendium in Latin and Catalan, put together at Naples about 1490 by Arnauld de Lishout of Brussels, long owned in France, and now belonging to Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. Harvard was understood to have several manuscripts on alchemy, but a personal visit to that library at the end of June revealed the existence of no less than 32, many of them rather late, but all deserving to be described with more or less completeness in such a catalog as is projected. This, at a stroke, nearly doubled the size of the undertaking, and as yet no definite plans have been made for its completion.

THE UNION CATALOG

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

The establishment of project B as a unit of the Library of Congress, September 1, 1932, necessitated a complete change of policy and schedule of work. The requested appropriation for the Union Catalog Division for 1932–33, based on a minimum necessary for the perpetuation of the main features of the work of project B, was reduced to $20,000. To keep within this amount it was necessary to reduce the personnel from 31 to 11 employees.

Completion of the work of project B as scheduled under the Rockefeller grant was reported by Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, its director.[1] The original scheme included many phases which, under the decreased Government appropriation, could not be continued. They are now carried only as inactive items, the entire effort being concentrated upon the informational service and the routine of filing and revising accessions, which are received currently from card producing libraries, or which in some cases are obtained mechanically by photostating.

In spite of economies effected by cooperating libraries, contributions for the fiscal year amounted to 185,687 cards.

To this must be added 92,829 cards representing creative work done by the Union Catalog Division either in checking, copying, or photostating from outside sources, making a total of 278,516 additional cards filed into the Union Catalog.

The origin of the 278,516 cards added during the year is as follows:

From Library of Congress sources	92, 829
Printed cards from other libraries	69, 289
Other than printed cards from other libraries	28, 581
Cards photostated from other sources	66, 583
CDU cards	21, 234
Total	278, 516

The growth of the Union Catalog for the past 5 years is indicated in the following table:

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Union Catalog	5, 542, 662	6, 592, 708	7, 752, 300	8, 344, 256	8, 689, 303
Auxiliary record	2, 405, 408	3, 302, 548	3, 881, 530	5, 533, 871	5, 633, 459
Total resources	7, 948, 070	9, 895, 256	11, 633, 830	13, 878, 127	14, 322, 762

[1] Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1932, pp. 74–78.

Much valuable cooperation has been received through the loan of original cards for photostating, particularly from Harvard College Library, Princeton University Library, the Hoover War Library, the Union Theological Seminary of New York, and others. Definite conclusions regarding photostatic card reproduction have been worked out after a year's operation of the photostat card printing apparatus. Use of this equipment in cooperation with other units of the Library, especially the Catalog and Card Divisions, has been almost constant. All temporary entries, cross references, and even information cards are reproduced now by photostat for these divisions. This not only results in a great saving but has displaced the expensive and unreliable manual reproduction with the speed and accuracy of mechanical reproduction.

A special undertaking of the year was the reduction of the new British Museum catalog, as far as published, into card form, with the inclusion of all accessions from January 1931 to date. Continuance of this work is contemplated. Such foreign card catalogs as those of the Vatican Library, the League of Nations, and the Berlin State Library are filed to date, whereas all other foreign card catalogs received are kept intact, awaiting the necessary force to put them in alphabetical order.

As in previous years, the incorporation in the Union Catalog of foreign dissertation entries was continued, producing some 7,000 cards for immediate use, in contrast to the customary delay of 18 months before the Berlin printed cards are received. The requests for dissertations for interlibrary loans, as well as for the use of readers in the Library of Congress, has increased greatly, owing to the fact that the immediate incorporation of dissertation entries in the Union Catalog has become more widely known.

Work on the Index to Special Collections was continued in anticipation of its future publication whenever funds are available. In addition to research work, answers are still being received to inquiries made a year or more ago, while information concerning new collections is constantly being added.

An accession worthy of mention during the year was the addition of 27,000 photostat cards from the Henry E. Huntington Library in San Marino, Calif.

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DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

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

The functions of the division of documents may be said to fall in large part under the heads of acquisition, reference service, and bibliography. It appears desirable, therefore, to describe the activities of the division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, under these heads and in that order.

The accessions to the Library through the division are summarized in the following table:

How acquired	Volumes	Pamphlets	Total
Received by virtue of law	2,840	4,455	7,295
Gifts of the Government of the United States in all its branches	593	2,085	2,678
Gifts of state governments	4,250	14,157	18,407
International exchange	10,921	15,905	26,826
Gifts of local governments	1,192	3,013	4,205
Gifts of corporations and associations	46	378	424
By transfer	877	720	1,597
Total received	20,719	40,713	61,432
By purchase, exchange, deposit, and transfer (counted in accessions division)	3,918	4,904	8,822
By binding periodicals [1]	829		829
Total handled	25,466	45,617	71,083
Maps and charts	6,262		6,262

[1] A total of 6,350 volumes were sent to the bindery, and 15,388 pamphlets were bound into covers.

The above figures are evidence of a substantial increase in the Library's collection of documents. As compared with the preceding year, however, it will be observed that there has been a decline in nearly every group. This decline is readily accounted for when one considers the effect of the financial depression on the printing of government documents and the character of the publications received. The effect of the depression and other factors are observable, for instance, in the number of public documents issued by our own Government. The decline in the number received by virtue of law amounts to 2,225 volumes and pamphlets, or nearly 24 percent under the preceding year. The gifts of State governments were about 13 percent less than in 1932, due in part to the depression, perhaps, but mainly to the fact that in the preceding year a special effort was made to secure older publications which the Library's collections lacked. This year a larger proportion of the State documents received con-

sisted of more recent publications. This may be readily deduced from the sustained growth of the Monthly Check-List of State Publications, in which only the more recent publications are entered. City government publications lagged in number also, for the reason that in 1932 a special effort was made to fill old gaps in the Library's municipal documents. Foreign document accessions show a decrease from last year of 6,743 items, due to the discontinuance of many series and the determination of many foreign government offices to curtail the distribution of their publications on the ground of economy. Only 829 volumes of government serials were bound this year, as compared with 2,348 a year ago. The records of the binding division of the Library doubtless explain this extraordinary decline. The only increase noted in the work of acquisition refers to maps and charts. The increase of 226 maps may be considered normal.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

The year shows no increase in the number of exchanges with foreign countries. An exchange agreement with Persia is still pending. It is to be assumed that the Persian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is still considering the terms of the agreement. Of the total of 111 foreign countries with which exchange relations have been maintained, 61 have received the so-called "full set" of United States Government publications and 50 the "partial set."

An analysis of the accessions brings to light a number of notable gifts, exchanges, transfers, and purchases. As in the past the Department of State, through the American diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, has been instrumental in adding materially to the collections of the Library. The aid of the Department of State was especially valuable in the acquisition of publications of countries and provinces with which no exchange relations are maintained or of older documents antedating formal exchange relations. In many instances a direct appeal by the Library is of no avail, whereas a personal request on behalf of the Library by a diplomatic or consular officer almost invariably brings us the volumes desired, provided, of course, they are still in print.

LATIN AMERICA

Of the documents of the Latin American countries received during the past year, mention should be made of the substantial number of the provincial publications of Buenos Aires, Argentina, received through the Department of State. It included the following: the Memoria of the Ministry of Public Works (Ministerio de Obras Públicas) for 1895/96, 1897/98, 1899/1900, 1914, and 1926/27, the Memoria of the Ministry of Finance (Ministerio de Hacienda) for 1875, 1877–79, 1882, and 1910/11, and the Memoria of the Ministry of

the Interior (Ministerio de Gobierno) for 1877–78, 1889, 1919, 1927, 1928, and 1928/29.

Of the provincial publications of the Province of Jujuy, Argentina, the Department of State was instrumental in securing for the Library the messages of the governor for 1920, 1922–23, 1925–28, 1930, and 1932, and the Boletín oficial for 1929–30.

Through the courtesy of the general director of the National Library of Brazil, Dr. Mario Behring, there came the gift of 35 volumes of the more important recent products of the Brazilian presses. This gift is in continuation of previous similar gifts made in accordance with the practice of distributing among the principal libraries of the Western Hemisphere such publications as will promote an appreciation of the culture and literature of Brazil.

Through the Department of State were also received the following publications of the state of Pará: Actos do governo, 1882–84, 1886–91, 1895–1901, 1903, 1910; Collecção das leis estaduaes, 1891/1900. They were secured through the kind offices of the American consul at Pará, George E. Seltzer.

Among the major gifts must be reckoned the collection of 309 volumes and pamphlets received from Señor Don Rafael Heliódoro Valle, chief of the Sección de Bibliografía y Revistas in Mexico City. This collection comprised a variety of publications on Mexico and by Mexicans, including a number of Federal and State public documents.

From Mr. Fred Morris Dearing, American Ambassador to Peru, through the Department of State, came the gift of about 275 volumes and pamphlets of Peruvian public documents of recent years. Having come in response to a request addressed to the Department of State, these volumes made it possible to fill many gaps in the Library's collection of the official publications of Peru.

BRITISH COLONIES

A systematic attempt was made to enlarge the Library's holdings in the field of British colonial documents. In view of the fact that the existing exchange agreements extend to the major members of the British Commonwealth but do not include Great Britain's colonial possessions, it became necessary to enlist the aid of the Department of State. This aid was generously tendered and has brought in substantial additions to the documents in this field. The following two groups arrived during the year of this report:

Bahamas. Blue book, 1895–97, 1905/06–1909/10; Votes of House of Assembly 1729–53, 1760–76, 1779–94, 1870, 1872–73, 1875, 1877–78, 1881–99; Votes of Legislative Council, 1921–32.

Jamaica. A total of 96 volumes and pamphlets, consisting mainly of reports for recent years. They came from the Government Printing Office at Kingston.

An interesting accession of the past year was received from the bailiff of the Isle of Jersey. It comprised among other items a number of the laws passed by the Estates and the indexes to the decisions of the Royal Court of Jersey (Table de décisions de la Cour Royale de Jersey) for the years 1885/88–1889/93 and 1901/07–1917/30.

From the Clerk of the House of Representatives of New Zealand came complete bound sets of the Parliamentary Debates and the Journals of both Houses of Parliament for the years 1921–32.

The Library's set of the Minutes of the Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia at the beginning of the year was complete except for the first session of the First Council. Although they were out of print, J. G. Jearey, Esq., clerk of the Legislative Assembly, succeeded in assembling a complete file of these Minutes with the aid of colonial officials residing in Salisbury and generously presented them to the Library.

From Mr. Basil Anderton, public librarian of Newcastle upon Tyne, came a Local Catalogue of Material Concerning Newcastle and Northumberland as represented in the Central Public Library, Newcastle upon Tyne (1932).

IRISH FREE STATE

From His Excellency Eamon de Valera, president of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, came the gift of a very handsomely printed and bound volume, Hugh Lane and His Pictures, by Dr. Thomas Bodkin, director of the National Gallery of Ireland. It was published in 1932 by the Pegasus Press for the Government of the Irish Free State and printed in Verona by the Officina Bodoni.

BELGIUM

Many lacunæ in the several series of Belgian and Belgian colonial documents were filled with the assistance of the Department of State. Among the volumes which came in one shipment received in January the following should be specifically mentioned:

Belgium. Ministère des Colonies. Rapport annuel sur l'administration du Congo Belge, 1915–21, 1923, 1926/27, 1929/30; Ministère de l'Intérieur et de l'Hygiène. Relevé officiel du chiffre de la population . . . 1891/92, 1894, 1930/31; Conseil Colonial de Belgique. Compte rendu des séances, 1910 (janvier-avril), 1911, 1912/13–1913/14, 1919, 1921–25, 1929–31; Banque Nationale de Belgique. Rapport . . . 1869–79, 1883, 1889–95, 1897–1909, 1911, 1919, 1932; Annuaire administratif de Belgique . . . 1902, 1914, 1921, 1923, 1925–26, 1929–30.

Belgian Congo. Bulletin administratif et commercial, 1912–17, 1920, 1923–26, 1928–29; Journal administratif du vice-gouvernement général du Katanga . . . 1922–27.

The occupation of Belgium by the German armed forces was a critical period in the history of the country. The documents of the

German authorities in Belgium present a connecting link between the Belgian documents before and after the occupation. An effort was made to complete the Library's meager collection of these documents and with the aid of Dr. A. Jürgens, Geschäftsführer of the Reichstauschstelle in Berlin, it was possible to complete it, with but a few gaps remaining. A record of the items received follows:

Amtsblatt der Kaiserlich Deutschen Post- und Telegraphenverwaltung . . . no. 1–44, (1917);

Gesetz- und verordnungsblatt für die okkupierten gebiete Belgiens, no. 1–327, 363–429, (1917);

Gesetz und verordnungsblatt für Flandern; Wet- en verordeningsblad voor Flaanderen, no. 1–101, (1918);

Gesetz und verordnungsblatt für Wallonien; Bulletin officiel des lois et arrêtés pour la Wallonie, no. 1–88, (1918);

Postbuch für Belgien . . . Postboek voor België . . . Indicateur des postes pour la Belgique, 1916, 1917;

Verordnungsblatt für das etappengebiet der 4. armee, mit beiblatt, no. 1–50, (beiblatt no. 1–348), (1916).

ICELAND

Through the courtesy of Dr. Matthias Thórdarson, director of the National Museum of Iceland in Reykjavik, the Library received 23 volumes of the publications of the Museum and of Icelandic learned societies. In view of the relative paucity of such publications in the Library, this gift is particularly welcome.

ITALY

While documents of the National Government of Italy are received automatically under the exchange agreement with Italy, provincial and municipal publications have to be secured by gift. The outstanding accession in this group came from the Library and Historical Archives of Florence and included, among others, the following items: Atti del Consiglio Comunale, 1865, 1901–02, 1908–16, 1918–26; Bilancio di previsione, 1912–16, 1918–26; Bollettino del Comune di Firenze, 1915–20; Annuario statistico, 1912, 1916–21.

GREECE

The Department of State was successful in securing for the Library a substantial number of Greek documents, filling some of the serious gaps in our collections. The following deserve special mention:

Dieuthynsis Sidērodromōn kai Trochiodromōn. Statistikē tōn Hellēnikōn sidērodromōn—(Statistique des chemins de fer helléniques), 1926/27–1930/31;

Tameion Pronoias Dēmosiōn Hypallēlōn. Etēsion deltion, 1927–31;

Hypourgeion Synkoinōnias Dēmosiōn Ergōn. Deltion, 1918–20, 1925–31;

Ethnikē Trapeza tēs Hellados. Report, 1922–32 inclusive;

Dieuthynsis Emmesōn Phorōn kai Monopōliōn. Ekthesis epi tēs kinēseōs tōn monopōliōn kai phorōn katanalōseōs, 1914/19–1930/31;

Eleuthera Zōnē Thessalonikēs. Bulletin annuel, 1925/26–29.

PORTUGAL

Numerically the most impressive gift was one of a miscellaneous collection of Portuguese documents, secured upon our request addressed to the Department of State, through the kind offices of Mr. John G. Smith, the American minister at Lisbon. It included many odd numbers of the Diario de Lisbõa and of the Diario do Governo needed to complete our files, the Diario of the Chamber of Deputies for 1844–46, 1848–61, 1869–89, 1891–94, 1896–99, 1904, 1906, and 1908–10, and its Annuario for 1882–94, 1896–1907. Some of the series went back to 1869, while others represented issues of recent years through 1931. In view of the fact that they came in response to our specific request, it is obvious that they served to fill many gaps.

RUSSIA

The demand for certain publications in the Library's extensive collection of Russian documents, both those of the imperial regime and of the post-revolutionary period, being unusually heavy, it became necessary to complete our more important sets by purchase. Outstanding among those acquired were:

Pravitel'stvennyĭ vĭestnīk (Government messenger—the official gazette of Imperial Russia), 1871–92 (only issues needed to complete these years), 1893–1910;

Zhurnal zasĭedaniĭ Vremennago Pravītel'stva (Journal of the sessions of the Provisional Government), nos. 68–150, 152–53, 155–62, May 1–August 25, 1917;

Stenografīcheskiĭ otchet Osobago sovĭeshchaniĭa dlĭa īzgotovleniĭa proekta polozheniĭa o vyborakh v Uchredītel'noe Sobranie (Stenographic report of the Special conference to prepare a project for a law governing the elections to the Constituent Assembly), sessions 1–11, May 25–June 15, 1917;

Zhurnal zasĭedaniĭa Vremennago Pravītel'stva po zaklĭucheniĭam Sovĭeshchaniĭa tovarīshcheĭ mīnīstrov (Journal of the session of the Provisional Government on matters submitted by the Conference of Associate Ministers), nos. 1–214 (incomplete), April 7–October 17, 1917;

Mīnīsterstvo Puteĭ Soobshcheniĭa. Statīstīcheskiĭ sbornīk (Ministry of Ways of Communication. Statistical yearbook), volumes 3, 55–70, 84–85, 108–10, 112–36, 138–39, 141, 144.

SPAIN

The international exchange of official publications between the United States and Spain has been carried on without interruption since 1875. The recent change in the form of the Spanish Government from monarchy to republic presented an opportunity to bring to the attention of that country the desirability of greater regularity in the exchanges.

In this connection we were fortunate to have the services of Dr. David Rubio, consultant in Hispanic literature, who presented our needs to the Spanish authorities in Madrid, and we now have the assurance that every effort will be made on behalf of the Republic of

Spain to effect the prompt sending of official documents as they are currently issued, particularly the publications of the several universities.

The report of the Servicio del Cambio Internacional de Publicaciones for 1932 shows that the number of publications exchanged between the United States and Spain is increasing, the United States having despatched 3,763 packages and Spain having despatched to us in return 869, the largest number of packages sent out by the Spanish Government to any foreign country during the year.

There is every indication that the joint efforts of Dr. Perez Búa, chief of the Junta de Intercambio y Adquisición de Libros para Bibliotecas Públicas, Madrid, and Dr. Rubio will result in an active exchange that will promptly place the official material of both countries at the disposal of scholars and investigators.

A substantial addition to our collection of "Red Books" of Spain (Documentos Diplomáticos) came from Miss José Meyer, who secured it during her sojourn in France as a member of the staff of the American Library in Paris. These "Red Books" partially cover the period between 1865 and 1911.

SWEDEN

Through the kind assistance of Dr. Isak Collijn, librarian of the Royal Library in Stockholm, it was possible to complete many of the Swedish document series. An exhaustive list of publications needed by the Library of Congress was sent to the Royal Library and a large part of our wants was satisfied in one shipment consisting of over 200 volumes. It included relatively long sequences of nineteenth century documents. Both in quantity and quality it forms one of the principal acquisitions of the year.

Three beautiful quarto volumes, constituting Group IV (Furniture, Old Clocks, et cetera) of the Descriptive Catalogue of the Hallwyl Collection, was received from the board of the Hallwyl Museum, Stockholm.

JAPAN

Acknowledgment should be made here of the gifts of publications in the Japanese language received from the Bureau of Cultural Promotion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Department of Commerce and Industry, and the Department of Railways of Japan. These made valuable additions to the growing Japanese collection of the Library.

SIAM

A very interesting and substantial gift of Siamese documents was received from the Siamese Government through its legation in Washington. Although many of the documents are in English, a large

part of them are in Siamese. Among the items received were the following:

Department of Paper Currency. Report on operations, 1910–30 (1910–21, 1928–30, in Siamese);
Department of Public Health. Annual report, 1923–25;
Royal Survey Department. General report on operations, 1911/12–1923/24;
Irrigation Department. Administration report, 1914–26;
Department of Public Instruction. Report on the work, 1922/23–1925/26;
Post and Telegraph Department. Administration report, 1926/27–1928/29.

HAWAII

The Board of Commissioners of Public Archives of the Territory of Hawaii presented to the Library several documents of the Kingdom of Hawaii during the reigns of Kamehameha IV and V from the collection of duplicates in the Territorial archives. They included the Report of the Board of Health for 1866 and 1870; the Biennial Report of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for 1858, 1864, and 1868; the Appendix to Mr. Wyllie's Report to the Hawaiian Legislature, Session 1851, and Official Correspondence and Conferences with the Commissioner of the French Republic, Monsieur Émile Perrin.

MAPS

Among the maps received by the division were two outstanding gifts, one of 886 maps received from the Geological Survey of Great Britain and one of 42 from the Government of the Irish Free State.

REFERENCE SERVICE

The service rendered to inquirers and investigators cannot be described except in the broadest terms. The demands made on the division of documents may be classified under two heads: (1) inquiries in regard to specific publications or series of publications to which the public catalogs and ordinary bibliographic apparatus are not a satisfactory guide or of which no exact bibliographic description is available to the inquirer; and (2) requests for guidance in finding material on specific topics, broad or narrow, as the case may be, in official publications of government agencies. Many hundreds of the inquiries, by mail and in person, are referred to the division by the office of the Librarian, the reading-room staff, and other divisions of the Library. An effort has been made to provide facilities within the division for investigators for whom uncataloged and unbound material had to be secured or who required guidance in their research.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICE

Under the head of bibliographic service note should be made of the compilation within the division of the Monthly Check-List of State Publications and of the Russian section of the List of Serial Publications of Foreign Governments, 1815–1931, edited by Miss Winifred Gregory. Of the Monthly Check-List 12 monthly issues appeared, the number of State publications received making it impracticable to combine two of the summer issues into one. The number of entries during 1932 was 9,569. The past year saw the actual publication of the List of the Serial Publications of Foreign Governments. The Russian section was compiled under the direction of the chief of the division of documents, the rest of the volume under that of the general editor. Of the 716 pages of the quarto volume, the Russian section covers 140. It includes the publications of the imperial, provisional, and present governments. An appendix to the Russian section which should prove helpful to users of the volume is the Key to Abbreviations Used in Soviet Russian Publications.

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	1931–32		1932–33	
	Main library	Conference library	Main library	Conference library
By copyright	2,099		2,491	
By gift and transfer	583	237	675	180
By purchase	12,414	455	4,891	513
Through division of documents	1,189		951	
Total	16,285	692	9,008	693
Total accessions	16,977		9,701	
Total contents of law library [1]	276,535		286,236	

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

ACCESSIONS

An explanation for such a large decrease in the number of accessions, i.e., 7,276 items, is found in the reduced appropriations for the purchase of books and periodicals for the law library, which, for the fiscal year 1931–32, were only half those of the preceding year. An analysis of the statistics shows a substantial increase of almost 20 percent in the acquisitions by copyright, which is encouraging, in view of the depression. There was also a small increase by gift and transfer, but this was more than offset by the decrease in accessions through international exchange.

In previous reports attention has been called to the need of extensive development in the field of common law through the acquisition of early English statutes, session laws, and treatises. In years past, through lack of appropriations, it was not possible to purchase much of this material. When the great collection of George Dunn was dispersed under the auctioneer's hammer in London, practically all of it went to the Harvard Law Library. Happily our larger appropriation will now enable us to compete with the university and bar association libraries in this material, which should not be lacking in the Nation's chief research law library.

During the year just past, perhaps due to the depression, we were more fortunate than usual, and our very moderate bid carried off the

prize, consisting of a remarkably fresh and perfect copy of the first printed volume of English statute law, bearing the bookplate of Alexander Peckover, Baron of Wisbeck. This volume, popularly known as the *Vieux Abridgement* or *Vetus Abbreviamentum*, contains the statutes in force to 33 Henry VI, 1455, abridged and alphabetically arranged. In addition there is an ancient form of coronation oath, apparently not printed in any other compilation (1 Blackstone's Commentaries, p. 236, note), and an *Exposicio Vocabulorum*, or word list of difficult terms in the so-called laws of Edward the Confessor. Without title or colophon, it is ascribed to Lettou and Machlinia on the ground of the similarity of the type (very black bastard) to that used in the first edition of Littleton's Tenures, which bears the names of these printers in the colophon. Littleton died in 1481 and it is thought that his work was produced shortly before or after his death. The fact that the Tenures and statutes are frequently found bound together suggests that they were printed at approximately the same time. The date usually ascribed to the latter is 1481 or 1483. According to the second Book Census of fifteenth century books, being edited by Miss Margaret B. Stillwell, curator of the Annmary Brown Memorial Library, the only other copies in the United States are in that library, the Harvard Law School and the Morgan libraries.

In the field of Americana our efforts were devoted chiefly to building up the working collections of session laws, statutes, and reports. To this end we purchased, among others, 100 volumes of facsimile reprints of early and rare session laws of a number of States. Of original copies the following New Jersey items were the most important:

Acts:

Oct. sess., 1778.	Last sitting (Sept.–Oct. 1779).
Oct. sess., 1780.	2nd sitting (May–June 1781).
Oct. sess., 1780.	3rd sitting (Sept.–Oct. 1781).
Oct. sess., 1781.	2nd sitting (May–June 1782).
Oct. sess., 1781.	3rd sitting (Sept.–Oct. 1782).
Oct. sess., 1782.	1st sitting (Oct.–Nov. 1782).
Oct. sess., 1782.	2nd sitting (May–June 1783).
Oct. sess., 1783.	(Oct.–Dec. 1783).

BRIEFS AND RECORDS, CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEAL

In the report of last year mention was made of the cordial assistance of the Circuit Courts of Appeal in our plan to build up a collection of the records and briefs in cases adjudicated before those courts. Not only all of the current records and briefs are being received, but we have been able to find a great deal of the old material available. It is estimated that more than 50,000 volumes of these records and briefs have been received to date. We are pleased to acknowledge here

our appreciation to the judges of the Circuit Courts of Appeal and the clerks of the courts, who have cooperated so courteously. We are also indebted greatly to Mrs. John H. Cotteral, widow of the late United States judge of the tenth circuit, who sent her distinguished husband's private collection of transcripts to the law library shortly after his death. The figures above mentioned are not included in the accession statistics, inasmuch as at present the material is being stored pending the completion of plans for binding and recording. In this connection Willis Lindquist, of our staff, made a trip to New York to study the system used by the library of the Association of the Bar of New York City, which is the only library having a complete collection of the briefs and records of the Circuit Courts of Appeal.

REPORTS OF ATTORNEYS GENERAL

In order to complete our sets of reports of the attorneys general of the States and assemble a second set, as well as to compile a bibliography of these documents, since none exists, the State libraries have been circularized and a substantial number of liberal responses have followed. In addition to the volumes received, either through gift or exchange, accurate check lists of each State are being compiled for future publication.

LATIN AMERICA

In the summer of 1932 a survey was made of the sessional publications of the South American States and their Departments or Provinces, particularly Argentina, Brazil, and Colombia, and requisitions by international exchange were made for missing items through the division of documents. Published in small editions, and soon out of print and scarce, such material is difficult to obtain in complete runs, but nearly 200 volumes received during the year helped to eliminate some of the gaps.

Other Latin American items obtained by purchase consist of a set of the *Decretos expedidos por el Congreso constitucional de Guanajuato en los años 1857–1861;* a miscellaneous collection of 18 separate acts of the Republic of Haiti from 1835 to 1905, bound together; and the decisions of the Commercial and Criminal Court of the Federal District of Buenos Aires, 1881–99 (*Fallos y disposiciones de la excma. cámara de apelaciones de la capital . . .*) complete in 99 volumes.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Bibliographies are the indispensable tools of librarians and researchers, the purchase of which should not be stopped even under the stress of reduced appropriations. In this class over 50 catalogs of the libraries of foreign public institutions, known for their extensive law collections, were purchased. Among them were those of the *Haus*

der Abgeordneten and *Herrenhaus*, of Prussia, the *Handels-Kammer* in Leipzig, the legislatures, courts, law schools, and ministries of the other European countries.

Owing to the reduction in the book-fund appropriation, it was not possible to purchase much of the current foreign material or fill the gaps in the foreign law collections, as our policy has been to attend first to the acquisition of the required number of sets of American reports, session laws, compilations, and digests in order to take care of the increased demands of Congress and the executive departments.

It has been decided, therefore, temporarily to modify our program of development in the American material and devote at least half or more of the present appropriation to current foreign material, particularly that of Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, and Holland. In view of the rise in foreign exchange, however, our foreign purchases will necessarily be curtailed 25 percent or more. In the meantime considerable work has been done in evaluating the desiderata of current legal literature, and preparing selected lists thereof. These cover Latin American law, Roman law, Swiss cantonal law, and the laws of other west European countries. Particular attention has been paid to the official collections, court reports, and outstanding treatises, and the purchase of this material will be opportunely recommended. In short, all the preparatory work has been done to obtain the best advantage from the 1933–34 appropriation in order to bring the foreign collections up to date and to keep them so in the future.

Our bibliographical research has disclosed a lack of about 75,000 volumes, especially needed in order to place the law library in the front rank of the law libraries of the world. The latest report of the Harvard Law School shows that library as having 435,000 volumes, which is about 150,000 more than we now have. However, an autonomous law library of the importance of Harvard would have considerable material on the border line between law, economics, sociology, psychology, etc., including political science and laws on special subjects. Since the law library of Congress could count another 60,000 volumes at least of these classes of material which are shelved in the main library, the acquisition of 75,000 volumes would practically place us on a numerical par with the Harvard Law Library. It would not, however, give this law library equality in rare English and continental material, for many of these items are out of the market.

ORIENTALIA

Various interesting Japanese current law books were purchased during the year and shelved with the division of orientalia. In addition to publications concerning the laws of Manchukuo, Japanese law lexicons and a 6-volume supplement to the *Genko hôrei shuran*

tsuiroku (Encyclopædia of laws and ordinances, Tokyo, 1932), there were various items on divorce, the tariff, the judiciary and corporations, and several periodicals.

A number of representative Chinese legal items were received also, among which may be cited the following:

A file of the Chinese monthly entitled: *Chung-hua fa-hsüeh tsa-chih.*

A volume on The Position of Woman in Chinese Law entitled "*Chung-kuo fu-nü tsai fa-lü shang chih ti-wei*", by Chao Fêng-chiai. Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1929.

Dictionary of Chinese Law (*Chung-kuo fa-lü ta tzu-tien*), published by the Shanghai Shih-chieh shu-chü. Shanghai, 1932.

On Chinese Local Law (*Ti-fang tzû-chih ch'üan-chu*), 4 vols. Shanghai, 1929.

ROMAN LAW

E libris constitvtionum Theodosii A. libri priores octo longè meliores quàm adhuc circunferebantur: sed ab Alarico rege Gotthorum ita deminuti, vt vix decima pars in his hodie appareat eorū, quæ in Theodosiano codice continebantur. Posteriores octo integri, nunc primùm post M. annos in lucem reuocati à Io. Tilio Engolism. Dicati Io. Bertrando . . . Cum priuilegio regis & Curiæ. Parisiis, apud Carolam Guillard sub sole aureo, & Gulielmum desboys sub cruce alba, via ad diuum Iacobum, M.D.L.

This is the first separate edition of that version of Codex Theodosianus which was incorporated into a code of Roman law compiled under the Visigothic King, Alaric II in 506, and known as *Breviarum Alarici* and *Lex Romana Visigothorum* (*cf.* Savigny. Geschichte des Römischen Rechts in Mittelalter, ed. 2, Heidelberg, 1834, v. 2, p. 37 footnote b). An account of the significance of this code for the Spanish law is given in the Guide to the law and legal literature of Spain by T. W. Palmer, Library of Congress, Washington, 1915, p. 27.

POLAND

The laws of Poland before its partition in the eighteenth century lacked unity in the individual territories and varied considerably as regards the different estates and legislative sources (king, congresses, etc.). The most complete code of statutory law of Poland, commonly known as *Volumina Legum*, was compiled by Józef Załuski and Stanislaw Konarski, covering in six volumes the period from 1347 to 1736, published in Warsaw, 1732–39. It incorporated the previous code of 1506, known as *Statut Łaskiego* (*Commune incliti regni . . .*), thus being complete to the date of publication. Although issued unofficially, it acquired, due to its merits, great authority, and by the decree of the Duke of Warsaw the character of an official source was granted to it in 1809. In this capacity the *Volumina Legum* partially survived in Austrian and Russian Poland, and in the latter up to the abrogation of Polish national institutions in 1863. It was supplemented in 1782 by a seventh volume covering 1764–68 and an eighth

covering 1775–80, both compiled by the College of Piarists (*Scolarum Piarum Collegium Varsoviensis*). The Polish Academy of Science in Krakow published in 1889 a ninth volume containing the laws passed by the congresses of 1782, 1784, 1786, and 1788–92.

A reprint was made by Jozafat Ohryzko (St. Petersburg, 1859–60) which is of less value than the original edition on account of numerous typographical errors (*cf.* Kutrzeba, Historja źródeł dawnego prawa polskiego, Lwów [1925] I, p. 243–49). To the reprint already on the shelves of the law library a good copy of seven volumes of the original edition was added as follows:

Prawa, konstytucye y przywileie; Krolestwá Polskiego, y Wielkiego Xięstwá Litewskiego, y wszystkich Prowincyi należących: Ná Válnych Seymiech Koronnych od Seymu Wiślickiego Roku Pańskiego 1347 Aż do ostátniego Seymu uchwalone. [Warszawa] 1732–82. 7 vols.

Title page of volume 1 in Latin: Leges, statuta, constitutiones privilegia regni Poloniae . . . Text of volume 1 in Latin. An etched frontispiece is on the verso of the title page, and some volumes are in a contemporary binding.

RUSSIA

The law library receives numerous inquiries on the laws and court decisions of pre-Soviet Russia from lawyers and governmental institutions in connection with cases pending in the various courts of this country. This year we centered our attention upon the collections of the decisions of the Ruling Senate—the Supreme Court of Russia, whose decisions served as precedents. To the officially published sets already on the shelves of the Library the privately published selections of cases on certain subjects were added. Among them are compilations by Bukovskiĭ, Gauger, Gulîaev, Degtev, Zalevskiĭ, Zmīrlov, Īgnat'ev, Meĭendorf, Tĩutrĩumov, Nol'ken, Reĭnke, Tovstolîes, T͡Svîetkov, Shaĭkevīch, and Povorīnskiĭ, and also an official collection (*Sbornīk rîeshenīĭ*, covering 1869–72).

This makes our section of Russian court reports almost equal to that of the Library of the former State Council of Russia, as only a few items of secondary importance are missing. Our collection of laws of present-day Russia has been improved, chiefly through exchange.

In connection with the centennial exhibit of the law library the legal items from the libraries of the Russian emperors were placed in a permanent show room which is open to visitors. They are arranged according to the reigns of the emperors with the idea of giving a picture of the legislation of Russia through the medium of the volumes from the libraries of its rulers.

Among the items added to this collection during the last year the following set should be mentioned because of its value as a rarity as well as for its importance as a source of information:

Pervoe īzdanie materialov Redaktsionnykh kommīssiĭ, dlīâ sostavleniīâ polozheniĭ o krest'īânakh, vykhodīâshchīkh īz krīepostnoĭ zavīsīmostī (18 vols.). Vtoroe īzdanie materialov Redaktsionnykh kommīssiĭ . . . (3 vols. in 6). Prīlozheniīâ k trudam . . . Otzyvy chlenov Gubernskīkh kommīssiĭ (10 vols.). Svīedīeniīâ o pomīeshchīch'īkh īmīeniīâkh (6 vols.). Sankt Peterburg, 1859–60. 40 vols. (The first and second editions of the transactions of the Committees for drafting the statute concerning the peasants freed from serfdom, with all supplements. The editions vary in contents and in arrangement of material.)

These volumes are the transactions of the committees called to prepare the law for the abolition of serfdom in Russia, which was enacted by Alexander II (1855–81) in 1861. The law library copy is from the library of this Emperor with his personal bookplate. The act of 1861 drafted by these committees provided not only for the personal freedom of the peasants but also for their land allotments and for the settlement of agrarian relations with their former masters. Thus it predetermined to a great extent the future economic development of Russia, and in the eyes of many experts a study of this reform gives a key to the understanding of the present situation. The above-mentioned transactions, containing various points of view and all sorts of basic data on agrarian relations, are therefore first-class source material for a student of Russia.

The following item refers to the reign of Emperor Alexander I (1801–25), an interesting period in the legal history of Russia. If under Peter the Great (1689–1725) Russia approached Western civilization, Alexander I went further and dreamed of introducing modern political institutions, even a representative form of government. He reformed the central administration by the establishment of a well-defined organization of government departments (Mīnīsterstva), of a cabinet (Komītet Mīnīstrov) in 1801, and of a consultative body, the State Council (Gosudarstvennyĭ Sovīet), in 1801 and 1810. The latter, 100 years later, became really the upper chamber of the Russian Legislature. Alexander I intended to replace the old code of Alexei Michailovich of 1649 with more modern and liberal laws, and called the State Council to perform this task. The law library acquired:

Proekt ugolovnago ulozheniīâ Rossiĭskoĭ Imperiī. v Sankt-Peterburgīe, 1813–[14]. 2 vols.

This is a copy of a draft of a criminal code produced by the State Council in 1813–14, with the stamp of the Library of Tsarskoe Selo, in a contemporary red morocco binding with the delicate gold tooling of that time. Ivask and Vereshchagin, the noted authorities on Russian bookplates, did not discover any bookplates of the Emperors Alexander I and Nicholas I, and therefore the stamp of their residence library, Tsarskoe Selo, is the only possible identifying sign of their

books. As to the contents the draft was based upon the work of a German professor, Ludwig Heinrich Jacob (1759–1827), and is interesting as the first Russian draft of a criminal code with a separate part dealing with offenses and punishment in general. This part was in a large measure incorporated into the criminal code promulgated in 1833.

From the same period we find:

O obshchestvennom prīzrîeniī v Rossiī. [v Sanktpeterburgie, 1818]–27. 3 pts. in 5 vols. (Public welfare administration in Russia.)

The second part consists of the first codification of laws concerning eleemosynary institutions in Russia. These institutions, as well as a number of women's educational establishments, were administered up to the revolution by a special government department dedicated to the memory of Empress Marie Feodorovna, the consort of Paul I. Our copy is a presentation copy to this Empress, the dedication on the fly leaf being in the handwriting of the compiler.

The following book is from the period of Nicholas I (1825–55), bears the stamp of Tsarskoe Selo and is in an elegant contemporary green morocco binding.

Ustav o tzenzurîe. Sanktpeterburg, 1826. (Statute on censorship.)

It is the second statute of this type enacted in Russia, the first being promulgated in 1804. It established a most scrupulous censorship which survived only 2 years, and therefore was not incorporated in the General Code of Laws (*Svod Zakonov*).

PORTUGAL

Collecçaô das leys, decretos, e alvarás, que comprehende o feliz reinado del rey fidelissimo de. Jozé o I. nosso senhor desde o anno de 1750 até o de 1776 e a pragmatica do senhor rey d. Joaõ o v. do anno de 1749 . . . Lisboa, M. Rodrigues, 1770–71. 3 volumes, contemporary calf binding.

The Portuguese laws of that period were usually printed in the form of separate pamphlets, sometimes with various imprints. The *Collecçaõs* are collections of these pamphlets usually put together and bound according to the choice of the collector for which reason they lack uniformity in their contents and are difficult to verify (cf. Innocencio Francisco Da Silva. Diccionario bibliographico portuguez, Lisboa, 1849, vol. 2, p. 84.) The acquired set is rather an exception. Each volume has a printed title page and table, volume 3 having a printed pagination to which the references in the table are made.

SPAIN

The following scarce Spanish items were acquired during the year:

Quadernos delas Cortes que su Magestad dela Emperatriz y Reyna nuestra señora tuuo enla ciudad d'Segouia el año de. M.D. xxxij. Juntamente conlas Cortes que su Magestad d'l Emperador y Rey nuestro señor tuuo enla villa de Madrid enel año de. M.D. xxxiiij. Conlas declaraciones Leyes y decisiones nueuas y aprouaciones hechas en las dichas Cortes. Assi mismo la prematica delos cauallos que se hizo en Toledo. Conla declaraciõ despues hecha enlas dichas cortes de Madrid. Año M.D. xxxiiij. Estan tassadas cada pliego a quatro marauedis M.D. XLIII. XXXV, [3] fol.

Colophon (fol. XXXV): Fueron impressas las presentes prematicas en Salamanca: en casa de Juan de Junta a veynte & siete dias del mes de Abril de mil & Quinientos y Quarenta y tres Años.

At head of title, Con Preuilegio. Imperial.

Title within a rich woodcut border reproducing royal coat of arms.

As is evident from the title this item contains *quadernos* (collection of resolutions) of two *cortes:* That of Segovia of 1532 and that of Madrid of 1534. Spanish bibliographies are not unanimous in the description of this item. Vindel (v. VII, p. 295–296) reproduced the title pages of two editions of *quadernos de las cortes*, viz, that referring to the Segovian *cortes* of 1532, dated 1535 and another dated 1543 which is identical with the title page of our copy (*cf.* also a copy listed in the British Museum Catalogue of printed books, Spain, col. 185.) On the other hand, Palau (v. VI, p. 183) states that the *quadernos* of the Segovian *cortes* were printed in 1535, 1543, and 1550, and adds that there was also a joint edition of these *quadernos* with those of the *cortes* of Madrid of 1534 published with the imprint: 1557, Salamanca, J. de Canova. Evidently Palau had not seen this 1543 edition printed by Juan de Junta, and did not know that it also contained the resolutions of the Madrid *cortes*.

Consequently our copy is the first joint edition of the decisions of both of the above-mentioned *cortes* and throws some light on this intricate problem concerning early Spanish legal imprints.

Quaderno de las leyes y prematicas reales fechas en las cortes que su magestad del Emperador y Rey nuestro señor mando celebrar en la noble villa de Madrid en el año de M.D. xxviij. años: muy prouechoso a todos en general. Estantassadas en nouenta & seys marauedis.

Colophon: Aqui se acaban las leyes y prematicas: que el Emperador & Rey nuestro señor hizo en las cortes que tuuo & celebro en la noble villa de Madrid en el año de quiniẽtos y veynte y ocho: las quales fueron impressas en la florentissima y muy insigne vniuersidad de Alcala de Henares en casa de Joan d'Brocar: acabarõ se en primero dia del mes de Junio/ Año del nascimiento de nuestro saluador Jesu Christo de mil & quinientos & quarenta años [1540].

At head of title: Las cortes de Madrid. Title within woodcut architectural border; sigs: a-c^6, d^4.

This item is unknown to Vindel and Palau; each mentions only the 1528 edition of this *Quaderno* printed in Toledo. Our copy conforms with that in the British Museum Catalogue of printed books (Spain, col. 185).

Gómez, Antonio, fl. 1552. Opera omnia, dvabvs partibvs distincta . . . Accesserunt eruditissimæ annotationes Emanvelis Soarez a Ribeira. Lvgdvni, sumpt. Horatii Boissat & Georgii Remevs. M.DC.LXI. 2 v. in 1.

The title page is ornamented with an engraved caravel with printer's mark below.

The first joint edition of the two most important works of this prominent legist, archpriest, and professor at the University of Salamanca, viz, his commentaries on the *Laws of Toro* which had four editions during the sixteenth and seventeenth century (first in 1555) and his *Variae resolvtiones juris civilis.* The latter work had 11 editions during the same period (first in 1552). The noted bibliographer, D. Nicholas Antonio, says of the author, "*sibique decus peperit famae ad omnem posteritatem*" (*cf.* his Bibliotheca Hispana Nova, Matriti, 1783, v. 1, p. 121.)

In the preparation of the bibliographical notes herein the writer acknowledges, with thanks, the assistance of Vladimir Gsovski and Charles W. Clagett of the staff.

REFERENCE SERVICE ON FOREIGN LAWS

The extraordinary situation created by the depression, and the legislation introduced into the last Congress in an effort to solve our domestic problems, have produced a great number of inquiries on foreign laws dealing with similar problems abroad, as, for example: gold standard, hoarding, agricultural questions, regulation of industry, civil service, etc. On the other hand, the international relations of the United States and the sojourn of Americans abroad often bring to the law library Government officers and lawyers seeking information on a given subject of foreign legislation, e.g., laws concerning extradition, divorce laws, claims of our nationals abroad, etc. In some cases foreign law has to be consulted as a former positive law of a territory now under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Usually the legislation and jurisprudence of foreign countries are not available in the working law libraries of government institutions, bar associations, or public libraries, and therefore many inquiries concerning foreign law are directed to the law library of Congress. Inasmuch as the required information on the subject can usually be found only in a foreign language unknown to the inquirer, this service requires a personnel in the law library with extensive foreign lin-

guistic and legal training. Among the unusual subjects which were covered this year were the following: legal status of the natives of Alaska at the time of its purchase from Russia and prior thereto; jurisdiction of the Soviet Russian Commissariat for foreign trade; property rights of foreigners in Turkey; European laws concerning the inheritance right of American citizens; extradition laws of Greece, etc.

In order to meet the demands of the Members of Congress and their constituents, of the courts, executive departments, and bureaus, and of lawyers and researchers, the law library should keep abreast of all foreign legislation and legal publications by purchasing the current material at the time of publication and filling in the lacunæ whenever the material may be found. A delay sometimes brings gaps not to be filled for years. A legal item, as soon as it is out of date, usually disappears from the market and cannot be obtained at any price, or if available and in demand, only at an exorbitant one. There is no way to avoid these inconveniences but to purchase the new items as soon as they appear. The extensive work required on the part of the staff for the selection of desiderata can be seen from the following impressive figures of the annual output of foreign books in the field of law and allied subjects. Germany publishes approximately 3,500 items of this kind annually, France 800, Italy 600, Holland 600, Russia 1,000, etc.; briefly, several thousands of volumes appear in Europe alone. The more limited the funds, the more selective must be the purchase; that is, more time and greater effort must be devoted to this purpose.

GIFTS

A total of 600 volumes and 119 pamphlets have been received as gifts during the year. One hundred and twelve of these volumes, most of them American law books, were received as a gift of Emanuel Hertz, of New York. Capt. Bertram Smith, of Washington, D.C., among other gifts to the general Library, presented the law library with 78 pamphlets consisting of California Supreme Court briefs and 11 volumes of early California law and trials. The State bar associations have been very generous in supplying us with their reports, while the National University of Mexico has sent us about 116 student theses on legal subjects presented during the year. S. M. Banks, of the John Byrne Law Book Co., presented the Library with 46 volumes of Spanish, Mexican, and Philippine laws, and 21 volumes of the legislation of the Straits Settlements were received from Judge Harry Covington, of the Supreme Court bar. Lack of space forbids acknowledgment here of every gift, but there is no less appreciation for even the smallest. Formal acknowledgment has of course been made by the division of accessions.

NOTABLE VISITORS

Among the notable visitors to the law library during the year was Lord Craigmyle, formerly a Lord of Appeal and Member of the Privy Council in Great Britain, who graciously autographed the several volumes from his pen on the shelves of the law library. Dr. Torquato Giannini, professor of law at the University of Rome, and author of a number of important works on Italian law, paid several visits to the law library and donated some of his own works. Prof. Elemér Balogh, secretary general of the International Congress on Comparative Law, also visited the law library during his American tour, as did Dr. Benjamín Fernández y Medina, noted jurist and diplomat of Uruguay.

Dr. Arthur Kohler, Landgerichtdirektor in Berlin, son of the famous German legal scholar, Joseph Kohler, while on a visit to the law library checked the bibliography of his late father's works (over 2,000 items) which he had just published, and found in our collection two items not included therein.

The following foreign visitors of the American Bar Association attended the opening of the law library's centennial exhibit in honor of the Supreme Court and the American Bar Association: The Marquess and Marchioness of Reading, M. Paul Reynaud, and Mr. and Mrs. Newton W. Rowell, of Canada.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

In the last annual report mention was made of the plans for the exhibit to commemorate the centennial of the law library, it having been set apart by act of Congress from the main Library on July 14, 1832. In celebration of that anniversary, and at the request of the local entertainment committee of the members of the bar, an exhibition of rare books, photographs, and manuscripts was made in the main exhibition hall of the Library of Congress. The exhibition included portraits of all the justices of the Supreme Court from John Rutledge to Benjamin Cardozo and a number of group photographs beginning with the court of 1870.

INTEREST OF AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, ETC.

In the last annual report appeared the following statement: "Having no society of friends as yet, it would seem that the law library of Congress, in view of its national character, might well be made the protégé of the American bar." The opportunity afforded by the centennial exhibit for the members of the American Bar Association to see something of the law library and its work, enlisted the sympathies of certain of the members, and a resolution was introduced before the association approving the expansion of exist-

ing facilities of the law library and authorizing its president to appoint a committee to consider the matter and report thereon. President Clarence E. Martin appointed a committee composed of the following: James O. Murdock, Washington, D.C., chairman; William L. Frierson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Roscoe Pound, Cambridge, Mass.; Charles Warren, Washington, D.C., and George Wickersham, New York. In the advance program of the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the American Bar Association at Grand Rapids, Mich., appears the report of this committee, in which it is recommended that the following resolution be adopted:

1. *Resolved,* That the American Bar Association favors the continued development of the facilities of the law library of Congress to the end that it may become the Nation's principal repository of legal literature and sources.

The report urges the further cooperation of the bar by individual action, suggesting gifts and bequests of legal publications and manuscripts, as well as assistance in making foreign contacts and in calling attention to desiderata.

The committee has already done important work in fostering the law library and setting an example for other national legal societies. The action of the American Bar Association was followed shortly afterward by the adoption of a resolution by the Federal Bar Association, which emphasized the need of the law officers of the Federal Government for a large legal research library of American and foreign law, maintained by the Federal Government. The resolution in part was as follows:

Resolved, That the Federal Bar Association, an organization composed entirely of law officers of the Federal Government and therefore directly interested in facilities available to the Government for legal research, favors an enlarged development and expansion of the law library of Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That the library committee of the Federal Bar Association (composed of William R. Vallance, chairman, David D. Caldwell, Robert S. Cairns, Shirley Stephens, and John R. Benney, all of Washington) is authorized to cooperate to these ends, to present this matter to the proper authorities of the Government, and to make representations concerning the importance of building up the law library of Congress by adequate appropriations therefor; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to the Chief Justice of the United States, to the Committees on Appropriations, Committees on the Judiciary, and Committees on the Library of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and to the Librarian of Congress.

The American Patent Law Association, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., also took similar action, favoring a large program of expansion in the law library, especially along the lines of the international and domestic law of industrial property, and appointed the following committee: Karl Fenning, Washington, D.C., chairman; C. L. Sturtevant, Washington, D.C.; Richard Eyre, New York City; Henry N. Paul, Philadelphia, Pa.; John J. Darby, Washington, D.C.

At its annual meeting in May in Washington the American Law Institute showed its interest in the building up of a great national research law library by passing resolutions to the effect that the institute "approves the maintenance of the law library as established and endorses the development of its resources and the extension of its benefits in accordance with the policy adopted by Congress."

Thus all of the outstanding national legal associations or groups, save the American Society of International Law, have registered their endorsements of the expansion of the law library, and it is expected that that society will take similar action at its next annual meeting.

This action on the part of the various organizations of the bar and political scientists will be of incalculable benefit in aiding the law library to expand and develop as the Nation's chief repository of legal sources.

Fortunately the action of the first three of these organizations had preceded the hearings of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations on that part of the legislative establishment bill relating to the Library of Congress and the chairmen of the three committees, James O. Murdock, William R. Vallance, and Karl Fenning, representing the American Bar Association, the Federal Bar Association, and the American Patent Law Association, respectively, were invited to appear at the hearings and make statements concerning the needs of the law library. Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, who had appeared before the committee in 1930 and urged a substantial appropriation for the law library in order to build it up to the demands, not only of Congress, the court, and the great executive departments, but of legal historians and scholars, repeated his visit and preceded the testimony of the representatives of the bar associations with a brief but strong plea to adhere to the policy which had been inaugurated in 1930 of systematically building up the law library so that it might ultimately become a repository of legal learning and of the records of legal experience of all time. The learned Justice said that he was looking at the matter a little more comprehensively than just building up the library for the court, the great departments of the Government, and the Congress, as well as the various official bodies which come to Washington from time to time in one capacity or another. "This Nation", he said, "should have a law library to which official bodies and individuals would come, from every part of this country and from abroad, for the purpose of conducting legal investigation and research. But it will not be limited wholly even to that use, because the historian, the student of the social and economic life of the Nation, will ultimately find in the law library the material which is the subject of his investigations."

Numerous examples were cited by the representatives of the bar associations, showing the importance of the law library to the Government and the bar. For example, the recent arbitration of a $3,000,000 claim of the Swedish Government against the United States, in which it was necessary to examine the war-time legislation of Sweden; a question of taxation of American employees of the American consulate in New Zealand; a case in the Court of Claims filed by a Czech citizen, involving the question of whether an American suing the Czechoslovakian Government would be permitted to prosecute his claim in the courts of Czechoslovakia. It was pointed out cogently that it was a matter of economy for the Government to have a central pool of legal literature, rather than to maintain separate libraries in the different departments at a maximum of what their needs would call for. In the field of the law of patents, trade marks, and copyrights, it was stated, the libraries in this country are very inadequate, and material and facilities should be provided so that our representatives to international conventions could prepare themselves fully to represent the United States Government, and we should have the benefit of the experience of the European governments in administering and deciding these technical questions. For example, it was stated that the suggestion had been made that we adopt the German "Gebrauchsmuster" system for patents in the United States, but that there is no library in the United States which can furnish accurate information as to what the "Gebrauchsmuster" is; that is, how the law actually works. "It is not a question", said Mr. Fenning, "of purchasing up to the Harvard Law Library, or of building up to the Library of the Bar Association of New York, but that we should go beyond that. We should have", he said, "at least facilities provided by the Government for carrying out the ordinary governmental functions. I say we have not the books to do that."

In characterizing the Library of Congress as one of the most essential parts of the Government in its service to the Government, it was stated by the chairman of the American Bar Association committee, "that if Congress continues for a number of years to make adequate provision for the only governmental research law library, the lawyers of this country, through the leadership of the American Bar Association, will heartily cooperate to the end that the law library of Congress may become first in its field, and be adequate to fulfill the increasing demand made upon it by the Government." "Special gifts of funds", it was stated, "confidently may be sought to acquire books, where the prices are prohibitive for purchase through regular appropriations. Donations of rare legal books from private libraries of American lawyers will be encouraged. The needs of the law library of Congress will be given preference over other libraries, so that a great

national law library at the seat of the Federal Government may become a reality."

SPEECH OF HON. RALPH GILBERT

The centennial year of the law library was further celebrated by an address on February 25, on the floor of the House of Representatives, by Hon. Ralph Gilbert, chairman of the Library Committee of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-second Congress. Mr. Gilbert devoted his remarks entirely to the law library, inasmuch as Senator Fess, chairman of the Joint Committee had made a previous address on the floor of the Senate on the Library of Congress in general. Eulogizing the law as the greatest of professions, and calling the attention of his colleagues to the fact that the Library of Congress is first in many fields, such as manuscripts, music, Chinese literature, Russian literature, fine arts, etc., and that the United States possesses the greatest medical library in the world, he asked the pertinent question, "Why had not the Congress, in its own library, through all these hundred years, been able to gather a law library comparable to it?" He demonstrated that extensive use is made of the law library by Members of the House of Representatives, who expect it to render speedy service in supplying information and call on it for extensive research in widely diversified fields. "For example", he said, "the Members of Congress have requested the law library to investigate and report on Russian laws in Alaska, liquor legislation abroad, the nationality laws of various foreign countries, and so forth. Besides, Congress profits indirectly from the law library through the wide use that is made of it by the legislative reference service of the Library, the Brookings Institution, and all other research agencies, which supply the Members with important factual studies of current social and economic problems." The speech of Mr. Gilbert will be found in the appendix to volume 76 of the Congressional Record, no. 75, March 20, 1933.

FRIENDS OF THE LAW LIBRARY

The Congress having answered the plea of the bench and bar by restoring the appropriation to the Budget estimate established in 1930, it remains for the bar to do its part in awakening interest among the profession in order to supplement the support given by the Congress. The initial work has, in fact, been done and the crowning act of sympathetic endorsement for the law library was realized by the organization on April 7, at the Cosmos Club, of a society of Friends of the Law Library of Congress. A temporary organization has been effected and already a considerable number of lawyers, political scientists, and bibliophiles have subscribed as founders members.

It is expected to launch the permanent organization at a meeting in Washington to be held in the latter part of the year.

The objects of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress are stated as follows:

1. To stimulate interest in the law library of Congress among American lawyers throughout the world and others interested in the law in order that it may become the Nation's chief repository of legal sources and center of juridical research.
2. To promote the acquisition by the law library of printed books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, and other source materials in the field of law through direct donations thereof and through gifts and bequests for these purposes.
3. To foster, under the auspices of our national law library, legal research and other activities devoted to the collection, dissemination, and better knowledge of the literature and history of jurisprudence.
4. To cooperate in the obtainment of all necessary facilities, to carry out the aforementioned purposes, and to consider means whereby the law library may render greater service to the Nation.

The Friends of the Law Library will undoubtedly convince their philanthropic brethren that there is no department in the Library of Congress which stands more in need of development than the law library.

There are many special needs to which attention has been called in former reports, e.g., expert personnel in bibliography, foreign law, Roman law, international law, etc. There are two subjects, however, which overshadow all others in importance at present—criminal law and criminology, and public law and administration.

INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY

With reference to the former it appears that the period of discussion and inaction has ended, for the Federal Government has assumed active and forceful leadership in bringing an end to the crime situation in the United States. Whatever plans the authorities may have to cooperate with the States in wiping out crime in this country, experts agree that in order to do the task scientifically it must have the aid of a criminal institute, comparable to and perhaps even more extensive than the institutes of the European capitals, including the Institut de Criminologie of the University of Paris, the Russian State Institute for the Study of Criminality and Criminals, the Vienna Polizeidirektion und Kriminalistisches Institut, and the Scuola Superiore de Polizia Scientifica of Rome.

It is suggested that Washington is the ideal location for such an institute. Headed by the new Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice, all of the Federal police agencies have their headquarters here. The Government's great hospital for the insane, St. Elizabeths, is located in Washington, where the psychopathic aspects of the criminals may be studied. District prisons are nearby, one of which is considered a model of prison reform. As medical

and law schools are necessary adjuncts to an institute of criminology, to assist in the research work, Washington can furnish first-class schools of both sciences. One of the principal needs of such an institute is adequate libraries. Nowhere in the United States could be found better facilities than those of the Library of Congress and the medical library of the Surgeon General. Whether an institute of criminology is established by the Government or subsidized by philanthropy, any plan should include an appropriation large enough to build up to first rank the collection on criminal law and criminology in the Library of Congress.

Governments today are facing problems undreamed of years ago. Within the space of a few months our own Government has transferred vast legislative powers to the Executive. Countless problems of administrative justice, involving the initiation of novel functions and the establishment of new means of control over business and industry, dealing with the very structure of all branches of the Government itself, and the supervision of vast governmental machinery, are immediately confronting us. Many of these problems involve questions of economic and social policies, and legal philosophy, as well as questions as to new methods and new techniques.

Congress, being the most important authority for the ultimate control of administration, should have a complete picture of the experience of other countries in order to continually evolve new plans of meeting these complicated economic, social, and political situations.

The executive departments with expert staffs are often better equipped to do extensive research in problems of social planning, but because of the immediate pressure of routine, the lack of funds, and a failure of coordination in research they also find the need of periodic assistance. Studies involving standards, methods, relationships, practice, and procedure are quite as important to them as to the Congress.

Courts have rarely made a comprehensive study of their own organization, their functions, their procedure, and the remedies they use, or whether they are carrying out their functions in an adequate way. No one field is in greater need of research than that of judicial administration, State and National.

Much of the research done in the past by private agencies and universities has been fruitless because it was fragmentary, unconnected with governmental planning, and not tied in with actual problems. Research today should be combined with political, social, and economic judgment of a high quality. It should attract scholars of experience and of large vision who would have the capacity to coordinate the research agencies in the country, including public and private institutions as well as the research facilities of universities.

RESEARCH CENTER ON PUBLIC LAW AND ADMINISTRATION

In order to secure the counsel and cooperation of those best able to give and to have as wide a group as possible working on the problems of government a central agency is a prime requisite. Since the Library of Congress is by far the greatest research library in the United States, it would appear logical to establish in the National Library a research center on public law and administration.

Such a center would bring together in the working out of great national problems, Members of Congress and of the administration, workers in research institutions, university professors, and graduate students. The benefit would be mutual. Assisting in the formation of public policy the theorists would keep in touch with reality, gaining a much wider and more practical knowledge, while the statesmen would be given the benefit of a wider comparative and historical outlook, extensive technical knowledge, and the assistance of those known to be disinterested. One of the greatest advantages of such a plan would be the coordination and centralization of public law research, which at the present is scattered, lacking in significance and myopic.

The details of the organization of such a research center can be developed by the Government with the cooperation of university professors and one or more of the philanthropic foundations. The staff need not at first be large. It should be headed by a research "chair" in public law and administration, similar to the other chairs that have been established in the Library. The planning and distribution of the work would be done by the incumbent thereof, assisted by an advisory council of Members of Congress, political scientists, and officers of the executive departments. Much of the research could be done by graduate students through fellowships provided for by one or more of the foundations or the universities themselves.

The facilities and equipment of the Library of Congress in the fields of criminal law and criminology, and public law and administration, especially with proper expansion, can be employed to the greatest advantage in the solution of these important and complicated problems of government. The law library is eager to do its part, and to make available its facilities toward these ends. Here is a challenge worthy of the energies of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress and all other citizens interested in the science of government.

DIVISION OF MAPS

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

The division of maps now comprises a chair of geography, a staff of eight persons, and a collection of nearly 1,300,000 maps, views, atlases, and other geographical items. Table A, below, gives the number of our accessions for the fiscal years 1931–32 and 1932–33, 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, 1932, to June 30, 1933, compared with those of the previous fiscal year*

	1931–32	1932–33
Map sheets:		
Gift	325	521
Exchange	2,168	2,403
Transfer	23,275	3,171
Copyright	10,020	3,742
Purchase	1,122	463
Other sources	413	808
Deposit	119	115
Total map sheets	37,442	11,223
Manuscript maps:		
Gift	1	9
Transfer	185	4
Purchase	5	4
Other sources	0	1
Deposit	2	0
Total manuscript maps	193	18
Views:		
Gift	10	0
Exchange	1	0
Transfer	1	1
Copyright	5	15
Purchase	1	6
Other sources	4	1
Deposit	680	164
Total views	702	187
Atlases:		
Gift	12	16
Exchange	11	11
Transfer	22	8
Copyright	67	35
Purchase	48	40
Other sources	0	11
Total atlases	160	121
Grand total of accessions (except duplicates)	38,497	11,549

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

Description	1931–32	1932–33	Gain
Map sheets	753,193	764,416	11,223
Duplicate map sheets (not counted above)	505,696	[1] 510,520	[1] 4,824
Manuscript maps	1,906	1,924	18
Views	3,054	3,241	187
Duplicate views (not counted above)	1,267	1,398	131
Total of maps and views	1,265,116	1,281,499	16,383
Atlases	7,397	7,518	121
Duplicate atlases (not counted above)	2,084	2,135	51
Books in the division of maps	2,904	2,940	36
Pamphlets in the division of maps	1,257	1,295	38
Total of atlases, books, etc	13,642	13,888	246
Grand total of contents of the division of maps			1,295,387

[1] Deducting duplicates exchanged or transferred.

GIFTS AND DEPOSITS

We are greatly indebted to Hon. John Glover South, of Frankfort, Ky., American Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal, for a Jaillot atlas in two volumes entitled "Atlas François, Contenant les Cartes Geographiques dans Lesquelles Sont Tres Exactement Remarquez les Empires, Monarchies, Royaumes et Estats de l'Europe, de l'Asie, de l'Afrique et de l'Amérique." This atlas contains 140 attractively colored maps bearing individual dates from 1678 to 1697; the title page of the first volume is dated Paris, 1695; there is no title page to the second volume. Mr. South's Jaillot atlas is similar to one the Library of Congress purchased in 1922, but contains 12 fewer maps. There are minor differences in the index and dedication, as well as between similar maps in the two copies; these are of such a nature as to suggest that the South copy probably represents the earlier edition, especially as our second volume is dated 1701.

Mr. Leonard L. Mackall, of Falmouth, Va., generously gave us four rare maps. The first of these is the "Orbis Tabvla" of Benedictus Arias Montanus, printed in 1571, while the other three are "Terræ Israel", "Tabvla Terræ Canaan", and "Antiqvæ Ierusalem." They are contained in a handsomely bound copy of the volume of commentaries appended to the famous polyglot Bible which was published at Antwerp between 1569 and 1572 in eight volumes ("Biblia Sacra Hebraice, Chaldaice, Graece et Latine").

His Highness Prince Youssouf Kamal of Cairo, Egypt, presented a copy of his "Monumenta Cartographica Africae et Aegypti", tome 3 (Époque Arabe), fascicule II, 1932. This is the fifth volume he has presented since 1927.

Mr. A. P. Loper, of Stonington, Conn., and his sister deposited in the Library of Congress 222 marine charts, land maps, and weather maps, which came from the family papers of their distinguished ancestors, the Palmers and the Lopers of Stonington. Among them are 16 marine charts and maps, published between 1827 and 1854, including charts of Blunt, of Eldridge, and of the United States Coast Survey. There are several annotated charts, and a group of important weather maps 60 years old.

Mrs. E. Crane Chadbourne, of Washington, D.C., was good enough to provide for the permanent adornment of the reading room of the division of maps by donating her large oil painting of Christopher Columbus. This picture has been ascribed to Lucas Cranach and dated 1504. Small red letters near the upper-right corner of the portrait constitute the so-called Columbus cipher.

Miss Ellen La Motte presented a small oil painting of George Washington, executed many years ago by an unknown artist upon a thick piece of wood, possibly a panel in the library of an English country house.

Mr. Tracy W. McGregor, of Washington, D.C., deposited temporarily in the division of maps for exhibition and photostating the two excessively rare copies of the Wright-Molyneux map, the so-called Shakespeare map, of which he is the fortunate possessor. Not a single other private collection and only one institution in the world is known to have both editions of this map. No longer ago than 1932 the second edition fetched about $3,200 in the Lothian sale.

Dr. Willard R. Jillson, of Frankfort, Ky., presented a full-scale facsimile and three photostats of the 2d impression, 4th American edition, of John Filson's ". . . Map of Kentucke", published at Philadelphia within 1 or 2 years after 1784.

The American Geophysical Union, through its committee on glaciers, deposited nearly 900 photographs of ice tongues and snowfields in Alaska and various parts of western United States, including some 110 from Mrs. Dora Keen Handy's collection, 26 from Mr. Sherman Pratt's, 38 from Prof. Harry Fielding Reid's, 104 from Dr. C. W. Wright's, and 618 from the collection of the United States Geological Survey.

Prof. Mark Jefferson, of Ypsilanti, Mich., upon request, did us the great favor of presenting the original manuscript of a map designed and drafted by himself, showing the tide regime along the Atlantic coast. It was published in the National Geographic Magazine, volume 9, 1898, page 498. He also gave us the manuscript of his map showing the integration of State bars by acts of legislature, enlightenment being indicated by the lighter degrees of shading. In addition he presented samples of the base maps of his own design

which he uses in his college work, including a group of 10 printed maps of the United States.

Hon. Tasker L. Oddie, United States Senator from Nevada, generously donated a collection of 26 maps, including 19 maps of the Colorado River from Black Canyon, Arizona-Nevada, to the Arizona-Sonora boundary, 1927, scale 1:31,680, 2 pictorial maps of central California showing the land of romance and gold immortalized by Bret Harte and Mark Twain, and 2 post-route maps of California and Nevada.

A copy of the quarto edition of The George Washington Atlas, a collection of 86 maps on 50 plates, together with a half-tone of Edward Savage's painting of the Washington family at Mount Vernon and a facsimile of Washington's letter of August 29, 1781, to Simeon Dewitt, his geographer, was supplied by the editor of the atlas. This atlas constitutes a revision of the folio edition of the atlas of the same title, compiled in 1931–32 in the division of maps at the Library of Congress for the Federal Bicentennial Commission. Twenty-eight of the fifty plates were amended, revised, or replaced by better copy in 1932–33. The quarto atlas also includes a list of 164 George Washington map items, as well as references to 135 lost maps. In all, the atlas describes 54 maps which have been identified since the original atlas was published in February 1932. After the revised edition was published, however, we found and secured photostats of three additional George Washington maps and plans. One of them, showing Washington's lands on Difficult Run, Va., was made by him from his own survey on November 6, 7, and 8, 1799; it is the last map he ever drew. We have also found records of 13 more lost maps. The quarto atlas was published as pages 371–444 of the first volume of the History of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, and is not at present available in separate form. For the compilation of The George Washington Atlas we were honored by the receipt of one of the large medals of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, designed by Miss Laura Gardin Fraser, and cast at the mint in Philadelphia.

In addition to the items described above, many other maps, atlases, and geographical books and pamphlets were presented to the Library of Congress during the last fiscal year by generous donors. Limitations of space will prevent specific reference to them; since each donor has already received an official acknowledgment from the Library, lack of inclusion by no means indicates lack of appreciation.

EXCHANGES

During 1932–33 the division of maps sent out as exchanges to 7 different institutions 300 map sheets and 1 atlas. Upon the basis of these exchanges, by which we received 2,414 maps and atlases

last year, an increase of 234 items over the previous year, other libraries and individuals may see that the Library of Congress will be glad to enter into correspondence regarding exchanges from their duplicates, as well as from the maps in which their local communities no longer have a particular interest.

As a part of our exchange transactions we received on international exchange 2,356 maps and 11 atlases from 45 map-issuing offices of foreign governments, or 188 more maps and 3 more atlases than last year. From Great Britain we received 466 maps, chiefly from the Ordnance Survey. The Ordnance Survey of the Irish Free State sent us 232 maps. From Canada we received 289 maps and 1 atlas; 31 of these were sent by British Columbia, 88 by Ontario, and 7 by the Department of Lands and Mines, Crown Land Office, New Brunswick, the rest being from various government offices in Ottawa. From Germany and its several States, we received 227 maps; from Denmark, 195 maps and 2 atlases; from Finland, 178 maps; from the Wojskowz Instytut Geograficzny of Poland, 103 maps; from Czechoslovakia, 77 maps; from Egypt, 66 maps. Between 20 and 50 maps were received from administrative officials in the following countries and colonies: Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, Federated Malay States, France, India, Italy, Madagascar, Norway, and Siam. Maps and charts in groups of less than 20 were received from 23 other governments.

Through the good offices of Señor Dr. Don Adrian Recinos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala, we acquired the official Guatemalan reprint of the new Guatemala-Honduras boundary map published in 1933. The beneficent intervention of Señor Don Benjamín Cohen, Chargé d'Affaires of Chile, resulted in our receiving the 3 volumes entitled "Limites entre Chile y Peru", published in 1931, with 9 maps and 23 triangulation nets, related to the final Tacna-Arica boundary. The Arbitral Tribunal, composed of Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States of America, Hon. Luis Castro Ureña from Costa Rica, and Hon. Emilio Bello Codesido from Chile, presented the document of award in the Guatemala-Honduras boundary arbitration of 1932–33, with its large-scale maps.

TRANSFERS

Upon authority of the provisions of the act of February 25, 1903, several legislative and 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. This year we received 3,184 maps, views, and atlases by transfer. A few of these transfers are noted.

The Department of State supplied the Library of Congress by transfer with (a) proofs and printed issues of the facsimile of the Steuben-Webster copy of the fourth English edition of Mitchell's map, (b) a photostat of the so-called Castello Plan of New York City, made about 1665 by Johannes Vingboon, from the original now in the Biblioteca Mediceo-Laurenziana at Florence, Italy, (c) 5 indexes of Egyptian General Staff maps, (d) photostats of 15 manuscript maps of the Great Lakes boundary of the United States from Samuel Hawkins' 1817 report, together with a copy of the report itself, and (e) photostats of 2 manuscript maps of Oregon Territory made in 1839.

The Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks transferred to the Library of Congress the so-called "Downing Plan." It is a fragile, faded, colored manuscript map about 69 inches wide and 45 inches high; there is no scale of miles. The following title is lettered in the upper-left corner: "Plan Showing Proposed Method of Laying Out the Public Grounds at Washington February, 1851." In the lower-right corner is lettered the name "A. J. Downin[g]." The features depicted are the Mall and Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House to the Capitol Grounds. Upon the face of the map are two statements in longhand which demonstrate that this very map was taken to the White House twice, where it was studied and annotated by the President himself. Millard Fillmore wrote the statements and signed them with his own hand on April 12, 1851, and again on February 9, 1853; they seem to be in the nature of Executive orders. The Secretary of State, the present custodian of such orders, has previously had no record of them.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Department of Commerce transferred, in addition to 371 of its recently published charts, 21 Japanese, 14 Italian, 3 French, 2 British hydrographic charts, 8 maps of parts of the Province of Minas Geraes, Brazil, and a blue print of a transcription of a map of parts of Florida and Georgia, near the St. Marys River and St. Andrews and St. Simons Sounds, alleged to have been drawn or copied by George Washington.

The number of other maps and atlases received by virtue of law decreased sharply in 1932–33, the copyright items being 3,792 in number, as compared with 10,092 last year. This 63 percent decrease in copyrighted maps was a direct reflection of the depression, since the usual number of insurance maps, real estate maps, and municipal plans was not published because of the abnormally small amount of building construction in the cities. By way of contrast, however, the number of printed maps received by gift increased from 325 in 1931–32 to 521 in 1932–33, the number of manuscript maps increased from 1 to 9, and the number of atlases from 12 to 16.

PHOTOSTATS AND PHOTOGRAPHS PURCHASED

Under the Wilbur fund for the acquisition of source material, as well as through other activities of the Library of Congress abroad, we continued to receive photostat copies of maps, chiefly manuscript maps and geographical documents, in foreign archives.

One of the high points of the year's acquisitions was the Marco Polo map. This we were permitted to photostat through the generosity of Mr. Marcian F. Rossi, of San Jose, Calif., its owner, and the cooperation of Mr. W. J. Wilson, executive secretary of project C. It is a manuscript on parchment, rolled on a piece of bone, with a map on each side. The map on the recto, with a title in an oval cartouche, seems to have been based upon the geographical information contained in a letter from Marco Polo to his daughter. Studies now in progress indicate that it may turn out that this map was either drawn, early in the fourteenth century, by Moretta Polo, the daughter of the world-famous Marco, or drafted for her, or else copied two or three centuries later from one so drawn. Its title ("Viaggio de Venetia ad Acra in Persia et da Acra a Campalu [Peking, China] per terra et mare facto da Polo Maffeo Nicolau et filiu Marcu mercatori et marineri Venetiani . . . ") sufficiently indicates the scope of this map. No other Polo map is known. The map on the verso, also interesting geographically, is probably of later date. It contains place names in Chinese ideographs, probably lettered by a non-Chinese individual. In the course of the coming year a facsimile of the Polo map, and a more specific statement respecting it, is to be published under our auspices.

Senator Tasker L. Oddie, of Nevada, kindly permitted us to take a photostat copy of his manuscript map of the part of Washington, D.C., between North G, South N, East Third, and East Twelfth Streets NE. and SE. The map was made in the year 1800 on the scale of 1 inch to 200 feet. The maker of the map was Nicholas King. The title reads: "Plan of Part of the City of Washington; On which is shewn the Squares, Lots, etc., divided between William Prout, Esqr., and the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings, Agreeably to the Deed of Trust."

The John Carter Brown Library at Providence, R.I., the William L. Clements Library at Ann Arbor, Mich., and the Attorney General's Department of the provincial government of Ontario at Toronto, Canada, permitted us to photostat copies of Dr. John Mitchell's "Map of the British and French Possessions in North America", which the Library of Congress had not previously included in its comprehensive collection of editions and facsimiles of this important map. At Providence we reproduced the fourth impression of the third French edition; at Ann Arbor we copied the first Dutch edition; and at Toronto we photostated a small-scale copy which was made

especially for use in the Ontario-Manitoba boundary dispute of 1878-1884. The existence of the French impression alluded to above was deduced last winter at the Library of Congress upon the basis of studies of later impressions of this map and then verified by correspondence. The Library of Congress has original printed copies of seven of the French issues of Mitchell's map, but this fourth impression of the third French edition is only represented in America and Spain by copies in the John Carter Brown Library, the Clements Library, the private collection of Mr. Tracy W. McGregor, of Washington, D.C., and the Archivo Histórico Nacional; a copy from some other Spanish collection was reproduced in Yela Utrilla's "España ante la Independencia de los Estados Unidos." Most important of all, we found and photographed in Spain the Count de Aranda's transcription of Franklin's red-line map of December 5 or 6, 1782. This appears to solve a mystery which has vexed historians, geographers, and diplomats for 90 years; Benjamin Franklin accurately drew the boundary of the United States for the Count de Vergennes upon a French edition of Mitchell's map, and the erroneous boundary which Jared Sparks saw upon a d' Anville map, had a different and unimportant origin.

OTHER PURCHASES

The outstanding purchase of the year was a copy of Mercator's work entitled "Atlas sive Cosmographicæ Meditationes de Fabrica Mvndi et Fabricati Figvra." It was published at Amsterdam in Latin in 1623. No copy has appeared on the market for many years and, by a curious coincidence, two atlases of this edition were offered for sale in 1933, one in England, the other in the United States.

The Library of Congress purchased, for nominal sums, four maps and two atlases of unusual importance to a library located in the Federal capital. One map is a manuscript plat of Carrollsburg, D.C., on the scale of 1 inch to 200 feet. It was drawn on the basis of a survey of October 20, 1770, by Francis Deakins, a well-known surveyor in Georgetown. Thus it antedates by some two decades the formation of the District of Columbia. The map is executed on Whatman paper, gives the old street names and lot numbers in Carrollsburg, and indicates, by red-pencil letters "C.C.", "T.R.", "H.V.", etc., the owners of various lots.

The atlases are printed plat books of the District of Columbia and are annotated in pen and ink and in pencil. The notes, chiefly written before 1855, appear to be largely devoted to the squares and lots selected by Morris & Nicholson. They contain much concerning the original purchasers of lots. As an instance of the information included, one observes that George Washington purchased, on October

1 and 3, 1798, lots 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, and 14 in square 667, and lots 4, 5, and 6 in either the square east of or the square south of no. 667. That Washington possessed and disposed of five of these nine lots appears not to be known to students of the history of Washington, D.C.

We also acquired by purchase three manuscript plats, showing part or all of squares 602, 667, and 533, dated 1799, 1794, and 1840, respectively, the first two being signed by R. King and the third by William P. Elliot, surveyors of the city of Washington.

During this year a Seutter atlas, published at Vienna in 1730 was added to our collection. It is entitled "Atlas Novus Indicibus Instructus, oder Neuer mit Wort-registern Versehener Atlas", and contains 50 plates of maps, 2 of them relating to America.

We were also so fortunate as to secure, at the price which their owner had paid for them, two finely-colored seventeenth century atlases which fill gaps in our large collection of works of their respective authors. One of these is part 4 of Blaeu's "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum sive Atlas Novus", dated 1646. The other is volume 6 of Jansson's "Novus Atlas sive Theatrum Orbis Terrarum in quo Orbis Antiguus seu Geographia Vetus, Sacra & Profana Exhibetur"; it is undated but was probably published between 1656 and 1658. Both volumes are Latin editions.

This year we purchased 513 maps and atlases, as compared with 1,176 in 1931-32. Their quality was high and the prices were much more moderate than in several recent years. In 1932-33 some old maps and charts of no association value were again selling for 25 to 50 cents, as they should. A lot of 177 maps, chiefly of the nineteenth century, was purchased at an average of $2.25 a map. The asking prices of seventeenth and early eighteenth century atlases likewise came down from $50 or more, to $15 and $35, and such reasonable appraisals.

EXHIBITS

In accordance with previous practice, the map exhibits in the reading room of the division of maps and in various corridors of the Library of Congress included a selection of our rarest cartographic treasures as well as modern maps illustrative of recent acquisitions and of current geographical information.

At the request of the American representative of the Commission de Géographie Historique of the Comité International des Sciences Historiques, we exhibited at Warsaw, Poland, during the summer of 1933, an unbound set of the sheets of "The George Washington Atlas", and a list of our own early manuscript maps of parts of European countries. These exhibits were kindly transmitted by Prof. F. L. Ganshof, of Brussels, Belgium.

The French authorities were so good as to present the division of maps at the Library of Congress this year with a formal certificate of award in recognition of the 16 map items which we exhibited in the International Colonial and Overseas Exposition at Paris 2 years ago (see annual reports of the Librarian of Congress, 1930-31, p. 192, and 1931-32, p. 143.)

Among our most comprehensive special exhibits was one arranged in connection with the annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers. On December 29, 1932, some 80 professional geographers came to the Library of Congress to examine our map collection and attend a luncheon given by Mrs. Brigham in continuation of a hospitable design of the late Albert Perry Brigham, our honorary consultant in geography from 1929 to 1932.

SERVICE TO CONGRESS AND TO THE PUBLIC

Upon request, the division of maps supplied to one or another of 23 Senators and Representatives some 32 maps and atlases showing the States of Missouri and Kentucky, counties in the latter State and California, French exploration in America, and the political geography of the world. Individual Senators were furnished with information concerning maps showing (a) early roads and taverns in Pennsylvania, (b) Nemacolin's Trail, Washington's Path, and Braddock's Road, (c) the relationship in position of Fort Massac, Ill., the old Natchez Trace or Massac Trace, and the ancient Chickasaw Indian trail which is followed by College Street, Jackson, Tenn. and (d) ancient and modern maps of Mexico and Russia. Certain Representatives were advised as to (a) the boundaries of the towns of Oyster Bay, Queens County, and Huntington, Suffolk County, N.Y., under various laws and upon several maps, (b) cartographic representations of the Tennessee River, (c) existing boundary disputes in South America, (d) large-scale maps showing historically important edifices at Pensacola, Fla., in 1819, and (e) maps appropriate for a lecture on Panama and parts of North America and northern South America. At the request of the legislative reference service, on behalf of another Representative, we selected a suitable base map and arranged for the compiling and drafting of a graphic representation of monies in banks throughout the United States in 1912 and in 1931, as well as increase or decrease of population throughout that period. Under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 31, 1933, "for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work . . .", two employees of the so-called Civilian Conservation Corps were supplied with maps and geographical and historical data appropriate to the work to be undertaken at the Revolutionary camp sites and Continental Army head-

quarters in and near Morristown, N.J. Agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Congress approved February 21, 1930, the division of maps furnished a 10-page statement entitled "The Dates of Naming Places and Things for George Washington" for publication in the third volume of the History of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, and assisted in the designing of three new maps for this volume. For use by Senators and Representatives, as well as executive departments, independent bureaus, libraries outside the District of Columbia, authors of books and articles, and litigants in the courts, photographs or photostats of 293 of our maps were made.

For the compilation of new maps and research on geographical problems some 217 maps and atlases were lent to government bureaus in Washington. The staff of the division drafted 1,443 letters and memoranda, including replies to 483 major inquiries on geographical and cartographic problems. Our correspondents wrote from 44 of the States of the United States and from 15 foreign countries. Upwards of 9,000 maps and atlases were supplied to the public during the last fiscal year for use in the Library, or elsewhere through the interlibrary loan system.

SPECIAL SERVICES

In connection with the hearings in the new boundary case of *Wisconsin* versus *Michigan*, before Hon. F. F. Faville, of Des Moines, a former Chief Justice of Iowa, now acting as special master for the Supreme Court of the United States in this case, J. E. Messerschmidt and A. J. Bieberstein, of the office of the attorney general of Wisconsin, and Meredith P. Sawyer, of the office of the attorney general of Michigan, were supplied with maps of the Green Bay of Lake Michigan and the Menominee River of the Wisconsin-Michigan boundary, as well as with information respecting them.

It was in recognition of the long series of such uses of our maps that Senator Fess, of Ohio, said on February 10, 1933, in the United States Senate, while speaking of the Library of Congress:

> . . . the collection of maps, originals and facsimiles, is now so embracing that it is the incessant recourse of geographers, historians, and litigants; . . . frequently included among the litigants are the United States itself, various of our States, and some foreign countries. (Congressional Record, 73d Cong., 1st sess., vol. 77, 1933, p. 3919.)

Mrs. Joseph Leiter and Mrs. Ethel Burnet Clark were advised with respect to the maps in the library of the late Levi Z. Leiter which were sold at public auction in the Anderson Galleries on February 15 and 16, 1933. Among the more important maps were a group made in the Confederate States of America during the Civil War, a series of Faden maps of battlefields of the American Revolution, a photostat copy of the Wright-Molyneux map, several copies of Lewis Evans'

map of the middle British colonies, the maps in two editions of Thomas Jefferson's "Notes on the State of Virginia", including the one which he annotated copiously for revision, and the manuscript of the so-called "Franklin-Hartley map." Mrs. Leiter courteously permitted us to take photostat copies of most of these maps. Partly as a result of our investigations with respect to the purpose and origin of the manuscript map last referred to, it was determined that this map should have its secondary association with Thomas Jefferson rather than with Benjamin Franklin, that it was made to show Jefferson's proposed 14 States in the Ohio and Mississippi Basins rather than the initial boundaries of the United States, and that it was drawn by David Hartley, not in 1783 but shortly before January 9, 1785.

A crowning evidence of the special services rendered by the use of the maps and geographical books in the division of maps and elsewhere in the Library of Congress, over a long period, was exemplified by the publication of Charles O. Paullin and John K. Wright's "Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States", issued jointly in 1932 by the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the American Geographical Society of New York. It is well known that this important atlas was conceived of and given general supervision by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, now chief of the division of manuscripts in the Library of Congress. Dr. Paullin worked on the compilation of the atlas in the reading room of the division of maps from 1912, when 4 months of preliminary work were done, to 1913, when he was placed in charge, and continuously through the 14 years from 1914 to 1927. With him were associated, at various times, Dr. James A. Robertson, Prof. R. H. Whitbeck, and other geographers and historians. Each of these investigators used our maps a great deal. During the subsequent 5 years we assisted Dr. Wright from time to time through the loan of old maps for reproduction. Of the 688 maps in the atlas, a number were made from copies in the collections of the Library of Congress. At least 110 of the maps show the results of votes in Congress, of Presidential elections, and of other Federal activities, involving political parties and opinions from 1788 to 1930, and political, social, and educational reforms from 1775 to 1931. Such maps are the direct concern of a congressional library. The volume has 145 pages of text, with geographical, historical, economic, educational, ecclesiastical, and political sources and map authorities in unusually full detail. All things considered, our minor association with this great atlas constituted a service to the public and to Congress of no inconsiderable amount. That it was compiled within our walls is another substantial testimonial to the quality of the division of maps as a geographical institution.

The chief of the division of maps included among his professional services those of membership upon four committees of the Division of Geology and Geography of the National Research Council, i.e., the committees (a) on the International Geographical Union, (b) on the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, (c) on Aerial Photographs, and (d) on Cooperation with the Bureau of the Census; he also served on (e) the committee on glaciers of the American Geophysical Union.

Mr. William G. Norbeck retired in June 1933, after 40 years in the Federal service, the last 18 years of which were devoted to map mounting in the division of maps. Every member of our staff was sorry to see him go. No doubt he is the most painstaking, skillful, and experienced craftsman in the United States so far as the repairing and mounting of fragile and valuable maps are concerned.

FIELD WORK

On behalf of the Library of Congress brief visits were made by the chief or the assistant chief of the division of maps to nearly 50 libraries and map collections. The places visited included Prouts Neck, Portland, Yarmouth, Bath, Wiscasset, North Haven, Bar Harbor, Ellsworth, Machias, Lubec, Eastport, Calais, Houlton, Island Falls, Lincoln, Orono, Bangor, Belfast, Camden, Rockport, Rockland, and Waldoboro, Maine; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, St. George, St. John, Rothesay, Fredericton, and Woodstock, New Brunswick; Walpole, Cambridge, and Boston, Mass.; New Haven and Stonington, Conn.; Hamilton and St. George, Bermuda; Charleston, S.C.; and Savannah, Ga. We also set up, at some of these places, useful contacts for the Library of Congress in private collections, second-hand bookstores, and establishments of dealers in old furniture and antiques who sell maps as well.

THE CHAIR OF GEOGRAPHY

As is set forth on an earlier page of this annual report, in the discussion of the activities of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, the division of maps was honored during the last fiscal year by the allocation of the chair established by James B. Wilbur's bequest of $75,000. The first incumbent of this chair of geography is the present chief of the division of maps, who hopes to be helpful to such geographical institutions and mature scholars occupied with geographical and cartographic problems as care to take advantage of his professional services and of the facilities of the division of maps.

The Librarian of Congress has made the following statements:

> The purpose of our chairs is not so much lines of study as the aid and promotion of research in the field with which the chair is concerned. The function of the

incumbent of the chair is not of course to teach, nor is it primarily to do research. It is, in the first place, to apply expert judgment to the development of the collection, and then to assist in making the collection responsive to inquiry and research. The latter is of course the conventional function of the administrators of collections in any library. What the endowment does, however, is to associate with the administration the knowledge, training, and experience of a specialist in the subject matter.

. . . the establishment at the Library of Congress of a chair of geography does not mean an organization here for the popularization of geographic knowledge . . . I should anticipate that the energies of the incumbent of the chair would scarcely extend beyond the duties of administration, the interpretation of the collection, and the promotion of cartographic research, which are the primary responsibilities expected of him.

An activity of the last year which properly illustrates the promotion of research under the chair of geography has to do with the Turkish Columbus map. This is a manuscript map on a gazelle skin which was drawn in the year 919 of the Hegira i.e., 1513 A.D. by Admiral Piri Re'is. Our attention was directed to it through the kindness of Dr. James Alexander Robertson, editor of the Hispanic American Historical Review, and Señor Eugenio Labarca, the well-known South American scholar. This Turkish Columbus map is preserved in the Old Seraglio at Seraglio Point in Istanbul. Through the good offices of Yusuf Akçora Bey, Deputy in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, American Ambassador to Turkey, and Dr. Hunter Miller, historical adviser in the Department of State of the United States, we secured a facsimile of this map, published in 1932 by the General Cartographic Service of Turkey. It is entitled (in Turkish) "Map of the Atlantic Ocean and the American Coasts, made in 1513, Christian year, and 919, Mohammedan year, by Piri Re'is, Turkish sea commandant." In addition we secured photostats of other maps made by Piri Re'is, transliterations of the place names on the Columbus map, translations and paraphrases of the voluminous Turkish notes which are lettered in Arabic characters on the face of this map, and replies to a number of questions which we had raised. A search in nine Turkish archives and museums which have to do with maritime history, made at the request of the Library of Congress through subsequent good offices of the American Ambassador to Turkey, has thus far failed to reveal the original map by Columbus.

The outstanding facts are that the map is the only surviving fragment of a superior *mappa mundi*, that it shows parts of South America and the West Indies with a previously unknown configuration, and that it was not based upon the Turkish admiral's own explorations, but, as he said, upon 8 maps of Ptolemy's, 1 Arabic map of India, 4 new Portuguese maps, and 1 map "which Colon-bo wrote [i.e., drew]." Columbus is referred to in the notes upon this map of the year 1513 not as a Spaniard but as "a Genoese infidal called

Colon-bo." The Columbus map itself, from which this Turkish Columbus map was made, appears to have been in the possession of a Spanish prisoner of another Turkish admiral who was a cousin of Piri Re'is. The Spaniard had been on three voyages with Columbus.

These and other fascinating and important details, many of which had not been elucidated in the brief popular notes which have appeared in Science, and in the Illustrated London News, or in the short historical articles published in Germany, Austria, Spain, and Italy, made it clear that the Turkish Columbus map deserved further investigation, geographical analysis, much more full description, and the publication of a facsimile in a widely circulated American periodical. Hence the activity of the chair of geography quite properly ended with the turning over of all available data to the American Geographical Society of New York, which has carried on the necessary research and is planning to reprint the map and bring out an adequate statement concerning it in the Geographical Review for October 1933.

DIVISION OF MUSIC

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

Accessions to the music division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933

	Copyright	Gift	Purchase	Exchange	Transfer	Other	Total
Music (M)[1]	8,579	437	1,192	175	127	42	10,552
Literature (ML)[2]	386	443	286	20	68	328	1,531
Theory (MT)[3]	625	47	28		38	24	762
Total	9,590	927	1,506	195	233	394	12,845

[1] Includes 499 second copies.
[2] Includes 120 second copies.
[3] Includes 68 second copies and 151 books proper.

Contents of the music division at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933

Music:		
Contents on June 30, 1932, volumes and pieces	998,380	
Accessions during the past year	10,552	
Total	1,008,932	
Less exchanges, Edith A. Wright	23	
Less transfer to Semitic division	1	
	24	
Total on June 30, 1933		1,008,908
Literature:		
Contents on June 30, 1932, volumes and pieces	56,688	
Accessions during the past year	1,531	
Total on June 30, 1933		58,219
Theory:		
Contents on June 30, 1932, volumes and pieces	32,539	
Accessions during the past year	762	
Total on June 30, 1933		33,301
Grand total, volumes, pieces, etc		1,100,428

GROWTH AND CONTENTS OF THE COLLECTION

The number of accessions to the music collection for the past fiscal year is not what it was in the fabled age of plenty. But even compared with the figures of "peak-years", the falling off is not more

than a seemly 20 percent. And compared with the 12,912 accessions in 1932, the 12,845 of last year—or a decrease of only 67—have bravely held their own among a multitude of dropping curves and disappearing levels. The two chief sources of growth—copyright deposits and purchases—show a slight increase: 54 in the first class, 86 in the second; or a surprisingly regular rate of influx.

CATALOG CARDS

The total number of typewritten cards which were prepared in the division and have been added to the catalog has dropped from 23,644 in the previous year to 20,113 during the past year; they cover 6,504 main entries, compared with 7,505 for the previous year. The decrease affects chiefly the cataloging of articles in current periodicals, a work which owing to special circumstances had to be slowed up temporarily. With the help of two voluntary assistants from George Washington University, it has been resumed, and before long the arrears will be brought up to date. The Catalog Division prepared printed cards for 409 items during the past year for which 2,337 cards were added to the catalog, compared with 654 items during the previous year. Some 60 remain to be attended to by the Catalog Division. One thousand six hundred and fifty-two printed cards, received from the New York Public Library, have been added to the Union Catalog in the division.

SERVICE

It may not be inapposite to point out that, while the intelligent collecting of material forms a signal part of our functions, the helpful use and interpretation of it are equally important. These, however, are taken so much for granted that they do not receive perennial mention in these reports. To be sure, Euterpe plays rather a minor role in the Halls of Congress; but, on the whole, the congressional family comprises some decidedly musical members, and the calls upon the music collection "for the convenience of Congress" are by no means few or negligible. Beyond this primary and narrower application, the service of the division, of course, is Nation-wide and extends beyond our frontiers. Demands for information, by mail, come in daily. They range from trivial matters to highly specialized topics of concern to the scholar and historian. Rarely must the quest remain unsatisfied. Visitors to the division, spending from a few hours to several weeks in study and research, have time and again commended the resources and the assistance placed at their disposal. Frequent calls for "quick action"—Maestro Toscanini once furnished a classic example—have had instantaneous response. Occasionally,

the division finds opportunity to aid in fruitful discoveries. Among the latter is the instance of the Library's copy of the 1786 libretto of Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" (in the Schatz collection), of which a photostat copy, upon request, was sent last year to Dr. Siegfried Anheisser, of Cologne, who found it to be not alone the only known survival of the original version of the libretto but established the hitherto unsuspected fact that it was actually used (probably by the stage manager) in the first performance of the opera at Vienna; the findings of Dr. Anheisser are set forth in the April 1933 issue of the Zeitschrift für Musikwissenschaft. Attilio Brugnoli, of Florence, in his recent book, La musica pianistica italiana dalle origini al 900, takes occasion to discuss the Library's unpublished holographs of Muzio Clementi, which Georges de Saint-Foix, in Paris, already made the subject of careful studies. These are typical cases of the interest in the collection evinced by foreign scholars, and of the service rendered to them by the music division. They also imply a growing and widening recognition—here and abroad—of what the Government and Congress are doing for the scientific and historical branches of music.

COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

For applied music, for the means of performing music, the Library must look to the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation. Its activities have attracted international attention. It has consistently furthered American talent and introduced prominent foreign artists to American audiences. In the international competition for the Coolidge prize the 1932 award was won by the Czechoslovak composer, Bohuslav Martinů, with a string sextet which had its first performance at the Library festival in April 1933 (for detailed programs see appendix V). The performance in English of Cimarosa's opera buffa, "The Secret Marriage", by the Juilliard School of Music, was a particularly successful departure in what by many was regarded as the most distinguished and brilliant of the 6 festivals given since the foundation was accepted by Congress in 1925. The two morning concerts of the festival were broadcast through the courtesy of the Columbia Broadcasting Co. The comment of a listener in Alhambra, Calif., on a work by a contemporary American composer invites quotation: "I could wish that music, along with government, religion, and society, might be humanized, and made to appeal to the emotions which, cultured, make for great willing and doing, along with the ecstasy of complete self-expression. Most of your musical broadcasts do this. This one has been disturbing, therefore very valuable and stimulating, for other reasons than mere pleasure."

One work, or more, by the following American composers, native or resident, has been performed under the auspices of the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation:

a. Chamber and orchestra music.—Nicolai Berezowsky, Ernest Bloch, R. Bloom, John Alden Carpenter, George W. Chadwick, Carlton Cooley, Aaron Copland, Henry Eichheim, Carl Engel, Percy Grainger, Charles T. Griffes, Thos. Griselle, Louis Gruenberg, Howard Hanson, Roy Harris, Hans Levy Heniot, Frederick Jacobi, Werner Janssen, William Kroll, Charles Martin Loeffler, Daniel Gregory Mason, Quincy Porter, Alois Reiser, Carlos Salzedo, Elliot Schenk, Arthur Shepherd, Leo Sowerby, Nathaniel Shilkret, Frederick A. Stock, Gustav Strube, Emerson Whithorne.

b. Organ music.—Felix Borowsky, Domenico Brescia, Gaston Dethier, A. M. Foerster, Edwin Grasse, A. W. Kramer, Edith Lang, Edward MacDowell, Carl McKinley, H. R. Shelley, R. Deane Shure, R. S. Stoughton, P. A. Yon.

In the auditorium of the Library under the auspices of the "Friends of Music in the Library of Congress" works of chamber music by the following American composers were performed:

Ernest Bloch, Mary Howe, Charles Martin Loeffler, Wallingford Riegger, William Grant Still, and Deems Taylor.

A full account of the other concerts sponsored by the foundation will be found at the end of the report on the music division.

On the occasion of the last Founder's Day concert (Oct. 30, 1932) the first award of the "Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Medal"—donated by Mrs. Coolidge—for conspicuous services to the art of chamber music was made to Walter Willson Cobbett, Esq., of London, England, for many years an enthusiastic patron of chamber music and the compiler and financial backer of the unique and monumental "Cyclopedic Survey of Chamber Music", published in 1929. The medal was presented by the Librarian of Congress to the secretary of the British Embassy, who, in the absence of the Ambassador, accepted it for transmission to the recipient through the British Foreign Office.

LONGWORTH FOUNDATION

Donations to the Longworth Foundation have not yet reached the total aimed at to insure from its income at least one memorial concert a year. Therefore, it was by special gifts from two friends of the late Speaker of the House that the concert on April 9, 1933, was made possible. It was given in the auditorium of the Library by the Heermann trio of Cincinnati, composed of artists who had frequently joined with Mr. Longworth in the playing of chamber music, which not only formed his favorite pastime, but to which he brought rare competence and taste as an amateur violinist.

THE FRIENDS OF MUSIC IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The contribution received from this organization, as in the 4 previous years since its establishment, amounted to $1,000, making so far a total of $5,000, which has been used in the purchase of rarities. The generous help of the "Friends" was particularly welcome this year, when the Library had the unexpected opportunity of buying the holograph of Haydn's piano sonata in E flat (no. 52 of the Gesamtausgabe) which was offered for sale by a resident of Chicago, in whose family (hailing from England) it had been for many years, unknown to the world of musical scholars. The "Friends", advised of this unique opportunity, voted, at a special meeting of the executive board held in December 1932, to advance the money needed for this purchase. The remainder of the $1,000 was presented to the Librarian of Congress by Senator Frederic C. Walcott, one of the vice presidents, at the society's annual meeting in April 1933.

The society gave four concerts during the season, two of them in the auditorium of the Library; the last one, a recital of organ music by Bach, played by Mr. Carl Weinrich, of New York, proved again the lovely qualities of the Skinner organ in the Library.

MUSIC TEACHERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the association was held in Washington, December 27 to 30, 1932. A special exhibit was prepared for the occasion, in the main exhibition hall of the Library, filling 16 double cases. This impressive showing comprised only some of the chief treasures of the music collection, but, in its various divisions, it was so arranged as to afford an excellent idea of the remarkable scope attained in the brief space of 30 years since the methodical development of the collection was begun.

In honor of the members of the association a program of chamber music by American composers was given in the Library auditorium, on December 28, by the Gordon string quartet and Mr. Harold Bauer, tendered by the Coolidge Foundation.

ACCESSIONS

In order to economize space the listing of recent accessions and any comment upon them, throughout this report, have been condensed as far as possible. Only the most important gifts and purchases are cited in the following pages.

GIFTS

Among the gifts are:

From Miss Belle Brown, Boston, a number of holograph letters written by the eminent singer, Pauline Lucca (1841–1908).

From Mrs. Campbell-Tipton, Paris, the composer's widow, the holograph full score of her late husband's opera "Mercedes", based upon the drama of the same title by Thos. Bailey Aldrich.

From Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, as additions to her collection of chamber music dedicated to her, the holograph scores of compositions by Ernö Balogh, Frank Bridge, László Lajtha, Feri Roth, Francesco Santoliquido, Theodor Szántó; also a number of autographed presentation copies; material relating to concerts presented by Mrs. Coolidge in various cities of Europe; and further installments of her voluminous correspondence with prominent musicians.

From the American Council of Learned Societies, the authorization to use the unexpended remainder of a grant—to provide equipment for the Library's Archive of American Folk-Song—in the purchase of a recording apparatus for field work.

From Miss Rebekah Crawford, New York, additional material in her series of collected and assorted newspaper clippings touching upon musical matters.

From Miss Anna R. Gilchrist, Philadelphia, the holograph full score of her late father's (William Wallace Gilchrist, 1846–1916), cantata "Prayer and Praise" dated "Germantown, Nov. 3rd, 1889."

From the International Olympic Committee, a manuscript full score of Josef Suk's symphonic march, "Into a New Life", which at the Tenth Olympiad in 1932, at Los Angeles, received the award for music in the international art competitions.

From Dr. Charles Moore, Washington, a holograph letter of Theodore Thomas to Daniel Hudson Burnham, and a typewritten letter from Charles Norman Fay, dated October 17, 1918, to Mr. Burnham's son, with an account of Theodore Thomas' relations with D. H. Burnham, Sr., and of the latter's connection with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

From the R.C.A.-Victor Co., Camden, N.J., 207 double-faced records with some of the recent and more important recordings, especially of chamber music and orchestral works.

PURCHASES

HOLOGRAPHS

Reference has already been made to the Haydn holograph acquired with funds donated by the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress. It is not only the first complete composition in Haydn's own writing that has come to the Library but its discovery throws a new and interesting light on some phases of Haydn's second stay in England. The caption on the first page of music reads: "Sonata composta per la celebre Signora Terese de Janson, in nomine Domini, di me Giuseppe Haydn. Londra, 794." It is the sonata in E flat, no. 52 of the Gesamtausgabe.

In the catalog which Haydn himself made of his compositions written for England he listed "Two Sonatas for Miss Janson, 10 leaves." Hitherto it had been impossible to identify these two sonatas, since none of his published sonatas bore a dedication to a Miss Janson. We now know that one of them was this work, Haydn's last piano sonata and one of his finest. Haydn's entry leaves one question unanswered: since our sonata covers 10 leaves, either the "Two" or the "10 l." must be accepted as a mistake. The dedicatee of this work, the "celebrated Miss Janson" (*recte* Jansen) was the daughter of a fashionable and successful dancing teacher who came to England from Aix-la-Chapelle, with a son (Louis-Charles, who became an indifferent composer, chiefly of "military sonatas") and a daughter. The latter had great musical talent and was one of Muzio Clementi's best piano pupils. She evidently won the approval and affection of Haydn, whose eye was as appreciative of female charms as his ear was sensitive to musical ones. She married in May 1795 Gaetano Bartolozzi, the son of Francesco Bartolozzi, the well-known engraver; Haydn was one of the witnesses. She was honored with other dedications by Haydn (using her married name), Dussek, and her teacher, Clementi.

To the holograph scores of Gaetano Brunetti's unpublished chamber music and orchestral works has been added that of a symphony (in F major) for strings, oboes, bassoon, and horns, which is marked "No. 23" and dated 1783.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS

In addition to a miscellaneous collection of letters from noted German conductors, such as Bülow, Richter, Rietz, Mottl, Levi, Muck, Hausegger, Schillings, Blech, Kleiber, etc., the Library acquired 17 letters of Alexander Ritter (1833–96)—son of Wagner's friend, Julie Ritter, intimate of the Wagner circle, and husband of Wagner's niece Franziska—addressed to Hermann Levi; the dates of these letters lie between June 4, 1880, and January 24, 1894.

A humorous letter of Henriette Sontag (Countess Rossi, 1806–54), dated Berlin, November 24, 1844, addressed to friends (Grimm?), speaks enthusiastically of a concert (by the pianist, Döhler, and the violoncellist, Piatti), indulges in gossip, inquires whether it is true that Mme. Viardot no longer has such a great success, and laments that "Berlin is dirty."

MISCELLANEOUS MANUSCRIPTS

The most important item in this class is a fifteenth-century codex, a collection of theoretical tracts by various authors, copied by Johannes Franciscus Preottonus of Pavia, a Benedictine monk. The first 11 leaves contain astronomical data and a computation of the dates for Easter Sunday between the years 1400 and 1931, "scripta per don

Johanne de pavia in 1477 nonas octobris." The entire codex is written by the same hand in black letters with rubrication. The writer was the son of a notary, Antonio Preottonis, in Pavia; he took orders probably in 1465, entered the monastery of San Giorgio in Venice, and returned to Pavia about 1470, where in 1482 he became rector of the church of San Filippo. During his entire monastic life he apparently devoted himself to the study of the theory and practice of music, copying for his use the best medieval treatises on the art of music he could obtain. About 1490 the codex evidently passed into the hands of Fassone Fassati, member of the Coniolo family, then a student of the University of Pavia. This second owner of the book inscribed his name in several places, in one of which he made a brief beginning of an autobiographical sketch, indicating that in 1505 he entered the services of the Principality of Monferrato, which took him to Vienna and Hungary in the following year. Whether or not this volume accompanied the traveler on these journeys is not known.

The codex contains, among others, the following treatises: the "Lucidarium" of Marchetus de Padua; the "De practica arte mensurabilis cantus" by Johannes de Muris, and the same author's "De arte contrapuncti"; the "De musica plana" of Johannes de Garlandia; the "Mensurabilis cantus" of Aegidius de Murino; the "Micrologus" of Guido Aretinus; and the "De arte contrapuncti" of Johannes de Anglia (John Hothby), who lived for a time in Ferrara and possibly died there in 1487. There is evidence that this English theorist and Preottonus were acquainted, and that the latter translated the treatise from the Latin into Italian.

A more extended description of the codex was given by D. Paolo Guerrini, the librarian of the Queriniana in Brescia, in volume xxxiv, no. 1, of the Rivista Musicale Italiana. But the manuscript awaits more thorough study, and comparison with Coussemaker and Gerbert. The acquisition of this codex—the first one of its kind to come to the music division—was aided by funds donated by the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.

A manuscript of uncertain, but probably American, origin, belonged apparently to various members of German communities in Pennsylvania. It contains on nearly 200 pages German hymns in 3-part arrangements. The oldest recorded owner, and possibly the writer of part of it, is revealed in the statement "Dieses Buch gehoert mir Friedrich Horn Gekaufft vor 12/6 im Jahr 1794." He cannot have owned it very long, to judge by the entry "Philip Taus sein Music und Noten Buch. York, 1795." A later owner, conversant with English, added below this entry, "Henry Meyer's Property Bought at Sheriff Sale, Feby 28, 1818." After the music, nearly another 200 pages are taken up with "Sundry Recipes on various Subjects, House Keepers, Agricultural, Scientific, Mathematical-Philosophical, etc.,

etc., collected by H. Meyer at different times from miscellaneous works." The variety of these nonmusical notes is too great to even hint at their diversity; closer examination of the musical contents, however, may produce helpful data on certain curious vocal habits prevalent in the liturgical music of some of the German sectarians who settled in Pennsylvania.

Among eighteenth-century manuscripts newly acquired are three symphonies by Johann Gottlieb Graun; a mass for 5-part chorus with strings and horns by G. B. Pergolesi and a "Domine adjuvandum", also for five voices, by the same composer; and J. C. F. Bach's "Die Kindheit Jesu, ein biblisches Gemählde", for four voices, strings, and continuo, from the library of Count Stolberg-Wernigerode.

EARLY IMPRINTS

Lack of space forbids listing as many items, belonging to this class, as would have normally deserved mention. The following few have been singled out as of particular interest:

Vfizio e sacre fvnzioni de'morti, salmi penitenziale, litanie, e preci, coll'aggivnta del canto, dato in lvce da Matteo Coferati, sacerdote fiorentino. Firenze, C. e F. Bindi, 1692. Not in Eitner.

Principes très-faciles pour bien apprendre la musique, qui conduiront promptement ceux qui ont du naturel pour le chant jusqu'au point de chanter toutes sortes d'airs proprement, & à livre ouvert . . . par le sieur L'Affilard . . . 2de ed., revue, corrigée & augmentée. Paris, Christophe Ballard, 1697. Dedication, preface and privilege. The Library also has the editions of 1705 and 1747.

Die aus mathematischen gründen richtig gestellete musicalische temperatura practica, das ist: Grundrichtige vergleichung der zwölff semitoniorum in der octave . . . vorgestellet von Christophoro Alberto Sinn . . . Samt einer vorrede herrn Caspari Calvoers . . . Wernigeroda, M. A. Struck. Foreword, dated Claussthal, December 16, 1717. From the library of Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, with the ex libris of Count Christian Ernst (1690–1771), dated 1721.

Chetham, John. A book of psalmody. London, Pearson, 1718.

Porpora, Nicola Antonio. Sinfonie da camera a tre istromenti . . . Opra [!] II. Londra, 1736.

Anhang zu dem dritten jahrgange der Nachrichten und anmerkungen die musik betreffend. Vom Iten bis I3ten [I4ten bis 26ten] stück. Leipzig, im Verlag der zeitungsexpedition, 1769. Edited by J. A. Hiller. The Library also has Jahrgänge 1, 3, and 4, wanting only Jahrgang 2 (1767/68).

Bayley, Daniel. The Essex harmony. Boston, 1772.

Marpurg, Friedrich Wilhelm. Fughe e capriccj pel clavicembalo ò per l'organo. Composti e dedicati al celebre Signore C. P. E. Bach dal suo servo ed amico F. W. Marpurg. Opera prima. Berlin, chez Jean Julien Hummel; [etc., etc., 1777?].

Forkel, Johann Nicolaus. Clavier-sonate und eine ariette mit achtzehn veraenderungen . . . Goettingen, auf kosten des verfassers; Leipzig, gedruckt bey J. G. I. Breitkopf, 1782.

Clavierschule für kinder, von George Friedrich Merbach. Leipzig, zu finden bey dem verfasser, 1782. Dedication, introduction, "nacherinnerung," and list of subscribers. From the library of Count Stolberg-Wernigerode.

Johann Sebastian Bachs vierstimmige choralgesaenge . . . Leipzig, bey Johann Gottlob Immanuel Breitkopf, 1784–1787. Compiled and edited by C. P. E. Bach (first published in 1765 and 1769 in 2 parts), with list of subscribers.

Taylor, Raynor. The favorite symphony to the new interlude of The gates of Calais, now performing with great applause at Sadlers Wells. Composed and adapted for the harpsichord, G. flute, or violin, &c. By R. Taylor . . . [London] Southwark, T. Williams [1786?].

Taylor, Raynor. The wounded soldier; a favorite ballad, sung by Mr. Gray at Sadler's Wells and at the Anacreontic society. Composed by R. Taylor . . . [London] Longman and Broderip [ca. 1790].

Die religion; eine kantate, von Heinrich Julius Tode. In musik gesetzt von Friedrich Ludewig Benda . . . Koenigsberg, auf kosten des verfassers und in commission bey Friedrich Nicolovius [1790 ?].

Haydn, Joseph. Oeuvres d'Haydn en partitions. Quatuors . . . Tome 1. Paris, Pleyel [1802 ?].

Notice historique sur la vie et les ouvrages de Joseph Haydn . . . par Joseph Le Breton . . . [Paris, Baudouin, 1810]. Read before the Institut de France, October 6, 1810.

[Musica instrumentale sopra le sette ultime parole] Sept sonates sur les dernièr[e]s paroles de notre Seigneur Jesu Christe suivie d'un[e] tempête pour le piano-forte, composées par Jos. Haydn. Nouvelle ed. corrigée. Oeuvre 49. Leipsic, F. Hofmeister [1818 ?].

Haydn, Joseph. Collection complète des quatuors d'Haydn. Nouvelle éd. . . . Paris, I. Pleyel & fils aîné [1820 ?] Publ. no. 715. Parts. With the Guérin portrait, engraved by Darcis, and a 4-part resolution of the canon "Hin ist alle meine kraft," by Cambini. The Library also has Pleyel's "Édition du premier consul" (1799 ?–1802 ?).

AMERICANA

The Librarian's report for 1930 mentioned the acquisition of 24 single numbers from volumes 2, 3, and 4 of Benjamin Carr's "Musical Journal." This year has brought an entire volume of this early periodical—volume 2 (1800–1801), with general and special title pages, indices, and list of subscribers—the only complete and perfect copy of this volume thus far recorded.

Having promised his subscribers to publish "occasional efforts of musical talents here", Carr has included a number of compositions by residents of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia—Trajetta, Hewitt, and Taylor—and, "at the request of several subscribers", the rondo from his opera "The Archers" (1796), as "sung by Mr. Tyler . . . at the New York Theatre and by Mr. John Darley at the concerts in Philadelphia."

FIRST EDITIONS

The following have been added to the collection of first and early editions of works by Joseph Haydn:

Quartets: Pohl d. 52, 51, and 53 (Hummel, 657); Pohl d. 60 to 62 (Kühnel, 549); "Le sette ultime parole" (Hummel, 639).

Symphonies: B & H 77, 78, and 76 (Hummel, 581); B & H 84 (Forster, 80); B & H 86 (Forster, 82); B & H 86 (Sieber, no publisher's number, corno primo

part); B & H 87 (Forster, 78); B & H 87 (Sieber, no publisher's number, oboe parts only); B & H 91 (Hummel, 851); B & H 94 (Andre, 857); B & H 99 (Breitkopf, 457, score); B & H 101 (Breitkopf, 496, score); B & H 103 (Breitkopf, 228, score); B & H 104 (Breitkopf, 390 score).

Miscellaneous: 6 duets, Pohl c. 2 to 7 (Clementi, etc., no publisher's number); "Ah come il core mi palpita," Pohl n. 1 (Artaria, 29); "Arianna a Naxos," Pohl n. 9 (Artaria, 316); 6 songs, B & H 31 to 36 (Simrock, 107); "Die beredsamkeit," part-song (Simrock, 2030); "Die warnung," part-song (Simrock, 2037); "Danklied zu Gott," part-song (Simrock, 2033); "Wider den uebermuth" (Simrock, 2038).

FULL SCORES OF OPERAS, ETC.

In the following list of current additions to the Library's collection of dramatic music in full score, manuscript copies are distinguished from printed scores by the abbreviation "ms."

Eugen d'Albert, Mister Wu (1932); Tommaso Albinoni, Zenobia, regina de Palmireni (ms., 1694 ?); M. A. Charpentier, David et Jonathas (transcript from a Philidor ms. at the Bibliothèque du Conservatoire, Paris, 1933); M. A. Desaugiers, Les deux jumeaux de Bergame (1782 ?); Henri Février, La femme nue (1932); Richard Hageman, Tragödie in Arezzo (1932); E. W. Korngold, Die tote stadt (1920); J. B. de Lully, Alceste (his Oeuvres complètes, Les opéras, vol. 2 ed. by Henry Prunières, 1932); Claudio Monteverdi, Il ballo delle ingrate (ed. by Alceo Toni, 1932); Adolf Müller, Lumpaci vagabundus (ms., 1833); Giovanni Paisiello, La modista raggiratrice (ms., 18th cent.); Friedrich Siber, Hermia (ms., 1834 ?).

TRANSCRIPTS

Three transcripts were received this year from the Bibliothèque du Conservatoire, Paris, where the work of copying the manuscripts of the "Collection Philidor" was recently completed for us:

David et Jonathas, tragédie mise en musique par Mr. Charpentier et représentée sur le théâtre du Collège de Louis le Grand le 25 février 1688. Recueillie par Philidor l'Aisné en 1690. (Ms. 5516, R. F. 924.)

Motets de Mr. Dumont à 4 parties, copiez et mis en ordre par Philidor l'Aisné, ordinaire de la musique du roy et l'un des deux gardiens de la bibliothèque de musique de Sa Majesté. Fait à Versailles en 1697. (Ms. 5538–5539, R. F. 926–927.)

Partition de plusieurs marches et batteries de tambour tant françoises qu' étrangères, avec les airs de fifre et de hautbois à 3 et 4 parties et plusieurs marches de timballes et de trompettes à cheval avec les airs du carousel en 1686 et les appels et fanfares de trompe pour la chasse. Recueilly par Philidor l'Aisné, ordinaire de la musique du roy et garde de sa bibliothèque de musique. L'an 1705. (Ms. R. F. 671.)

ARCHIVE OF AMERICAN FOLK-SONG

Although, unfortunately, funds for the continuance of the services of a trained specialist were no longer available—a fact already recorded and deplored in last year's report—some few but valuable additions have been made to the Library's collection of folk-song

disks, with the help of funds, generously placed at the disposal of the Library by the American Council of Learned Societies and its committee on musicology, for the express purpose of acquiring "equipment" for the archive. The latest equipment which has been bought consists in a recently perfected recording apparatus. The occasion and reason for the purchase was furnished by the kind offer of Prof. John A. Lomax—who has frequently resorted to the contents of the Library in his research work—to give to the Library, in return for the use of a recording machine, any records that he might obtain with it.

The report of Professor Lomax follows:

One day about the 1st of April 1933, while talking with Mr. Carl Engel about my plans for collecting the folk songs of the Negro convicts of the South, he asked me how the Library of Congress could help. I told him of my need for a satisfactory recording machine, and he at once offered to attempt to secure the necessary funds. His efforts were successful, and at Baton Rouge, La., I received about July 15 a late model of one of the best types of portable recording machine. This machine, weighing 315 pounds, provided with Edison batteries, a rotary converter, amplifiers, a double-button carbon microphone, a dynamic speaker, and cutting and reproducing heads, I thenceforward carried in the rear of my Ford sedan. It seemed necessary to carry along batteries for the reason that recordings are sometimes desirable where no electric current is available. While requiring skill, experience, and some patience to operate with uniform success, the machine has shown, after repeated tests, that it will record satisfactorily under normal acoustic conditions.

My son Alan and I spent the time from July 15 until the last week in August making records of Negro singing in New Orleans; at the State farm in Angola, La.; at two State farms in Mississippi, Oakley and Parchman; at the county workhouse near Memphis, Tenn.; and at the State penitentiary in Nashville, Tenn. Afterward we drove to Harlan, Ky., where we recorded the singing of two mountaineers. At various times we tested the machine with a single voice, two voices, quartets, whistling, guitar and violin playing, and with the singing of larger groups. In a Negro church near Washington, Alan has since successfully recorded the singing of an entire congregation. The machine has also stood the test of both indoor and out-of-door recording. The location of the microphone is always a problem. At Memphis we used for our recording room a large barn, the walls of which were lined with baled hay; the recordings that resulted were free from echo, but at the same time flat in quality. Of the two types of recording disks, the one that proved most successful was the aluminum one, although with a single voice to be recorded the celluloid disks give better results.

During this last summer's work we recorded about 100 songs which showed differences worthy of note. In doing so we used 25 aluminum and 15 celluloid disks. The subject matter of these songs relates to the life of the prisoner; his longing for freedom and home; labor on the farm, the levee, the railroad, and in the river bottoms; the tragedies, the comedies, and loves of the Negro.

This experimental trip has convinced me, temporarily at least, that:

(1) The machine we have used, and machines similar to it, will produce fairly satisfactory records even under the unusually unfavorable conditions which were unavoidable in prison camps, working with ignorant and often much-excited individuals.

(2) Negro songs in much of their primitive purity can be obtained probably as nowhere else from Negro prisoners in State and Federal penitentiaries. Here the Negroes are completely segregated and have no familiar contact with the whites. Thrown on their own resources for entertainment, they still sing, especially the long-term prisoners who have been confined for years and who have not yet been influenced by jazz and the radio, the distinctive old-time Negro melodies.

(3) The rhythmic labor chants, the songs that groups of Negroes sing in unison while at their work, furnish for the folklorist a practically unknown and unworked field.

(4) It is only by making field recordings of the singing of southern Negroes that the tonal, rhythmic, and melodic characteristics of Afro-American folk music can be accurately preserved.

(5) The plan of the Library of Congress to make permanent records of these Negro folk songs for the use of students of music is entirely feasible and worthy of unstinted support.

ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

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

1932. October 30, at 3:30 p.m. Founder's Day Concert. The South Mountain String Quartet, assisted by Albert Sprague Coolidge, viola; Phyllis Kraeuter, violoncello; and Carl Weinrich, organ. Presentation of the E. S. Coolidge Medal "for eminent services to chamber music", awarded to W. W. Cobbett.

December 28, at 4:30 p.m. In honor of the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Music Teachers' National Association. Harold Bauer and the Gordon String Quartet.

1933. April 23–25. Sixth Festival of Chamber Music. (For detailed programs of the festival see appendix V.)

April 23, at 8:45 p.m. The Secret Marriage. Opera buffa in two acts by Domenico Cimarosa, produced by the Juilliard School of Music. Stage direction, Alfredo Valenti; musical direction, Albert Stoessel.

April 24, at 11:15 a.m. The Adolf Busch String Quartet.

April 24, at 8:45 p.m. Chamber orchestra conducted by Serge Koussevitzky.

April 25, at 11:15 a.m. The Kroll String Sextet, of New York, and the Laurent Wind Quintet, of Boston.

April 25, at 8:45 p.m. Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin in a sonata recital for violin and piano.

Under the provisions of the Coolidge Foundation the following concerts were tendered by the Library of Congress:

1933. January 16. Roth String Quartet, to the Boston Public Library.

April 3–19. Six Beethoven recitals by the London String Quartet, to the University of California, Berkeley.

April 26. The Adolf Busch String Quartet, to Columbia University.

April 28. The Adolf Busch String Quartet, to Harvard University.

May 23. Harold Bauer and the Gordon String Quartet, to the National Federation of Music Clubs (biennial convention) in Minneapolis, Minn., in an all-American program.

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

1933. January 16, at 8:45 p.m. Philadelphia Chamber String Simfonietta, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor. By the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.

January 31, at 9:45 p.m. The London String Quartet and Chamber Orchestra, conducted by Hugo Kortschak. Donated by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, in a program of modern works dedicated to her.

April 9, at 3:30 p.m. The Heermann Trio of Cincinnati. A concert donated toward the Longworth Foundation in the Library of Congress.

May 20, at 8:45 p.m. Carl Weinrich, organist, in a Bach program. By the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.

Under the provisions of the foundation a lecture on "Mediaeval English Music" was given in the auditorium on October 25, 1932, by the Rev. Dom Anselm Hughes of Nashdom Abbey, Burnham, England.

The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge prize of $1,000, offered by the Library of Congress under the provisions of the E. S. Coolidge Foundation for a composition written for six string instruments, and open to musicians of all nationalities, was awarded to Bohuslav Martinů, a native of Czechoslovakia. The jury consisted of John Alden Carpenter, Olin Downes, Serge Koussevitzky, Louis Persinger, and the chief of the music division, ex officio. The work had its first public performance on April 25 at the Library festival. The number of eligible compositions submitted was 145. Besides the United States, Canada, and South America, the contestants represented almost every country of Europe, as well as Australia, North and South Africa, and the Philippines.

PERIODICAL DIVISION

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

The number of current periodicals received by the periodical division during the past year (separate files) was 9,085 (9,432 in 1932), which includes 5,776 different titles. Among these are 1,829 journals received from the Copyright Office. The journals deposited by the Smithsonian Institution and until 1929 included in these figures are now accessioned almost entirely in the Smithsonian division of the Library and are not counted here. Official documentary series and almanacs, annual reports, yearbooks, and other material of the kind, which are received in other divisions of the Library, also are not counted in these statistics.

The whole number of periodicals (separate items) received in the periodical division was 152,220 (last year 170,478).

New titles added during the year number 1,300 and include 436 by copyright, 771 by gift, and 93 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 875, of which 722 are published in the United States and 153 in foreign countries. Of the newspapers published in the United States 537 are dailies and 185 are weeklies. Of the newspapers published in foreign countries 133 are dailies and 20 are weeklies.

The Library now receives second files of 175 American newspapers which are used for binding. Of these 140 are the gift of their publishers and 35 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, 206; foreign, 143; total, 349.

USE OF THE COLLECTIONS

Our files are in constant use by those engaged in serious investigation and research. Part of this work is for other Government departments, and the rest is by students and compilers outside the Government service. Both groups anticipate publishing the results of their work.

Among these research students have been representatives from American University, Catholic University of America, Columbia

University, De Pauw University, Duke University, George Peabody College, George Washington University, Georgetown University, Georgia State Woman's College, Goucher College, Harvard University, Holy Name College, Johns Hopkins University, Montana State Normal College, New York State College for Teachers, Ohio State University, Princeton University, Rollins College, Temple University, University of Chicago, University of Florida, University of Maryland, University of North Carolina, University of West Virginia, University of Wisconsin, Vanderbilt University, Washington University (St. Louis), and Yale University.

SUBJECTS INVESTIGATED

The investigations include economic, literary, historical, and other subjects. During the past year some of these have been biographies of Archbishop Allen, Dorothea Lynde Dix, James B. Duke, Gen. R. S. Ewell, Marian Harland, Ben Holladay, Senator Francis Kernan, Prince Achille Murat, Edgar Allan Poe, Voltaire, and Walt Whitman; acreage restriction in cotton; Agadir crisis, 1911; American public opinion on the diplomatic relations between the United States and the Papal States; American women in public service since 1920; Anglo-Japanese alliance, 1911; antislavery and abolition in Missouri; banking; baseball data; Blair family in the Civil War; bond prices; British foreign policy; British opinion of the United States during the World War; building statistics; Burlington, Vt., newspapers; Charleston business world in the American Revolutionary era; circulation history of magazines; Civil War politics; Confederate trade, 1861–65; cotton products prices; cottonseed prices; criminal syndicalism laws; Czechoslovakian independence; Drago doctrine; drug advertisements; early southern magazines; economics in Roosevelt's speeches; election reports; Emerson's unpublished letters; end of World War; Federal Reserve Act; First Seminole war; Florida newspapers, 1845–76; foreign capital movement, 1897–1914; Fort McHenry celebration, 1914; France in the Far East; German opinion of the United States, 1914–19; German periodicals; Gridiron Club; guarantee of bank deposits; history of education; history of trade in the Confederate States; history of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the South; Hitlerism; hog prices; Ibsen plays in Washington; infrared and ultraviolet rays; Jefferson embargo, 1812; land problem in Mexico; Latin American comment on American affairs; laying cornerstone of B. & O. Railroad, July 1828; Lytton report on Japan in Manchuria; Montana newspapers; mortgage conveyance; murder cases; newspaper writing; Oklahoma history; Ottawa economic conference; peace movement in the United States since 1920; political nativism in Pennsylvania; political parties in the Philippines; political predictions; political trends for 10 years; Prasline murder case; public

opinion on the eve of war; radio programs; recent music development; relations between the Territory of Montana and the Federal Government; relations of the United States and the League of Nations; religious values in recent realism; Roosevelt and the tariff; Russian debts; schools of West Virginia; secondary education in North Carolina in the eighteenth century; State compulsory unemployment insurance; statistics of American newspaper development; stock market; suffrage; Sunday magazines; survey of international news in American newspapers; tariff; Virginia imprints; Washington, D.C., newspapers; Washington produce prices, 1928–32; Wisconsin political campaigns; women and the jury system.

GIFTS OF BOUND VOLUMES

Through correspondence suggesting that publishers from time to time replace the current issues of their publications with bound sets, 264 publishers have signified their acceptance of the suggestion, and this year 761 bound volumes have been received (last year 608 volumes), including 267 different titles. A list of these individual donors (to each of whom an individual acknowledgment has been sent) would be of interest, but space for it is lacking.

BINDING AND TRANSFER

Record of volumes bound

	1930–31	1931–32	1932–33
Periodicals:			
Full binding	4,487	3,733	3,718
Check binding	171	191	39
Gaylord binders	228	487	279
Total	4,886	4,411	4,036
Newspapers:			
Full binding	2,303	2,056	1,850
Eighteenth century binding	----------	127	19
Check binding	36	19	39
Gaylord binders	11	----------	21
Total	2,350	2,202	1,929
In all	7,236	6,613	5,965

Count of volumes awaiting binding

	1930–31	1931–32	1932–33
Periodicals collated	4,238	5,241	5,152
Newspapers collated	688	631	1,055
Uncollated	10,157	9,144	7,986
Total	15,083	15,016	14,193

This large arrearage is a handicap not only to the periodical division but to the Library as a whole. The unbound files are much less usable and moreover are constantly subject to deterioration and actual loss of copies. An appreciable reduction in the amount waiting to be bound can only be shown by increasing the binding. The division has at all times had more collated volumes waiting than the branch bindery could take.

One hundred and nineteen sets of periodicals have been transferred to other Government institutions as follows:

Army medical library	43
Bureau of Standards library	1
Department of Agriculture library	52
Department of Labor library	3
Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia	16
Office of Education library	2
Patent Office library	2
Total	119

A large number of duplicates not needed for binding are also transferred to the library of St. Elizabeths Hospital.

CHECK LIST OF AMERICAN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY NEWSPAPERS

The new edition of the Check List of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers in the Library of Congress has been prepared. When it is possible to publish, this edition will show many additions to the collection since the printing of the list in 1912. Many 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 News (formerly The United States Daily), Washington, D.C.; Forward, of New York; Hanover (N.H.) Gazette; Labor, Washington, D.C.; The Detroit News; American Mercury; Journal of Economic and Business History; New Republic; The New Age Magazine; Royal Anthropological Institute Journal; and Royal Geographic Society Journal.

During the year 93 subscriptions to periodicals were placed; 23 subscriptions were canceled and 44 others ceased publication. The new subscriptions to newspapers numbered 2.

NOTABLE ACCESSIONS

A very unusual collection of amateur periodicals has been received by gift from E. R. Burton of Chevy Chase, Md. It includes 112 titles and is unique among the many collections of the Library.

The Boston Evening Post, Boston. T. Fleet, printer and publisher. Jan. 9, 16, 30–Feb. 27, Apr. 16–Dec. 17, supplement Aug. 27, 1744.

This weekly is filled with accounts of the privateers, prizes, and sea fights along the American coast and in the West Indies due to the war between England, France, and Spain. It devotes much space to the religious revival, Mr. Edwards's Additional Account of the State of Religion at Northampton, Rev. James Davenport's Confession and Retractions, and the Rev. George Whitefield's preaching and activities.

The Columbia Magazine, or Monthly Miscellany. Kingston, Jamaica. February 1799.

This, the first magazine published in Jamaica, was printed by W. Smart, Church Street, Kingston. The earliest issue was for June 1796, and publication probably ceased with June 1800. This number for February 1799 is the only copy listed as being in any library in the United States.

The Examiner, London. John Hunt, printer and publisher. Jan. 6–Dec. 29, 1811. 1 v.

This English weekly for the year preceding the beginning of the War of 1812 shows in its American items the progress of the dispute.

Four files of early newspapers published in Honolulu have been received from the Archives of Hawaii. These materially strengthen the Hawaiian collection and include: The Hawaiian Gazette, January 20, 1866–December 29, 1875; Ka Hae Hawaii, March 4, 1857–March 24, 1858; The Polynesian, May 22, 1847–May 12, 1849; Sandwich Islands News, September 2, 1846–August 25, 1847.

The Magnolia Weekly, Richmond, Va. v. 1, Oct. 4, 1862–Sept. 9, 1863. Missing: Dec. 20, 1862; July 11 (p. 229–232), 18 (p. 237–240), 25 (p. 245–248), 1863. Mutilated: Sept. 9, 1863.

This is a rare periodical of the Civil War period. It was established October 4, 1862, by Charles Bailie with Oakley P. Haines as editor; March 7, 1863, Haines & Smith became the proprietors. Haines withdrew June 27, 1863, and W. A. J. Smith purchased his interest and, with the following issue, James D. McCabe, Jr., became editor, and H. C. Barrow, associate editor.

The Mercury; an illustrated Sunday newspaper. Washington, D.C. June 16 to July 7, 1889.

Volume 1, no. 1, of this early illustrated weekly appeared June 16, 1889. The illustrations furnish its principal interest.

The Mirror, Washington, Ky. Oct. 21, 1797–Sept. 18, 1799. Supplement, May 31, 1798 (Sept. 11, 1799, missing). 1 v. fol.

This early Kentucky weekly appears to have been established September 16, 1797. Hunter & Beaumont (William Hunter and

William H. Beaumont) were the editors and publishers. This is the longest file of The Mirror of which there is record.

The issues contain much news concerning European crises and the growing tension between the United States and Napoleon.

The South Carolina State Gazette, and Timothy & Mason's Daily Advertiser. Charleston, S.C. July 2–Dec. 31, 1796. Missing: July 2 (p. 1, 2), Dec. 27. 2 v. fol.

These issues belonged to the publisher and the copies were originally filed on nails. As a consequence the printing at the binding edge is slightly mutilated in most issues. All advertisements are heavily scored with notations and checks.

South Carolina Gazette, and Timothy's Daily Advertiser. Charleston, S.C. Jan. 1–June 30, 1798, except March 22 and April 10. 2 v. fol.

These issues also belonged to the publisher. The file covers the period of increased feeling caused by the seizure of American merchant vessels and insults to the American envoys sent to Paris. The earlier issues print much against the advisability of war.

Vicksburg Daily Citizen. Vicksburg, Miss. Wall paper edition. July 2, 1863, with Note of July 4, 1863.

This is the most famous of the southern newspapers printed on wall paper during the Civil War period. With his supply of newsprint paper exhausted, the publisher, J. M. Swords, resorted to the only substitute available, printing one-page issues on the back of wall paper. The Library has copies of the June 18, 20, and 30 issues and has now secured the July 2, 1863, issue with the note of July 4, 1863.

The Library's original of this issue as well as that of June 30, 1863, is printed on wall paper having a large brocade pattern in a faded red-purple over a scroll design in faded rose on a cream background.

The original is distinguished from the reprints by certain typographical variances.

VIRGIN ISLANDS NEWSPAPERS

A valuable collection of Virgin Islands newspapers has been received from the Statsbibliotek, Aarhus, Denmark, containing the following from St. Thomas: The Bulletin, May 16, 1877–December 11, 1886, incomplete; The St. Thomas Herald, July 19, 1882–December 29, 1884; St. Thomas Tidende (Wm. Murta, publisher), January 1–September 27, 1873; St. Thomas Tidende (August Wallöe, publisher), October 1, 1873–December 31, 1904; St. Thomas Times (Wm. Murta, publisher), October 1, 1873–December 31, 1879. From Christiansted, St. Croix, the files are: Dansk Vestindisk Regeirings Avis, January 1, 1821–December 28, 1824; and its continuation as St. Croix Avis, May 3, 1847–December 28, 1866, January 4, 1868–December 31, 1904. The earlier volumes are in both English and Danish. The collection forms an important addition to the Library's Virgin Islands material.

DIVISION OF FINE ARTS

(From the report of the Chief, Dr. HOLLAND, 1932–33)

The outstanding development in the division of fine arts during the year ending June 30, 1933, has been the growth of the Cabinet of American Illustration. This institution, outlined in the preceding annual report, has been established as a permanent memorial to the school of illustrators which throve in America at the beginning of the century, and to the artists who made it great. Through the activities of Mr. William Patten, there have been contributed in the course of the year, from Mrs. William T. Smedley, 119 drawings by William T. Smedley, 1858–1920; from Mrs. Arthur I. Keller, 102 drawings by Arthur I. Keller, 1866–1924; from Mrs. W. W. Buckley, 343 drawings by W. A. Rogers, 1854–1931; from Mrs. W. A. Terriberry and Mr. C. Stanley Reinhart, 26 drawings by Charles Stanley Reinhart, 1844–96; from Mrs. Otto Bacher, 55 drawings and etchings by Otto Bacher, 1856–1909; from D. Owen Stephens, 131 drawings by Alice Barber (Stephens), 1858–1932; from Mrs. Edward Penfield, 81 drawings by Edward Penfield, 1866–1925; from Mrs. J. S. Sargent and John A. Clark, 58 drawings by Walter Appleton Clark, 1876–1906; from Frederic Dorr Steele, 1873– , 175 of his own drawings; from the Philadelphia Public Library at the solicitation of Mrs. F. Walter Taylor, 36 drawings by F. Walter Taylor, 1874–1921; from John T. McCutcheon, 1870– , 72 of his own drawings, and from Rollin Kirby, 1874– , 45 of his cartoons. We have also been given by Charles Scribner, 64 drawings by various illustrators, from the files of the house of Charles Scribner's Sons, and by Miss Ethel Harper and Miss Florence Harper Beadleston, 8 drawings by various artists from the files of Harper & Bros. Besides these original drawings, the gifts were in many cases accompanied by numerous reproductions.

Already the collection is a most notable one, and with further additions which are expected it will far surpass anything of the sort in this country, and from the point of view of American illustration of course, in the world.

SMEDLEY DRAWINGS

The drawings of William T. Smedley, the first of the groups to be received, were put on exhibition in April and have attracted great interest. As soon as the necessary mounting and labeling has been done, an exhibition of the work of Arthur I. Keller, will be displayed

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and the work of the other artists represented in the cabinet will follow.

WHISTLER LETTERS

The Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell collection of Whistleriana has been enriched by the gift from Mrs. Pennell of a collection of letters from Whistler to Fantin-Latour. These letters, 28 in number, cover a period from 1862, shortly after Whistler had left Paris and his fellow students, to 1871, when Whistler was fully established in London, and Fantin-Latour had withdrawn to the retired life of his studio in Paris. Fantin-Latour preserved the correspondence carefully until his death in 1904, and afterward his widow cherished it until her death. They were secured from her estate by Mrs. Pennell who based upon them her recent book entitled *Whistler the Friend* (Lippincott & Co., 1930).

PENNELL LETTERS

The Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell collection of Pennelliana has in turn received as a gift from Mrs. Pennell's sister, Miss Helen S. Robins, 43 letters and cards written to her by Joseph Pennell.

TUTTLE WOOD GRAVURES

The Library has been presented by an anonymous donor with three remarkable framed views by Macowin Tuttle of ex-President Hoover's summer camp on the Rapidan. Mr. Tuttle was, in his youth, a practitioner in the great school of American wood engraving, made famous by such artists as Timothy Cole and Henry Wolf. He has now adapted the engraver's technique to the creation of wood blocks on a larger scale, cut directly from nature. These are themselves finished works of art, not intended for printing. In the three "wood gravures" presented to the Library he has succeeded in conveying a most remarkable impression of atmospheric depth through the leafy haze of early spring foliage. The President's camp was chosen as Mr. Tuttle's subject, to commemorate the meeting of President Hoover and Premier MacDonald there in October 1929, in the cause of world peace.

ACKERMAN STAMP PROOFS

From the estate of the late Senator Ernest R. Ackerman, of New Jersey, we have received a fine collection of 1,331 proofs of United States stamps dating from 1847 to 1893, handsomely bound in three volumes.

From the American Society of Bookplate Collectors we have received a contribution of 399 bookplates, and from Messrs. Under-

wood and Underwood of Washington, D.C., a continuation of their annual gift of news photographs, amounting this year to 1,483 subjects.

ETCHINGS, GIFTS

The division has been fortunate in the number of etchings given to it this year by artists. Thus we have received from Miss Lucile Douglas, 6 etchings of far eastern subjects; from the estate of Miss Blanche Dillaye, 9 unsigned etchings by her and one by Florence Este, together with the etched plates for the same; from Miss Irene Weir, 6 etchings, and from Mr. D. M. Kirkpatrick, 22 etchings, made in France and Bermuda.

PURCHASES

The purchases of the year have included 67 etchings, lithographs, and wood-block prints. The selection has been wholly of contemporary work, mostly by American artists. Those represented are William Auerbach-Levy, R. S. Austin, Albert W. Barker, Gustav Baumann, Gladys Brannigan, D. Y. Cameron, Samuel Chamberlain, Gabrielle DeVaux Clements, Joseph Gray, Thomas Handforth, Charles E. Heil, Arthur W. Heintzelman, Kaethe Kollwitz, J. J. Lankes, Fabio Mauroner, Leo J. Meissner, Thomas Nason, Joseph Pennell, Hartwell W. Priest, Allen Ray, Paul H. Shramm, Odilon Redon, Sybilla Weber, Levon West, James McNeil Whistler.

The division has also acquired by purchase much of the engraved and etched material left by the late Sidney L. Smith upon his death. Sidney Smith has been acknowledged for many years as the leading engraver in the country, particularly in the field of bookplates. A large proportion of the 871 items acquired are bookplates in various States, showing admirably the great technical skill of the master.

A selection of 35 subjects by the lens of Jeannette Griffith have been added to the Library collection of artistic photography. In major part these consist of extraordinarily fine studies of the old man-of-war, U.S.S. *Constitution*, and of details of modern building construction.

By gift, purchase, and copyright deposit, a total of 3,493 prints of all categories has been added, bringing the present total[1] of the collection in the division of fine arts to 524,321. At the same time, the division has acquired by copyright, purchase, gift and transfer, 2,211 books and pamphlets dealing with the fine arts, as compared with 1,932 for the preceding year. This brings the total number of books in the division to 51,600.

[1] Correcting the total for 1932 to 520,828 in accordance with the records of the accessions division.

IMPORTANT BOOK ACCESSIONS

Among the more important of the new items may be cited—

Aubert, Marcel. L'abbaye des Vaux de Cernay; monographie publiée pour m. le baron Henri de Rothschild, with 149 plates. Paris, 1931.

Boston, Museum of Fine Arts. . . . Portfolio of Chinese paintings in the Museum (Han to Sung periods), with 144 plates. Boston, 1933.

Brueghel, Peeter, the elder. Bruegels gemälde, von Gustav Glück. . . . with 41 mounted plates, part colored. Vienna, 1932.

Capart, Jean. Documents pour servir à l'étude de l'art égyptien. Vol. II, 93 plates. Paris, 1931.

Creswell, Keppel Archibald Cameron. Early Muslim architecture, Umayyads, early 'Abbāsids and Ṭūlūnids. Part I, with 81 plates. Oxford, The Clarendon press, 1932–

Dewald, E. T. . . . The illustrations of the Utrecht psalter . . . with 144 plates. Princeton, University press, 1932.

Dürer, Albrecht. Dürer's drawings in colour, line and wash; a selection of 56 facsimiles of the originals preserved in the Albertina collection at Vienna. 56 mounted plates, part colored. London, 1928.

Ferrari, Giulio. . . . Gli stili nella forma e nel colore. 4 vols., 166 colored plates, 10 monochrome. Torino, 1925–

Gogh, Vincent van. . . . L'oeuvre de Vincent van Gogh, catalogue raisonné. 4 vols., with 446 plates. Paris and Brussels, 1928.

Lambert, André. Architektur von 1750–1850. 2 vols., 202 plates, part colored. Berlin, 1903–12.

Le Coq, Albert von. . . . Die buddhistische spätantike in Mittelasien. 7 vols., with 188 plates, part colored. Berlin, 1922–33.

LeRoy, Jacques, baron. Castella & praetoria nobilium Brabantiae, coenobiaque celebriora. With 192 engraved plates of Flemish castles and country houses, 14 double plates, double map, double plan, 4 folded maps. Leyden, 1699.

Louandre, Charles Léopold. Les arts somptuaires. 3 vols., with 322 colored plates. Paris, 1857–58.

Marot, Jean. Recueil des plans, profils et elevations de plusieurs palais, chasteaux, eglises, sepultures, grotes et hostels, bâtis dans Paris, et aux environs, . . . desseignez, mesurés, et gravez par Jean Marot, architecte parisien. 114 engraved plates. Paris, 1738.

Millar, Eric George. The Luttrell psalter. Two plates in colour and one hundred and eighty-three in monochrome from the Additional manuscript 42130 in the British Museum. London, 1932.

Mortain, Gilles de. Les plans, profils, et elevations, des ville, et château de Versailles. 54 engraved plates. Paris, 1716.

Rembrandt Hermanszoon van Rijn. Rembrandt paintings in America. With 175 plates. New York, 1931.

Rivera, Diego. Frescoes of Diego Rivera. With 19 colored plates. New York, 1933.

Seville. Universidad. Laboratorio de Arte. . . . La escultura en Andalucia . . . 2 vols., with 162 plates. Seville, 1927–30?

Silvestre, Israël. Recueil de cent vues differentes, dessinées d'après nature, par Israel Silvestre, gravées par lui-même & par Perelle. 50 engraved plates. Paris, 16—.

Sirén, Osvald. Chinese paintings in American collections . . . With 200 plates. Paris and Brussels, 1928.

Sirén, Osvald. A history of early Chinese painting. 2 vols., with 226 plates. London, 1933.

Sponsel, Jean Louis. . . . Das Grüne gewölbe zu Dresden . . . 4 vols., with 263 plates. Leipzig, 1925–32.

PICTORIAL ARCHIVES

The Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture have shown a consistent development, 1,220 photographic negatives having been received from 11 donors, as opposed to 563 for the past year. This addition to the 3,170 negatives already received since the foundation of the enterprise in 1930, brings the number now in the collection to 4,390. A total of 1,782 enlarged prints from these negatives has been made and mounted, and will shortly be bound in volumes for consultation in the division. During the year 25 new titles have been added to the special reference library on early American architecture, bringing the total to 303 titles.

DIVISION OF ORIENTALIA

CHINESE, JAPANESE, AND OTHER EAST ASIATIC BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1932-33

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

The works in the Chinese language received during the fiscal year number 1,213, in 3,906 volumes, bringing the total number of volumes (*pên*) in the Chinese collection to 153,706.

Of these items, 172 are gazetteers, divided as follows: provincial 1, prefectural 18, district 153, making a total of 1,729 gazetteers of China now in the Library. The number of Chinese collective works, or *ts'ung-shu*, was increased by 13, bringing the total to 570.

Japanese accessions number 456 items in 752 volumes, making the total number of volumes in that collection 14,059. Significant individual accessions are described by Dr. Sakanishi on page 124.

GAZETTEERS

The unusual increase in Chinese local histories, or gazetteers, is chiefly due to the acquisition of a complete set of gazetteers of Shantung Province, of which 4 are of the sixteenth century, 42 of the seventeenth, an equal number of the eighteenth, and the rest of the early nineteenth century. It was through the good offices of Dr. Wên-san Wong, librarian of Tsinghua University, Peiping, and one time cataloger of Chinese books in the Library of Congress, that it was possible for the first time to secure exemplars of all known gazetteers of one province. The collection, numbering 118 items in 784 volumes, was assembled over a period of 20 years by Kao Hung-ts'ai (*Tzŭ*, Han-shêng), who was a native of Shantung, and shortly before his death in 1918 an editor of the Historiographical Board. A postface which the collector inscribed in June 1903 in a manuscript copy of a Yang-i-hsien gazetteer, of the year 1716, discloses his motive in making the collection. His interest in the literary works of Shantung authors led him to the discovery that the origin and development of this literature could not be adequately traced without access to local histories. When later he fell heir to a dozen or more gazetteers bequeathed to him by friends he made up his mind to begin a collection of all known editions. Those for which he was unable to secure printed exemplars he had copied out by hand from other sources. Each item has the imprint of the owner's seal of which a translation should read: "Complete

collection of Shantung provincial, prefectural, departmental, and district gazetteers assembled by Kao Han-shêng of Wei-hsien." For additional gazetteers of Chihli (now Hopei) Province the Library is indebted to Mr. Hugh Hubbard, of Paoting-fu.

CHINESE AND MANCHU MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENTS

Manuscripts in the Chinese collection were augmented by 114 documents purchased on the recommendation of Dr. Berthold Laufer, of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. These volumes, some wholly in Manchu and others in both Manchu and Chinese, are reports to the throne on the condition of the treasury, on the kinds and quality of valuables received and stored in the palace in given years, rents collected or due from imperial lands, and the distribution of bounties to Manchu and Mongol bannermen. Aside from their obvious economic interest, they yield information of great historical and cultural value. Dr. Laufer generously prepared an analytical catalog describing each item in detail. A brief summary of this catalog shows that the Treasury accounts range from the year 1668 to 1747, and the invoices of palace stores from 1668 to 1808, one even as late as 1904. These list the stocks in the silk treasury, military stores, tribute, or presents from foreign States, etc. Yellow labels pasted beside the entries indicate where particular objects were stored and for whom they were intended. The reports of the minister of the imperial household show the disbursements for sacrificial purposes, the expenses of the imperial coach department, incidental expenses at the various city gates, and the yearly consumption of such items as fruit, salt, etc. A few documents, all of the eigthteenth century, give specifications for the construction of palace buildings, bridges, or roads, and show materials used, weights and measurements required, number of workmen employed, wages paid, etc. Large folded albums show graphically the standing of certain Manchu banners and the officers to whom the various clans owed allegiance. The earliest of these is dated 1699, the latest 1807. The documents dealing with the distribution of bounties to Manchu and Mongol bannermen cover practically every year from 1724 to 1750, with stray items as late as 1844. The sums then allotted ranged ordinarily from 6 to 12 taels, but for princes and high dignitaries were as much as 1,000 taels.

BIOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE

An outstanding Chinese biography of recent years is the *Nan-t'ung Chang Chi-chih hsien-shêng chuan chi*, being the life of Chang Chien (*Tzŭ*, Chi-chih, 1853–1926), written by his son, Chang Hsiao-jo (1898–), with a preface by Hu Shih, dated December 14, 1929. Chang Chien was a *chuang-yüan*, or *optimus*, of 1894, who, instead of

following the usual official career, devoted his life to industrial enterprises, river conservancy, social amelioration, and political reform. His acquaintance with men and measures during the decades 1890–1920 makes this biography, written in the vernacular in a vivid, objective style, a valuable source book for the period. The work is at every point well documented, the author professing to have taken as his model Wang Mou-hung's (1668–1741) chronological biography of Chu Hsi (1130–1200)—the first detailed *nien-p'u* of Chinese history—and Hu Shih's chronological biography of Chang Hsüeh-ch'êng (1738–1801). At the same time he utilized his father's diary, kept from the age of 22 to 70, and a *nien-p'u* which his father had carried down to April 1923. An elaborate table outlining the father's examination career from the age of 15 to 45 shows that he spent 160 days of his life in examination halls, with the result that he carried away with him, in addition to high honors, a lifelong distaste of the system, and a keen appreciation of the novel, *Ju-lin wai-shih* (The Literati) which satirized the abuses of that system. The Library of Congress also possesses the collected works of Chang Chien, likewise published by his son in October 1931 in 29 volumes under the title *Chang Chi-chih chiu-lu.*

In his preface to the above biography Dr. Hu Shih finds three reasons why intimate biographical writing of the type so common in the West never flourished in China until recently. In the first place, he believes that hero worship, which makes such biographies possible, was never popular in China except in the case of a few worthies like the great Buddhist pilgrim, Hsüan-tsang. Secondly, those who might have aspired to such writing were deterred by social or family taboos from disinterested appraisal of individual characteristics. Finally, the archaic, classical style was a medium unsuited to the vivid portrayal of such characteristics; this, in Hu Shih's opinion, is possible only with a living, colloquial medium. Under the social conditions that obtained in the past the *nien-p'u*, or chronological biography, was made to serve the purpose. There the bare events are arranged chronologically, as in the *Spring and Autumn*, under the years of the reigning sovereign, all interpretation or characterization being left to the reader.

Attention may here be called to a recently published Life of K'ang Yu-wei (1858–1927) entitled *Nan-hai K'ang hsien-shêng chuan*, written by Chang Po-chên (*Tzŭ*, Huang-hsi), a fellow provincial, who seems to have studied under K'ang Yu-wei in the latter's studio, Wan-mu-ts'ao-t'ang, in 1897, and in recent years has edited a number of his teacher's works. Although in name and form a biography, this work is really a *nien-p'u* with the emphasis on chronology rather than interpretation. Extensive bibliographical notes at the close indicate the

present state of K'ang Yu-wei's published and unpublished works and the effects of official prohibitions against them.

The *Wên-mu shan-fang chi*, two volumes of poems of Wu Ching-tzŭ (1701–54) and his son Wu Lang (1751 *chü-jên*), were reprinted in June 1931 from an only known exemplar of the original edition secured by Dr. Hu Shih from a Peking dealer 10 years previously. Wu Ching-tzŭ is best known as the author of the famous novel, *Ju-lin wai-shih* (The Literati) written during the decade 1740–50 to satirize the foibles of the examination system. The information which the poems yield on the life of the novelist was incorporated in the *Wu Ching-tzŭ nien-p'u* which Hu Shih compiled for his edition of the novel in November 1922; but it is only since 1931 that these poems themselves have been available to the public. While this collection lacks the novelist's prose writings, and the poems known to have been written by him after the age of 40, the 180 poems (in 4 *chüan*) which we have, and the 52 written by his son, constitute a fortunate discovery. Taken together with the seven prefaces by contemporaries, they shed much new light on the life of the author. That Wu Ching-tzŭ had such a collection was disclosed in a note (*pa*) which a descendant, Chin Ho (1818–85) wrote for a reprint of the novel in 1869. From this note it is clear that the novelist had yet another work in 7 *chüan* entitled *Shih shuo* (Exposition of the *Odes*, or possibly Discourses on Poetry) which seems never to have been printed, although it is possible that views expressed therein are reflected in extant passages in the novel.

In Hu Shih's opinion the following historical circumstances were motivating factors that prompted the writing of the *Ju-lin wai-shih*. During the lifetime of Wu Ching-tzŭ the examination system was particularly reactionary. The founders of the School of Han Learning, such as Ku Yen-wu (1613–82), Huang Tsung-hsi (1610–95), and Yen Jo-chü (1636–1704) had passed away, and the new classical scholarship, represented by Tai Chên (1723–77), Ts'ui Shu (1740–1816), and Wang Nien-sun (1744–1832) was not yet under way. The measure of Wu Ching-tzŭ's resentment against prevailing scholarship is disclosed in a poem entitled *K'u chiu shih* (My Uncle's Tragic Career) composed, it seems, about 1740. There he tells with much emotion how this maternal uncle, despite rare gifts and personal integrity, never got beyond the first degree (*hsiu ts'ai*). When he reached the age of 60 he could only look back on a lifetime of frustrated ambitions, family poverty, and social humiliation. The novelist's own experience seems not to have been much happier. Selected in 1735 by the Governor of Anhui to compete for the coveted degree of *po-hsüeh hung-t'zŭ*, he was prevented at the last moment by illness from proceeding to Peking to take the examinations. Moreover, one of his three colleagues with whom he was to travel actually won the honor, but died

before he could get back home. The net result was complete disillusionment and a solemn resolution never to try again for a higher degree. In obvious reference to this experience he makes one of the characters in the novel say: "I am a *hsiu-ts'ai* [bachelor of arts]; as matters stand I shall take no steps toward a higher degree. I intend to follow my own inclinations and do what I like to do best" (ch. 34).

Mr. Ch'i Ju-shan (*Ming*, Tsung-k'ang) for some years literary editor for the well-known Chinese actor, Mei Lan-fang, prepared in 1927 an admirable handbook of Chinese theatrical terminology entitled *Hsi-chü chüeh-sê ming-tz'ŭ k'ao*. He there analyzes more than a hundred terms in use from the Yüan dynasty to the present day, tracing their evolution, pointing out their colloquial equivalents, and indicating by reference to specific plays the function and meaning of the role in question. A less comprehensive study was made some years previously by Wang Kuo-wei (1877–1927). Of this a review may be seen in the *T'oung Pao* for 1928–29 (p. 179) Mr. Ch'i's new manual in eight *chüan* deserves an early English translation for the benefit of the growing number of westerners interested in Chinese dramatics, but not at home in the native terminology. The volume in the Library of Congress is the gift of the author.

CHINESE DRAMA

It may here be recalled that there are deposited in the division of fine arts more than 200 hanging scrolls which represent pictorially the history of the Chinese drama. These were painted in color by Ch'i Ju-shan on the basis of long and patient study, and were brought to Washington on the occasion of Mei Lan-fang's tour of this country in the spring of 1930.

INDEX TO ANCIENT LITERATURE

The Harvard-Yenching Institute Sinological Index Series continues to issue indexes of surpassing importance to students of Chinese. Number 8, published in September 1932, is an index of authors cited in the great thesaurus of ancient literature, *Ch'üan shang-ku, san-tai, Ch'in, Han, san-kuo, liu-ch'ao wên* (Complete Collection of Prose Literature from Remote Antiquity through the Ch'in and Han dynasties, the Three Kingdoms, and the Six Dynasties) compiled by Yen K'o-chün (1762–1843) and printed for the first time in 1894, the table of contents alone having been published in 1879. The compiler aimed to bring together in this work of 741 *chüan* (100 volumes) all lesser-known prose writings prior to the T'ang (618 A.D.) such as inscriptions on stone and bronze, quotations from lost books that have survived in other sources—in fact all that he could find outside the

recognized classical, historical, philosophical, and gazetteer literature. According to Yen K'o-chün's own preface, he was engaged on this task for 27 years, and the number of authors cited is 3,497.

Index No. 9, issued in December 1932, is an Index to Thirty-three Collections of Ch'ing Dynasty Biographies (*San-shih-san-chung Ch'ing-tai chuan-chi tsung-ho yin-tê*) begun by Miss Tu Lien-chê and completed by Fang Chao-ying. Thanks to this volume of 392 pages, one can know almost instantly, and with a minimum of effort, in which of 33 standard biographical source books sketches of the lives of eminent Chinese men and women of the last three centuries can be found. The names include Manchus as well as Chinese—painters, calligraphers, engravers, as well as statesmen, scholars, and literary men. The outstanding sources are, of course, the *Draft Ch'ing History* (*Ch'ing-shih kao*) completed in 1927; the various *Pei-chuan chi* (Collections of Funerary Notices); and the massive biographical dictionary, *Kuo-ch'ao ch'i-hsien lei-chêng ch'u-pien* compiled by Li Huan (1827–91) in 720 *chüan*. Each source is designated by number, followed by indications of chapter and folio in which the sketch may be found.

Index No. 10, printed in four volumes in January 1933, constitutes what is known as the "Combined Indices to Twenty Historical Bibliographies" (*I-wên-chih êrh-shih-chung tsung-ho yin-tê*). The bibliographies in question are those sections in the official dynastic histories, known as *I-wên-chih* or *Ching-chi chih*, which list the works extant or written during the dynasty described. The earliest of such catalogs (listing 596 works in 13,269 *chüan*) survives in the *Ch'ien Han shu*, having been compiled by Liu Hsin in the first century B.C. Seven of the dynastic histories contain such special bibliographies, and it is the titles there recorded that are now indexed. Those histories which lack them have had the want supplied by later scholars on the basis of information that survived in other writings. Eight such supplementary catalogs are likewise indexed, bringing the total of strictly dynastic bibliographies up to 15. To supplement the index covering the works of the last 3 centuries the contents of five additional bibliographies have been indexed, bringing the total to 20. One of these (*Chêng-fang Ming-chi i shu-mu* by Liu Shih-yüan) deals with 295 little-known works written at the close of the Ming dynasty; the other four list 2,286 works ordered to be suppressed or partly or wholly destroyed during the eighteenth century. By means of this consolidated index one can tell at a glance in which dynasty a work was first listed, the name of the author when that is known; and, in the case of a more recent work, whether or not it was officially banned. These four volumes jointly compiled by the editorial staff are, up to the present, its greatest achievement. They demonstrate beyond question the worth of the undertaking and the necessity of its continuance into

other fields. A preface by one of the editors, Nieh Ch'ung-ch'i, contains bibliographical information of unusual value.

In the annual report for 1931 (p. 275) a supplementary index (no. 1) by the same staff was described. Supplement 2, published in April 1932, is an index to Hang Shih-chün's (1695–1772) corrections and emendations to eight dynastic histories prior to the T'ang. His work *Chu-shih jan-i* (Doubtful Points in Various Histories) was compiled between the years 1745 and 1750 and was published posthumously in various *ts'ung-shu*. The present edition, carefully collated from five others, is fully indexed, and provided with an informing preface by Chao Chên-hsin.

Supplement 3 (*Ming-tai ch'ih-chuan-shu k'ao*) published in June 1932 is an analytical catalog, with index, of all known works printed or transcribed by hand (such as the *Yung-lo-ta-tien*) under imperial auspices during the Ming dynasty (1368–1644). It is the work of a contemporary, Li Chin-hua. Of the 200 titles which he has found and described 60 are still preserved in the Peiping National Library, and 10 or more others can be found in the Palace Museum. Those in the custody of private collectors and other libraries would doubtless swell this total.

HISTORY OF BUDDHISM IN CHINA

Miss Mary McClure, of Fenchow, Shansi, China, has placed on deposit a Ming edition of the Buddhist work, *Shih-shih yüan-liu ying-hua shih-chi* (The Origin of Buddhism and its Development in China), issued under the auspices of the Emperor Ch'êng-hua in 1486. This work, in 4 *chüan*, and 4 volumes (each page 23 by 41 cm), is ascribed in the imperial preface to a priest, Pao-ch'êng, who probably lived in the early Ming since the narrative itself is carried through the close of the Yüan. Volume I depicts the life of Gautama Buddha through the period of his Enlightenment; volume II his ministry; volume III the spread of Buddhism to China; and volume IV the reception accorded to this religion by Chinese emperors and officials of various dynasties. Each volume contains 100 paintings colored by hand, each painting accompanied by a page of quotation from other works dealing with the episode in question. These paintings, including the 200 which have their setting in India, are almost wholly Chinese in background, architecture, costumes, utensils, etc. According to a note at the close of volume I this copy was formerly deposited in the now ruined monastery of T'ien-ning-ssŭ in the east suburb of Fenchow, Shansi, where Miss McClure obtained it. During the years 1787–93 the drawings in the first two volumes were redone in black and white under the auspices of a Manchu prince of the blood, Yung Shan, who died in 1797. These represent a considerable departure from the original, and the accompanying text is

curtailed. This abridged edition was printed in 1808 by Prince Yü Fêng under the title *Ch'ung-hui shih-chia Ju-lai ying-hua shih-chi*, indicating that the pictures were redrawn and that the work deals with the rise and spread of Buddhism in India. A reprint of this work, made in 1869, is also in the Library of Congress in four volumes (32 by 40 cm).

EDICTS OF SHUN-CHIH

John Gilbert Reid has deposited in the Library of Congress *chüan* 4, 5, and 6 of the original manuscript volumes of the *Ta-Ch'ing Shih-tsu Chang-huang-ti shêng-hsün*, edicts of Shun-chih (1644–62) which were brought together by K'ang-hsi in 1687 and printed by command of Ch'ien-lung in 1739. *Chüan* 5 contains an edict of 1656 granting permission to the Dutch to send a trading ship to China every 8 years. *Chüan* 6 has edicts of 1655 and 1658 denouncing abuses in the examination system, such as the acceptance of bribes by examining officials, and the registration of fictitious ages on the part of candidates.

Notes on Early Chinese Records of Maize, on Natural Products, and on Medicine

(By Dr. Walter T. Swingle, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture)

In the last Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress there was given a detailed account of the introduction of maize into China, as found in the first edition of the famous herbal, *Pên-ts'ao kang-mu*, published in 1590 by Li Shih-chên. Thanks to the generous cooperation of Mr. T. L. Yüan, acting director of the National Library, Peiping, it has been possible to secure a photostat copy of a still earlier reference to maize.

EARLIEST CHINESE ACCOUNT, 1573

This record is the *Liu-ch'ing jih-cha*, a work in 39 *chüan* by T'ien I-hêng (*Tzŭ*, Tzŭ-i), who was born in 1524. Of two dated prefaces one was written in May, the other in December 1573. The title which reads literally "Preserved green daily [notation] tablets" is explained by the author in his own undated preface. Referring to his wooded retreat he says:

> There is a deeply-secluded building with three pathways and a grove of countless bamboos. . . . When, in sauntering there, I heard or saw [something of interest] I drew out my hat-pin and scratched a note on a bamboo culm in order to record it, thus displaying it to the eye and engraving it upon the heart as a substitute for lead type. . . . Several times within thirty years the old [culms] were removed and new ones grew up. These copied drafts filled the house. . . . This work was finally published in order to display it to my descendants. . . . Accordingly I have entitled it *Liu-ch'ing jih-cha* [Preserved green daily (notation) tablets].

These notes cover a wide range of subjects, the table of contents listing some six or seven hundred titles of essays or short sketches. According to the catalog, *Pa-ch'ien-chüan-lou shu-mu*, compiled in 1899, three editions were printed between the years 1573 and 1644, while 4 of the 39 *chüan* were incorporated in the Ming collectanea, *Chi-lu hui-pien*, of which there is an edition in the Library of Congress. The author, T'ien I-hêng, was a native of Hangchow who rose to be subdirector of studies (*hsün-tao*) in Nanking, both he and his father being men of sufficient importance to have biographical notices in the official Ming history (*chüan* 287). His published works include, in addition to the above, a treatise on Ming literature, three collections of essays, and an anthology of women writers.

This talented poet and critic, alert and curious about everyday happenings, gives us in *chüan* 26 (folio 8) of this *Liu-ch'ing jih-cha* the earliest notice of maize yet located in Chinese literature. His account, covering seven columns, is given below in a literal rendering based in part upon a translation made by Prof. Kiang K'ang-hu:

Yü mai, Imperial grain [the title of the notice occupying a whole column]

The *yü mai* came in through *Hsi fan* [literally western barbarian (region), often meaning Tibet]. Its old name was *fan mai* [literally barbarian wheat, perhaps meaning Tibetan wheat]. Because once upon a time it took the route to the court it was formerly called *yü mai* [imperial grain]. The stems and leaves resemble *chi* [panicled millet, *Panicum miliaceum* L.]; the blossom resembles the panicle of rice, its *pao* [head with husks, meaning the ear] is like the fist, but longer; its whiskers [or awns] resemble red silk floss; its grains are like seeds of *chien shih* [*Euryale ferox* Salisb., a water-lily with edible seeds] in size, but are lustrous white. The flower opens at the top [of the plant], the fruit is attached at the joint—certainly an extraordinary cereal! Introduced into my home country [Ch'ien-t'ang near Hangchow] it became cultivated; many are those who plant it.

In my home country wheat gives [only] one harvest [each year]. The ancients said, "wheat dreads *hsü* [the eleventh branch of cyclic numeration assigned to water] and barley dreads *tzŭ*" [the first branch also assigned to water], [which means] they both dread water. Therefore, the low fields of my native Wu [Chekiang and part of Kiangsu] can not grow them. Why did the Han emperor Wu send officials out in the third year [of his reign, B. C. 138] to urge the people of the flooded districts to plant *su mai* [winter wheat]? *Su mai* means [wheat] planted in autumn or winter and having its harvest the following year.

T'ien I-hêng's use, in the very first sentence of the above notice on maize, of the words "formerly", "old", and "once upon a time", makes it clear that this plant, introduced into the coastal region of China, had become commonly cultivated many years before the publication of his work in the autumn of 1573. His seemingly irrelevant remarks on the difficulty of growing wheat and barley on wet lands was apparently prompted by the thought that maize could be so grown in the low-lying soil of his native place. A much condensed quotation of T'ien I-hêng's description appears in the encyclopedia *Ko-chih ching-yüan* of 1735, but until comparison could be

made with the original text no date could be assigned to it, nor was it known that the compiler of the encyclopedia in which it occurs abbreviated his source by one third.

SHÊN MOU-KUAN'S RECORD, 1581

A slightly later reference to maize is found in the *Hua-i hua-mu niao-shou chên-wan k'ao* by Shên Mou-kuan who began his compilation in 1573, but whose preface is dated seventh month, ninth year of Wan-li (1581). This work in 8 *chüan* with a supplement of 4 *chüan* is found in the Library of Congress in the original edition. *Chüan* 1–3 give account of 350 trees, including fruit trees, such as oranges, lychees, apricots, etc.; *chüan* 4 contains notices of 93 kinds of flowers; *chüan* 5 treats of bamboos, herbs, perfumes, medicinal plants, melons, vegetables, and grains; *chüan* 6 deals with peonies; *chüan* 7 with 100 kinds of birds, 65 beasts, 137 kinds of fishes, mollusks, insects, etc.; *chüan* 8 with jewels, gems, metals, silks, furs, musical instruments, paintings, etc. A brief critical notice appears in the *Szŭ-k'u* catalog (*chüan* 130/2 b). The compiler early abandoned the idea of an official career, devoting his life to travel and to making notations of things he saw and read. His reference to maize in *chüan* 5 (folio 46), under the term *yü mai*, imperial wheat, proves to have been quoted verbatim from T'ien I-hêng's account, but includes only the first part which deals specifically with that grain. His source is not indicated, so that without access to the original, this might easily have passed as the first notice concerning maize in China.

WANG SHIH-MOU'S ACCOUNT, 1587

A third early published account of maize was located in the Library of Congress last year. It is the *Hsüeh-p'u tsa-shu* by Wang Shih-mou (1536–88), a younger brother of Wang Shih-chên (1526–90), who wrote a preface to the *Pên-ts'ao kang-mu* in 1590. Wang Shih-mou's preface is dated the spring of 1587, a reprint of his work being found in the Ming collectanea, *Pao-yen-t'ang pi-chi*, of which a new edition was published in 1922. Following is a literal rendering of his account of maize, based on translations made by Mr. Michael J. Hagerty, assisted by Mr. Wei Lin.

Hsi-fan mai [Western barbarian—or Tibetan—wheat] resembles in appearance *chi* [panicled millet, *Panicum miliaceum* L.] but the branches [stems] and leaves are extraordinarily large. The seeds are formed in regular rows; they are boiled and eaten, but the flavor is inferior to that of *chien shih* [*Euryale ferox* Salisb., a water lily with edible seeds].

LI SHIH-CHÊN'S ACCOUNT, 1590

The fourth known account of maize in China is that by Li Shih-chên in his famous herbal, *Pên-ts'ao kang-mu*, first published in 1590. His description of maize was translated and published in full in the

last report of the Librarian of Congress where the acquisition of a rare, original edition of his work was noted.

Thus there are four sixteenth century accounts of maize in China: the first by T'ien I-hêng in 1573, the second by Shên Mou-kuan in 1581, the third by Wang Shih-mou in 1587, and the fourth by Li Shih-chên in 1590. It is clear that Shên Mou-kuan had read T'ien I-hêng's account, since he copied the first 48 characters and added nothing of his own. Wang Shih-mou may have read either of the two foregoing accounts, but uses a different name for maize, adding the information that it was boiled and eaten. Li Shih-chên's account was certainly original—uninfluenced by prior descriptions. These accounts, written between the years 1573 and 1590, make it clear that maize had already been in China for some time—testifying to its rapid spread to eastern Asia within less than fourscore years after Columbus first sighted the New World. The records are unanimous in their testimony that maize entered China from the West, making it more and more likely that it was introduced to Asia, not by the Portuguese taking it to Goa in South India, and thence to Macao, but by the Arabs carrying it from Spain to Mecca, from which place it would have spread rapidly in the hands of Moslem travelers or pilgrims to central Asia and northwest China, or to Mohammedan India and southwest China.

EARLY CHINESE MEDICINE

The Library of Congress received from General Ho Chien (*Tzŭ*, Yün-chiao), of Li-ling, Hunan Province, a new edition of a well-known treatise on fevers, the *Shang-han tsa-ping lun*, originally attributed to Chang Chi, a famous physician of the later Han dynasty (ca. 200 A.D.) This work has many variants, due to parts of it getting lost and being supplied differently in each new edition. The first such compilation seems to have been made by Wang Shu-ho, court physician during the Western Chin dynasty (265–317) and consists of only 10 *chüan* instead of 16, as reported for the original. The present edition, edited by Liu Sui-yung, and published by General Ho in 1932, prefixes to the above title the words *Ku-pên*, "ancient text", since it purports to derive from a hermit, Chang Lao (the venerable Chang), who declared it to be the ancient text of Chang Chi of the Han. The work is so printed that various texts can be studied comparatively, additions and substitutions being indicated in every case. It is said to be restored to the original 16 *chüan*, but these are not so marked.

Two works, both by the same author—Kuo Po-ts'ang (*Tzŭ*, Chien-ch'iu) of Hou-kuan near Foochow—discussing the products of Fukien Province, were secured last year by the Library of Congress. One is entitled *Hai ts'o po-i-lu* (Notes on a Hundred and One Marine Products), the other *Min-ch'an lu-i* or records of rare products of Fukien.

The first, published in 5 *chüan* in 1886, states the author's purpose as follows:

> I am a native of the sea coast, and what I have seen during several tens of years I have verified with the help of old fishermen. What they have seen, whether sketchy or in detail, I made certain to record without tiring of their vulgarisms. I have verified their statements by consulting various works, and, if found to agree, these have also been recorded.

MARINE PRODUCTS

Kuo Po-ts'ang paid especial attention to the common dialectic names of Fukienese marine products, using such terms in his subheadings and entering them in the table of contents. He discusses some 120 types of fish, more than 80 forms of shellfish, 34 sea products, and 20 sea weeds. An item of unusual interest is a mushroom called *to-ts'ai* or ship's vegetable. According to Stuart's Chinese Materia Medica (p. 273) this is used in the treatment of goiter. Kuo Po-ts'ang says of it:

> It is a *chün* [mushroom] which grows on the rudders of old sea-going junks. It tastes salty and slightly sweet. The herbals, [*pên-ts'ao*] regard it as a specific cure of *ying* [goiter], *chieh-ch'i* [congestion of air in the body], and *tan-yin* [illness accompanied by great thirst—diabetes?] . . . the *to-ts'ai* has a round form and the leaves are thick. It is obtained from old boats which are tied up and out of use.

THE SWEET POTATO

He describes the *Kan-shu*, or sweet potato (an American plant introduced into China from the Philippines some centuries ago), as growing wild on the islands along the coast. He quotes the *Han fang ts'ao-mu chuang*, a work written about 300 A.D., ascribing long life of a century or more to southern people who live near the sea and eat sweet potatoes instead of the five grains. The same tradition is transmitted by Li Shih-chên who wrote in 1590, but this seems to be a confusion of the sweet potato (*Batatas*) with some yam (*Dioscorea*)—only the latter being native to China and in use as early as 300 A.D.

TOBACCO

The *Min-ch'an lu-i* is in 6 *chüan* and was likewise published in 1886, being regarded by the author as a supplement to the above, although dealing chiefly with land rather than marine products. It treats of 8 kinds of rice, 4 of millet, many varieties of beans, fruits, vegetables, bamboos, rattan, flowers, furs, plumes, fresh-water fishes, mollusks and insects. In *chüan* 1 (folio 24) he writes of tobacco as follows:

> *Yen yeh* [smoking leaf]. It is planted in every locality [of Fukien], but particularly in the lower valley of the Min River. It spoils [exhausts] good land; it exhausts man's strength, and its injury is very much greater than that of *ying-su* [opium poppy].

He then quotes Li Shih-hung, a native of Ch'ang-t'ing, Ting-chou prefecture, Fukien, as saying:

> The fame of tobacco began in Japan and was transmitted to Shih-ma in Chang-chou, Fukien. In the period 1621–44 its use was strictly prohibited and those who offended were punished without mercy.

In *chüan* 4 (folios 36–37) he again treats of tobacco under the name *yen* (smoke):

> One name is *hsün ts'ao* [fire plant]. It dreads frost and snow; thousands who plant it make elevated plots, and each plant has rice straw placed beside it so that on frosty nights this may be used to cover it. The hand labor is greater than that involved in cultivating and weeding the grain crops, and the fertilizing materials are double those needed for vegetables. In the early part of the reign of Ch'ung-chêng (1628–44) it was for the first time planted in all the prefectures and districts of Fukien. Boys and girls smoked it and fathers and elder brothers could not forbid. People have abandoned farming and applied themselves to gardening so that rice and other grains daily become dearer.

It is clear that maize reached China much sooner than tobacco. The latter, having reached Europe in 1558, could scarcely have been recorded in Chinese works as early as maize.

In the preparation of the above I have availed myself freely of notes and translations made by Mr. Michael J. Hagerty, with the assistance of Mr. Wei Lin. Unless otherwise stated all actual quotations are from translations made by him.

Notes on Japanese Accessions

(By Dr. Shio Sakanishi)

Through the generosity of the Ikutoku Foundation, the Library of Congress announces the gift of four photolithographic editions of ancient Japanese and Chinese documents, the originals of which belong to the most noble Marquis Toshinari Maëda:

CLASSIFIED NATIONAL HISTORY

(1) *Ruijū kokushi* (Classified National History) No. 165. *Shōzui-bu* (On lucky omens) part 1. In the year 892 Emperor Uda commanded Michizane Ṣugawara (845–903) to compile a classified history of Japan from six authorized chronicles known in later years as the *Rokkoku-shi*. Michizane, a scholar and courtier, born of an ancient but not powerful family, rose rapidly to high office. Besides being court historian, he acted as one of two ministers of state. In 894 when the Emperor had decided to send an embassy to China, Michizane was chosen as Ambassador, but he was loath to go; first, because he did not wish to forego certain opportunities at home, where his adversaries were numerous; second, because the T'ang dynasty was tottering, and Japan could gain nothing by official intercourse with the Chinese court. Michizane's petition requesting

to be relieved of the ambassadorship was granted. However, a few years later, in 899, because of the opposition of the mighty Fujiwara family, he was banished to a supernumerary viceroyship in Kyūshū, whence he never returned.

Whether the *Ruijū kokushi* in 200 *kan*, in addition to 2 *kan* of index and 3 of genealogical tables of the imperial family, was completed before Michizane left the capital, cannot now be ascertained. Some scholars maintain that since the last of the six chronicles—the *Sandai jitsu roku*—was not presented to the throne until the 2d day of the eighth moon of 899 (some 8 months after the banishment of Michizane), it was impossible for him to have used it. Nevertheless, the *Sandai jitsu roku* includes no event after the year 887, and it is reasonably certain that it was completed before Michizane left the capital. On the other hand, we know that this classified history was from time to time revised and enlarged by scholars and historians up to the year 1000, and there is no means of determining the extent of later revisions or additions. As for the index and genealogical tables, they were lost so early that not even a comment or citation has come down to us. Two hundred *kan* of the main body of the work, too, could not escape the ravages of time, and today only 61 remain. Since Michizane is a remote ancestor of the distinguished Maëda family, Tsunatoshi (1643–1724, fifth lord of the Kaga Clan) who was a disciple of Shu Shunsui [1] (1600–82) and patron of learning, spared no effort to collect all the remaining *kan* of the *Ruijū kokushi*. Where he was unable to obtain early manuscripts he had them copied. Thus during his lifetime Lord Tsunatoshi acquired over 15 *kan* of this monumental work.

The present edition of the *Shōzui-bu* is a faithful reproduction of the original scroll, probably a copy made in the last days of the Heian period (1086–1185). It deals with lucky omens manifested through heavenly bodies or birds. The first item concerns a white rainbow on a cloudy day which, in the year 721, circled the sky from north to south. In the reign of Emperor Kanmu, on a certain day in the year 803, high officials of state watched the appearance of the *Rōjin-sei* (South Polar Star) and upon finding it, congratulated the Emperor on his prospect of long life. However, the Emperor, who was then in his sixty-sixth year, died 3 years later in 806. A shower of dew as sweet as malt sugar (which meant rich harvest) was of frequent occurrence. Golden eagles, white sparrows, red crows, and many other signs of good omen, with the date of their appearances, are here listed. Aside from its intrinsic value, this scroll is important, as an excellent example of an early Japanese manuscript and as a source for the study of the contemporary language, of which we cannot have too much material.

[1] Chinese, Chu Chih-yü (*Hao*, Shun-shui). *Cf.* Annual Report 1931, p. 265–267.

ANTHOLOGY OF POETRY

(2) *Jūgoban uta awase* (An Anthology of Fifteen Sets of Poems) was compiled by Kintō Fujiwara (966–1041), son of the powerful regent Yoritada, a distinguished courtier, and above all a poet. Besides many original works, six anthologies are credited to him. The present work is often called the "anthology of anthologies"; for though no record remains as to its purpose or principle of selection, it is obvious that the compiler intended it to be a model of the highest attainments in this branch of literature. Thirty select poems by 30 famous poets are paired according to subject or sentiment. Such poets as Ki no Tsurayuki, Lady Komachi, the Priest Henjō, and Ariwara no Narihira are included—no poem by a contemporary being represented.

The original of the present scroll has the distinction of being in the manuscript hand of Kintō. Unfortunately 19 of the total 30 in his handwriting are irreparably lost so that only 11 have come down to us. In the early part of the seventeenth century when the eight original manuscripts came into the possession of Lord Toshitsuna Maëda, he had Chūen Tōrimura copy the remaining poems. Kintō's singularly graceful, cursive hand with abundant use of the *Manyō kana* (phonetic use of Chinese characters) traces each poem in four lines on specially prepared paper. The present scroll is accompanied by a small pamphlet which contains a reproduction of Tōrimura's supplement and also the text of the poems from various known sources.

LAO-TZŬ

(3) *Lao-tzŭ i* (Conjectures about Lao-tzŭ) in two volumes, is the work of Wang Tao (1487–1547), a native of Wu-ch'eng, Shantung Province, who distinguished himself as a scholar in the Ming court. His *Tzŭ* was Ch'un-fu, but he is often known as Shun-ch'ü hsien-shêng. A close student of the Sung philosophy, he wrote and annotated many books, advancing his own interpretations. Wang Tao reacted against the prevailing tendency toward slavish devotion to a teacher regardless of the validity of his opinions, and against the confusion of scholarship with high-sounding language. In his instruction he emphasized the faithful observance of law and the teaching of the Sung masters. He was never dogmatic, and in the preface to the present work on Lao-tzŭ, he is most apologetic as to his attainments. Not venturing to criticize, he yet held that every man has the privilege of stating his humble opinion or jotting down a few "conjectures." Students of Lao-tzŭ agree that his work throws much new light on difficult passages in the *Tao-tê-ching*.

The present edition was collated by one An Ju-shan, and though there is no date of publication, it must have been printed soon after Wang Tao's death in 1547. Bibliographies of Lao-tzŭ, compiled

by Ting Fu-pao and others, have all recorded the *Lao-tzŭ i* as lost. Recently, however, two Ming editions, one in the Public Library of Tientsin and the other in a private collection in Peiping, have come to light. There is, in the Akita City Library, a manuscript which probably was copied from the Ming edition in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The Maëda copy is the only known original edition in Japan. A few lines and characters which are poorly registered (due to defacement of the original wood blocks) are supplied in a separate pamphlet from the Akita manuscript.

WANG TAO'S WÊN-LU

(4) *Shun-ch'ü hsien-shêng wên-lu* are the prose writings of Wang Tao. The previous facsimile reproduction of the *Lao-tzŭ i* received such high commendation from scholars that the foundation decided to reproduce this work by the same author, since it was regarded as still more rare. A search in the catalogues of important libraries and private collections, both in China and Japan, fails to disclose its presence elsewhere.

The *Wên-lu*, collected and published by a disciple, Yu Ch'i, after his master's death in 1547, may be called an author's notebook, for the greater part of the four volumes consists of short notes and comments on the classics, on Sung philosophy, and on Buddhistic *sutras*. A small section of the last volume is devoted to short biographical sketches of eminent men, to original poetry, and to letters. Probably Wang Tao never intended this work to be published, since some entries are scarcely more than quotations. Yu Ch'i appended an official biography of Wang Tao, composed by Yen Sung (d. 1568), which is now included in the Ming history, and also his own appreciation of Wang Tao's scholarship.

The *Wên-lu* is a strange admixture of important and relatively unimportant matters. In this work Wang Tao proves himself to be a poor historian, since he lacked a sense of historical perspective. However, his notes on religious and philosophical matters delight his readers with their insight and originality. Though he gives full acknowledgment to Confucian teaching as the fountain head of Sung philosophy, unlike his fellow scholars, he openly admits its indebtedness to Buddhism and Taoism. But he regards this modification of the original teaching as necessary to meet the spiritual and intellectual needs of the time. As a man of inquiring mind he was impressed with the similarities in the fundamental concepts of various religions. "Forget all:" he says, "cast away even the thought of life and death. (*Chieh chieh lou chin chêng ssŭ i tuan.*) These eight words represent the ultimate end of the three religions founded by Shakyamuni, Confucius, and Lao-tzŭ." Through the *Wên-lu*, we can reconstruct his intellectual background and the formative processes of his philosophical creed.

TŌHŌ BUNKA GAKUIN

Since the founding in 1929 of the Tōhō Bunka Gakuin (Academy of Oriental Culture) as two institutes under the direction of the Tokyo and Kyoto Imperial Universities, sinological research in Japan has begun a new era. The results of research done in these institutes have been published in the *Tōhō Gakuhō* (Journal of Oriental Studies) and also in monograph series. Moreover, the institutes have undertaken also to publish facsimile reproductions of rare ancient works. Through the good offices of the Japanese Embassy in Washington and the courtesy of the Foreign Office in Tokyo, the Library of Congress has received 12 of these items consisting of 33 volumes and 10 scrolls. From the scholarly viewpoint each title is sufficiently important to warrant detailed study; but due to the lack of space only a few of the more significant works can be reviewed.

KŌBŌ DAISHI

Bunkyō hifu ron, a treatise on the art of poetry, is the work of Kūkai, better known by his canonical title of Kōbō Daishi (774–836). His career as an ecclesiast, scholar, inventor, and calligrapher is of prime importance in the history of Japan. He was sent to the T'ang court in 804 and returned after a 3 years' sojourn, during which he traveled and studied under various masters. In the preface to the present work he writes:

> . . . Studies in the theory and practise of poetry (especially in regard to the four tones and rhymes) are so numerous that they would fill an entire library. An impecunious student cannot copy them all: a beginner does not know which to accept or reject. As a humble student I went to China, where I heard many erudite discussions on the subject of poetry, read the argument of various schools, and came to realize that though books are many and opinions numerous the really important points are few: under different names and terms, scholars argue the same subject, arriving at the same conclusion. My love of letters is so intense that I must write on the art of poetry, omitting repetitious argument and reducing the number of principles to fifteen . . . Thus I compile six volumes and entitle it the *Bunkyō hifu ron* . . .

Though the date of composition is unknown, scholars agree that it must have been completed soon after his return from China.

The original of the present edition is in the Imperial Household Library and is the only perfect copy extant. Every volume bears the signature of Yūgen, a famous Buddhist priest, who flourished in the twelfth century: and since the manuscript and Yūgen's signature bear marked resemblance, it may be in the latter's handwriting. At the end of the fifth volume there is a statement that black and vermilion pronunciation marks were added in the fourth year of Hōen (1138), hence the manuscript must be dated prior to that time. The *Bunkyō hifu ron* is widely known both in China and Japan, but this is the first time scholars have had access to it in its entirety.

This treatise is of importance primarily for the light it throws on the art of poetry as practised prior to the T'ang. It mentions many Chinese works on rhetoric which have since been lost, and in some instances Kūkai gives a summary of their contents. Finally it is full of quotations from beautiful poems which have been lost for centuries.

THE BOOK OF RITES

Li-chi chêng-i (Commentary on the *Book of Rites*) by K'ung Ying-ta (574–648, a remote descendant of Confucius in the thirty-second degree and a distinguished scholar) was completed in 638 A.D., and has since been regarded as the authoritative commentary on this classic. In China a Shao-hsi edition (1192) in 63 *chüan* was thought to be the earliest printed copy. In Japan, however, it was clear from old bibliographical sources that there was an earlier edition in 70 *chüan*. In June 1929 Mr. Iichirō Tokutomi came across the last eight *chüan* (viz, vols. 63–70) of the *Li-chi chêng-i* with the date of printing as of "the fifth moon of the fifth year of Shun-hua" (994), together with the names of the editors, collators, and other high officials of the Northern Sung dynasty (960–1127). The Academy of Oriental Culture has reproduced this heretofore unknown edition with a separate volume of notes and collation of various known editions.

The fact that the present work was in circulation in manuscript as early as the ninth century is certified by the *Genzai shomoku* (A Catalogue of Contemporary Books in Japan), compiled sometime between 889–898 by Sukeyo Fujiwara (d. 898). It states that it was in 70 *chüan*. About 240 years later a printed edition of 70 *chüan* was imported from China, since Yorinaga Fujiwara (d. 1156) in his *Dai ki* under the year 1143 has two entries regarding this work. This is exactly 50 years earlier than the known Shao-hsi edition in China and 150 years after the date of printing given above. We cannot be certain, however, that the date 994 is that of its first printing, for though this date belongs to the Northern Sung (960–1127) some consider, on the basis of the printing, that the present edition belongs definitely to the Southern Sung (1128–1279). In the absence of further bibliographical information, we are unable to solve this problem of date, but it is interesting to speculate whether the present few *chüan* in the possession of the Kuon Temple were a part of the edition mentioned by Yorinaga in 1143.

CHUANG-TZŬ

Taoism has been extensively studied in Japan, particularly the writings of Chuang-tzŭ. His work which now consists of 33 chapters (though 53 were extant in the fourth century) has, since 724, been known as the *Nan-hua chên-ching*. In spite of many editions and

collations, this work still presents textual problems, and for this reason any early manuscript is a welcome aid to further research.

A recent facsimile reproduction of works of Chuang-tzŭ in nine scrolls by the Academy of Oriental Culture is of this nature. The first two (nos. 14 and 22) being the sections *T'ien yün* and *Chih-pei-yu*, were discovered in the caves of Tun-huang and are now the property of Mr. Fusetsu Nakamura of Tokyo. In handwriting and general make-up they are similar, and it is agreed that they were written early in the T'ang dynasty (618–907).

The remaining seven scrolls, known as *Chuang-tzŭ tsa-p'ien*, are the property of the Kōsan Temple in Kyoto. Although these manuscript scrolls are in different handwriting, they are thought to belong to the Kamakura period (1156–1304). Critical notes and collation of texts by Dr. Naoki Kano (professor emeritus of Kyoto Imperial University) are published in a separate volume. In 1927 the *Chuang-tzŭ tsa-p'ien* was designated by the Imperial Household Department as a national treasure.

THE SPRING AND AUTUMN

Ch'un ch'iu chêng-i (The true meaning of the *Spring and Autumn*) was compiled by K'ung Ying-ta and others in the seventh century, and the present manuscript in 18 *chüan* in the Library of the Imperial Household is believed to be closest to the original. Careful comparison of the text with others of the Sung and Ming seems to substantiate this statement. An early T'ang manuscript of the present work was brought to Japan and came into the possession of the Masamune Temple in Hitachi Province. During the Tenbun era (1532–54) a custodian of the Kanazawa Bunko, recognizing its rarity, had it copied. In 1816 Morishige Kondō (1771–1829), librarian of the Edo Government and a famous bibliographer, had it copied from the Kanazawa manuscript. As both T'ang and Kanazawa manuscripts are lost, the Kondō manuscript in the Imperial Household Library is the only extant copy.

YÜ P'IEN

Yü p'ien,[2] a dictionary, was compiled in 543 by Ku Yeh-wang (519–581), a doctor and historiographer in the Imperial Academy. It is based upon the *Shuo-wên* and arranged under 542 radicals. This valuable work in 30 *chüan* having been lost before the Yüan dynasty, a poorly reconstructed text was published in 1013. Fortunately there have been found in Japan 7 of the total 30 *chüan*—all T'ang and Sung manuscripts. These the Academy of Oriental Culture plans to reproduce in due time. The present scroll (*chüan* 9) is the property of the Waseda University Library. It is over 54 feet long and in excellent state of preservation. At the end of the scroll there is the nota-

[2] For another account see *T'oung Pao*, 1924, p. 29.

tion: "Copied and made into a scroll in the second year of Ch'ien-yüan" (759). On the verso, toward the end, a fragment of the Diamond Sutra is copied with the date: "28th day, eighth moon, first year of Jian" (1022). Following this are the words: "Seventh moon, sixth year of Kōji" (1062)—the date when the scroll became the property of the Byōtō-in Temple in Kyoto.

PRE-HAN POTTERY

Yin-hiu shitsudo hakushoku doki no kenkyū (A study of white pottery excavated from the site of the ancient capital of Yin), by Sueji Umehara of the Kyoto Imperial University—the first of the Monograph series of the Kyoto Institute of the Academy of Oriental Culture. During a sojourn in Europe, Mr. Umehara examined fragments of white pre-Han pottery discovered in Honan, and upon his return reconstructed the original form from fragments in the Ostasiatisca Samlingarna in Stockholm, in the Tokyo Imperial University Museum, and in a private collection in Chin-chou, Kwantung. In design and shape the reconstructed vessel bears close resemblance to later bronze *tou*, and because of this resemblance some scholars maintain that this fine white pottery was the original mold of the well-known bronze *tou*. But Mr. Umehara believes these to be examples of early Chinese pottery de luxe, used by the nobles in their rites and ceremonies.

MONGOL INVASION

Mōko shūrai eshi (Scroll painting of the Mongol invasion) is the gift of the Tōyō Bunko, research library in Tokyo, founded by Baron Iwasaki. This photolithographic reproduction of two large scrolls illustrates the Mongol invasions of Japan in 1274 and 1281, but the entire episode centers about the fortunes of the hero, Suenaga Takezaki who was born in 1246 and, according to a contemporary record, was still living in 1324. The first scroll falls into two parts: the first depicts the heroic deeds of Suenaga in the year 1274, ending in victory for Japan but in serious injury to the hero; the second describes his visit in the following year to Kamakura, the seat of the military regime, where he was rewarded with a steed and a letter of commendation. The second scroll deals with the invasion of 1281, when at a crucial moment a storm arose and destroyed the enemy's fleet. In later history this came to be known as the "Divine Tempest." In the present work, however, this climax was carefully omitted in order not to detract from the glory of the hero.

The scroll was painted probably soon after 1281 under the direct supervision of Suenaga. At the end is the date: "9th day of the second month, first year of Ēnin" (1293). But since the Ēnin era began on the fifth day of the eighth month, and since the second month still belonged to the sixth year of Shōō, the above postscript unfor-

tunately raises doubts as to its authenticity, and is probably a later addition. Some scholars, on the basis of internal evidence, date the scroll in the year 1314, but the evidence is slight and inconclusive. We can only say that it was completed not long after 1281.

Elaborate illustrations of the heroic deeds of Suenaga and the Mongol invaders (after the style of the Tosa School) are generally attributed to Nagataka Tosa (ca. 1280) and his son, Nagaaki (ca. 1300), not because of any evidence, but because they were the most distinguished artists in Kyoto in their day, and because certain of their extant works show resemblance in technique. The calligraphy of the scroll presents further problems. According to tradition it is in the handwriting of Suenaga himself, but even a casual observer can see that the texts are not by a single hand. Professor Ikeuchi,[3] of the Tokyo Imperial University, has recently attempted a reconstruction of the present scroll on the basis of extensive research.

The scrolls are 13½ inches high and have a total length of 146 feet. The originals are in the collection of the Imperial Household Museum, having been presented to Emperor Meiji in 1890 by a descendant of a warrior who distinguished himself during the Mongol invasion. By special permission the Tōyō Bunko has made 200 facsimile reproductions, thus giving scholars access to this valuable source material.

NARA E-HON

In the Japanese collection of the Library of Congress there are two sets of an unusual type of Japanese illustrated book known as *Nara e-hon*. They were purchased many years ago, but have never before been described. These seem to be of extreme rarity and only a few copies are known to exist. The two titles in our possession are the *Shizuka* in 2 volumes and the *Hōmyō Dōshi* in 3 volumes. They are called *Nara e-hon* (Picture books of Nara) after the city in which they were made. This beautiful capital, celebrated in Japanese poetry and romance, was founded in 710 and witnessed the glory of Japanese civilization, her aesthetic awakening, and her religious exaltation. The building of palaces, temples, and granaries was promoted on a large scale, and artists and artisans flocked to the city. Although the capital was moved to Kyoto in 794, and building activities were greatly reduced, many of the artists remained, and Nara continued to be the center of Buddhistic culture for centuries to come.

In time social conditions changed, and with the rise of a military class in the thirteenth century Buddhist temples were converted into military camps, and artists could no longer pursue their peaceful occupation. The artists of Nara and elsewhere had either to find new work or turn to a different line of painting. It was this situation that

[3] *Genkō no shin kenkyū* (A new study of the Mongol invasion) by H. Ikeuchi. Tokyo, Tōyō Bunko, 1931. 2 v.

probably forced some of them to take up the art of designing and illustrating popular romances and novelettes.[4]

SHIZUKA

The *Shizuka*, written in rhythmic prose to be chanted to the accompaniment of a small orchestra, corresponds to the medieval romance of the West. It deals with the tragic story of Lady Shizuka, mistress of Yoshitsune Minamoto (1059–89), beloved hero of Japanese history. Neither the author of this manuscript nor the copyist who wrote in a spirited cursive hand can be identified. The text is thought to have been composed in the early part of the fourteenth century. The manuscript book is 34 by 24½ centimeters, and vertical in arrangement. The original cover composed of a specially made paper, popularly known as *mani ai*, is backed by more durable sheets of thin mulberry paper. Its natural fleshlike color, now brown through age and exposure, is decorated with horizontal cloud bands in pale blue. Unlike most of the *Nara e-hon*, the paper is of mulberry bark which gives the appearance of parchment. The illustrations are crude, and the artist reveals his ignorance of even the most elementary technique. They are, however, full of strength and charm, and above all illustrate the text so aptly that by merely looking at the pictures, one can follow the progress of the narrative.

There were two printed editions of the *Shizuka*—in 1635 and 1658. A manuscript copy without illustration is in the Library of the Imperial Household and is believed to be a copy made during the Keichō period (1596–1614). In 1906 Rohan Kōda printed it in the *Shin gunsho ruijū*, no. 8. A careful comparison of the text discloses the fact that the manuscript in the Library of Congress is far superior to that of the Imperial Household, making possible the correction of many obscurities, corruptions, and omissions in the latter. Judging from the illustrations and the style of the writing, one can safely say that the Library manuscript antedates that of the Imperial Household Library, and probably goes back to the early days of the Momoyama period (1522–97).

HŌMYŌ DŌSHI

The *Hōmyō Dōshi* is a typical example of the *Nara e-hon*. Each volume, 30 by 22 centimeters, and vertical in arrangement, still retains its original cover which is bluish-black in color with floral designs painted in gold. The specially finished paper filled with clay is likewise decorated with gold and blue designs. The full-page illustrations are richly colored and embellished with a liberal use of gold and remind one somewhat of Persian miniatures. This unknown artist,

[4] For further discussion see: The Picture books of Nara by Kenji Toda. Bulletin of the Art Institute of Chicago. vol. XXIV. no. 3. March 1930. Also: Nara-bon, the Picture book of Nara, manuscript paper read before the meeting of the American Oriental Society in Chicago, April 1932, by Helen C. Gunsaulus.

though still amateurish in his drawings, acquired sophistication, but lost the original vigor and charm of his predecessors.

The Hōmyō Dōshi is an East Indian story with its background in Buddhism, and like so many others of this type begins with the characteristic phrase: "Once upon a time in the land of the Buddha . . ." Misfortunes that befell gentle Hōmyō were designed merely to try his personal integrity and prove to youth the everlasting mercy of the Buddha. The plot, as well as the main events of the narrative, bear a curious resemblance to the story of Joseph in the Old Testament. The *Hōmyō Dōshi* is not included in the Buddhist Tripitaka.

An illustrated edition of the present work was published in 1666 in Edo, and within 3 years it went through three editions. No manuscript in Japan is recorded. Since the printed edition is unobtainable, the textual comparison is impossible, but judging from the style of handwriting and the illustrations, it seems that this decorative *Nara e-hon* is a work of the early part of the eighteenth century.

The *Nara e-hon* are interesting as constituting a direct link between early painted scrolls and later illustrated books, first known as *Koitsu-bon* and later as *Saga-bon*. Long scrolls, though more artistic, are difficult to handle, while the arrangement of the *Nara e-hon* proved their convenience. The emphasis, of course, shifted more and more from illustration to the text until we finally have the present form of book.

REVOLVING FUND

Through the generosity of Mrs. Pauli Lyman, of Switzerland, a revolving fund for the use of the Library of Congress was established in Tokyo for the purchase of current publications and other ephemeral material, which is difficult to secure through ordinary channels. Dr. Jintarō Fujii, of the Imperial Bureau of Historiography and the Department of Education, who, since his visit to Washington in 1930, has become keenly interested in the Japanese collection, has kindly agreed to take charge of the fund. The actual purchasing is done by Mr. N. Kojima, who has had wide experience in the book trade. Since the establishment of the fund, already more than 100 volumes have been added to the collection.

DIVISION OF SEMITIC LITERATURE

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

Among the accessions by purchase during the past fiscal year the publications of the Yiddish Scientific Institute are worthy of note. The institute, created in 1925 with headquarters in Wilna, Poland, and with branches in other lands, including the United States, has as its main object the collection, registration, and classification of all available data concerning Yiddish cultural life, past and present, in the various countries. It has organized sections which publish studies bearing on Yiddish philology, folklore, history, economics, bibliography, etc. Competent scholars contribute in their respective fields. Of the publications thus far issued and received there are *inter alia* three volumes on Yiddish language and folklore, a volume of historical documents, two volumes of material on phases of Jewish economic life, a bibliographical volume covering publications in the Yiddish language, including periodicals and a volume on the Yiddish stage and drama. The institute also issues a monthly journal, *Jiwo-Bleter*, of which four volumes have appeared. A part of the fourth volume dealing exclusively with Jewish life and letters in the United States contains much valuable material. The American branch of the institute also publishes a quarterly review, *Der Pinkos*, devoted to Yiddish philology, literature, bibliography, and cognate subjects.

SERVICE

Demands upon both service and material in the Semitic division have shown a marked uptrend.

The increasing number of requests for material and information of a factual and interpretative character, especially in matters pertaining to Jews and Judaism, can be ascribed to a more widespread awareness of the Semitic division as a repository of Jewish sources. Members of Congress, Government departments, and institutions of learning avail themselves not only of its reference service but also of its assistance in the translation and evaluation of documents written in Semitic languages. It must also respond to a growing public demand for guidance, sometimes in complex fields where bibliographies are only meager. In addition, events affecting large sections of Jewry abroad which have their repercussions in this country result in many calls upon the division.

Although there are other collections of Hebraica and Judaica in the United States, some of which rank in one specialty or another as

high or higher than those of the Semitic division, the tendency of the investigator and the scholar is to address his demands to the National Library rather than to institutions of a denominational character. This is demonstrated by researchers coming here from cities in which similar collections are located.

Notwithstanding the very limited assistance at its disposal, the division succeeds in cataloging all current Hebrew and Yiddish books entering the Library as well as some of the Arabica and cognate languages, and revising the proof sheets for printed cards. The bulk of the Hebrew collection containing more than 40,000 volumes is still uncataloged, a task the completion of which must await the provision of additional competent assistance. However, in order to make the material available for use, the scheme for grouping its various fields into a logical classification which was initiated some years ago and has proven highly serviceable has been continued. This past year attention has been given to Hebrew homiletics of the post-Gaonic period, a popular and prolific branch of Hebrew literature.

HEBREW HOMILETICS

Hebrew homiletics embrace collections of homilies, sermons, and other compositions which may be regarded as an extension and amplification of the Midrash and the Haggadah. The Hebrew homiletic literature thus constitutes a thesaurus of the highest and deepest thoughts of the Jewish teachers and sages as well as a conglomeration of Biblical interpretations. It contains a wealth of source material for Jewish history and culture. The varied form and style of composition should prove fascinating to the student of linguistics, while the bibliographer will find exempla of this type of literature wherever there has been a Hebrew press.

POST-GAONIC PERIOD

Homiletic works were composed during the Gaonic period following the redaction of the Babylonian Talmud from the sixth to the tenth century, but those of the post-Gaonic period beginning with the thirteenth century are broader in scope and embrace a variety of subject matter. A fully representative assemblage of several thousand books of Hebrew homiletics is now housed in our Hebrew collection, the product of the far-flung Hebrew press since its advent. A general idea of their wide range can best be gained by citing some of the more outstanding works and authors of each century and land.

SPAIN

The first of the homiletic works which display unusual breadth and wide content are those written by Jacob Antoli and Moses ben Naḥman, both of the thirteenth century. Antoli was famous as Hebrew translator of Arabic scientific literature. The Emperor Frederick II,

the most enlightened monarch of his time, invited him to come to Naples, and, under the Emperor's auspices, to devote himself to his studies, particularly the rendition of scientific Arabic literature into the more accessible Hebrew language. In the course of his work, he was introduced to the philosophy of Maimonides. He became one of the most devoted admirers of the philosopher and an ardent exponent of his philosophy. He interpreted the Bible and the Haggadah in a truly Maimonistic spirit, advocating the allegoric and philosophic method. His homiletic work, entitled "*Malmad ha-talmidim*", was first published by the Mekize Nirdamim Society at Lyck, 1866. In addition to its importance in the history of Jewish culture, the ethical admonitions and spiritual meditations contained therein have value as portraying the circumstances of the age and the character of the reforms aimed at by him. Moses ben Naḥman, also known as Naḥmanides, Spanish Talmudist and physician, one of the greatest Talmudic authorities of his time, was equally renowned as an exegete. Foremost of his homiletic-exegetic works is his *Perush al ha-Torah*, of which there are on the shelves of the Hebrew collection the edition of Naples, 1490; Pesaro, 1514; Zolkiew, 1805; Pressburg, 1839. His exposition, rendered in a most attractive style and intermingled with haggadic cabalistic interpretations, is based upon a careful philology and original study of the Bible. Of particular interest are his views on the Greek philosophers, especially Aristotle, and his frequent criticisms of the Biblical interpretations of Maimonides. To his other homiletic writings belong *Torath ha-adam*, Constantinople, 1518; Venice, 1595; Warsaw, 1840; ibidem 1876; *Shaar ha-gemul*, Ferrara, 1556; Warsaw, 1876; *Iggeret ha-kodesh* (on the holiness of marriage), Rome, 1546; Berlin, 1793; *Derashah* (a sermon delivered in the presence of the king of Castile), Prague, 1597, frequently reprinted and also published under the title *Torath Adonai temimah*, ed. Jellinek, Leipzig, 1863; Wien, 1872; *Sefer ha-geulah*, ed. Lipschuetz, London, 1909. It may be added that several other treatises were attributed to Naḥmanides whose ascription appears doubtful.

Noteworthy in the Hebrew homiletic literature of the fourteenth century is the collection of sermons by Rabbi Nissim ben Reuben Gerondi (also known as RaN), physician, astronomer, and halakhist, originally entitled *Derashoth* (Constantinople? 1530?) and later *Shneim asar derashoth*, of which we have the edition of Venice, 1596; Lemberg, 1797; ibidem 1811; Warsaw, 1875. In these sermons R. Nissim displayed his familiarity with philosophy, especially with that of Maimonides and Ibn Ezra. Another great fourteenth century work frequently printed is the *Kad ha-kemaḥ* by Baḥye ben Asher, one of the most distinguished Bible exegetes in Spain. The whole work, which was written for a wide circle of readers, is interpenetrated by a

fervid piety coupled with broadmindedness. It consists of 60 chapters, alphabetically arranged, containing discourses on all the requirements of religion and morality, as well as on the principal ceremonial ordinances. Of the many editions published our Hebrew collection has the first, Constantinople, 1515; those of Venice, 1545; Zolkiew, 1836; and others down to that of Lemberg, 1880. Baḥye's works, it has been recognized, have a particular value to the student of Jewish literature, on account of the numerous and copious quotations from Midrashic and exegetic sources which have since disappeared; and to the student of medieval philology because of the author's frequent use of words drawn from the vernacular (Arabic, Spanish, and French) in explanation of Biblical terms. A further work, one of the most popular in the medieval Jewish household, is *Menorath ha-maor* by Isaac Aboab, which has long served as a source for religious and ethical material. When the sermon ceased to be part of the divine service among the Sephardic Jews *Menorath ha-maor* became a substitute for the living voice of the preacher. It won wide repute, ran into numerous editions, was translated into other languages, and was the subject of commentaries. Our Hebrew collection possesses 15 editions, including the first of Constantinople, 1514; Mantua, 1563; Venice, 1623; Frankfort on the Main, 1743, with the commentary *Nefesh Yehudah* and a Judaeo-German translation by Moses Frankfurter (1672–1762); an edition with a modern German translation by R. J. Fürstenthal and B. Behrend, three volumes, Krotoschin, 1843–48; and several editions with a Yiddish translation of recent date.

The homiletic literature attained its efflorescence during the following centuries, and it was among the Jews in Spain, and after their expulsion in 1492 in other lands where they settled down, as in Turkey, Palestine, Northern Africa, Italy, Holland, and England, that the Darshanim flourished. It is characteristic, however, that even those who made use of their native tongue in preaching, invariably composed their Derashoth for publication in Hebrew, in which language they believed Jews could be reached everywhere. The advent of the Hebrew press helped them to realize this aspiration. The foremost of the fifteenth century school was Isaac ben Moses Arama, author of the *Akedath Yiẓḥak*. This work, a classic in Jewish homiletics, has exercised a great influence on Jewish thought, and is still much read. It is represented in our Hebrew collection by numerous editions, beginning with the first of Salonica, 1522, and subsequent editions of Venice, 1546; Frankfort on the Main, 1785; Pressburg, 1849, 5 volumes, with notes by Joseph Ashcnazi and commentary *Mekor Ḥayyim* by Hayyim Joseph Polak, etc. Others worthy of mention are Joel Ibn Shoaib, author of *Olath Shabbath* (Venice, 1577), Joshua Ibn Shoaib, author of *Derashoth al ha-Torah* (Constantinople, 1523; Cracow, 1573), Isaac Aboab the younger,

author of *Nehar Pishon* (Constantinople, 1538; Zolkiew, 1806), and Shem-Tob Ibn Shem-Tob, writer and philosopher, author of *Derashoth al ha-Torah*, written in 1489 and printed three times during the sixteenth century (Salonica, 1525; Venice, 1547; Padua, 1567). In the latter half of the fifteenth century Judah ben Jeḥiel Rofe (known also as Messer Leon) wrote his *Nofet zufim* (Mantua, Abraham Conat, *ca.* 1480; reedited by A. Jellinek, Wien, 1863), a treatise on the art of rhetoric, following chiefly the theories of Aristotle, Cicero, and Quintillian with special reference to the Scriptures.

THE LEVANT

Names of some of the more distinguished Rabbinical scholars of the sixteenth century who resided in the Levant, and whose principal homiletic works are on our shelves are given herewith: Isaac Adarbi, Moses Galante, Solomon ben Isaac Levi, Moses ben Jacob Albelda, Jacob Castro, Moses Alpalas, Josiah Pinto, Moses ben Baruch Almosnino, Samuel di Medina, Elijah ben Ḥayyim of Constantinople, Samuel Laniado, Moses Alshech, Naftali Ashkenazi. Of the seventeenth century: Judah Vega, Joseph Zarfati, Abraham Laniado, Joseph di Trani the younger, Levi Cosin, Ḥayyim ben Abraham Hakohen, Solomon Nissim Algazi, Israel Benveniste, Joshua Benveniste, Moses de Boshal, Aaron Perahya, Solomon Amarillo, Joseph ben Elijah Ḥazzan.

THE NETHERLANDS

As in the Levant, the Jews of Portugal who took refuge in the Netherlands toward the close of the sixteenth century fostered Hebrew letters. Centers of Jewish learning soon sprang up. A galaxy of famous scholars also graced Jewish homiletics. We need only mention such men of distinction and erudition as Isaac Uziel, Abraham Lombroso, Manasseh ben Israel, Saul Levi Mortara, Isaac da Fonseca Aboab, and Joshua da Silva. Manasseh ben Israel, the Dutch polyhistor, is chiefly known for his efforts to secure from Oliver Cromwell the readmission of Jews to England. Among his other services to Hebrew literature he was the first to establish a Hebrew press in Amsterdam, thereby laying the foundation for the subsequent development of Hebrew typography and publishing in that city, which, until the beginning of the nineteenth century, was unequaled elsewhere. Indeed, so highly esteemed was the Amsterdam imprint, that even foreign reprints claimed the credit of being printed "with Amsterdam type."

ITALY

More voluminous and of wider popularity are the homiletic writings of Italy during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which were also subsequently reprinted in the presses of other lands. Of

the first editions, the products of Italian presses, many are now rare. Judah Aryeh Moscato inaugurated a new epoch in homiletic literature in Italy with his work *Nefuzoth Yehudah* (ed. pr. Venice, 1588), in which he was followed by others, some of whom may be cited: Azariah Figo, Jacob Zahalon, Samuel Judah Katzenellenbogen, Leon Modena, Moses Zacuto, Jacob de Alba, Isaac Cavallero, Judah Perez, etc. The Hebrew collection of the Library is in possession of most of their works, represented both by first and subsequent editions.

ENGLAND

Of Darshanim resident in England in the seventeenth century the foremost was David Nieto (1654–1728), philosopher, physician, mathematician, and theologian, best known by his *Matteh Dan* (London, 1714), which went into many editions. His writings are notable for their controversial characteristics in defending the oral law against the Karaites, and vigorously attacking the supporters of the Shabbethian heresies which were widely spread during his lifetime.

POLAND

A considerable part of our collection of Hebrew homiletics comes from Poland. Of the earlier authors the most prolific was Ephraim Solomon ben Aaron, of Lenczycz (*d.* 1619). There are on our shelves his principal works, all of which were frequently reissued: *Oraḥ le-ḥayyim*, Amsterdam, 1770; Wilno, 1878; *Oleloth Ephraim*, Lublin, 1590; Amsterdam, 1710; Warsaw, 1883; *Ir gibborim*, Basle, 1580; Lublin, 1884; *Amude shesh*, Prague, 1617; Leyden, 1772; Amsterdam, 1863; *Sifse da'ath*, Prague, 1772; Warsaw, 1882. Judah Liva ben Bezaleel, Meir Eisenstadt, Ḥayyim ben Bezaleel, and Gershon Ashkenazi also wrote homilies. It should be noted, however, that not much attention was paid to this domain of Hebrew literature by Rabbinical scholars in Poland and countries formerly belonging to Austria until the middle of the eighteenth century. Pilpulistic dialectics was cultivated rather than the Haggadah. Later, the composition of homilies became almost a regular part of Rabbinical scholarship, with a resultant increase of production, in which nearly every Hebrew press has shared. The presses of Warsaw and Wilna have a continuous record for homiletic publications, which is maintained down to the present day. An examination of these works assembled in the division reveals a numerous and fully representative group, beginning with those of Jonathan Eybeschuetz, Eleazar Flekeles, Jacob Kranz of Dubno, Aryeh Loeb Zuenz, and Joseph Ḥayyim Caro, down to the contemporary homilies of Ezekiel Liebschuetz, Isaac Jacob Reines, Wolf Mischel, Isaac Nissenbaum, Moses Avigdor Amiel, and others. To these are to be added the Ḥasidic homiletics, which are of special interest to the student of Ḥasidism, a religious

movement which arose among the Jews of Poland in the eighteenth century. After the death of its founder, Rabbi Israel Baal Shem-Tob, Ḥasidism developed a literature chiefly homiletic, based upon portions of the Pentateuch. In these books the disciples set forth the teachings of their master. The writings of Dob Baer, of Mesericz, and Jacob Joseph ha-Kohen, of Polonnoye, are the first in time and in importance. One of the latter's homiletic works, *Toldoth Yakob Yosef* (Miedzyborz & Korzec, 1780 and later editions), a source book for the movement, occasioned a fierce controversy, and almost the entire first edition was burned by enemies of Ḥasidism.

AMERICANA

Hebraica Americana also include a number of homiletic works. Rabbinic scholars who settled in the United States have not neglected this branch of Hebrew literature. Indeed, many of the first Hebrew books which appeared on this continent were of this character. Two useful compilations of Hebrew homiletics prepared by an American Hebrew scholar, Judah David Eisenstein, deserve special mention. These are: *Ozar derushim nibḥarim*, New York, 1918, and *Ozar derashoth;* an anthology of 200 Hebrew sermons and lectures by medieval and modern authors, New York, 1919.

FUNERAL ORATIONS

Together with the homiletic material have been assembled several hundred titles of funeral orations printed in book form. Most of them are based on Biblical texts and embellished with parables and similes. Such orations are also found in a number of homiletic works. When a great and important personage died communities, even of distant lands were frequently aroused through addresses either spoken or published, to an appreciation of the great loss that humanity or the race had sustained. About 50 years ago Adolf Jellinek prepared a bibliography of Hebrew funeral orations delivered during the last few centuries entitled *Kuntres ha-maspid* (Wien, 1884). This material is of inestimable value for genealogical purposes.

DIVISION OF SLAVIC LITERATURE

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. N. R. RODIONOFF)

The division has passed through one of the most difficult years of its existence, when the growing interest of the public in Russia's problems and affairs increased the demand for its reference service, already considerably handicapped by a temporary decrease of the shelving and working space (due to building operations), as well as by a great reduction in the appropriations for the purchase of new Slavic material.

ACCESSIONS

The principle of "active demand" for the books from the readers, which is quite popular with libraries as a guide for new acquisitions, cannot serve the division as a basis for its proper development, because the dealers, in 9 cases out of 10, are unable to supply us with items not in the market, when a special search for them among private owners is necessary. The market in Russian books, both out of print and new, is very irregular, the stocks available for purchase are subject to quick and constant change, and delayed orders very often do not secure even recently published Russian books. In the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics it is now almost an unavoidable necessity to subscribe for books before their publication, if one wishes to acquire them.

Moreover, the usual demands come to the division not for specified books, but for suggestions as to sources pertaining to some special topic in which an inquirer happens to be interested. The variety of these topics, presented to the division by its users, is great, and the scope of assistance expected by them is usually exaggerated. So we have to develop the division not by the items specified occasionally by the readers, but by the classes and categories of books which, being available in the market, answer the needs of a successful reference service.

During the year 1932–33 the collections of the division were increased through purchase, exchange, transfer, and gifts by 866 books and 1,127 pamphlets, totaling 1,993 publications.

A few acquisitions, mostly rare and out-of-print Russian books, divided into groups as indicated, are worthy of special mention.

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Skachkov, P. E. Bībliografiĭâ Kītaĭâ. Sīstematīcheskīĭ ukazatel' knīg ī zhurnal'nykh stateĭ o Kītae na russkom ĭâzyke. 1730–1930 (A bibliography on China. A systematic index of books and magazine articles on China published in the Russian language in 1730–1930). Moscow, 1932.

This is an outstanding work, covering a period of 200 years and presenting a complete bibliography of the subject in the Russian language for 1730–1930.

Voznesenskiĭ, S. Russkaĭâ lītēratura o slavĭânstvĉ. Opyt bībliografĭcheskago ukazatelĭâ (Russian literature on the Slavs. An experimental bibliographical index). Petrograd, 1915.

MISSING PARTS

The division was successful in acquiring very valuable documentary material pertaining to Russia's history and economy, grouped in this category for report only. The securing of missing parts of our serial publications is a difficult and important task in the proper development of the division.

Ĭmp. Odesskoe obshchestvo ĭstoriĭ ĭ drevnosteĭ. Zapīskī . . . (Imperial Odessa society of history and antiquities. Annals . . .). Volumes 1, 3, 6, and 23–32. Odessa, 1840–1892.

Russia. Arkheografĭcheskaĭâ Kommĭssiĭâ. Akty otnosĭâshchiesĭâ k ĭstoriĭ ĬUzhnoĭ ĭ Zapadnoĭ Rossiĭ (Archeographic Commission. Documents relating to the history of Southern and Western Russia). Volumes 6–9 and 11–15. St. Petersburg, 1869–1892.

These volumes complete the division's set.

Russia. Arkheografĭcheskaĭâ Kommĭssiĭâ. Lĭĉtopĭs' zanĭâtiĭ . . . (Archeographic Commission. Annals of activities . . .). Volumes 13–19, 21–25, and 27–33. St. Petersburg, 1906–1927.

Many outstanding works on the history of Russia are published in this series.

Russia. Glavnyĭ Shtab. Voenno-uchenyĭ Komītet. Sbornīk geografĭcheskīkh, topografĭcheskīkh ĭ statīstīcheskīkh materialov po Aziī. (Chief Military Staff. Committee on Military Science. Collection of geographical, topographical, and statistical material on Asia.) Issues 39–74, 76–78, 80, 83, and 86. St. Petersburg, 1890–1913. At head of titles: "Sekretno" (Secretly).

This is a rare collection of the articles on Russia's neighboring states, regions, and provinces in Asia, written mostly by Russian intelligence officers of the Chief Military Staff as official reports of their various missions. For the students of Russian interests in Asia the publication is invaluable. The whole set should have 87 issues, of which the division still lacks 7.

Russia. Morskoe Mīnīsterstvo. Materialy dlĭâ ĭstoriĭ russkago flota (Ministry of the Navy. Material for the history of the Russian Navy). Volumes 16–17. St. Petersburg, 1902–04.

These volumes complete the division's set. The last volume contains documents pertaining to the reorganization of the Russian Navy under Emperor Alexander I.

Russia. Osoboe sovĉshchanie o nuzhdakh sel'skokhozĭâĭstvennoĭ promyshlennostī. Trudy mĉstnykh komītetov (Special conference on the needs of agriculture. Works of the local committees). Volumes 1–59. St. Petersburg, 1904–05.

This conference (Jan. 22, 1902–Mar. 30, 1905, old style), organized and presided over by one of the most eminent Russian statesmen of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, namely, Count S. J. Witte, holds an important place in the agricultural history of Russia. Count Witte, describing the work of the conference in his "Memoirs" (an English translation of which was published in this country in 1921), pointed out the significance of the vast contribution to Russian economic literature left by the said conference in "The Works of the local committees" and in the well-digested systematic material relating to various sides of Russia's economic life.

The division already had the digested systematic material published by the conference, but lacked these newly acquired 59 volumes of "The Works of the local committees."

HISTORY

Bĭelokurov, S. A. Snosheniĭa Rossiĭ s Kavkazom. 1578–1613 g.g. (Relations of Russia with the Caucasus. 1578–1613). Moscow, 1889.

This is a collection of historical documents.

Prĭesniĭakov, A. E. Kniĭazhoe pravo v drevneĭ Rusĭ (The rights of the sovereign princes in ancient Russia). St. Petersburg, 1909.

Seredonīn, S. M. Īstorīcheskaĭa geografiĭa (A historical geography). Petrograd, Imp. Arkheologīcheskiĭ Īnstītut, 1916.

Spīrīdovīch, A. Ī. Revolĭūtsionnoe dvīzhenie v Rossiĭ (The revolutionary movement in Russia). Volumes 1–2. St. Petersburg, 1914–16.

This work is based on the official records of the Corps of political police, of which the author was the chief.

ECONOMICS

As early as 1917 the development of this class of Slavic publications was officially urged (cf. Annual Report, 1917, p. 9). Since that time various obstacles to the proper development of the division in general and its collection of works on economics in particular have constantly arisen, either outside or inside the Library, and the task of securing the best Slavic, and especially Russian, economic literature, both out of print and new, still remains one of the most difficult for the division, while at the same time the most important. The irregularities of the market in these publications and the lack of money are the most powerful factors working against our efforts to acquire the best Russian economic literature.

Nevertheless the division succeeded in acquiring a few important publications in this class during the year. Some of them, besides the publications of "The Special conference on the needs of agriculture" described above, deserve a special mention as follows:

Chechulīn, N. D. Ocherkī po īstoriĭ russkīkh fīnansov v tsarstvovanie Ekaterīny II (Outlines of the history of Russian finance in the reign of Catharine II). St. Petersburg, 1906.

Got'e, ĬŪ. V. Ocherk īstoriĭ zemlevladĭeniĭa v Rossiĭ v 18 vĭekĭe (An outline of the history of land-tenure in Russia in the eighteenth century). Sergiev Posad, 1915.

Kablukov, N. Ob usloviĭakh razvītiĭa krest'ĭanskago khozĭaĭstva v Rossiĭ (About the conditions of the development of the peasant husbandry in Russia). Moscow, 1899.



ACTS OF THE APOSTLES, 1564.

FRONTISPIECE: ST. LUKE.

Kulīsher, Ī. M. Ocherkī īz īstoriī form promyshlennostī v Zapadnoĭ Evropîe s 13 po 18 st. (Outlines of the history of the forms of industries in Western Europe from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century). St. Petersburg, 1906.

Lîashchenko, P. Ī. Zernovoe khozîaĭstvo ī khlîebotorgovyîa otnosheniîa Rossiī ī Germaniī (Grain economy of Russia and Germany and grain commerce between them). Petrograd, 1915.

Pecherīn, ÎA. Ī. Īstorīcheskiĭ obzor rospīseĭ gosudarstvennykh dokhodov ī raskhodov s 1803 po 1864 god vklîuchītel'no (A historical review of the state budgets from 1803 to 1864 inclusive). In two volumes. St. Petersburg, 1896–98.

This publication, based on the official material of the Russian Ministry of Finance, refers to the state budgets of Russia only.

Pogrebetskiĭ, A. Ī. Denezhnoe obrashcheniе ī fīnansy Kītaîa (Money circulation and finance of China). Harbin, 1929.

Setnītskiĭ, N. A. Soevye boby na mīrovom rynke (Soya beans in the world market). Harbin, 1930.

Spravochnīk po S. Man'chzhurīī ī K. V. Zh. D. (Directory of Northern Manchuria and the Chinese Eastern railway). Harbin, 1927.

FINE ARTS

Uspenskiĭ, A. Ī. Tsarskie īkonopīstsy ī zhīvopīstsy XVII v. Slovar' (Tsars' icon-painters and artists of the seventeenth century. A dictionary). Volumes 1–4, Moscow, 1910–16.

This publication of the Moscow Archeological Institute has many fine reproductions of old Russian icons, and all available data on the artists and their works are given with the utmost exactness.

BELLES-LETTRES AND HISTORY OF LITERATURE

In this group separate works of the following Russian authors were acquired during the year: Buchīnskaîa (Tėffī, pseud.), Bugaev (Andreĭ Bîelyĭ, pseud.), Doroshevīch, Ėrenburg, Fedīn, Gornyĭ, Gumīlev, Krasnov, Krymov, Kuprīn, Merezhkovskaîa (Zīnaīda Gīppius), Merezhkovskiĭ, Nabokov (Sīrīn, pseud.), Sergîeev-T͡Senskiĭ, Shmelev, and Sholokhov.

"THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES" OF 1564

Dîeîaniîa svîatykh apostol spisana svîatym apostolom ī evangelīstom Lukoû (The Acts of the Holy Apostles as recorded by the Holy Apostle and Evangelist Luke). Moscow, 1564.

This folio is the division's most outstanding acquisition for the year. Very skillfully executed and bound in contemporary full leather binding, with hand tooling, it is in the Church-Slavonic, and besides The Acts, contains the Epistles of St. James, St. Peter, St. John, and St. Paul, and the famous colophon which should be considered as the only authentic document pertaining to the actual beginning of Russian printing. The book has a woodcut frontispiece, representing St. Luke in a half-Gothic, half-Baroque frame, and 44 beautiful ornaments (woodcuts). All the titles and many capitals are printed in vermilion. It comprises 6 unnumbered and 261 numbered *leaves*, each full page having 25 lines.

Printing began in Russia in the sixteenth century, and among the early printed Russian books "The Acts of the Apostles" of 1564 is the first dated and the first signed by the official printers, Ivan Feodorov, the deacon at the church of St. Nicholas the Thaumaturgist of Gostun, and Peter Timofeev from Mstislav, appointed to their positions by the famous Russian Tsar, Ivan the Terrible, by whose initiative and order "The Tsar's Printing Court" was built in Moscow for the purpose of publishing religious books. "The Acts" was the first book printed in the Court. Feodorov and Timofeev succeeded in printing another book in the Court, namely, "Chasovnīk" (Horologion) in two editions, both of 1565, but not long after the publication of this book "The Tsar's Printing Court" was set on fire, and the printing press was partly destroyed by the reactionary element of Moscow's population. The printers themselves were compelled to flee abroad.

The American reader may find an account of Feodorov's and Timofeev's achievements, both in Russia and abroad, in the article by E. V. Prostov, in "The Library Quarterly," 1931, no. 3, under the title "Origins of Russian Printing." The above-mentioned colophon is cited in full by the author of the article in his own excellent English translation.

WORK

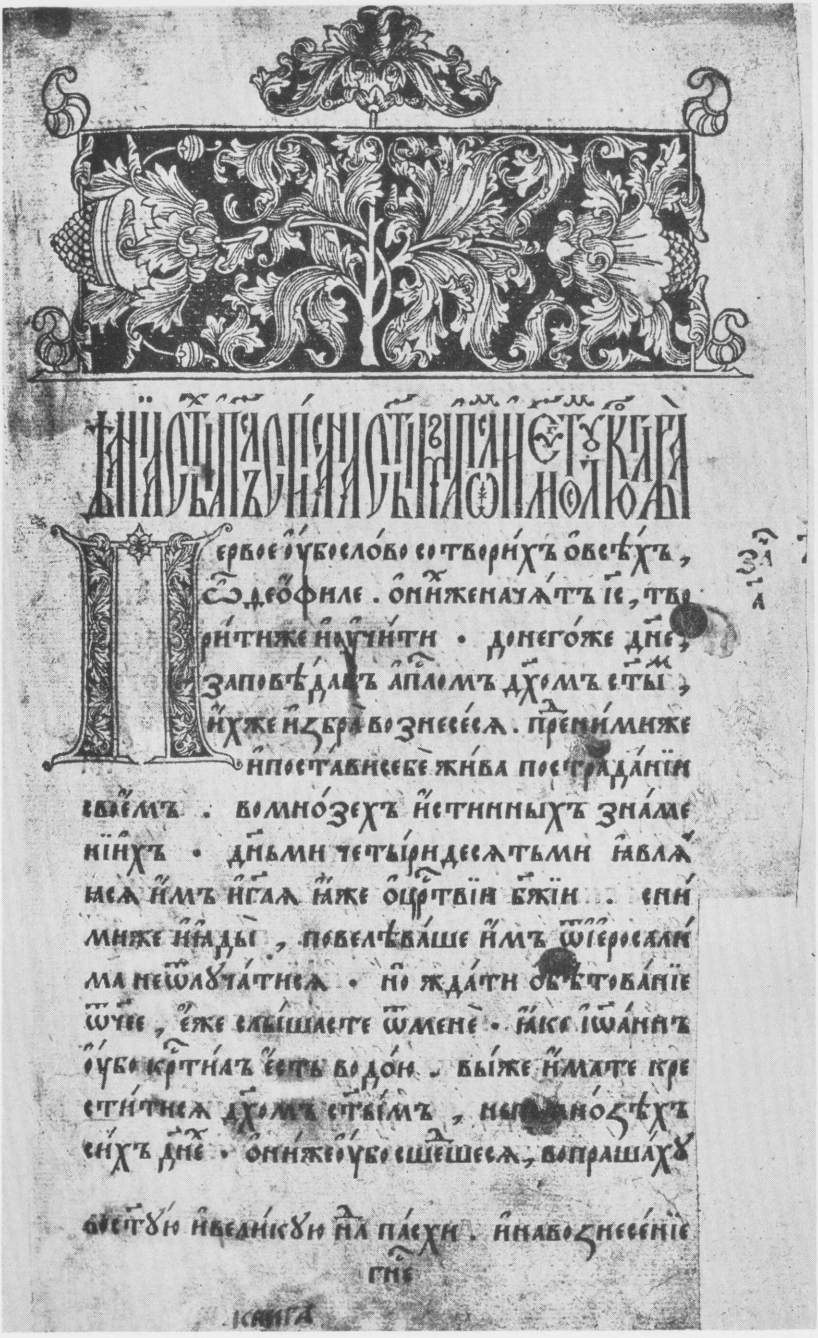
During the year 4,180 new author and title entries, including 656 special card entries for newspapers and periodicals, were added to the card catalog of the division, and 4,265 titles were classified. About 14,700 numbers and issues of newspapers and periodicals were checked on the above-mentioned 656 new cards, and about 1,750 numbers and issues were checked on the cards prepared previously. About 7,000 volumes were perforated, labeled, and bookplated, and 1,017 volumes were marked with call numbers on bookplates and labels.

The division received and properly distributed during the year 14,000 cards for the Union Catalogue of Slavic publications in American libraries.

There were prepared for binding and sent to the bindery by the division during the year 1,100 volumes.

The division's reference service continued to be one of its important functions, for the great majority of its users do not specify particular books in their requests, but usually ask for bibliographical information on certain topics, and expect us not to limit our assistance to the holdings of the division and the Library of Congress, nor to the publications in Slavic languages only.

To our visitors we render this service, of course, orally, giving them suggestions and material for the compilation of titles and refer-



ACTS OF THE APOSTLES, 1564.

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ences pertaining to their particular subjects. In our answers to correspondents, when their inquiries are not sufficiently precise, we avoid the compilation of long lists of references, giving only a few most important items.

From many topics on which the division's reference service was sought during the year the few following may illustrate their great variety and the predominant interest of our readers in Russia: Agricultural history of Russia; agrarian socialism in Russia; economic conditions in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (various fields: agriculture, commerce, transportation, labor, food supply, etc.); the 5-year plan; Russian explorers of Asia and their books; Russian expansion on the Pacific; Russia's state debts; the status of labor in Russia prior to 1917; Russian icons and icon painting; the Russian ballet; Russian expansion and policies in Central Asia; F. Dzerzhīnskīĭ, the founder and organizer of the political police in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; Catharine I, Empress of Russia, her origin and biography.

DIVISION OF AERONAUTICS

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

As announced in last year's report the Library has accumulated the most comprehensive aeronautical collection in the world. Acquisition of earlier works therefore is becoming more difficult. Commonly booksellers offer entire collections to be purchased unbroken, though containing very few items lacking in this division. Current literature, of course, arrives in regular routine.

Nevertheless a good supply of early books and periodicals has been acquired during the past year. Also some excellent source material which may have historical or antiquarian interest centuries after most of the present-day books shall have become obsolete or forgotten. More especial reference is made to the manuscripts, noted below, that have been presented by the surviving family of Mr. Octave Chanute, generous patron of aeronautics and in his day familiarly known as "father of aviation."

Of the original grant for the purchase of material, $51,000, made by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund in 1929, there still remains an unobligated balance of $12,122.07.

NEW ACCESSIONS—TOTAL COLLECTION

The following table shows the number and source of the accessions during the past year and the total number of volumes and pamphlets to date.

	Volumes and pamphlets
Aeronautical collection July 1, 1932	13, 884
Octave Chanute collection	155
Gifts of manufacturers	133
Smithsonian Institution Langley aeronautical deposit	65
Received by copyright	189
Obtained through documents division	470
Obtained through periodical division	87
Purchased through accessions division	4, 636
Miscellaneous accessions	277
Total collection June 30, 1933	19, 896

GIFTS AND TRANSFERS

The aeronautical and engineering correspondence of Mr. Octave Chanute, a priceless treasure, was presented by his daughters, Elizabeth and Octavia, after visiting the Library and observing its

excellent facilities for preserving and servicing important source material. Mr. Chanute, eminent civil engineer, medalist of the Royal Aeronautical Society, and inventor of the Chanute biplane, was counselor and friend of the leading aviation men of his time, particularly during the two decades preceding his death in 1910. His correspondence with these pioneers, a unique record of airplane progress, was diligently filed and now, with permission of his family, is to be available to all who have interest in the history of mechanical flight.

Included in the presentation are numerous manuscripts and reprints of aeronautical papers; photographs of his famous and fruitful gliding experiments; periodical articles and clippings. His technical letters alone comprise 27 letter-press volumes of about 1,000 pages each.

Mr. Chanute's aeronautical correspondence furnishes a kind of inside history of aviation during the productive period from 1890 to 1910. That period witnessed the first flights of man in a powered airplane, viz, the straightaway hops of Clement Ader in his steam monoplane in 1890–91; it witnessed the successful flight of Langley's steam model in May 1896 and of his gasoline model in August 1903; the glider flights of Lilienthal, Pilcher, Chanute's aides, Professor Montgomery and his school; the successful dynamic flights of the Wright brothers in December 1903, after long experience with improved gliders; the first seaplane flights of Fabre and Curtiss; and finally the development of airplane factories and public flying all over this country and Europe. Most of these pioneers and many more were friends of Mr. Chanute and wrote him often or sought his advice.

This instructive correspondence, largely in original handwriting, will compose several volumes in typewritten form, soon to be ready for perusal or publication. The original letters are securely preserved for their historical value. The correspondence with Wilbur Wright alone, from 1900 to 1910, makes a volume of 500 pages.

With the permission of Maj. Ernest L. Jones the Information Division of the Air Corps prepared for presentation to this division two sets of the splendid collection of World War photographs made by Major Jones. The collection consists of 404 prints, size 8 by 10 inches, and is a very valuable addition to the pictorial record of aeronautics in the Great War.

We are indebted to Comdr. A. C. Read, of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, for securing from various naval air stations and sending to this division 268 out-of-print numbers of the Bureau of Aeronautics News Letter, completing the file of this publication in the Library.

A complete file of "Fiches Techniques", published by Service des Recherches de l'Aéronautique, Paris, was received through the docu-

ments division and has been added to the bibliographical equipment of this division. This publication, issued currently on cards since May 1930 contains carefully prepared abstracts of articles in technical aeronautical periodicals, books, and serial reports.

The Smithsonian Institution Library forwarded eight shipments during the year as an addition to the Langley aeronautical deposit. This material comprised 24 volumes, 9 pamphlets, and 481 parts of volumes.

Manufacturers of aircraft and accessories, airline operators, inventors, publishers of aeronautical periodicals, and persons engaged in aeronautical research have sent numerous publications and photographs which are valuable as source material.

A luminous if not literary gift, kindly transmitted by Mr. Godfrey L. Cabot from Dr. A. L. Hipwell, of Paris, is a lamp from Admiral Byrd's airplane that landed on the French coast in June 1927.

PURCHASES

The largest purchase of the year was that of the library of Dr. Alfred Hildebrandt, of Berlin, Germany. Dr. Hildebrandt, author of a number of important aeronautical books and an active member of numerous national and international aeronautical organizations, served as an officer in the German air forces from which he retired with the rank of major. His library, one of the finest collections of German aeronautical literature, when joined with the Herman Hoernes and Victor Silberer collections purchased in 1930, renders the German aeronautical material in this Library exceptionally comprehensive. The collection, numbering more than 4,000 items, arrived in 21 large cases on November 30, 1932. Although the shipment duplicated to a large extent material already in the Library, the value of the part needed was more than sufficient to warrant the purchase of the entire lot. Its long files of periodicals and other serial publications were especially welcome, filling many gaps in the holdings of the Library. Many of these are now very difficult to procure. It contains also a large collection of photographs, scrapbooks, and clippings of aeronautical articles from general periodicals.

Other purchases consisted principally of current books which were not received by copyright or gift.

STAFF SERVICE

Research assistance has been given on a multitude of subjects in the various branches of aeronautics. Only a few examples can be mentioned here.

Data concerning pioneer flights and biographical information about persons active in aeronautics are frequently sought; likewise informa-

tion concerning the various phases of air transportation. One request, for example, was for information about all airways and landing fields in Alaska.

The organization of the aeronautical departments of foreign governments and government subsidies to aeronautics, aerial photography, wind tunnels, and wind tunnel balances are other subjects on which research assistance has been given. The division has also aided in prior art researches, among others, on mooring masts, tail skids, and seaplane floats.

Considerable interest in the early history of air mail is indicated by the number of requests in this field that have been received. Interesting data have been uncovered by the division, concerning the various attempts to utilize the balloon for mail carrying. Much of this previously unknown material has later appeared in print.

At the request of a famous arctic explorer, a fruitful search was made for information concerning one of the first proposals to explore the arctic regions by air, namely, Commander Cheyne's projected balloon expedition to the North Pole.

Among the important lists of references to literature on aeronautical subjects prepared by the staff are those on interplanetary navigation, airships, carbon-monoxide poisoning, whirling machines, Louis Bleriot, Otto Lilienthal, rockets, spinning of airplanes, and the rotor wing.

A list entitled "Aeronautical Periodicals Received Currently by the Division of Aeronautics of the Library of Congress, January 1, 1933", was prepared for publication in the Air Law Review in the issue of January 1933. A few reprints of this list are still available.

As technical contributions the staff has prepared for publication, (1) a brief history of early wind tunnels, (2) a paper on orthoplanes capable of rising straight up from rest, hovering, flying swiftly, (3) an elementary treatise on superaerodynamics giving the laws of resistance in a tenuous fluid such as that in the upper stratosphere.

A third edition of the Bibliography on Skin Friction and Boundary Flow, enlarged to 40 mimeographed pages, has been prepared with references extending to December 31, 1932. The influence of the earlier editions of this bibliography is apparent in many recent papers on skin friction and related subjects.

BINDING

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Mr. MORGAN)

The number of volumes bound was 32,766 as against 33,484 for the preceding year.

Books repaired without rebinding amounted to 1,236, as compared with 848 for the preceding year. The number of lines of lettering apart from the lettering incidental to binding was 8,364 as compared with 7,250 for the year before, and 2,146 dummies were made as compared with 12 for the previous year. Many of the old dummies are continually undergoing minor revisions of which no account is rendered. Pamphlets and thin books amounting to 22,994 have been safeguarded by stitching in covers supplied. For the previous year this class of work amounted to 11,763 pieces.

CATALOG DIVISION

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

During the year 143,731 [1] volumes were cataloged, 57,915 main entries were prepared, and 33,608 new titles (main entries) were printed. One hundred eighty six thousand two hundred and fifteen cards were added to the public catalog, which on July 1, 1933 contained approximately 5,269,000 cards.

Rearrangements in the division due to building operations have to some extent affected the work.

During the past year the output in the cataloging of religious books has kept pace with that of the 2 preceding years. While the demands made by the great variety of works cataloged currently frequently require the expansion of cataloging rules and the development of new subject headings in advance of the systematic recataloging, additional specifications of rules and new subject headings are being developed only with a comprehensive consideration of related problems. In one instance a question raised by an entry to be printed in connection with the cooperative cataloging project could only be answered by a more precise specification of A.L.A. rule 104 (ecclesiastical councils) to cover (1) ecclesiastical councils named after (a) the city, or (b) the building in which they were held, (2) conferences, synods, etc., whose representation is not limited to one denomination or sect, (3) informal and private conferences.

In law much work has been completed in harmonizing the subject headings to avoid the special bracketed subject entries on the printed catalog cards. The professional literature of law is coming more and more to be regarded not only as of sole interest to the profession but as a part of the documentation for the whole group of social sciences. Thus, it is increasingly important that the law books be adequately represented by subject in the public catalog. To facilitate the recataloging of law, which has during the past year extended through Belgium and the Scandinavian countries, and particularly to facilitate the use and care of the collections, it would be highly desirable to undertake the detailed subject classification for class K (law).

Among changes constantly occurring and affecting the validity of printed main entries to a certain extent may be mentioned the simplified Portuguese orthography accepted for official use by the Government of Brazil through decree no. 20,108, June 15, 1931, in

[1] Current accessions 113,462 (including 26,051 volumes added to the serial record and the shelf list only); recataloged 30,269.

accordance with the work of the Academia brasileira de letras and of the Academia das ciencias de Lisboa. The text of the decree is given on pp. 226–239 of the twenty-third part of "Actos do governo provisorio dos estados unidos do Brasil . . . organisação e revisão do advogado Americo Lopes." A translation of the essential portions of the decree is given on pp. 115–119 of the "Style manual of the United States Government printing office", revised edition, 1933. In 1911 a simplified orthography had been adopted for official use in Portugal (cf. Colecção oficial de legislação portuguesa. 1911, segundo semestre, pp. 1916–1929). The simplified orthography is being applied to the names of societies, institutions, government departments, and even to Brazilian geographical names, as indicated in the following instances, necessitating a gradual revision of certain author headings:

Sociedade de geografia do Rio de Janeiro, *formerly* Sociedade de geographia do Rio de Janeiro.

Rio de Janeiro. Biblioteca nacional, *formerly* Rio de Janeiro. Bibliotheca nacional.

Minas Gerais, Brazil. Inspetoria geral da instrução, *formerly* Minas Geraes, Brazil. Inspectoria geral da instrucçao.

Belo Horizonte (the capital of Minas Gerais state), *formerly* Bello Horizonte.

With reference to foreign geographical names both as author and as subject entries, attention should be directed to the following rules printed by the United States Geographic Board in its "First report on foreign geographic names, 1932":

1. The names of major territorial divisions, such as countries, self-governing dominions, colonies, and protectorates, shall regularly be spelled in accordance with conventional English usage.

2. The names of geographic features (rivers, mountains, deserts, lakes, etc.) common to two or more major territorial divisions in which the official languages are different shall be spelled in accordance with conventional English usage.

3. Local geographic names in each country, dominion, colony, protectorate, or possession, in which a Latin alphabet is habitually or alternatively used, shall be spelled in accordance with local official usage; except that in cases where there is a conventional English form which differs from the official name, the departments of the government may use either or both forms.

NOTE.—Where the conventional English form—sometimes a transliteration—differs from the local official form, the trend both in the United States and abroad is toward the adoption of the local official forms and the more restricted use of the conventional English forms of foreign geographic names.

An illustration of changes that tend to reduce the output of new titles and at the same time constitute current work follows:

The Electrochemical society was projected in 1901, and was organized in 1902 as American electrochemical society. In 1930 it was incorporated as Electrochemical society, in recognition of its development into an international organization which rendered the name American electrochemical society inappropriate.

It was necessary to recatalog the entire set of publications under the heading, involving the handling of more than sixty volumes,

changing about fifty cards in the catalogs, and reprinting the cards. References in the catalogs from the latest form of name could serve only as a makeshift, since societies and their publications are generally known under the latest form of the name.

The second cumulative supplement (72 pp.) to the third edition of the list of subject headings was issued including all additions from January 1928 to December 1932. At Boone University library, Wuchang, China, the list of subject headings is being translated into Chinese, and appropriate headings that will particularly fit early Chinese books are being inserted.

To provide specifications for current materials not mentioned in the "Catalog rules", three supplementary rules on cards were prepared and printed. The first deals with the form of entry for modern writers of Chinese nationality, and the second with the form of name to be used for the departments, bureaus, etc., of the Government of Finland, and the third with banks including specifications for those owned and controlled by governments. A supplementary rule of July 30, 1915, relative to indexes was reprinted with additions corresponding to present practice.

Mr. Martel continues to be invaluable in his service to the division, particularly assisting with the treatment of difficult entries and subjects. During the past year he has served as chairman of the A.L.A. committee on the revision of the catalog rules. The contemplated revision will be largely concerned with further specifications of already existing rules and relates in great part to material already under consideration by the division.

The retirement of Mr. Juul Dieserud brings to a close 32 years of unremitting notable service. In his capacity of supervisor and reviser of the cataloging of younger members of the staff—several generations of them—his thorough knowledge of the recognized canons of practice in every detail and his vigilance and care in keeping individual idiosyncrasies from straying made him a valuable trainer and an important factor in the difficult control of the immense repertory that the catalog is, expanding by hundreds of thousands of cards annually. In other directions he contributed greatly to the development and cultivation of the Scandinavian collections in the Library of Congress.

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CLASSIFICATION DIVISION

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

The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves during the fiscal year 1932–33 was 115,767, of which 112,711 were new accessions and 3,056 were reclassified, including 2,633 transfers. The number of volumes shelf listed was 113,697, of which 110,641 were new accessions. The year preceding the number of volumes classified and shelved was 109,524, of which 106,247 were new accessions and 3,277 were reclassified, including 2,604 transfers.

The statistics by classes follow:

New classification—Summary

	Volumes and pamphlets			Cards
	Accessions	Reclassified	Total	
A. Polygraphy	3,678		3,678	Stack lists:
B-BJ. Philosophy	1,904		1,904	Printed, 43,515.
BL-BX. Religion	5,345	17	5,362	Preliminary, [a] 74,191.
C. History—Auxiliary sciences	686		686	
CS71. American genealogy	260		260	
D. History (except American)	6,282		6,282	
E, F. American history	5,066	379	5,445	
G. Geography—Anthropology	2,007		2,007	
H. Social and economic sciences	20,614	10	20,624	
J. Political sciences	10,268		10,268	Shelf list:
L. Education	5,435		5,435	Printed, 55,627
M. Music literature	1,531		1,531	
N. Fine arts	2,173		2,173	
P. Language and literature	10,832	17	10,849	
PZ. Fiction in English	5,126		5,126	
Q. Science	7,179		7,179	
R. Medicine	3,072		3,072	
S. Agriculture	3,380		3,380	
T. Technology	8,737		8,737	
U. Military science	1,582		1,582	
V. Naval science	652		652	
Z. Bibliography	4,832		4,832	
	110,641	423	111,064	
Transfers		2,633	2,633	
Intermediate	223		223	
Old classification	1,847		1,847	
	112,711	3,056	115,767	

[a] Estimated.

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains in round numbers, 3,021,000 volumes, distributed as follows: Class A (polygraphy), 134,200; B-BJ (philosophy), 37,500; BL-BX (religion), 137,600; C-D (history, exclusive of American), 251,360; E-F (American history), 209,630 (in the previous year 204,180, erroneously reported as 104,180); G (geography), 49,700; H-J (social and political sciences), 731,000; L (education), 126,160; M (music), 56,300; N (fine arts), 62,100; P (language and literature), 282,450; PZ (fiction in English), 116,000; Q (science), 230,400; R (medicine), 88,550; S (agriculture), 104,200; T (technology), 198,600; U (military science), 42,300; V (naval science), 30,650; Z (bibliography), 132,300.

While no new publications appeared during the fiscal year, a great deal of labor has been devoted to the revision and preparation of classification schedules. The classification scheme for modern European languages, PB-PH in our system, was completed and will presumably be available for distribution before the printing of this report. The continuation of the language classifications, including the languages and literature of Asia, Africa, and Oceania has been thoroughly revised and prepared for the press and, with the completion of the section PM, American Indian and artificial languages, will form another volume, PJ-PM, which may be expected sometime in the next fiscal year. A second edition of the special scheme for the European war is also in preparation and will probably be available in a short time. French literature has also been extensively revised with a view to publication and its printing will follow as soon as circumstances permit. In its typewritten form this is a scheme of over 200 pages which will, we think, be a valuable contribution to library science.

The personnel of the division has, fortunately for the Library, suffered little change in the past year. By education and training they are a highly efficient body, for whose cooperation our heartiest thanks are due.

To the list of 150 libraries using our classification system, reported a year ago, we would note the following additions and changes:

Carnegie Institution of Washington, Geophysical laboratory.
George Washington University, Washington, D.C. (in part) (School of Education and Fine Arts Sections).
Loyola University, Chicago, Ill. (to be canceled).
Montana University, School of Mines, Butte, Mont.
New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College, New Mexico.
St. Thomas College, Scranton, Pa.
Southwestern College, Winfield, Kans.
Toronto University, Toronto, Canada.
University of London, King's College, London, England.

CARD DIVISION

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

For the first time since the beginning of the work there has been no increase in the number of subscribers. Although 273 new names were added to the list, fully that number failed to order cards for a third successive year and were dropped from the list, leaving the number practically the same as on July 1, 1932, viz, 5,704.

The value of the cards sent out exclusive of those supplied to libraries of the United States Government, was $207,289.73, a decrease of somewhat more than 16 percent over the shipments of last year. The cash sales, representing cards sold and paid for during the year, amounted to $205,962.43.

The sale of cards to libraries of the departments of the United States Government paid for by transfer of credits amounted to $3,480.62.

The sales to libraries in foreign countries amounted to about $2,600. Over half of these went to libraries in China. The Russian libraries which formerly purchased more cards than the libraries of any foreign country, except China, ordered no cards at all.

As was the case last year, the new subscribers, mostly small libraries, did not purchase enough cards to offset the decrease in the orders from the large libraries.

Cards for 43,300 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including 3,549 printed for other libraries in the District of Columbia, 3,016 for cooperating libraries outside the District of Columbia, and 43 (analytics) printed by the card division for series in the Library of Congress.

A depository set was assigned to the Lenin Public Library at Moscow. The three depository sets assigned last year were drawn and shipped this year, bringing the whole number of full sets (including 11 proof-sheet depositories) to 68. The full list of depositories is given at the end of this report.

The office for D.C. numbers on L.C. cards that had been maintained at the Library of Congress since April 1930 by the American Library Association ceased to exist on June 30, 1933, and was superseded by the D.C. numbers section of the card division, an appropriation for continuing the work having been obtained effective July 1. The office was organized in April 1930 by Mr. D. J. Haykin, now chief of the division of documents of the Library of Congress, who

continued in charge until the end of 1931. The work was started and developed along correct lines by Mr. Haykin, and since April 1932 has been carried on very efficiently by Miss Julia C. Pressey and her assistants, Miss Anna Lenschow and Miss Alice M. Kenton. The cost of maintaining the office from April 1, 1930, to June 30, 1933, was a little less than $26,000, and the total number of class marks assigned was 102,282, making the cost per book close to 25 cents. An account of the circumstances leading to the establishment of the office and its organization was given by Mr. Haykin in the Bulletin of the American Library Association for May 1930. A paragraph from the final report of the assistant in charge of the office is here reproduced:

> For the first few experimental months, decimal class numbers were assigned only to books in the English language. By September 1930, however, the number of staff members had been increased to three, and books in all languages were being classified. For nearly 3 years most of the material currently cataloged and classified by the Library of Congress has been classified also by this office. Certain types of books, however, such as English and American fiction, have not been classified. On the other hand, no small amount of older material, in the process of recataloging, reclassifying, or preparation for reprinting, has found its way through this office. Users of decimal classification numbers on L.C. printed cards therefore may reasonably expect to find D.C. numbers on a large proportion of L.C. cards bearing order numbers beginning with 31, 32, and 33; on a fair proportion of cards (especially for books in the English language) bearing order numbers beginning with 30; and on a small increasing proportion of cards bearing earlier numbers.

The work of the office for D.C. numbers on L.C. cards has been an unqualified success and the D.C. numbers section may fairly be expected to continue the good work indefinitely. It is a source of much gratification to all concerned that we have thus been able to carry out one of Mr. Dewey's cherished plans, to perpetuate and popularize the decimal classification by printing its symbols on the L.C. cards.

The work of cooperative cataloging undertaken last year in conjunction with the Cooperative Cataloging Committee of the American Library Association has been continued in increasing volume, some 30 of the leading American reference libraries having contributed copy. The number of entries from this source sent to the printer during the last 8 months of the fiscal year exceeded 2,000 and will probably amount to about 500 a month hereafter. These entries being nearly all for publications in foreign languages and largely devoted to research are relatively difficult to handle. The card division does not have in its present force assistants who are competent to check and revise all the entries received from this source and we are obliged to obtain considerable assistance from other divisions of the Library of Congress and from specialists in the Government departments. A standing difficulty results from the

fact that both the A.L.A. catalog rules and the L.C. supplementary rules are general codes and fail to cover a multitude of small points, except by interpretation. If the cataloger in the cooperating library interprets the rule one way and the cataloger at L.C. another, one or more interchanges of notes and some weeks of time may be required to settle the point. We hope that the new code of A.L.A. rules now in preparation will furnish a better basis for the work. Another drawback is the fact that only part of the cooperating libraries use the L.C. classification and the usefulness of the cards is considerably diminished if class marks are omitted. Some experiments have been made in assigning L.C. and D.C. class marks from the data furnished by the catalog entry (supplemented when necessary) and the results encourage us to believe that it will eventually prove to be practicable to give both the L.C. and the D.C. numbers on these cards.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico, D. F.
Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome, Italy.
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, France.
Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Maine.
Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Brown University Library, Providence, R.I.
Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N.Y.
California State Library, Sacramento, Calif.
California University Library, Berkeley, Calif.
California University at Los Angeles Library.[1]
Chicago University Library, Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
Columbia University Library, New York City.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N.Y.
Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N.H.[1]
Emory University Library, Emory University, Ga.
Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
Illinois University Library, Urbana, Ill.
Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, Belgium.
Iowa State College Library, Ames, Iowa.
Iowa State University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.
Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem, Palestine.
John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.
Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka, Kans.
Kyoto University Library, Kyoto, Japan.[1]
Lenin Public Library, Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Leningrad State Public Library, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.
Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Calif.[1]

[1] Consists mainly of entries cut from proof sheets.

McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada.
Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.
Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
Missouri University Library, Columbia, Mo.[1]
Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, Nebr.
New York Public Library, New York City.
New York State Library, Albany, N.Y.
North Carolina University Library, Chapel Hill, N.C.
Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.
Ohio State University Library, Columbus, Ohio.
Oklahoma University Library, Norman, Okla.
Peiping University Library, Peiping, China.
Pennsylvania University Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philippine Library and Museum, Manila, P.I.[1]
Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Princeton University Library, Princeton, N.J.
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash.
Southern California University Library, Los Angeles, Calif.
Stanford University Library, Stanford University, Calif.[1]
Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, N.Y.
Taihoku Imperial University Library, Taiwan, Japan.[1]
K. Tekniska Hogskolans Bibliotek, Stockholm, Sweden.
Tennessee University Library, Knoxville, Tenn.
Texas University Library, Austin, Tex.
Tokyo Imperial University Library, Tokyo, Japan.[1]
Toronto University Library, Toronto, Canada.
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 Science (Manila, P.I.).
Bureau of War Risk Insurance.
Civil Service Commission.
Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va
Department of Agriculture.
Department of Commerce.
Department of Labor.
Department of State.

[1] Consists mainly of entries cut from proof sheet.

District Forester's Office, Logan, Utah.
Engineer School.
Federal Trade Commission.
Geological Survey.
Government Hospital for the Insane.
Hydrographic Office.
International High Commission.
Interstate Commerce Commission.
Military Academy, West Point.
National Bureau of Standards.
National Museum.
National Research Council, Washington, D.C.
Naval Academy, Annapolis.
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 catalog of the Library.
International Institute of Agriculture, Rome: Cards relating to agriculture.
League of Nations, Geneva: Cards relating to international law and other groups in political and social science.
University of London, Institute of Historical Research: Cards relating to American history and British history.

PUBLICATIONS

(From the report of the Chief of the division of accessions, including the publication section, Mr. BLANCHARD)

The following table exhibits the comparative statistics of the distribution of publications of the Library of Congress for the past 3 fiscal years:

	1930–31	1931–32	1932–33
New publications printed	[1] 36	[1] 30	[1] 36
Reprints	3	4	2
Total number of new publications and reprints	39	34	38
Publications correspondence (letters and memoranda written in publication section)	1,339	1,347	1,416
DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS			
Free distribution (pieces):			
Through the publication section	8,684	8,734	10,635
Through the card division		17,734	2,782
Through the office of International Exchanges	2,291	2,004	1,499
Through the office of the Superintendent of Documents	12,604	10,319	12,108
Total free distribution	23,579	38,791	27,024
Sales (pieces):			
Sold by the card division		2,610	1,917
Sold by the Superintendent of Documents	5,021	3,612	[2]
Total sales	5,021	6,222	1,917
Total distribution of publications (pieces):			
Free distribution	23,579	38,791	27,024
Sales	5,021	6,222	[2] 1,917
Total	28,600	45,013	28,941
Receipts from sales:			
Received by the card division		$1,901.25	$1,325.55
Received by the Superintendent of Documents	$3,413.77	$2,497.75	[2]
Total	$3,413.77	$4,399.00	$1,325.55

[1] Includes separate numbers of the Monthly check-list of State publications.
[2] Figures not yet available for sales made by the Superintendent of Documents.

The publications of the Library during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, have been as follows:

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Administrative:

Consultants at National Library. [Reprinted from the Library quarterly, vol. 1, no. 1, January 1930.] [Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933.] 4 p. 23 cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

The Library of Congress trust fund board. Present organization, April 1933. [Washington] Govt. print. off., 1933. Broadside. 23 cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. vi, 343 p. front., plates, plans, facsim. 23½ cm. Cloth, $1.00.

Some facts about the Library of Congress. [May 1, 1933. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933.] Broadside. 20½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of accessions:

Second supplementary list of publications issued by the Library since October 1920. March 1933. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. ii p. (incl. Cover-title), 13 p. 20½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of aeronautics:

Bibliography on skin friction and boundary flow, comp. by A. F. Zahm and C. A. Ross, Washington, D.C., December 31, 1932. [Washington, 1933] 2 p. l., 40 numb. l. Paper. Furnished on request. [Mimeographed.]

Report of the division of aeronautics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, by Albert F. Zahm . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. Cover-title, 11 p. 23½ cm. (Its Publication, no. 3.) [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, p. 230–240.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Catalog division:

Subject headings used in the dictionary catalogues of the Library of Congress. Second cumulative supplement to the third edition, including all additions from January 1928 to December 1932. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. iii, 72 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 35 cents.

Copyright Office:

Thirty-fifth annual report of the register of copyrights for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. iii, 54 p. 23 cm. Paper, 10 cents.

Division of documents:

Annual report of the chief. A survey of the activities and the more important accessions of the division of documents during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932. By David Judson Haykin . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. Cover-title, 11p. facsim. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, p. 86–96.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Monthly check-list of State publications. [Comp. by Dena M. Kingsley under the direction of David J. Haykin.] March 1932–February 1933. Vol. 23, no. 3–Vol. 24, no. 2. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932–33. 23 cm. Paper. Domestic, $1.50 a year; Foreign, $2.25 a year; Single copy, 15¢

——— Title page and index. Vol. 22, 1931. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. 1 p. l., xlv p. 23 cm. Paper. Included in subscription.

Law library:

Centennial of the law library, 1832–1932. An exhibit of books, prints, and manuscripts in honor of the Supreme Court of the United States and the American Bar Association on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the Supreme Court building, October 13, 1932. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932. 5 p. illus. 20½ cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

The law library of Congress. An account of its activities and the more important accessions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932. By John T. Vance . . . Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. Cover-title, 23 p. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, p. 97–119.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of manuscripts:

[1] Calendar of Spanish manuscripts concerning Peru, 1531–1651, in the Harkness collection. [Circular of information. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1932.] Broadside. 25½ cm. Paper.

Division of manuscripts 1931–32 and European historical mission [by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, Dr. Worthington C. Ford, and Dr. William J. Wilson.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. Cover-title, p. 33–74. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, p. 33–74.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774–1789. Ed. from the original records in the Library of Congress by John C. Fitzpatrick. Volume XXVIII. 1785, January 11–June 30. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. 1 p. l., ix, 489 p. 27 cm. Cloth, $2.00.

——— Volume XXIX. 1785, July 1–December 30. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. 1 p. l., p. 491–987. 27 cm. Cloth, $2.00.

The records of the Virginia Company of London. Ed. by Susan Myra Kingsbury . . . Volume III. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. xx, 769 p. plate, facsims. 29½ cm. Cloth, $5.00.

Division of music:

Division of music, 1931–32 [by Carl Engel, with a report on the Archive of American Folk-song, by R. W. Gordon]. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. Cover-title, p. 147–168, 321–324. 23½ cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, p. 147–168, 321–324.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Division of orientalia:

Orientalia added, 1931–32. [Reports of Dr. Arthur W. Hummel, Dr. Walter T. Swingle, and Dr. Shio Sakanishi.] Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. Cover-title, p. 184–215. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, p. 184–215.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Service for the blind:

Annual report. Service for the blind, 1931–32 [by Mrs. Maude G. Nichols, Miss Adelia M. Hoyt and Dr. H. H. B. Meyer]. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. Cover-title, 20 p. 25 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, p. 271–290.] Paper. Furnished on request.

[1] Exhausted.

Union Catalogs:

Union Catalog. Book catalogs and lists which have been incorporated in the Union Catalog. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. Cover-title, 7 p. 23 cm. [Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, p. 79–85.] Paper. Furnished on request.

Union Catalog. Key to symbols used in Union Catalog. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1933. Cover-title, 12 numb. l. 23 cm. Paper. Furnished on request.

REPRINTS

Classification division:

Classification. Class E-F. America. 2d ed. Printed as manuscript. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1913. 298 p. 26 cm. Paper, 60 cents. [Reprinted 1933.]

Classification. Class Z. Bibliography and Library science. 3d ed., January, 1926. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1927. 153 p. 26 cm. Paper, 35 cents. [Reprinted 1932.]

The following publications were partially completed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933:

Classification. Class P: PB-PH. Modern European languages. In press.
Classification. Class D. European War. D 501–725. 2d ed. In press.
Journals of the Continental Congress. Vols. 30–31. In press.
A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1931. In press.
Records of the Virginia Company of London. Vol. 4. In press.
Revised index to the Federal Statutes. In press.
Supplement to the Catalogue of early books on music (before 1800). In press.

The "Bibliography on skin friction and boundary flow", compiled by Dr. A. F. Zahm and C. A. Ross, of the division of aeronautics, is an enlargement of the two editions of the "Tentative bibliography", issued in May 1930 and December 1930, respectively.

Copy for volumes 28–29 of the Journals of the Continental Congress, covering the year 1785, was sent to press in November 1930, but owing to unforeseen delays the volumes were not released until this year. These two latest volumes in the series were prepared under the editorship of Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, the first 15 volumes having been edited by Dr. Worthington C. Ford and volumes 16–27 by Dr. Gaillard Hunt.

The third volume of the Records of the Virginia Company of London, which has been in press since July 1928, was completed in May. This volume, like the two preceding volumes, issued in 1906, was edited by Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury, of Bryn Mawr College.

Copy for the List of American Doctoral Dissertations printed in 1931, was ready in November, but we were unable to print it owing to lack of funds. It is now in press.

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

(From the report of the Acting Chief Bibliographer, Miss HELLMAN)

The work of the division of bibliography differs little from year to year. As in the past few years many of the questions submitted related to the depression and efforts to overcome it.

Although statistics have but little value in research work, it is the only way we can estimate the amount of our work. Two thousand four hundred and thirty-six separate memoranda were written, covering 3,035 typewritten pages; (1932, 2,613 memoranda of 3,003 pages; 1931, 2,552 memoranda of 2,985 pages). In addition, 801 pieces of mail have been sent out in response to requests for our mimeographed lists. These statistics take no account of the investigations made in response to numerous telephone requests from Members of Congress, various offices, and bureaus of the Government.

We give below a few of the topics covered in some of the longer memoranda, which show in a measure the variety of the questions handled: Ambassadors from the United States to Great Britain, with list of their publications, biographies, and letters (7 p.); American gypsies (3 p.); Ancient libraries (4 p.); Boundary treaties of the United States (5 p.); Concordances of the Bible (4 p.); Cost of government (6 p.); Early development of the oil industry in China (6 p.); German settlements in Russia, 1803–1817 (4 p.); Glossaries relating to transportation (4 p.); Government competition with private enterprise (4 p.); History of Ellis Island (4 p.); Influence of George Santayana on American thought (6 p.); Investigation of fraudulent securities (5 p.); Jean Lafitte, the pirate (4 p.); Junker estates in Germany (4 p.); Kreuger & Toll Co. (Swedish match co.) (5 p.); On preparation of bibliographies (4 p.); Life and works of Senator Oscar W. Underwood (4 p.); Manufacture, sale, and distribution of ice (6 p.); Population problem in recent American periodicals (5 p.); Profit sharing (5 p.); The middleman in American business (4 p.); The "Pittsburgh plus" plan in the steel industry (4 p.); Russian intervention, 1918–1921 (3 p.); Sanitary fairs (Civil war period) (6 p.); Taxation of chain stores (3 p.); Traffic problems (4 p.); Visual aids in education (4 p.); War claims against the United States (6 p.); Women in Congress (6 p.).

Miss Anne L. Baden prepared for the Bureau of Standards the usual supplementary Bibliography on Standardization, which was printed in the Standards Yearbook, 1933, pp. 231–244. Owing to

the limitations placed on the Bureau regarding the size of the volume, 71 entries were eliminated from the list by the editors. One other list of the division appeared in print. In response to a request of Mr. Thorsten Sellin, editor of The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the acting chief bibliographer prepared "A selected list of books on Modern Palestine", which was printed in the November 1932 issue of the Annals (see pp. 190–197).

There have been issued this year 21 mimeographed lists, with a total of 568 pages (1932, 19 of 385 pages; 1931, 18 of 344 pages). Copies of these lists were sent to the Public Affairs Information Service for notice in various numbers of their Bulletin. They were: Branch, group, and chain banking (15 p.); Citizenship (8 p.); Economic conditions in the United States (32 p.); Economic councils and economic planning (10 p.); Federal and State control of banking, with special reference to guaranty of bank deposits (32 p.); Inflation and deflation of the currency (20 p.); Inter-allied debt to the United States, additional reference (7 p.); League of Nations (46 p.); Modification or repeal of the eighteenth amendment (supplement, 18 p.); Notable American women (75 p.); Regulation and control of radio broadcasting in the United States and foreign countries (34 p.); Reparations problem (41 p.); St. Lawrence navigation and power project (31 p.); Sales tax (27 p.); Speeches, addresses, etc., on sales tax in the Congressional Record (10 p.); State taxation (52 p.); Unemployment insurance (supplement, 17 p.); Unemployment relief measures in foreign countries (supplement, 13 p.); Unemployment situation in the United States, with special reference to relief measures (supplement, 34 p.); Water power in the United States (supplement, 28 p.).

The annual supplementary mimeographed list of references on the Permanent Court of International Justice, compiled by the acting chief bibliographer, for that institution, comprised 19 pages of 154 titles.

Only 36 typewritten lists were prepared, totaling 404 pages (1932, 56 of 561 pages; 1931, 51 of 791 pages). Among the more important of the typewritten lists the following may be named: Asbestos industry in the United States and foreign countries (14 p.); Building and loan associations (14 p.); Coal industry in the United States (27 p.); Cooperation in the United States and foreign countries (supplement, 29 p.); Denmark (supplement, 8 p.); Governmental accounting and budgeting: National, State, county, municipal (25 p.); History of the calendar, including the recent movement for calendar reform (15 p.); Inter-allied debt to the United States (supplement, 13 p.); Lobbying (18 p.); National banks and State banks in the United States (9 p.); Philippine Islands (supplement, 25 p.); Political history of the United States, preceding and during the Civil

War (19 p.); Public utility merchandising (8 p.); Technocracy (7 p.).

In a few instances, where lack of time has prevented us from either typewriting or mimeographing a list, we have, through the courtesy of the card division, been able to lend or send duplicates of the printed cards.

Although the Library of Congress repeatedly stresses the fact that it is not in a position to do genealogical work, as it has no staff for that purpose, yet we receive hundreds of requests yearly from all parts of the country asking for genealogical help. The best we can do, and this we know does not satisfy our inquirers, is to point out the printed sources which are available here, but which in most instances would not be found in local libraries.

"Social science abstracts; an abstracting and indexing journal of the world's periodical literature in the social sciences", which was established in 1929 as one of the major enterprises of the Social Science Research Council, was obliged to cease publication, at the end of its fourth volume, December 1932, on account of the withdrawal of its support by the council. This is a great loss to research workers, for it covered such a wide field, was so thoroughly and competently edited, and had so comprehensive an index, that it was one of our most useful tools. It is to be hoped that before another year it will find the support to enable it to resume publication. Some idea of its scope and usefulness may be seen by the "Summary of papers presented at the joint luncheon on social science abstracts", by F. Stuart Chapin, published in the Journal of the American Statistical Association for March 1932, supplement, pages 123–124.

It is a pleasure to record that the gap which occurred in the "Bibliographie der Sozialwissenschaften" occasioned when it resumed publication after the war, is now being rapidly filled, several parts being issued yearly in addition to the current numbers.

In quite a different field, but one that is meeting a long-felt need, is the "Index translationum", an international bibliography of translations, now being published by the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, Paris. It began publication July 1932, and four numbers have been issued, completing its first year. The index is classified under country, with indexes of authors and translators.

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

In 1866 Congress authorized the Smithsonian Institution to deposit its main library in the Library of Congress. The original collection of 40,000 has been increased by annual additions which the Institution has obtained largely in exchange for its publications and those of the Government bureaus under its administrative charge. The deposit now numbers well over 500,000 volumes, pamphlets, and charts. It is, in the main, scholarly in character, and abounds in monographs and periodicals pertaining especially to the natural sciences and technology. Among its best-known sets are those of the reports, proceedings, and transactions of the learned societies and institutions of the world whose chief purpose, like the Smithsonian's, has been—some even for a century or more—the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

During the last fiscal year, despite the world-wide depression with the consequent curtailment of funds of institutions, societies, and individuals available for research and publication, the Smithsonian Institution made a worthy contribution to the deposit. It added 16,172 items, consisting of 2,744 volumes (including 214 completed volumes), 10,202 parts of volumes, 3,117 pamphlets, and 109 charts. Among these publications were 3,315 dissertations from the Freiberg Academy, the universities of Basel, Berlin, Bern, Bonn, Braunschweig, Breslau, Budapest, Cornell, Erlangen, Freiberg, Giessen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Helsingfors, Jena, Johns Hopkins, Königsberg, Leipzig, Louvain, Lund, Marburg, Neuchâtel, Pennsylvania, Rostock, Strasbourg, Tübingen, Utrecht, and Zürich, and technical schools at Berlin, Braunschweig, Delft, Dresden, Karlsruhe, and Zürich. The number of foreign documents, largely statistical in character, that passed through the Smithsonian library without being stamped or entered on the way to the documents division of the Library of Congress, was considerably smaller than usual, in consequence of the success of the plan adopted 2 years ago by the division of documents, the International Exchange Service, and the Smithsonian library for keeping documents received by the Institution for the Library of Congress in exchange for United States Government

documents distinct from those sent in exchange for Smithsonian publications.

The correspondence of the library involved the preparation of 2,654 letters, most of which had to do with the exchange of publications on behalf of the deposit and the other libraries of the Institution. The number of volumes and parts obtained by special request letters, in response to 166 want cards received from the Smithsonian, periodical, and order divisions of the Library of Congress, was 2,202, a decrease of 243 from the year before. About 100 new exchanges were taken up for the deposit, only two thirds as many as in 1932. The falling off in the last two records and the decrease from the previous year of 1,475 in the items sent to the deposit by the Institution and of 182 in the letters written by the Smithsonian library, all point to the effect of the economic depression on the publication and exchange of scientific literature.

In conclusion, it may be mentioned that the portraits of the founder and five secretaries of the Institution to which reference was made in an earlier report were finished in the course of the year and presented to the Library of Congress, to be hung in the Smithsonian division with those of other prominent men of science.

LANGLEY AERONAUTICAL LIBRARY

The Langley aeronautical library, which, for the most part, the Smithsonian Institution received from its third secretary, Samuel Pierpont Langley, and several of his associates, notably Alexander Graham Bell, Octave Chanute, and James Means, was in 1930 transferred, except for a few items needed in the immediate work of the Institution, to the Library of Congress. There, as a special deposit under its own name and bookplate, it supplements the aeronautical collections of the Government and is of wide usefulness as an instrument in research. The library, although still small—consisting of only 1,954 volumes, 1,116 pamphlets, and 5 charts—is unique in being one of the first of its kind in America. It has many rare publications, including sets of the early aeronautical magazines and files of important letters, newspaper clippings, and photographs.

During the last fiscal year the Smithsonian added to the library 46 volumes (including 8 completed volumes), 519 parts of volumes, 30 pamphlets, and 5 charts—a total of 600 publications, of which 81 were retained for the time being at the Institution. These the Smithsonian library obtained largely by exchange, 27 being secured in response to special request letters. The number of new exchanges arranged for was 11.

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AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Because of the rapid increase of the newer scientific knowledge, which is constantly being interpreted in terms of the older, it is evident that the growth of the special collection in the Smithsonian deposit and more particularly of the publications of learned societies and institutions shelved in the Smithsonian division is of greatest concern and importance to the intellectual progress of the State, especially to the history of science and industrial progress. With this point of view in mind, this division has been constantly increasing its activity with the authorities of the Smithsonian Institution in securing needed publications, both old and new. Statistics of the above activities are furnished by Mr. Corbin in his report.

The significant aspect of publications of this character and one which makes them so valuable to scientific scholars in particular is that they contain invariably the first and original results of research work in all the sciences. This pioneer work is of course fundamental work both to research and historical scholars, and hence the urgent need of maintaining the collection at its greatest usefulness. Parallel to this development the staff is constantly seeking for additional bibliographical sources as a means to increase its service to scholars; otherwise the published material is hopelessly hidden away. This is particularly due to the still greatly desired and urgently needed revival of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. During the past year a committee from the National Research Council, together with Dr. C. G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. H. W. Tyler, consultant in science in this Library, held several conferences with the object of seeking means to reestablish this most valuable bibliographical tool. No final action has been taken. Unfortunately these committees are constituted in general by a majority of scientific men rather than librarians.

In order to make better known our collection of the publications of learned societies, and also to learn of other sources of material, the chief of this division on a recent trip abroad found it desirable to visit the great libraries of England. In addition to the acquisition of missing parts and volumes necessary to complete our sets, and calls upon the officers of learned societies and institutions in London, Cambridge, and Oxford, much time was spent in trying to make complete our photostat collection of manuscripts, letters, and other documents pertaining to the early development of scientific thought in the American Colonies. The particular period wherein British influence was greatest was from 1621 to 1783. The interchange of ideas and observation of natural phenomena of the new Colonies stirred the imagination of the scholars at home. The Royal Society, the Royal Observatory, and the British Museum, besides the libraries

of Cambridge and Oxford, were all recipients of these letters and papers. The writing of the history of scientific thought of this period is a phase of American history yet unknown, and it is to be hoped that the Library of Congress will become a center of research for it as for the history of science in all of its many branches.

There is one difference between the English and American systems which seems quite apparent; namely, in the English libraries a feeling of uncertainty seems to exist as to whether or not the reader has secured all the material available on his particular work. Many restrictions are observed in these older libraries because of the very nature of their history and tradition. They are private libraries in the full sense of the word, but by a simple and formal letter of introduction one is generally welcomed to work in them. In the Smithsonian division the Library of Congress possesses a singularly unified collection of publications, proceedings, and transactions which is undoubtedly one of the largest and most outstanding in existence. Compactness of the collection, due to its classification system, makes for greater efficiency.

Supplementing the acquisition of photostated letters and papers of colonial scientists during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as reported by the division of manuscripts, additions have been made during the past year through personal effort. Many unknown letters of Benjamin Franklin, Joseph Priestley, Count Rumford, and James Bowdoin were found in private special collections in the Royal Society Library.

The search was continued in the British Museum Library, manuscript division, for the same class of materials, and a number of important letters were found there which had never been photostated. At the Linnean Society, valuable manuscripts of John Clayton, colonial Virginia botanist, and Cadwallader Colden, of New York, colonial student in physical science, were discovered. At the Royal Observatory six unknown important letters of Thomas Brattle, of Massachusetts, colonial astronomer, were found, but as there was no photostat machine available, these were typed and have already been presented to the Library of Congress. A further search at this observatory is now being made for letters of John Winthrop, Thomas Clap, Ezra Stiles, David Rittenhouse, and a number of other distinguished colonial scholars. At the Royal Astronomical Society, Mathematical Society, and Antiquarian Society a search did not reveal anything of importance in the form of scientific manuscripts.

In anticipation of the Washington annual meeting of the American Chemical Society, this division assisted in the preparation of the exhibition of books, manuscripts, and portraits illustrative of the history of chemistry to the beginning of the nineteenth century, with

particular reference to the bicentenary of the birth of Joseph Priestley (1733–1804), an English chemist and theologian, who found an asylum in the Colonies.

A number of scientific meetings were attended and papers read during the past year, namely, at the winter meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Atlantic City, December 26–30, 1932, and the summer meeting of the same organization at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago June 19–24.

It is desired at this time to acknowledge the efficient service rendered by the assistants in this division, particularly Mr. J. V. Butt and Miss Dorothy Bair, during my absence in England.

THE READING ROOMS

(From the report of the Superintendent, Mr. MARTIN A. ROBERTS)

This has been the most active year in the history of the reading room. The records indicate that a constantly greater demand for service has been met with a continuously greater energy of response. With the staff numerically the same the number of books issued this year has doubled the high mark of 1928,while the number of readers has increased by 48 percent. During the past winter one could see large groups forced to the necessity of examining books while standing, and this despite the addition of several hundred chairs. The number of books issued on certain week days often exceeded in number those issued on the following Sunday. Previously Sunday has always been a record day as to number of books issued. On a single Saturday there were four times as many readers as study desks for their accommodation. During the rush hours of the extraordinary session of Congress an average of one order for information and books was received by telephone every 2 minutes. It was necessary to place additional study tables in the House of Representatives reading room to meet the increasing needs of Members.

The wide interest in and use of our Union Catalog of certain large American libraries, the unusual annual increase in the number of requests by libraries for the loan of the unusual books, and the reduction in the budgets of many libraries, especially in remote sections of the United States, were reflected in our interlibrary loan service to 860 libraries and other learned institutions, not to mention the extension of the service to certain libraries in Canada, England, Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland.

Thousands of memoranda have been prepared during the year in response to bibliographical inquiries from every State in the Union and from 22 foreign countries—a very substantial increase over the previous year. Many of these involved intensive reference work.

Such have been the most obvious factors in our labors of the year. But the less obvious, the less ostensible factors in these labors, must also be recognized in order to show the reading room as it really is—an organization of manifold activity, the hum of whose operations is never fully heard, and the effect of whose services is only upon reflection perceived. For behind its walls lie its scores of miles of book shelves containing in excess of 4,650,000 volumes, which require the constant

attendance of an efficient staff of assistants; beyond its rotunda, at times thronged with readers, there are still special research accommodations for some 350 other scholars, to each of whom is assigned a study room or study table, where he can pursue his researches uninterrupted from day to day. And the office of each Senator and Representative of the Congress becomes for the moment an extension of the reading room when the telephone, the messenger, and the mechanical carrier contrive to lay upon his desk as soon as upon that of the reader in the rotunda the information or the book he has requested. Further still this service spreads as books go out by the hundreds to the research bureaus and the scientific units of the Government. Such services create an army of readers whose faces one may never see in the rotunda, and whose increase during the year which has elapsed has, with the increase of those in the reading room itself, strained our energies to the utmost.

NEED OF THE ANNEX

That we have been able to maintain our service without restriction is the more remarkable in view of the overcrowded condition of the bookstacks. The annual accessions of books (averaging circa 171,000 a year) preempts every year in terms of shelf space the equivalent of an entire stack room of the northeast bookstack, and we have in consequence been forced to the undesirable expedients of double shelving large portions of our collections and storing other portions in the cellar—not an appropriate place for storing material which is both valuable and in demand.

To a very large degree we have been affected by the congestion in other divisions as well as our own. Thousands of volumes of documents and many hundreds of volumes of bound newspapers, as well as a large collection of music material, have had to be relegated to the cellar where they are inadequately shelved, difficult of access, and subject to bad atmospheric conditions. And there is the encroachment into the bookstacks of large masses of copyright deposits and necessary records. The law collection alone has grown so rapidly that it now occupies twice the space in the bookstacks that it did in 1927. Even the division of manuscripts, with its outstanding collection of manuscripts and several million pieces of photostatic and film reproductions of historical source material in foreign archives, is compelled to house certain of its valuable manuscript material in the stacks designed to accommodate books only.

The congestion in the bookstacks, due to the inadequacy of shelf space, is further accentuated by the encroachment of certain divisions incident to their need for greater space for administrative purposes. And this arrangement has been possible only by locating various units of service of a particular division in several different stack rooms,

which adds not only to the congestion there but also proves a serious handicap in administration.

Mention has been made of the want of room for the accommodation of serious investigators. In this connection it may be well to note that we have had to double the number of study tables on decks B and 38 and in the alcoves of the gallery, and most reluctantly, during the present summer, we have had to install a number in the aisles of the bookstacks in order to escape the necessity of maintaining a waiting list which would result in a limitation of service. Indeed we have seriously contemplated recommending the placing of study tables in the visitors' gallery.

This situation as to need of space both for our rapidly increasing collections and for the unusual expansion of our varied activities is steadily reaching an acute stage and we shall only have adequate relief from this condition when the proposed Annex shall have been provided and is in operation. Then, with sufficient space for storing our collections, for many years to come, with the opportunity of transferring there certain appropriate activities, with 172 additional study rooms and unlimited space provided for the location of additional study tables we shall view the future with confidence.

STUDY ROOMS AND STUDY TABLES

During the past year nearly 1,000 investigators have had recourse to our special facilities for research (an increase of 113 over the previous year); and of these 837 were from 47 States and Territories, while 29 foreign countries were represented by 96 investigators—China having the largest representation (35), while Russia with 8 and Germany with 7 rank next in order. Among the 57 foreign universities the University of Peiping led with 5, while the University of Berlin, Yenching University, the University of Shanghai, the University of Paris, and the University of Nanking were represented by 4 each. The Sorbonne, and the Universities of Oxford, Kiel, Manchester, Prague, Vienna, and Wales had 3 each. Of the 784 investigators coming from universities and colleges in the United States, Johns Hopkins sent 42, Columbia 41, Harvard 22, Duke 19, University of Chicago 13, Yale 12, etc. Ninety-three of the investigators represented 33 fellowships at the larger universities and research foundations—the Brookings Institution represented by 22, the Rockefeller Foundation by 20 and the Social Science Research Council by 7, led the list. Fifty learned institutions and societies were represented by 115 investigators, while 71 were sent to the Library by 44 United States Government departments and bureaus. During the year 215,545 volumes (besides those which they were privileged to withdraw personally) were issued to investigators in study rooms and study tables as compared with 57,910 volumes in 1931.

GROUP RESEARCH

As in previous years a number of group research projects have utilized our source material and facilities, and the variety of scholarly interests which are being forwarded in this way through the use of our special facilities can be suggested by the mention of a few of these groups. A staff of historical specialists is being maintained at the Library by the National Park Service in preparing monographs and material for addresses on the battlefields and historical landmarks associated with the various wars in which our country has been engaged and to coordinate this work with the study of history in schools and colleges. This group is under the direction of Verne E. Chatelain, chief historian. Prof. Frederick J. Manning, of the faculty of Swarthmore College, and a staff of assistants have been busily engaged in compiling and editing the papers of President William Howard Taft. Dr. Alice Paul, chairman of the committee on international relations of the National Woman's Party, is here with a number of assistants preparing a report on the nationality laws of the world relating to women for the Inter-American Commission of Women (Pan American Union) to be presented before its Montevideo conference this winter. The text of the laws for every country will be given both in the original language and in English translation. In another field an intensive study of State tax systems has been made by William F. Collins and his associates in behalf of the House Ways and Means Committee. Dr. Howard K. Beale, under the auspices of the Commission on Social Studies in the Schools established by the American Historical Association, has devoted the past year to the preparation of a report to be published in book form entitled "A History of the Freedom of Teaching in America." The Eugenics Research Foundation is represented by Dr. Frank Lorimer, who is continuing his study of differential fecundity. Dr. Earl G. Swem, librarian of the College of William and Mary and editor of the William and Mary Quarterly, is, with his staff, rapidly pushing to completion the Virginia Historical Guide, a monumental index to printed material relating to Virginia. The copy will soon be in the hands of the printer; it will eventually comprise in excess of 900,000 references. In a very different field of scholarly interest may be mentioned the researches of Dr. Walter E. Reid, consulting engineer in rare metals of the United States Bureau of Mines, the results of whose studies, including the use of our collections for nearly a year and a half, will appear this fall in a definitive treatise on "Diamonds", in two volumes, with an exhaustive bibliography. As a last example of the kind of group research to which we are now enabled to extend facilities may be mentioned the visits of three groups comprising 60 naval officers from the Post Graduate School of the United States Naval Academy, who under the direction of

Capt. F. N. Sadler, head of the school, made intensive bibliographical studies in a number of specific fields through the use of materials which we placed at their disposal.

Under the direction of Dr. Victor Selden Clark, our consultant in economics, who was appointed by President Roosevelt as an economic expert to represent the United States at the World Monetary and Economic Conference held in London, June 12–July 27, 1933, a very selective collection of books and documents, on subjects of pertinent interest and value for use in the discussions of the various matters before the conference, was gathered together. These volumes accompanied Dr. Clark in his mission to London.

Through extension of loans of books, assignment of study room and study table facilities, and personal aid in reference work we have been able to render considerable assistance in the new United States Government activities developed under the laws enacted at the last session of Congress. This was particularly true as to the National Recovery Administration, the National Emergency Administration of Public Works, the Farm Credit Administration, including the Cooperative Bank, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Federal Farm Loan Board. Mr. Jack Levin, chief of legal research of the National Recovery Administration, with a staff of assistants, has elected to direct his very important work from the Library as his headquarters in order that he may have all the necessary source material near at hand. Dr. M. N. Newquist, representing the American College of Surgeons, is conducting here an investigation in the fields of industrial surgery and medicine in their relation to workmen's compensation legislation with a view to establishing appropriate industrial codes.

INVESTIGATORS FROM ABROAD

There has also been an unusual increase in the number of scholars from abroad using our facilities, only a few of whom can be named here, with their special subjects of investigation. Dr. Volrico Travaghini, of the University of Perugia, Italy, was with us making an intensive study of the economics of transportation. The results of his research will be a 4-volume work covering ocean, motor, railway, and aeronautical transportation. Dr. Percy George, a faculty member of the University of Wales, has studied the working conditions of American miners, particularly living conditions, education, and hospitalization, and has made extensive personal field trips from here to the mining sections of the country to complete his survey. Dr. Leo Drescher, of the University of Jena, is now engaged in a study of the economic and sociological fields of agriculture in Germany; his book, "Aufgabe und Grenzen der Agrarökonomischen und Agrarsociologischen Wissenschaften", will soon be published. Dr. Victor

Bohet, dean of the faculty of letters of the University of Liège, was engaged while here in finishing his two books, soon to be published in Paris, entitled "The Free Interpretation of Shakespeare" and "Post War Dramatic Literature." Dr. Zenon Wachlowski, of John Casimir University, Lwow, Poland, collected materials for two books now in the hands of the printers entitled "The Presidential Government in the United States" and "Party-Government in the United States." Dr. Emil Meynen, from the University of Cologne, Germany, has made with the use of the materials afforded by our collections an intensive study of the American cultural background of the Pennsylvania-German colonists, including a geographic study of the early colonial period. His bibliography on this subject is being published by the Pennsylvania-German Society. Dr. Janusz Libicki, of the University of Cracow, Poland, has made a special study of American banking with reference to the Federal Reserve System; the results of this study are being published by the Polish Academy of Social Sciences in Cracow. Dr. Hans K. E. L. Keller, of the University of Bordeaux, France, is carrying on an interesting piece of research; traveling from country to country making a study of the "international mind." Prof. Rainosuke Awano, of the Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan, continued his research on a biography of Alexander the Great, stressing the spread of Hellenism—the "Greek League of Nations." Dr. Tadeusz E. Kuczma, of the University of Poznan, Poland, is intensively studying the criminality of different races from the psychosociological point of view. Dr. Imire de Nemethy, of the University of Budapest, Hungary, was here on a special mission of the Hungarian Ministry of Justice involving a study of banking methods and procedure in the United States. Dr. Victor Maurtua, the distinguished South American scholar, has been engaged in collaboration with Dr. Luis Rivera (both of San Marco University, Lima, Peru) in a survey of university administration in the United States. Dr. William Lawrence Burn, of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, has been pursuing research in the field of early American colonial history. Dr. Georg Leibrandt, of the University of Munich, Germany, has made an exhaustive survey of Russian emigration to the United States. Dr. Frantisek, of the University of Prague, while on a mission for the Bureau of Business Research in Prague, has made an intensive study of costs of distribution, while Dr. Max Ascoli, of the University of Calgari, Italy, has been making a study of the crisis of democracy in America.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AIDS

The various indexes are progressing favorably. We have been able, however, to assign assistants to this activity only at infrequent intervals. Especially has this been so during the past year because

of the increased volume of work in the reading room. However, upward of 30,000 cards have been prepared under the direction of David J. H. Cole for the "Biographical Index." It will interest those pursuing genealogical research to learn that about 4,000 cards have been incorporated in the "Heraldic Index", while the index of "Siebmacher's Wappenbuch" has become more useful through the addition of about 5,000 cards. Both of these latter indexes are under the supervision of Willard Webb, who is himself elaborating an index of coats of arms found in important newspapers specializing in genealogical data. Progress on the Index of Periodicals, supplementing Poole's Index, has been made at intervals during the year under the direction of Robert C. Gooch. About 5,000 entries referring to the "Analectic Magazine" during the early part of the nineteenth century have been added.

INVENTORY

Due to the greatly increased activity of the reading room the inventory force was heavily drawn upon to meet the emergency—this force at times being reduced to but two assistants. Nevertheless those in this small unit enthusiastically met the challenge and succeeded in inventorying classes L (Education) and R (Medicine)—collections in excess of 250,000 volumes—besides verifying thousands of other volumes as to their records in relation to the shelf list and catalog. We are now engaged upon PZ (Fiction) leaving only classes Z (Bibliography) and G (Anthropology, folklore, etc.) yet to be inventoried. Closely allied to the inventory is the listing and searching of upward of 50,000 volumes recently selected from the copyright deposits covering a period of many years. The major portion of these volumes will eventually be incorporated in our regular collections.

EXHIBITS

An exhibit of certain significance was prepared for the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago which, due to the small amount of funds allotted, had to be of limited scope. By means of photographs and printed broadsides an endeavor has been made to set forth the expansion of our activities under the regular appropriations, gifts, and trust funds. Our Union Catalog of certain large American libraries and our regular card activity are represented by examples of the diverse forms of entry. Examples of photostatic and film reproductions of historical source material in foreign archives acquired under the Rockefeller grants are included, also the phonographic devices for recording the ballads collected by the Archive of American Folk-Song. A selected collection of our publications was included.

In commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Joseph Priestley on March 24, 1733 (Mar. 13, old style), an exhibit

was arranged during the week of the meeting in Washington of the American Chemical Society, March 26–31, 1933. The exhibit comprises early editions of Priestley's works in the fields of chemistry, politics, theology, economics, and education, and includes examples of his correspondence with Thomas Jefferson, Robert Fulton, and others of his famous contemporaries. There are also included books and illustrations on the chemistry of the ancients, a selection of chemical incunabula, and a group of early alchemical works (chiefly from the collection of Henry Carrington Bolton), an exhibit of early American chemical works, and many items of memorabilia of Joseph Priestley. In the preparation of this exhibit we were aided by Dr. C. A. Browne, chief of chemical technological research in the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, who kindly lent us a number of Priestley items for the period of the exhibition.

Since the exhibit has been installed we have received from members of the society very numerous requests, some for photostat copies of items in the exhibition, others for complete sets of cards descriptive of the items of the exhibition.

DR. WILLIAM E. HANDY

The death of Dr. William E. Handy, whose retirement from our service on June 30, 1932, was recorded in our last annual report, occurred on February 17, 1933, and finally removes a face familiar for a decade and a half as one of the guardians of our main doorway.

SERVICE FOR THE BLIND

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Mrs. MAUDE G. NICHOLS)

The conditions under which the service for the blind operated during the year ending June 30, 1933, were very much the same as those which prevailed during the previous year. In order to make a similar record of accomplishment, however, more concerted effort was called for from members of the small staff. It is gratifying to report that we have been able to care for the bewildering supply of new books and the demand for them from our blind borrowers.

Calls for the well-known book ready in place on the shelf have shifted in a considerable measure to the new book which very frequently is in process of preparation for circulation. When embossed material is received in the division of accessions it is sent from there to the service for the blind for the technical steps of cataloging and classifying. Since embossed editions are reproductions from ink-print books the details of cataloging are simplified but the physical make-up of the Braille book varies so greatly from the ink print through expansion into volumes that it has not been found advantageous to use the L.C. printed cards for our records. It has proved to be more satisfactory to make typewritten entry cards for the author, title, shelf-list, and accession files. This detail of the work has been greatly augmented during the past year by the quantity of new books coming to us from the various sources. Considerable time is required also to letter, book pocket, and shelve the material ready for circulation.

COLLECTION AND CIRCULATION

Progress in the development of the body of literature for the blind is indicated by the number of titles received in our collection during the past 12 months. Through the project, Books for the Blind, 305 titles or 1,825 volumes (including duplicate copies) were provided. Other accessions came through the Government subsidy to the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Ky., 149 volumes; 648 volumes from the volunteer transcribers of the American Red Cross; 58 volumes, gifts from institutions and individuals; 1 through copyright and 65 volumes purchased through the regular appropriations for the increase of the Library. This makes the total increase for the year (all types) 2,746 volumes; bringing the entire collection to 27,443 items. There were 409 registrations during the year, which brings the total number of readers in our active files to 3,674. During the past year 51,093 volumes were circulated among them.

STANDARD ENGLISH BRAILLE

Official adoption of the unified Braille code by all English-speaking countries has created a demand for instruction material in that type. Interest has been aroused since all the new books, with the exception of elementary school texts, the American Red Cross hand transcriptions and books in Moon type are appearing in this universal type known as Standard English Braille. Since its introduction a few months ago 76 titles have been received.

SHELVING

Shelf space is being conserved in every way possible. Keeping the books in circulation, withdrawing from the shelves books which have become badly pressed and worn down through much reading, indefinite loans to small libraries and schools throughout the country are means to this end which have been employed during the year.

SUPPLEMENTS

A supplementary list of additions in Braille grade 1½ received since October 1931 has been prepared and will be distributed promptly to blind readers who are regular borrowers from this collection as soon as mimeographed copies are completed. Lists which were issued in Braille and ink print last October by the project, Books for the Blind, were distributed to each of our Braille readers, serving as announcement to them of all material, to date, available from that source, and from what libraries obtainable.

LIBRARY SURVEY

A revision was undertaken this spring of a survey made several years ago by the American Foundation for the Blind, New York City. The additional study was made in an attempt to find the actual number of blind readers in the United States. We were willing to assist with this work, and in consequence 2,879 questionnaires were filled out reporting whatever information we had on file regarding each reader who had borrowed books from us through December 1932. We have not been informed as to the result.

The John Milton Magazine, a new monthly periodical in Braille, appeared this year. It is issued as a free publication by the John Milton Foundation, New York City. This brings the number of magazines available for circulation to 56.

The Fifteenth Biennial Convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind was held in Richmond, Va., June 26 to 30. Miss Adelia M. Hoyt, of the service for the blind, was in attendance.

COMMENDATIONS

Perhaps there never was a time when one could look with less confidence upon the ability to accomplish results in any field of endeavor than the past year, but we were stimulated in our efforts from time to time by letters of commendation from those whom we serve bearing such expressions of gratitude as the following:

> Pamplin, Va.—I think your Braille service, by especial virtue of its more recent enlargement (I mean the project work), is a veritable gold mine, in fact, so far as I am concerned, your service for the blind is one of the few activities "for" the blind that is actually worth what it costs the public. I shall look forward to more or less constant use of it.
>
> St. Paul, Minn.—Your books gave great happiness to Miss (A) . . . Certainly the work of furnishing reading matter to these shut-ins is one of the finest in our Government.
>
> Screven, Ga.—I am very grateful to you for your splendid cooperation and for the efficient service which your great institution is rendering.
>
> Lawley, Ala.—I am living in a small rural community near a small village where there is nothing much in the way of a library. Through the free circulating libraries for the blind I have probably been permitted to read more than any of the people living about me. This has been a source of gratification . . . I am grateful for all that has been and is being done for the blind. From the depths of my heart I thank you for these books.
>
> Sigel, Pa.—We wish to extend our sincere thanks to the Library of Congress and all of its helpers for the pleasure it has given Mr. (B) to help him put in his time in his years of darkness . . .

The statistical records for the year follow:

COLLECTION

Books:	Volumes	
American Braille	459	
Braille, grade 1½	16,618	
Standard English Braille	567	
Braille, grade 2 (English Braille)	4,051	
French Braille	523	
German Braille	9	
Italian Braille	6	
Norwegian Braille	11	
Spanish Braille	34	
Swedish Braille	17	
Miscellaneous foreign types	13	
Moon type	2,432	
New York point	1,800	
		26,540
Periodicals (subscriptions):		
Braille, grade 1½	27	
Braille, grade 2 (English Braille)	16	
Foreign Braille (French 2, Spanish 2)	4	
Moon type	2	
New York point	3	
Ink print	9	
		61

COLLECTION—continued

	Volumes	
Music scores and musical instruction:		
Braille	700	
New York point	140	
Ink print	2	
		842
Total collection		27, 443

SUMMARY OF ACCESSIONS

By act of March 4, 1913	150
Copyright deposit	3
Gift	86
Source unknown	4
Purchase L.C	91
Project, Books for the Blind	1, 825
Transcriptions, A.R.C	648
	2, 807

Circulation

	A	B	E	M	N	Foreign	Total
General works							
Periodicals		1, 147	848	75	20	12	2, 102
Philosophy		459	11	15	16		501
Religion		470		55			525
Bible		105	12	118	4		239
Biography		2, 124	10	71	7		2, 212
History	2	2, 906	83	93	24		3, 108
Geography and travel		540	4	24	4		572
Sports and games		36					36
Social science		450	12		3		465
Political science		164					164
Law		41					41
Education		13					13
Music		376	2		11		389
Fine arts		7					7
Readers		205	14	19	12		250
English language		225	12			7	244
Foreign language		398	37		9		444
Literature		85	6				91
Essays		301	13				314
Poetry and drama		759	24	26	6	1	816
Fiction	3	34, 227	906	1, 672	272	5	37, 085
Juvenile literature		418		5		3	426
Science		672	3	20	8		703
Medicine		69					69
Agriculture		36	7				43
Technology		179					179
Military science		4			1		5
Library science		50					50
Total	5	46, 466	2, 004	2, 193	397	28	51, 093
Number of registered borrowers							3,674

KEY: A=American Braille.
B=Braille, grade 1½.
E=Braille, grade 2 (English).
M=Moon type.
N=New York point.
Foreign=Foreign Braille.

TRANSCRIBING SECTION

(From the report of the acting director of Braille transcription, Miss ADELIA M. HOYT)

The Braille transcribing section is that part of the service for the blind in the Library of Congress which deals with the production, rather than the circulation, of Braille books. It is the headquarters of an army of Red Cross volunteers who, working through local chapters, transcribe by hand books for library use and special material for students and individuals. The Braille transcribing section conducts a correspondence course for the instruction of these sighted volunteers in Braille writing and another for the training of blind persons to become proofreaders. It is also a clearing house for all work undertaken, and whether the transcriber is in Maine or California, in Florida or the State of Washington, this office is responsible for the selection of books, quality of the Braille, its preparation for binding, and final destination.

In order to perform these various functions extensive correspondence with transcribers, librarians, publishers, and proofreaders is necessary and complete card files must be kept up to date. An assistant in the service for the blind acts as director of Braille for the American Red Cross. She has a staff of 6 helpers, 3 blind and 3 sighted, provided by the American Red Cross.

SUPPORT

The Library of Congress expends very little money outright for the support of the Braille transcribing section, but it gives something even more valuable. In addition to lending its name and prestige to Braille transcribing, it furnishes office space, considerable equipment, including stationery and the franking privilege. It would be next to impossible to carry on the work outside the Library. Daily use is made of its vast storehouse of books, the reading room files and those of the Copyright Office, and the advice of experts in many lines. From the Librarian of Congress, whose friendly interest has always been manifested, down through every division, the Braille transcribing section has received prompt, courteous, and efficient cooperation at all times.

The American Red Cross provides an annual budget for the conduct of the Braille transcribing section. This consists chiefly of the salaries paid to Red Cross employees at the Library, with a small

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amount for traveling, printing, mimeographing, and miscellaneous expenses. It may be of interest to know that at the close of the fiscal year this budget was balanced. To achieve this result rigid economy had to be observed. The present crisis has been a challenge to everyone to do his or her best, and the personnel of this section, reduced by the loss of one stenographer previously furnished by the Library, has rallied to meet the emergency. Much overtime work has been given. Correspondence has been reduced to a minimum and some important work had to be omitted.

Outside of Washington Red Cross chapters and transcribers have felt the economic pressure. Especially was this true in the payment for proofreading. Many proofreaders who were actually suffering from need of funds gave much volunteer service in order that the work might go on. Greater hardship would have been experienced had it not been for the timely help of generous friends. It is hoped that these trying times will not always prevail, and that those who have so bravely carried on will be rewarded by a return to normal conditions.

DEFINITE RESULTS

During the year volunteers copied by hand 329,951 Braille pages. Of these 52,626 pages, consisting of material in several foreign languages and many different subjects, went to student and blind individuals. By this service 53 boys and girls were helped in 36 different high schools and colleges, in 25 cities, 12 States, District of Columbia and Philippine Islands. Of the single copy books, 668 titles were proofread, shellacked and prepared for binding, making in all 2,609 volumes, containing 254,132 pages. These books were widely distributed among 59 libraries, 1 Red Cross chapter (to be used for exhibit purposes), and 9 individuals. The shellacking was performed by volunteers, either in Red Cross chapters or at the Library by the Washington Junior League. Volunteer bookbinders bound 1,159 volumes, their work being highly commended by experts in bookbinding. The remaining volumes were bound by the libraries receiving them.

During the year 710 new volunteers were enrolled for the correspondence course and 2,604 lessons were given; 357 certificates were granted to transcribers and 9 to proofreaders; 536 reports from proofreaders working outside the Library passed through this office; 3,470 letters were written.

THE RED CROSS PRESS

In addition to its single copy work the Red Cross has developed a method known as the Garin process, by which a hand-copied page can be converted into a paper plate, from which many impressions can be made. Some volunteers have succeeded in transcribing on thin sheets of aluminum and printing from such plates. All this is known as duplicating. Five Red Cross chapters now have small presses and

groups of trained workers for making the plates and printing from them. Such books are bound in light cardboard covers and offered for sale by the American Red Cross at the cost of paper and binding only, the labor being a volunteer service. During the year 44 new titles were announced. From these and some previously announced, 711 books were printed, making 2,142 volumes, containing 212,148 pages. These were purchased by 38 libraries and institutions, and 84 books were ordered by individuals. In addition 53,276 pages of pamphlets and small children's books were printed. A rather interesting development along this line was in connection with the Junior Red Cross. Hundreds of small books for children were transcribed and printed. These were purchased by the Juniors of the Red Cross, bound in attractive covers and given to blind children in schools and elsewhere. The friendly contact thus established between blind and sighted children is considered most helpful to both.

INDIRECT RESULTS

"A book is an offer of friendship from him who writes to him who reads", says Meiklejohn. If this be true of authors, it may also be said of those who give precious time and labor in transcribing. By means of Braille transcribing hundreds of new titles, which could not be had in any other way, are added to library collections. Scores of ambitious young people because of this special service find it possible to secure a higher education. By it others are aided to better compete with their sighted fellows in business and professions.

But this is not all. Braille transcribing has for years been a potent factor in educating the public on the subject of the blind by creating a better understanding of the blind and their needs. Many of the men and women who render this volunteer service are persons of means and social influence. Their help to the blind of their community cannot be overestimated. A young woman in Honolulu took the correspondence course from the Braille transcribing section in the Library of Congress and received a Red Cross certificate. Through this study and her contacts, she became so interested that she has come to the States where she plans to spend a year in training at the Perkins Institution for the Blind and Columbia University, after which she will return to Honolulu to engage in work with the blind there.

This is not a one-sided service. Many transcribers tell us that they get as much out of it as do the blind. It is a challenge to accomplishment, intellectually and physically, a stimulant to tired nerves, and to those who are wearied with idleness, social activities, or the humdrum of daily routine, it offers something new, fascinating, and satisfying.

Many forces are at work in the world for the blind which are affecting touch readers. Braille printing is constantly improving and its

cost diminishing. Through Federal appropriation a quantity of new books is steadily flowing into the hands of the Braille readers. The talking book, by means of phonograph reproduction, has passed the experimental stage and such books may before long become a part of lending library collections. Even so the growing needs of Braille readers would remain unsatisfied were it not for the volunteer transcriber. Braille transcribing neither competes with nor overlaps any other agency. It seeks only to help where help is needed, and so long as the need exists it is hoped and believed there will be transcribers ready and willing to give this volunteer service.

BOOKS FOR THE ADULT BLIND

(From the report of the Director, Dr. MEYER)

The operations of the Project, Books for the Blind, for the second year, in spite of certain exterior adverse circumstances, were carried on with more success than during the first year when we were accumulating experience. No time was lost in getting started, accessions were more evenly distributed throughout the year, and now at the end of the second year we are not confronted with an accumulation of unfilled orders. In fact, at the moment of writing the total value of outstanding orders in last year's operations amounts to only $125.94.

The selection of books, based for the most part on suggestions sent in by an American Library Association committee of librarians for the blind, showed a steady improvement, notwithstanding the advantage which the first year's selection had of meeting the demand for many standard works which a lack of funds had kept from being printed in Braille.

The number of titles distributed for the year was 161 as against 157 for the year 1931–32. In addition the project supplied a considerable number of replacements of old worn-out popular works which could not be supplied from any other source. There were two reasons for the greater number of books supplied from an appropriation which had been cut 10 percent. We avoided long works which would run to 10 volumes or more, and the cost of production was less all along the line. A list of the titles distributed is given at the end of this report.

Our standard specifications for the work have developed steadily throughout the year. It was hoped that they would have taken their final form before this, but the delay has not been without its advantages. It has enabled us to benefit from experience without rewriting our specifications at intervals. All points seem now to have come under consideration, and we are about ready to write a master specification for Government work, covering all points of paper, size of page, number of lines to the page and of cells to the line, number of pages to the volume, binding, and lettering.

Two important developments have taken place during the year—the establishment of a uniform system of Braille for all English-speaking countries, and the remarkable development of the so-called "talking book", a development that will doubtless shortly result in a notable achievement.

The former of these was brought about at an international conference of delegates from England, the United States, and some of the

British Dominions. The director of the Project, Books for the Blind, attended this conference as a Government representative by special invitation. The result was a practical agreement of immense advantage to all Braille readers. A book in the new Standard English Braille no. 2, no matter where it is printed, either in England or the United States, will be open to a blind reader no matter where located.

The other development had for its object the production of the so-called "talking-book": the recording on a disc of the voice of a good reader, and its reproduction at will through the instrumentality of a reproducing machine or phonograph. Experiments have been conducted for some years under the auspices of Mr. Robert B. Irwin, the Director of the American Foundation for the Blind, at voice reproducing laboratories in New York City. At the same time experiments were being carried on by the Durium Co. and by the Braille Institute of America. The latter, located at Los Angeles under the direction of Mr. J. Robert Atkinson, made use of the experienced voice-reproducing engineers at Hollywood.

The result has been that three machines using three different records are being offered. Obviously a point has been reached where the familiar "get together" function of the American Foundation for the Blind will soon be in operation, and the blind readers of the country will have another thing for which to thank the American Foundation for the Blind; that is, a single machine, reproducing a single series of records. Three machines reproducing three kinds of records is unthinkable. The appropriation for the purchase of books for the adult blind permits us now to purchase these records or talking books and to place them in the distributing libraries to be lent to blind readers just the same as the embossed or printed volumes are lent. Assuming the apparatus perfected, there will remain the major and expensive task of applying it to the work of actual recording. Not until an output of that task becomes available can we begin the actual distribution contemplated.

All these things have aroused a great interest among the blind people of the United States in the Project, Books for the Blind, and our correspondence has consequently increased three or fourfold.

The purchase of books in Moon type for older readers who cannot read Braille was continued to the extent of somewhat less than 10 percent of the available funds.

On June 26–29 the director attended the conference of the American Association of Workers for the Blind in Richmond, Va. The suggestions gleaned from the leaders will prove of much value in carrying on the future work of the project.

A classified list of books provided by the Government for the adult blind 1932–33 follows.

Classified list of books provided by the Government for the adult blind, 1932–33

BRAILLE

Philosophy and Psychology:	
Dimnet	What we live by.
Lodge	Phantom walls.
Riggs	Just nerves.
Religion and Ethics:	
Fosdick	As I see religion.
Grenfell	What the church means to me.
Osler	A way of life
Riggs	Intelligent living.
Hebrews:	
Sachar	A history of the Jews.
Description and Travel:	
Byrd	Little America.
Childers	From Siam to Suez.
Cohen-Portheim	England, the unknown isle.
Hudson	Afoot in England.
Parkman	The Oregon Trail.
Robinson	Ten thousand leagues over the sea.
Waln	The house of exile.
Biography:	
Beesly	Sir John Franklin.
Bowers	Beveridge and the progressive era.
Buchan	Sir Walter Scott.
Eaton	The flame, Saint Catherine of Siena
Hosmer	Samuel Adams.
Hubbard	Little journeys to the homes of American authors.
James, editor	The letters of William James.
Josephson	Jean-Jacques Rousseau.
Keller	The story of my life.
Lodge	Alexander Hamilton.
Lodge	George Washington.
Looker	The White House gang.
Marie	Education of a princess.
Marie	A princess in exile.
Maurois	Voltaire.
Morgan	Our presidents.
Morse	Benjamin Franklin.
Morse	John Adams.
Morse	Thomas Jefferson.
Nevins	Grover Cleveland.
Plutarchus	Plutarch's lives, Langhorne translation.
Repplier	Mére Marie of the Ursulines.
Rinehart	My story.
Steffens	The autobiography of Lincoln Steffens.
Tarbell	Owen D. Young.
Tyler	Patrick Henry.
History:	
Adams	March of democracy, vol. I, 1932.
Adams	March of democracy, vol. II, 1933.
Andrews	George Washington's country.
Breasted	Ancient times.

Classified list of books provided by the Government for the adult blind, 1932–33—Continued

BRAILLE—continued

History—Continued.	
Breasted and Robinson	History of Europe, ancient and medieval.
Hogue	Back yonder.
Latourette	The development of China.
Muzzey	The United States of America.
Parkman	Pioneers of France in the New World.
Parkman	La Salle and the discovery of the great west.
Parkman	Count Frontenac and New France.
Parkman	The old régime in Canada.
Parkman	A half-century of conflict.
Phillips	Life and labor in the old South.
Sullivan	Our times, vol. IV, The war begins.
Economics, Sociology, and Political Science:	
Beck	Our wonderland of bureaucracy.
Chase	A new deal.
French	From Homer to Helen Keller.
Lippmann	Interpretations, 1931–32.
Lippmann	The United States in world affairs, 1932.
Roosevelt	Looking forward.
Simonds	Can America stay at home?
Young	A fortune to share.
Law:	
Lunt	The road to the law.
Marshall	The layman's legal guide to essential laws.
Music:	
Cox	Notes on piano tuning.
Damrosch	My musical life.
Moore	Listening to music.
Fine Arts:	
Cellini	The autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini.
Tallmadge	The story of architecture in America.
Language:	
Clendening and Lower	Mastering English.
Williams	A handbook on story writing.
----------	Braille classified list.
----------	Key to Standard English Braille.
----------	Reference contraction book.
Literature and Poetry:	
Broadus	The story of English literature.
Day	God and my father.
Garland	A daughter of the middle border.
Lanier	Poems.
Macy, editor	American writers on American literature.
Monroe and Henderson, editors.	The new poetry.
O'Neill	The Emperor Jones.
Pattee	A history of American literature since 1870.
Pattee	The new American literature, 1890–1930.
Priestley	I for one.
Repplier	Times and tendencies.

Classified list of books provided by the Government for the adult blind, 1932–33—Continued

BRAILLE—continued

Literature and Poetry—Continued.	
Ruskin	Essays and letters (selections).
Tanner, editor	Modern familiar essays.
Untermeyer, editor	Modern British poetry.
Van Doren, editor	American poets.
Science:	
Clarke	Marvels of modern chemistry.
De Kruif	Hunger fighters.
Shapley	Flights from chaos.
Agriculture:	
Hurd	Practical poultry-farming.
Technology:	
Hylander	Cruisers of the air.
Fiction:	
Bailey	The blue window.
Bridge	Peking picnic.
Buck	East wind: west wind.
Buck	Sons.
Carroll	As the earth turns.
Catherwood	The romance of Dollard.
Chambers	Cardigan.
Churchill	The crisis.
Conrad	Youth, and two other stories.
Crane	The red badge of courage.
Deland	Captain Archer's daughter.
Delafield (pseud.)	The provincial lady in London.
De Morgan	Alice-for-short.
Eliot	Adam Bede.
Fairbank	The bright land.
Fisher	Basque people.
Fisher	The brimming cup.
Fleuron	Flax: police dog.
Galsworthy	Flowering wilderness.
Golding	Magnolia street.
Grayson (pseud.)	The friendly road.
Grey	The drift fence.
Grey	The light of western stars.
Hare	Enchanted winter.
Heyward	Mamba's daughters.
Heyward	Peter Ashley.
Kennedy	A long time ago.
Lehmann	Invitation to the waltz.
Lewis	Arrowsmith.
Lincoln	Head tide.
McFee	The harbourmaster.
Miller	Come out of the kitchen.
Mitchell	The adventures of François.
Morrow	Beyond the blue Sierra.
Nordhoff and Hall	Mutiny on the Bounty.
Norris	Little ships.

Classified list of books provided by the Government for the adult blind, 1932–33—Continued

BRAILLE—continued

Fiction—Continued.

Priestley	Faraway.
Sabatini	The black swan.
Saint Exupéry	Night flight.
Stern	The matriarch.
Sterne	No surrender.
Stone	The bitter tea of General Yen.
Swinnerton	The Georgian house.
Tarkington	Wanton Mally.
Thompson	Alice of old Vincennes.
Tomlinson	Gallions reach.
Wallace	Ben-Hur; a tale of the Christ.
Whipple	Greenbanks.
Wright	When a man's a man.

MOON

Religion and Ethics:	
Gore	Jesus of Nazareth.
Description and Travel:	
Morton	In search of England.
Biography:	
Guedalla	Bonnet and shawl.
Keller	Midstream.
Literature and Poetry:	
Frost	Collected poems of Robert Frost.
Fiction:	
Broster	The gleam in the North.
Buchan	Salute to adventurers.
Churchill	The crisis.
Deeping	Sorrell and son.
Doyle	The hound of the Baskervilles.
Dumas	The Count of Monte-Cristo.
Haggard	She.
Mason	Clementina.
Walsh	The key above the door.
Weyman	My lady Rotha.
Wodehouse	Doctor Sally.

SUMMARY

	Braille	Moon
Philosophy and Psychology	3	--
Religion and Ethics	4	1
Hebrews	1	--
Decription and Travel	7	1
Biography	26	2
History	15	--
Economics, Sociology and Political Science	8	--
Law	2	--
Music	3	--
Fine Arts	2	--

Classified list of books provided by the Government for the adult blind, 1932–33—Continued

SUMMARY—continued

	Braille	Moon
Language	5	--
Literature and Poetry	15	1
Science	3	--
Agriculture	1	--
Technology	1	--
Fiction	49	11
Total	145	16

	Braille	Moon	Totals
Titles	145	16	161
Reorders	2	--	2
Replacements	39	12	51
	186	28	214

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

(From the report of the Director, Dr. MEYER)

If it were possible to write a report of the work of the legislative reference service for the year 1932–33 without mentioning the special cut of 27 percent in the appropriation, I should be glad to do so. At no time have I interpreted the cut as an expression of dissatisfaction with the service. Not a single one of the many Members of both Houses to whom I have spoken was in favor of it, and I do not recall a single Member who was aware of it.

Feeling that it was necessary to curtail the service where possible to meet the adverse conditions under which we were working, I refused minor questions which might be considered as belonging to some other division. Ordinarily we answer many of these when the information is readily available to us, and thus save both time and the work of other branches of the library service. A list of even the more important inquiries must be omitted this year.

Table of inquiries during sessions and recesses, 1915–33

Fiscal year	Congress in session		Congress not in session		Total inquiries
	Days	Inquiries	Days	Inquiries	
1915	92	203	273	66	269
1916	213	671	152	85	756
1917	243	1,105	122	175	1,280
1918	303	944	62	96	1,040
1919	279	802	86	189	991
1920	328	1,515	37	89	1,604
1921	171	760	195	259	1,019
1922	316	1,040	49	112	1,126
1923	186	781	179	321	1,102
1924	188	1,006	178	346	1,352
1925	93	404	272	520	924
1926	208	772	157	264	1,036
1927	99	429	266	610	1,039
1928	177	1,129	189	440	1,569
1929	157	997	208	829	1,826
1930	307	1,905	58	169	2,074
1931	94	658	271	1,037	1,695
1932	207	1,617	159	632	2,249
1933	219	1,560	146	663	2,223

Respectfully submitted.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.
The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, LIBRARY BUILDING, AND THE DISBURSING OFFICER

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D.C., January 1, 1934.

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, 1933.

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 1933

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		$15,919.69
From portion of endowment held by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board		7,045.11
Additional gift from Mrs. Coolidge		750.00
Proceeds from distribution of concert tickets		133.50
Royalties from Charles M. Loeffler's "Canticle of the Sun" (one half to composer)		3.67
		23,851.97
Balance from fiscal year 1932		18,780.79
Disbursements	$33,473.53	
Balance available June 30, 1933	9,159.23	
		42,632.76

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

(Income account)

Moneys collected, refunded, and deposited are shown in the following table:

Received:	
As income from bequest of Alexis V. Babine endowment	$249.50
As income from Beethoven Association endowment	504.75

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS—continued

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD—continued

Received—Continued.		
As income from William Evarts Benjamin endowment		$2,366.00
As income from R. R. Bowker endowment		698.00
As income from Carnegie Corporation endowment		3,736.80
As income from Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge endowment (already shown in above table)		7,045.11
As income from Daniel Guggenheim Fund endowment		3,785.15
As income from Archer M. Huntington endowment (books)		4,200.00
As income from Archer M. Huntington endowment (chair)		2,522.50
As income from Nicholas Longworth Foundation endowment [1]		13.97
As income from James B. Wilbur endowment (reproductions)		10,048.05
As income from bequest of James B. Wilbur endowment (chair) [1]		798.11
As income from bequest of James B. Wilbur endowment (treatment of source material for American history) [1]		305.07
Refunded under terms of the endowment: To R. R. Bowker (six sevenths of gross income)	$598.27	
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	35,674.74	
		36,273.01

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND, INCOME FROM INVESTMENT ACCOUNT

Balance from fiscal year 1932		$52,615.99
Received as income from endowments (as per above table)		35,674.74
Disbursed:		
Bequest of Alexis V. Babine endowment	$427.00	
Beethoven Association endowment	.03	
William Evarts Benjamin endowment	2,366.00	
R. R. Bowker endowment	.40	
Carnegie Corporation endowment	2,900.09	
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge endowment (included in above table)	13,118.73	
Daniel Guggenheim endowment	3,750.00	
Archer M. Huntington endowment (books)	6,365.83	
Archer M. Huntington endowment (chair)	2,522.50	
James B. Wilbur endowment (reproductions)	16,374.90	
Bequest of James B. Wilbur endowment (chair)	798.11	
	$48,623.59	
Balance available June 30, 1933	39,667.14	
		88,290.73

[1] Not for full year.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS—continued

ADDITIONAL GIFTS

(For immediate disbursement)

(Acquisition of material for Semitic division, contributions received through Hon. Emanuel Celler)

Received		$350. 00
Balance June 30, 1933	$350. 00	
		350. 00

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES

(Project E)

Received		$3, 500. 00
Disbursed	$1, 959. 28	
Balance June 30, 1933	1, 540. 72	
		3, 500. 00

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Received		$750. 00
Balance June 30, 1933	$750. 00	
		750. 00

ANONYMOUS

Received		$250. 00
Disbursed	$200. 00	
Refunded to donor	50. 00	
		250. 00

BEETHOVEN ASSOCIATION

Balance from fiscal year 1932		$1, 000. 00
Balance June 30, 1933	$1, 000. 00	
		1, 000. 00

CARNEGIE CORPORATION

(For collection of photographs of early American architecture)

Received:		
Balance from fiscal year 1932		$4, 421. 90
Additional gifts		8, 500. 00
Disbursed	$4, 048. 00	
Balance June 30, 1933	8, 873. 90	
		12, 921. 90

FOLK SONG PROJECT

Balance from fiscal year 1932		$1, 738. 72
Disbursed	$1, 085. 00	
Balance June 30, 1933	653. 72	
		1, 738. 72

FRIENDS OF MUSIC

Received:		
Balance from fiscal year 1932		$1, 287. 65
Additional gifts		1, 000. 00
Disbursed	$1, 460. 00	
Balance June 30, 1933	827. 65	
		2, 287. 65

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS—continued

ADDITIONAL GIFTS—continued

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

($35,000 for project C, years 1929–33; $75,000 for project D, years 1929–36)

Project C:			
Balance from fiscal year 1932			$7, 331. 42
Project D:			
Balance from fiscal year 1932			$48. 99
Received during fiscal year 1933			11, 951. 01
Disbursed:			
Project C	$3, 509. 99		
Project D	11, 435. 03		
		$14, 945. 02	
Balance June 30, 1933:			
Project C	3, 821. 43		
Project D	564. 97		
		4, 386. 40	
			19, 331. 42

DANIEL GUGGENHEIM FUND

Balance from fiscal year 1932		$14, 728. 14
Proceeds from sale of duplicate aeronautical books in collections purchased from fund		681. 50
Disbursed	$2, 872. 14	
Balance June 30, 1933	12, 537. 50	
		15, 409. 64

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

(Limit: $100,000 for project A, $50,000 for project B, year 1931–32) [2]

Project A:			
Expenditures previously reported in 1932			$95, 934. 99
Subsequent expenditures for outstanding items			4, 140. 47
Refunded to source			2. 97
Amount withdrawn	$100, 000. 00		
Credits:			
Previously reported in 1932	$72. 54		
Sale of photographic apparatus in Paris	5. 89		
		78. 43	
			100, 078. 43
Project B:			
Expenditures previously reported in 1932			47, 129. 82
Subsequent expenditures for outstanding items			2, 870. 12
Refunded to source			. 06
Amount withdrawn			50, 000. 00

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS—continued

ADDITIONAL GIFTS—continued

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

Received:		
Balance from fiscal year 1932		$4. 97
Received during fiscal year 1933		2, 127. 76
Disbursed	$1, 753. 75	
Balance June 30, 1933	378. 98	
		2, 132. 73

SUMMARY—GIFT FUND

Balance from 1932		$41, 818. 93
Total received		45, 923. 02
Total disbursed	$55, 741. 61	
Balance	32, 000. 34	
		87, 741. 95

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT

Operations of the building in connection with its care and maintenance have been practically the same as reported for the last fiscal year.

In order to make room in the stacks to take care of our acquisitions large quantities of material have, throughout the year, been removed from the shelves and stored in the Library cellar and in three houses to the east of the Library Building. This material—and other that will necessarily follow—will have to remain inaccessible until the Library Annex is completed.

These operations, with the increased amount of cleaning due to the dust and dirt introduced into the building from the construction work in progress on the addition to the Library, have increased materially the work of the labor force.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE, 1933

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, 408. 76
Gas	15. 82
General telephone service of Library	2, 900. 08
Mail and delivery service, purchase, operation, and repair of motor vehicles	806. 90
Miscellaneous items, including stationery, car fare, drayage, and postage stamps	497. 18
Uniforms for guards	1, 151. 84
Tear gas equipment	451. 44
Total expended	8, 232. 02
Unexpended	667. 98
	8, 900. 00

[2] Expired Aug. 31, 1932.

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
- 32 guards
- 4 check boys
- 2 attendants, ladies' room
- 8 elevator conductors
- 2 skilled laborers

Foreman of laborers:
- 1 assistant foreman of laborers
- 2 skilled laborers
- 23 laborers
- 2 laundresses
- 2 head charwomen
- 58 charwomen
- 3 book cleaners

Total number of employees, 158
Total number of separations, 15

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, 1933

(July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933)

For repairs and miscellaneous supplies:	
Repairs to building and equipment	$5, 239. 90
Engineering supplies	2, 253. 81
Electric supplies	683. 05
Electric lamps	3, 071. 15
Electric fixtures	203. 23
Café	60. 58
Washing machine	1, 425. 00
	12, 936. 72
Furlough and economy deductions returned to Treasury (laborers' wages)	176. 17
Total expended	13, 112. 89
Unexpended	387. 11
	13, 500. 00

EXPENDITURES, LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS, 1933—continued

For trees, shrubs, etc.:	
Shrubbery	$502. 00
Fertilizer and grass seed	280. 21
Laborer's wages	154. 49
	936. 70
Furlough and economy deductions returned to Treasury (laborer's wages	27. 26
Total expended	963. 96
Unexpended	36. 04
	1, 000. 00
For furniture:	
Miscellaneous	1, 986. 19
Repairing furniture	1, 451. 22
Typewriters, repairing and parts	1, 290. 78
Adding machines, repairing and parts	280. 70
Desk lamps	448. 50
Addressograph repairs and parts	92. 35
Card cases	911. 18
Fans	343. 62
Floor covering	2, 044. 00
Desks	658. 55
Book shelves	36. 31
Tables	175. 22
Chairs	276. 21
Total expended	9, 994. 83
Unexpended	5. 17
	10, 000. 00

The following were the more important items in connection with the repair and equipment of the building:

The aisles and other portions of the floor in the main reading room were covered with rubber tile.

The mechanical book carriers between the Library and the Capitol were thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

The book carriers operating between the main reading room and the north and south stacks were overhauled, repaired, and adjusted.

It was necessary to repair a crack in the bottom of the fountain in front of the Library caused by the settlement of earth around the railroad tunnel.

A new washing machine, constructed of metal, was installed in the laundry to replace one of wood which had been in use for many years.

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
- 2 painters
- 5 skilled laborers

Chief engineer—Continued
- 1 general mechanic
- 2 laborers

Chief electrician:
- 3 assistant electricians
- 2 skilled laborers

Total number of employees, 27
Total number of separations, 1

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

FISCAL YEAR, 1933

(The building was closed on July 4, Dec. 24, 25, 26, and 31, 1932)

Total number of visitors during the year	1, 028, 238
Average for the 360 days on which building was open	2, 856
Smallest daily average (for November 1932)	2, 035
Largest daily average (for April 1933)	4, 223
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays	165, 908
Average for 58 Sundays and holidays	2, 860
Total number of visitors on week days	862, 330
Average for 302 week days	2, 855

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Waste paper, weighing in the aggregate 285,041 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 $0.07 per hundred pounds, and yielded $199.55.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

Unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal year 1931, after payment of all claims presented, were carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, as follows:

Library:	
Salaries	$1, 706. 49
Printing and binding	4. 03
Contingent expenses	1, 021. 43
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board	499. 75
Salaries, 1923	12. 82
Salaries, 1924	46. 67
Total	$3, 291. 19

Care and maintenance:		
Salaries	$1,012.34	
Sunday opening	45.65	
Special and temporary services	201.25	
Maintenance and miscellaneous supplies	71.25	
Total		$1,330.49
Building and grounds (Architect of the Capitol):		
Miscellaneous repairs, etc	1,104.55	
Furniture	266.78	
Trees, shrubs, etc	1.05	
Salaries	312.32	
Total		1,684.70
Botanic Garden:		
Salaries, 1931	95.41	
Improving Botanic Garden, 1931	105.99	
Improving Botanic Garden, 1930 and 1931	3,604.18	
Enlarging and relocating Botanic Garden, 1930 and 1931	7,561.23	
Total		11,366 81

Respectfully submitted.

W. C. BOND,
Superintendent, Library Building.
WADE H. RABBITT,
Disbursing Officer.

The LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

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APPENDIX Ia

Appropriations and expenditures, 1932–33

Object of appropriations	Appropriations	Expended	Withdrawn for retirement fund	Furlough and economy deductions returned to Treasury	Balance
Library and Copyright Office:					
Salaries:					
General service	$842,045.00	$721,415.87	$28,882.76	$88,670.89	$3,075.48
Special service	3,000.00	2,439.05	36.48	402.28	122.19
Sunday service	18,000.00	17,077.42		687.33	235.25
Distribution of card indexes [1]	172,422.43	148,713.06	5,384.88	18,249.57	74.92
Legislative reference service	67,500.00	58,288.06	2,248.53	6,959.14	4.27
Copyright office [2]	249,380.00	210,632.64	8,584.15	25,716.98	4,446.23
Index to State legislation [3]	25,000.00	21,437.66	873.41	2,688.93	
Union Catalogs	20,000.00	17,150.47	700.00	2,115.93	33.60
Index to Federal statutes [4]	50,000.00	47,994.50	506.94	1,498.56	
Books for the adult blind [3]	90,000.00	89,493.69	133.04	373.27	
Increase of Library [5]	125,000.00	125,000.00			
Contingent expenses:					
Miscellaneous	9,000.00	8,880.76			119.24
Photostat supplies [6]	5,065.40	5,059.82			5.58
Printing and binding [7]	361,038.19	361,038.19			
Total Library and Copyright Office	2,037,451.02	1,834,621.19	47,350.19	147,362.88	8,116.76
Library Building:					
Care and maintenance (salaries)	161,822.00	136,891.86	5,494.41	14,326.55	5,109.18
Sunday service	4,500.00	3,492.74		136.52	870.74
Special and temporary service	500.00	208.26		28.99	262.75
Custody and maintenance	8,900.00	8,232.02			667.98
Total Library Building	175,722.00	148,824.88	5,494.41	14,492.06	6,910.65
Total, Library of Congress, exclusive of Architect of the Capitol	2,213,173.02	1,983,446.07	52,844.60	161,854.94	15,027.41
Mechanical and structural operations, repairs, and equipment (Architect of the Capitol):					
Building and grounds:					
Salaries	46,960.00	40,129.45	1,628.49	4,691.70	510.36
Trees, shrubs, etc	1,000.00	936.70		27.26	36.04
Repairs and supplies	13,500.00	12,936.72		176.17	387.11
Furniture	10,000.00	9,994.83			5.17

[1] Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions, $2,394.36 credited and $28.07 yet to be credited. Expenditures ($172,347.51) offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury ($205,962.43).

[2] Expenditures ($244,933.77) offset by fees covered into the Treasury ($250,995.30).

[3] Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

[4] Appropriated for the fiscal year 1932 and continued available during the fiscal year 1933. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness and $7,415.89 expended during the fiscal year 1932.

[5] Any unexpended balance for purchase of books will be available for the succeeding year. Appropriation does not include $2,500 to be expended by the Marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

[6] Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of photoduplications to governmental institutions, $65.40. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

[7] Appropriation includes credits on account of sale of card indexes to governmental institutions—$1,026.12 credited and $12.07 yet to be credited. Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

Appropriations and expenditures, 1932–33—Continued

Object of appropriations	Appropriations	Expended	Withdrawn for retirement fund	Furlough and economy deductions returned to Treasury	Balance
Mechanical and structural operations, repairs and equipment—Con.					
Building and grounds—Continued.					
To provide for the construction and equipment of annex building [8]	$1,475,000.00	$1,431,637.86		$1,797.14	$41,565.00
Acquisition of a site for additional buildings for the Library of Congress [9]	921,201.94	917,801.94			3,400.00
Care, maintenance, and repair of property now on the site acquired for the annex building [10]	2,500.00				2,500.00
To provide for the removal of buildings and structures on the site acquired for the annex building [11]	20,000.00	99.67			19,900.33
Total building and grounds	2,490,161.94	2,413,537.17	$1,628.49	6,692.27	68,304.01
Grand total	4,703,334.96	4,396,983.24	54,473.09	168,547.21	83,331.42
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account) [12]	4,554.36	1,878.57			2,675.79

[8] Includes $1,000,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1932 and $150,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1933 to continue available until expended. Also includes $325,000 appropriated under the Legislative Appropriation Act approved Feb. 28, 1933, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended. Expenditures include outstanding obligations.

[9] Includes $600,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1930 to continue available until expended. Also includes $321,201.94 appropriated under the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1932, to continue available until expended. Balance ($3,400) will be returned to Treasury.

[10] Appropriated under the Second Deficiency Act 1933 to continue available until June 30, 1934.

[11] Appropriated under the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1932, to remain available until June 30, 1933.

[12] Appropriation includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of $800.

Contingent expenses in detail—Library proper

Stationery supplies		$6,539.10
Typewriter supplies		563.48
Dies, presses, rubber stamps, and numbering machines		201.44
Street-car tokens		240.00
Postage stamps for foreign correspondence		910.00
Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages		73.30
Transfer charges (expressage, etc.)		13.02
Post-office box rent, July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933		20.00
Mail-bag repairs		65.75
Duplicator supplies		254.67
Total miscellaneous contingent expenses		8,880.76
Photostat paper and chemicals	$5,005.09	
Photostat miscellaneous supplies	54.73	
Total photostat supplies		[1] 5,059.82
Total contingent expenses of the Library		13,940.58

[1] $2,750.27 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, 1934, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SALARIES

For the Librarian, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal services, $773,360.

For the Register of Copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services, $228,600.

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, $68,365.

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 $53,625 for employees engaged in piecework and work by the day or hour and for extra special services of regular employees at rates to be fixed by the Librarian; in all, $165,265.

TEMPORARY SERVICES

For special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, $2,750.

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. V, 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, $30,915, and in addition the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1933 is reappropriated for the fiscal year 1934.

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.

UNION CATALOGS

To continue the development and maintenance of the Union Catalogs, including personal services within and without the District of Columbia (and not to exceed $1,400 for special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary material and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and incidentals, $18,335.

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 1935, $100,000.

For the purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, including payment for legal society publications and for freight, commissions, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of law books, $50,000.

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.

To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind," approved March 3, 1931 (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 2, sec. 135a), $90,000.

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, $200,000.

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

For the printing of catalog cards, $120,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, supplies, stock, and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and Copyright Office, including not exceeding $500 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, $9,000.

For paper, chemicals, and miscellaneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photoduplicating machines of the Library and the making of photoduplicate prints, $5,000.

LIBRARY BUILDING

Salaries: For the superintendent, disbursing officer, and other personal services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, $151,145.

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, $4,000.

For special and temporary services in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building, including extra special services of regular employees at the discretion of the Librarian, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, $500.

For mail, delivery, and telephone services, rubber boots, rubber coats, and other special clothing for workmen, uniforms for guards, stationery, miscellaneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library Building, $7,000.

For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the board, $500.

* * * * * * *

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS (UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL)

Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services at rates of pay provided by law, $42,830.

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, $17,750.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto and repairs thereof, $10,000.

For completion of the addition to the Library of Congress building under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction and equipment of an annex to the Library of Congress," approved June 13, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 583), $325,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 2. No part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles.

SEC. 3. In expending appropriations or portions of appropriations, contained in this Act, for the payment for personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in the 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: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such Act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and is specifically authorized by other law, or (5) to reduce the compensation of any person in a grade in which only one position is allocated.

Approved, February 28, 1933.

APPENDIX II

THE ACT OF CONGRESS CREATING THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

(Recommended unanimously by the Joint Committee on the Library, passed both Houses by unanimous consent at the second session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, approved by the President March 3, 1925; as amended by act (S. 90) approved January 27, 1926)

[Public, No. 541—68th Congress. S. 3899]

AN ACT To create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a board is hereby created and established, to be known as the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board (hereinafter referred to as the board), which shall consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the Librarian of Congress, and two persons appointed by the President for a term of five years each (the first appointments being for three and five years, respectively). Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the board shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. The board may adopt rules and regulations in regard to its procedure and the conduct of its business.

No compensation shall be paid to the members of the board for their services as such members, but they shall be reimbursed for the expenses necessarily incurred by them, out of the income from the fund or funds in connection with which such expenses are incurred. The voucher of the chairman of the board shall be sufficient evidence that the expenses are properly allowable. Any expenses of the board, including the cost of its seal, not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by it, shall be estimated for in the annual estimates of the librarian for the maintenance of the Library of Congress.

The board is hereby authorized to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts or bequests of personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its service as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library.

The moneys or securities composing the trust funds given or bequeathed to the board shall be receipted for by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall invest, reinvest, or retain investments as the board may from time to time determine. The income as and when

collected shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, who shall enter it in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the librarian for the purposes in each case specified; and the Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized to honor the requisitions of the librarian made in such manner and in accordance with such regulations as the Treasurer may from time to time prescribe: *Provided, however,* That the board is not authorized to engage in any business nor to exercise any voting privilege which may be incidental to securities in its hands, nor shall the board make any investments that could not lawfully be made by a trust company in the District of Columbia, except that it may make any investments directly authorized by the instrument of gift, and may retain any investments accepted by it.

Should any gift or bequest so provide, the board may deposit the principal sum, in cash, with the Treasurer of the United States as a permanent loan to the United States Treasury, and the Treasurer shall thereafter credit such deposit with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, payable semiannually, such interest, as income, being subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress for the purposes specified: *Provided, however,* That the total of such principal sums at any time so held by the Treasurer under this authorization shall not exceed the sum of $5,000,000.

SEC. 3. The board shall have perpetual succession, with all the usual powers and obligations of a trustee, including the power to sell, except as herein limited, in respect of all property, moneys, or securities which shall be conveyed, transferred, assigned, bequeathed, delivered, or paid over to it for the purposes above specified. The board may be sued in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which is hereby given jurisdiction of such suits, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of any trust accepted by it.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting or restricting the Librarian of Congress from accepting in the name of the United States gifts or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in the interest of the Library, its collections, or its service. Such gifts or bequests, after acceptance by the librarian, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the librarian for the purposes in each case specified.

SEC. 5. Gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the board, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from all Federal taxes.

SEC. 6. Employees of the Library of Congress who perform special functions for the performance of which funds have been intrusted to the board or the librarian, or in connection with cooperative undertakings in which the Library of Congress is engaged, shall not be subject to the proviso contained in the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1917, in Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, at page 1106; nor shall any additional compensation so paid to such employees be construed as a double salary under the provisions of section 6 of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, as amended (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page 582).

SEC. 7. The board shall submit to the Congress an annual report of the moneys or securities received and held by it and of its operations.

Approved, March 3, 1925.

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APPENDIX III

LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ENACTED DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-SECOND CONGRESS AND THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS

[PUBLIC—No. 428—72D CONGRESS]

[H. R. 13520]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

* * * * * * *

TITLE II

* * * * * * *

SEC. 4. (a) The provisions of the following sections of Part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, are hereby continued in full force and effect during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, namely, sections 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107 (except paragraph (5) of subsection (a) thereof), 108, 109, 112, 201, 203, 205, 206 (except subsection (a) thereof), 211, 214, 216, 304, 315, 317, 318, and 323, and, for the purpose of continuing such sections, in the application of such sections with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the figures "1933" shall be read as "1934"; the figures "1934" as "1935"; and the figures "1935" as "1936"; and, in the case of sections 102 and 203, the figures "1932" shall be read as "1933"; except that in the application of such sections with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934 (but not with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933), the following amendments shall apply:

* * * * * * *

(b) All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of such sections, as amended, are hereby suspended during the period in which such sections, as amended, are in effect.

(c) No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction of any suit against the United States or (unless brought by the United States) against any officer, agency, or instrumentality of the United States arising out of the application, as provided in this section, of such sections 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, or 112, as

amended, unless such suit involves the Constitution of the United States.

(d) The appropriations or portions of appropriations unexpended by reason of the operation of the amendments made in subsection (a) of this section shall not be used for any purpose, but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

(e) Each permanent specific annual appropriation available during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, is hereby reduced for that fiscal year by such estimated amount as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine will be equivalent to the savings that will be effected in such appropriation by reason of the application of this section and section 7.

SEC. 5. Effective the first day of the month next following the passage of this Act, in the application of Title I of Part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, and section 4 of this Act, in any case where the annual rate of compensation of any position is in excess of $1,000, the provisions reducing compensation shall not operate to reduce the total amount paid for any month to any incumbent of any such position unless the total amount earned by such incumbent in such month exceeds $83.33: *Provided*, That any such reduction made in any case where the total amount earned by any such incumbent in any month exceeds $83.33 shall not operate to reduce the total amount to be paid to such incumbent for such month to less than $83.33.

SEC. 6. (a) Sections 103 and 215 of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, shall be held applicable to the officers and employees of The Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company on the Isthmus of Panama, and to officers and employees of the United States (including enlisted personnel) holding official station outside the continental United States, only to the extent of depriving each of them of one month's leave of absence with pay during each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1933, and June 30, 1934.

(b) During the fiscal year 1934, deductions on account of legislative furlough shall be made each month from the compensation of each officer or employee subject to the furlough provisions of Title I of Part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, as continued by section 4 (a) of this Act, at the rate of 8⅓ per centum per month regardless of the number of days of such furlough actually taken by any such officer or employee in any month.

SEC. 7. No administrative promotions in the civil branch of the United States Government or the government of the District of Columbia shall be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934: *Provided*, That the filling of a vacancy, when authorized by the President, by the appointment of an employee of a lower grade, shall not be construed as an administrative promotion, but no such

appointment shall increase the compensation of such employee to a rate in excess of the minimum rate of the grade to which such employee is appointed, unless such minimum rate would require an actual reduction in compensation: *Provided further*, That the restoration of employees to their former grades or their advancement to intermediate grades following reductions of compensation for disciplinary reasons shall not be construed to be administrative promotions for the purposes of this section. The provisions of this section shall not apply to commissioned, commissioned warrant, warrant, and enlisted personnel, and cadets, of the Coast Guard.

SEC. 8. All officers and employees of the United States Government or of the government of the District of Columbia who had reached the retirement age prescribed for automatic separation from the service on or before July 1, 1932, and who were continued in active service for a period of less than thirty days after June 30, 1932, pursuant to an Executive order issued under authority of section 204 of Part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, shall be regarded as having been retired and entitled to annuity beginning with the day following the date of separation from active service, instead of from August 1, 1932, and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized and directed to make payments accordingly from the civil service retirement and disability fund.

SEC. 9. The allowance provided for in the Act entitled "An Act to permit payments for the operation of motor cycles and automobiles used for necessary travel on official business, on a mileage basis in lieu of actual operating expenses," approved February 14, 1931 (U.S.C., Supp. V, title 5, sec. 73a), for travel ordered after the date of enactment of this Act shall not exceed 2 cents per mile in the case of travel by motor cycle or 5 cents per mile in the case of travel by automobile.

SEC. 10. Whenever by or under authority of law actual expenses for travel may be allowed to officers or employees of the United States, such allowances, in the case of travel ordered after the date of enactment of this Act, shall not exceed the lowest first-class rate by the transportation facility used in such travel.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 13. The Act entitled "An Act to provide for deducting any debt due the United States from any judgment recovered against the United States by such debtor," approved March 3, 1875 (U.S.C., title 31, sec. 227), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That when any final judgment recovered against the United States duly allowed by legal authority shall be presented to the Comptroller General of the United States for payment, and the plaintiff therein shall be indebted to the United States in any manner,

whether as principal or surety, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller General of the United States to withhold payment of an amount of such judgment equal to the debt thus due to the United States; and if such plaintiff assents to such set-off, and discharges his judgment or an amount thereof equal to said debt, the Comptroller General of the United States shall execute a discharge of the debt due from the plaintiff to the United States. But if such plaintiff denies his indebtedness to the United States, or refuses to consent to the set-off, then the Comptroller General of the United States shall withhold payment of such further amount of such judgment, as in his opinion will be sufficient to cover all legal charges and costs in prosecuting the debt of the United States to final judgment. And if such debt is not already in suit, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller General of the United States to cause legal proceedings to be immediately commenced to enforce the same, and to cause the same to be prosecuted to final judgment with all reasonable dispatch. And if in such action judgment shall be rendered against the United States, or the amount recovered for debt and costs shall be less than the amount so withheld as before provided, the balance shall then be paid over to such plaintiff by such Comptroller General of the United States with 6 per centum interest thereon for the time it has been withheld from the plaintiff."

* * * * * * *

TITLE III

SEC. 1. That when used in this title—

(a) The term "United States," when used in a geographical sense, includes the United States and any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof:

(b) The terms "public use," "public building," and "public work" shall mean use by, public building of, and public work of, the United States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, and the Virgin Islands.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and unless the head of the department or independent establishment concerned shall determine it to be inconsistent with the public interest, or the cost to be unreasonable, only such unmanufactured articles, materials, and supplies as have been mined or produced in the United States, and only such manufactured articles, materials, and supplies as have been manufactured in the United States substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured, as the case may be, in the United States, shall be acquired for public use. This section shall not apply with respect to articles, materials, or supplies for use outside the United States, or if articles, materials,

or supplies of the class or kind to be used or the articles, materials, or supplies from which they are manufactured are not mined, produced, or manufactured, as the case may be, in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available commercial quantities and of a satisfactory quality.

SEC. 3. (a) Every contract for the construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work in the United States growing out of an appropriation heretofore made or hereafter to be made shall contain a provision that in the performance of the work the contractor, subcontractors, material men, or suppliers, shall use only such unmanufactured articles, materials, and supplies as have been mined or produced in the United States, and only such manufactured articles, materials, and supplies as have been manufactured in the United States substantially all from articles, materials, or supplies mined, produced, or manufactured, as the case may be, in the United States except as provided in section 2: *Provided, however*, That if the head of the department or independent establishment making the contract shall find that in respect to some particular articles, materials, or supplies it is impracticable to make such requirement or that it would unreasonably increase the cost, an exception shall be noted in the specifications as to that particular article, material, or supply, and a public record made of the findings which justified the exception.

(b) If the head of a department, bureau, agency, or independent establishment which has made any contract containing the provision required by subsection (a) finds that in the performance of such contract there has been a failure to comply with such provisions, he shall make public his findings, including therein the name of the contractor obligated under such contract, and no other contract for the construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work in the United States or elsewhere shall be awarded to such contractor, subcontractors, material men, or suppliers with which such contractor is associated or affiliated, within a period of three years after such finding is made public.

SEC. 4. This title shall take effect on the date of its enactment, but shall not apply to any contract entered into prior to such effective date.

SEC. 5. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application thereof to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

Approved, March 3, 1933.

[PUBLIC—No. 442—72D CONGRESS]

[H.R. 14769]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplementa appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1933, and June 30, 1934, 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, 1933, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1933, and June 30, 1934, and for other purposes, namely:

* * * * * * *

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Library buildings and grounds: To enable the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the care, maintenance, and repair of all buildings or other structures on the site acquired for additional buildings for the Library of Congress, including personal and other services and material necessary in connection therewith, $2,500, to continue available until June 30, 1934.

* * * * * * *

This Act may be cited as the "Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933."

Approved, March 4, 1933.

[PUBLIC—No. 2—73D CONGRESS]

[H. R. 2820]

AN ACT

To maintain the credit of the United States Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

* * * * * * *

TITLE II

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

SEC. 1. When used in this title—

(a) The terms "officer" and "employee" mean any person rendering services in or under any branch or service of the United States

Government or the government of the District of Columbia, but do not include (1) officers whose compensation may not, under the Constitution, be diminished during their continuance in office; (2) the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Senators, Representatives in Congress, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners; (3) officers and employees on the rolls of the Senate and House of Representatives; (4) any person in respect of any office, position, or employment the amount of compensation of which is expressly fixed by international agreement; and (5) any person in respect of any office, position, or employment the compensation of which is paid under the terms of any contract in effect on the date of the enactment of this title, if such compensation may not lawfully be reduced.

(b) The term "compensation" means any salary, pay, wage, allowance (except allowances for travel), or other emolument paid for services rendered in any civilian or noncivilian office, position, or employment; and includes the retired pay of judges (except judges whose compensation, prior to retirement or resignation, could not, under the Constitution, have been diminished), and the retired pay of all commissioned and other personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Lighthouse Service, and the Public Health Service, and the retired pay of all commissioned and other personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard; but does not include payments out of any retirement, disability, or relief fund made up wholly or in part of contributions of employees.

SEC. 2. For that portion of the fiscal year 1933 beginning with the first day of the calendar month following the month during which this Act is enacted, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the compensation of every officer or employee shall be determined as follows:—

(a) The compensation which such officer or employee would receive under the provisions of any existing law, schedule, regulation, Executive order, or departmental order shall first be determined as though this title (except section 4) had not been enacted.

(b) The compensation as determined under subparagraph (a) of this section shall be reduced by the percentage, if any, determined in accordance with section 3 of this title.

SEC. 3. (a) The President is authorized to investigate through established agencies of the Government the facts relating to the cost of living in the United States during the six months period ending June 30, 1928, to be known as the base period, and upon the basis of such facts and the application thereto of such principles as he may find proper, determine an index figure of the cost of living during such period. The President is further authorized to make a similar investigation and determination of an index figure of the cost

of living during the six months period ending December 31, 1932, and each six months period thereafter.

(b) The President shall announce by Executive order the index figure for the base period and for each subsequent period determined by him under paragraph (a) of this section. The percentage, if any, by which the cost of living index for any six months' period, as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, is lower than such index for the base period, shall be the percentage of reduction applicable under section 2 (b) of this title in determining compensation to be paid during the following six months' period, or such portion thereof during which this title is in effect: *Provided*, That such percentage of reduction (including reductions made under any existing law, regulation, or Executive order, in the case of subsistence and rental allowances for the services mentioned in the Pay Act of June 10, 1922) shall not exceed 15 per centum.

SEC. 4. (a) Section 4 of An Act Making Appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1933, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. (a) The provisions of the following sections of Part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, are hereby continued in full force and effect during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, namely sections 105 (except subsections (d) and (e) thereof), 107 (except paragraph (5) of subsection (a) thereof and subsection (b) thereof), 201, 203, 206 (except subsection (a) thereof), 214, 216, 304, 315, 317, 318, and 323, and for the purpose of continuing such sections, in the application of such sections with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, the figures '1933' shall be read as '1934'; the figures '1934' as '1935'; and the figures '1935' as '1936'; and, in the case of section 203, the figures '1932' shall be read as '1933'; except that in the application of such sections with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934 (but not with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933), the following amendments shall apply:

"(1) Section 216 is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: '*Provided further*, That no employee under the classified civil service shall be furloughed under the provisions of this section for a total of more than 90 days during the fiscal year 1934, except after full and complete compliance with all the provisions of the civil-service laws and regulations relating to reductions in personnel.'

"(2) Section 317 is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: '*Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation for "public works", nor any part of any allotment or portion available for "public works" under any appropriation, shall be transferred pursuant to the

authority of this section to any appropriation for expenditure for personnel unless such personnel is required upon or in connection with "public works." "Public works" as used in this section shall comprise all projects falling in the general classes enumerated in Budget Statement No. 9, pages A177 to A182, inclusive, of the Budget for the fiscal year 1934, and shall also include the procurement of new airplanes and the construction of vessels under appropriations for "Increase of the Navy." The interpretation by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, or by the President in the cases of the War Department and the Navy Department, of "public works" as defined and designated herein shall be conclusive.'

"(b) All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of such sections as amended, are hereby suspended during the period in which such sections, as amended, are in effect.

"(c) No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction of any suit against the United States or (unless brought by the United States) against any officer, agency, or instrumentality of the United States arising out of the application as provided in this section, of such sections 105 or 107, as amended, unless such suit involves the Constitution of the United States.

"(d) The appropriations or portions of appropriations unexpended by reason of the operation of the amendments made in subsection (a) of this section shall not be used for any purpose, but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

"(e) Each permanent specific annual appropriation available during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, is hereby reduced for that fiscal year by such estimated amount as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may determine will be equivalent to the savings that will be effected in such appropriation by reason of the application of this section and section 7."

(b) Sections 5 and 6 of the Treasury and Post Office Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1934, are hereby repealed.

(c) Section 215 of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933 (relating to the limitation on annual leave), is amended by striking out "*Provided further*, That nothing herein shall apply to civilian officers and employees of the Panama Canal located on the Isthmus and who are American citizens, or to officers and employees of the Foreign Services of the United States holding official station outside the continental United States" and inserting in lieu thereof "*Provided further*, That nothing herein shall apply to officers and employees of the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company on the Isthmus of Panama, or to officers and employees of the United States (including enlisted personnel) holding official station outside the continental United States or in Alaska."

(d) The following sections of Part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, are hereby repealed effective on the first day of the calendar month following the month in which this Act is enacted; namely, sections 101, 102, 103, 104, subsections (d) and (e) of section 105, 106, 107 (except paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (a) thereof), 108, 112, and 211.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 5. The provisions of this title providing for temporary reductions in compensation and suspension in automatic increases in compensation shall not operate to reduce the rate of compensation upon which the retired pay or retirement benefits of any officer or employee would be based but for the application of such provisions, but the amount of retired pay shall be reduced as provided in this title: *Provided*, That retirement deductions authorized by law to be made from the salary, pay, or compensation of officers or employees and transferred or deposited to the credit of a retirement fund, shall be based on the regular rate of salary, pay, or compensation instead of on the rate as temporarily reduced under the provisions of this title.

SEC. 6. In the case of a corporation the majority of the stock of which is owned by the United States, the holders of the stock on behalf of the United States, or such persons as represent the interest of the United States in such corporation, shall take such action as may be necessary to apply the provisions of this title to offices, positions, and employments under such corporation and to officers and employees thereof, with proper allowance for any reduction in compensation since December 31, 1931.

SEC. 7. In any case in which the application of the provisions of this title to any person would result in a diminution of compensation prohibited by the Constitution, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept from such person, and cover into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, remittance of such part of the compensation of such person as would not be paid to him if such diminution of compensation were not prohibited.

SEC. 8. The appropriations or portions of appropriations unexpended by reason of the operation of this Act shall not be used for any purpose, but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

SEC. 9. No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction of any suit against the United States or (unless brought by the United States) against any officer, agency, or instrumentality of the United States arising out of the application of any provision of this title, unless such suit involves the Constitution of the United States.

TITLE III

AMENDMENTS TO LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR, 1933

SECTION 1. Sections 407 and 409 of Title IV of Part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, as amended by section 17 of the Treasury and Post Office Appropriation Act, approved March 3, 1933, are amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 407. Whenever the President makes an Executive order under the provisions of this title, such Executive order shall be submitted to the Congress while in session and shall not become effective until after the expiration of sixty calendar days after such transmission, unless Congress shall by law provide for an earlier effective date of such Executive order or orders.

"SEC. 409. No Executive order issued by the President in pursuance of the provisions of section 403 of this title shall become effective unless transmitted to the Congress within two years from the date of the enactment of this Act."

Approved March 20th 1933.

[PUBLIC—No. 67—73D CONGRESS]

[H.R. 5755]

AN ACT

To encourage national industrial recovery, to foster fair competition, and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY

* * * * * * *

SEC. 203. (a) With a view to increasing employment quickly (while reasonably securing any loans made by the United States) the President is authorized and empowered, through the Administrator or through such other agencies as he may designate or create,

* * * * * * *

(5) to advance, upon request of the Commission having jurisdiction of the project, the unappropriated balance of the sum authorized for carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction and equipment of an annex to the Library of Congress", approved June 13, 1930 (46 Stat. 583); such advance to be expended under the direction of such Commission and in accordance with such Act: *Provided,* That in deciding to extend any aid or grant hereunder to any State, county, or municipality the President

may consider whether action is in process or in good faith assured therein reasonably designed to bring the ordinary current expenditures thereof within the prudently estimated revenues thereof. The provisions of this section and section 202 shall extend to public works in * * * the District of Columbia.

* * * * * * *

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 304. This Act may be cited as the "National Industrial Recovery Act."

Approved, June 16, 1933, 11:55 a.m.

[PUBLIC—NO. 78—73D CONGRESS]

[H.R. 5389]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, 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, for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, namely:

* * * * * * *

SEC. 3. No part of the appropriations contained in this Act or prior appropriation Acts shall be used to pay any increase in the salary of any officer or employee of the United States Government by reason of the reallocation of the position of such officer or employee to a higher grade after June 30, 1932, by the Personnel Classification Board or the Civil Service Commission, and salaries paid accordingly shall be payment in full.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the President, in respect of any contract entered into by the United States prior to the date of enactment of this Act for the transportation of persons and/or things, that the full performance of such contract is not required in the public interest, and that modification or cancellation of such contract will result in substantial savings to the United States, the President is hereby, upon giving sixty days' notice and opportunity for public hearing to the parties to such contract, authorized, in his discretion, on or before April 30, 1935, to modify or cancel such contract. Whenever the President shall modify or cancel any such contract, he shall determine just compensation therefor; and if the amount thereof, so

determined by the President, is unsatisfactory to the individual, firm, or corporation entitled to receive the same, such individual, firm, or corporation shall be entitled to receive such portion thereof as the President shall determine and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said portion so received, will make up such amount as will be just compensation therefor, in the manner provided for by paragraph 20 of section 41 and section 250 of title 28 of the United States Code: *Provided*, That where any such contract makes provision for settlement in the event of modification or cancellation, the amount of just compensation as determined hereunder shall not exceed such amount as is authorized by said contract. Any appropriation out of which payments upon the said contract were authorized to be made is hereby made available for the payment of such just compensation.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 8. (a) Whenever at any time hereafter prior to July 1, 1935, any employee of the United States or the District of Columbia to whom the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930 (U.S.C., Supp. VI, title 5, chap. 14), applies, who has an aggregate period of service of at least thirty years computed as prescribed in section 5 of such Act, is involuntarily separated from the service for reasons other than his misconduct, such employee shall be entitled to an annuity computed as provided in section 4 of such Act payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund less a sum equal to 3½ per centum of such annuity: *Provided*, That when an annuitant hereunder attains the age which would have been the retirement age prescribed for automatic separation from the service applicable to such annuitant had he continued in the service to such retirement age, such deduction from the annuity shall cease. If and when any such annuitant shall be reemployed in the service of the District of Columbia or the United States (including any corporation the majority of the stock of which is owned by the United States), the right to the annuity provided by this section shall cease and the subsequent annuity rights of such person shall be determined in accordance with the applicable provisions of retirement law existing at the time of the subsequent separation of such person from the service.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 14. The compensation authorized by sections 3, 4, and 10 of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended, accruing during the fiscal year 1934, shall be reduced below the amounts prescribed by the said Act by the same percentage as that prescribed for the reduction of compensation of officers and employees under section 3 of title II of the Act entitled "An Act to maintain the credit of the

United States Government", approved March 20, 1933: *Provided further*, That the monthly pay as defined in section 40 of the Act of September 7, 1916, shall be determined without regard to the temporary reductions in pay required by the Act of March 20, 1933: *Provided further*, That the funds made available for the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes", approved March 31, 1933, shall be available for the payment of compensation for injuries as required by section 3 of said Act, but such payment shall be made through the Employees' Compensation Commission.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 21. This Act hereafter may be referred to as the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934."

Approved, June 16, 1933, 1:25 p.m.

APPENDIX IV

COURT OF APPEALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

No. 5728

GEORGE CURTIS TREADWELL and HUGH REILLY, as EXECUTORS of the will of Emma Treadwell Thacher, and Laura Butler Treadwell, executrix of the will of George Curtis Treadwell, deceased, appellants,

v.

HERBERT PUTNAM, APPELLEE

Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia

(*Argued April 3 and 4, 1933. Decided May 15, 1933*)

Richard H. Wilmer, Douglas L. Hatch, and *Bethuel M. Webster,* all of Washington, D.C., and *C. Dickerman Williams,* of New York City, for appellants.

Leo A. Rover, John W. Fihelly, and *John J. Wilson,* all of Washington, D.C., for appellee.

Before Martin, Chief Justice, and Robb, Van Orsdel, and Groner, Associate Justices.

GRONER, *Associate Justice:* The parties occupy the same position here as below, and we shall speak of them as plaintiffs and defendant.

Mrs. Emma Treadwell Thacher, the widow of John Boyd Thacher, formerly lived in Albany, New York. She died February 18, 1927, leaving a last will dated in 1925, in which she bequeathed to the United States a valuable collection of books, autographs, manuscripts, and documents, then in the possession of the Library of Congress, where she had deposited it as a loan some fifteen years prior to her death.

The fifth paragraph of her will is as follows:

"I give and bequeath to the United States of America all the books which formerly composed that part of the library of my late husband, John Boyd Thacher, which is now contained in the Library of Congress in the city of Washington in the District of Columbia; also, all autograph letters, manuscripts, and documents written or subscribed

by the kings and queens or other rulers of England, Germany, Spain, and Italy, including the Popes of Rome, and the rulers of France, including the Napoleonic collection; also, all the books and pamphlets on, or relating to, the subject of the French Revolution and the special collection of autographs, autograph letters, and documents relating to that subject, all owned by my late husband, John Boyd Thacher, at the time of his death and thereafter acquired and now owned by me and which have not been otherwise disposed of by me at the time of my death or by any other provisions of this my last will and testament or any codicil or codicils thereto; upon condition, however, that said books, pamphlets, autographs, autograph letters, and documents shall be kept together and maintained as an entire collection to be always included with and as a part of the library formerly belonging to the said John Boyd Thacher now in the Library of Congress in the city of Washington in the District of Columbia, known and to be always known and designated as the 'Collection of John Boyd Thacher' and forever held by the United States of America under such name and designation in said Library of Congress in the custody of its librarian; provided further, that said Librarian of Congress shall prepare and publish, in such form as shall be approved of by my executors, a catalogue of said books, pamphlets, autographs, autograph letters, and documents, unless a satisfactory catalogue of the same shall be so prepared and published by me during my lifetime; and provided further, that all possible precautions necessary for the preservation and safety of the same shall be applied and observed at all times by the proper officials and representatives of the Government of the United States of America."

In October 1930 this replevin suit was instituted in the court below to recover from the defendant, the Librarian of Congress, the collection of books and documents referred to in the above paragraph of the will. The declaration alleges that the collection was at the time of Mrs. Thacher's death and since in the possession of defendant; that defendant had been notified by the executors of the will of its terms; that he assented to the conditions of the legacy but had not fulfilled them; and that demand for return of the collection had been made and refused.

Paragraph 7 of the will specifically provides for a reversion of the legacy in the event the United States shall not faithfully and fully observe the terms and conditions prescribed by the will, or perform any of the requirements imposed for the care, preservation, and safety of the collection; and paragraph 14 of the will gives the residue of the estate to George Curtis Treadwell, the nephew of the testatrix and one of the executors of the will.

The case was tried to a jury, but at the conclusion of the evidence, on motion of both parties for a directed verdict, the court instructed

the jury in favor of the defendant. Prior to this action, the court had made special findings of fact; among others, that the United States had observed all proper precautions necessary for the preservation of the collection; that the executors had never consented, prior to the 6th day of September 1929, to the United States, retaining as its own the articles bequeathed; that on that date demand for the return of the articles having been made by the executors and refused by the defendant, the complete title passed to the United States; that prior thereto the defendant neither understood nor believed, nor had reasonable cause to understand or believe, that complete title had passed to the United States. The court concluded from this that the duty with relation to the segregation and cataloguing of the collection did not arise until September 1929. The court also found that the collection, consisting of five groups, was up to September 1929 in various parts of the Library building, but that at all times since Mrs. Thacher's death had been known and designated as the "John Boyd Thacher Collection"; that since March 1930 it had all been kept together and maintained as an entire collection in the Thacher room; that the catalogue published by the Library of the incunabula was a satisfactory compliance with the terms of the will in relation to that subject; and that the catalogue of the other articles had been begun within a reasonable time and copies submitted to the executors, and the whole finally published in 1931.

We find in the record 170 assignments of error, and these we have examined patiently, but we do not need to refer to them each separately, if for no other reason, because counsel have condensed the argument so that it is really only necessary to decide whether there was evidence sufficient to raise an issue of fact for the jury as to compliance with the terms of the will, which, of course, involves deciding whether the court below was correct in taking the case from the jury and entering judgment for the defendant.

We have carefully read all of the evidence and have reached in the main the same conclusion reached by the lower court.

As we have already had occasion to say, the Thacher collection had been turned over by Mrs. Thacher to the Library of Congress many years prior to her death. She visited the Library on a number of occasions and inspected the arrangement of the different groups in the building. She therefore knew how the collection was arranged. Some ten years before her death, the Librarian caused to be prepared a catalogue of the incunabula, as to which she expressed her enthusiastic approval. In her will carrying out a purpose she had previously expressed, she gave the collection to the United States on the conditions mentioned in her will. The conditions were that the collection should be maintained as an entirety and be designated as the "Collection of John Boyd Thacher", and that the Librarian

should prepare and publish with the approval of the executors a catalogue of the books, pamphlets, autographs, and documents, unless such catalogue had been previously prepared and published during her lifetime, and also that the safety of the collection should be preserved at all times in all proper ways.

In the early part of March 1927 counsel for the executors sent defendant a copy of Mrs. Thacher's will. To this letter defendant replied that the conditions of the bequest would be met. His attitude in this respect has never changed. The will was probated some two months later, in the early summer of 1927. Between these two dates there was some correspondence between counsel for executors and defendant, the purpose being to determine whether all the papers, autographs, etc., bequeathed in the will were then in the possession of the Library, and, particularly in the later correspondence, whether the Library had possession of articles not bequeathed under the will. In this exchange of communications counsel for the executors wrote to the defendant that if the Library already had in its possession all the things bequeathed, there would then remain only the formal transfer to be made; and the defendant on his part, acknowledging on behalf of the United States possession of all the property bequeathed, agreed that nothing more remained to be done than the formal transfer. Obviously at this time both parties contemplated some method of transferring complete title; but the formality never was observed. In the meantime the property remained just as it had been for more than fifteen years. About this time counsel for the executors requested the defendant to furnish a list of all the property in the hands of the Library for the purpose of assisting the executors in the preparation of an inventory and appraisal, stating that at a later time it would be necessary to obtain an expert evaluation of the property for the purposes of administration. In midsummer of 1927 the correspondence with relation to the appraisal continued and defendant was notified that the executors and their counsel contemplated a visit to Washington after the inventory and appraisal had been finished. Equally obviously the executors still considered as of this time some further duty on their part to make the bequest effective. The record discloses that though the inventory was finished and a tentative appraisal made, the promised visit of the executors was postponed until midsummer of 1929, when, to quote from the testimony of counsel for the executors, "the trouble started." The date was August 1929.

From this brief statement of the facts, we think it is clear that up to the time the breach is alleged to have occurred nothing was done by the executors of Mrs. Thacher to vest complete and absolute title in the United States, and in this view the court below was quite correct in thinking the Librarian of Congress was justified in his

belief that when the administration of the estate was sufficiently advanced the executors would deliver to the Government some sort of instrument formally relinquishing claim of the executors to the property. We are not able to find in the record a statement of the executors' accounts with the probate court in New York, and we are therefore not informed when the estate was settled, but it is perfectly clear that in the latter part of 1927 and near the beginning of 1928 they were in correspondence with the Librarian for the purpose of getting data to include in the report to enable them to close the administration. After that time they continued inactive, so far as the bequest here is concerned, until the visit in the summer of 1929 and the demand in September of that year.

All of the parties agree that under the law title to a specific legacy vests in the legatee upon the death of the testator. All agree likewise that the title which then vests is not complete, as the property is subject to contribution for the testator's debts; that it only becomes complete upon the assent by the executor; and that this assent may be express or implied. Undoubtedly this is the rule. When the property is in the possession of a legatee, acquiescence by the executors in continued possession is ordinarily sufficient to imply assent. Here we have a case in which it is not claimed there was an express assent and in which, as we have seen, there was in the early stages of the administration correspondence between the representative of the legatee on the one hand and the executors on the other—the one located in Washington and the others in New York—looking to the appraisal of the property in the proper settlement of the estate.

These things tended to delay the formal transfer, and equally to delay the operation of the rule of implied transfer. In these circumstances it would be going very far to say that the silence and inaction of the executors during all of this period were sufficient to authorize defendant to proceed to carry out at once the provisions of the will. And we think the record clearly contradicts the idea that the executors themselves so understood, for after the trouble began in the summer of 1929 there were three or four demands by the executors for the delivery of specific articles then in the possession of the Library. The Librarian complied with these demands to the extent of over 250 items. All of this merely tends to prove the uncertainty that surrounded the final carrying out of the terms of Mrs. Thacher's will. While by the terms of the will the United States is required to maintain the collection in the way designated by the testatrix, the will itself sets no specific time for the performance of these conditions, and in such circumstances the universal holding is that the law will imply a reasonable time. Appellant does not deny that this is true but insists that the reason-

able time had expired at the time of the demand. This position, we think, should not be conceded.

The preparation of the catalogue which the will provides should be made was completed in 1931. It took nearly two years in its preparation. The collection has been brought together as directed by the will and marked as directed by the will, and though most of this occurred subsequent to the demand in 1929, and though concededly some of the things required to be done might have been done within a shorter period, yet, in view of the circumstances, we think the Librarian was wholly justified in delaying final and complete compliance with the exact terms of the will until he was assured that no claims from any source would be asserted against the collection in his possession. In this view it is unnecessary, we think, to draw any dead line as to which to say that delivery and vesting of title was complete. Obviously such a time was not, as insisted by appellant, a few months after the probate of the will. If the question were necessary to a decision of the case, it would not be going too far to say that until after the expiration of a year from the probate of the will (the usual period for settlement), or until after the final settlement of the accounts of the executor in the court of administration, no implied assent on their part to the transfer could be said to arise. And if we should adopt one or the other of these dates as the period when the bequest definitely and finally vested, the time between either and actual compliance with the conditions was entirely reasonable. To reach a different conclusion would be unjustifiable and would have the effect to frustrate the obvious intention of the testatrix.

It is impossible to read the evidence and correspondence between Mrs. Thacher and the defendant and not be struck with evidences of her pride in the collection by her distinguished husband of these historical papers and equally of her desire to maintain in his honor the collection entire, for the benefit of posterity. She could have chosen no better instrumentality for this than the great library to which she committed the property, and it is unthinkable, if she had been alive, she would ever have complained, much less canceled her gift and abandoned her purpose because the designated arrangement of the collection in the Library was delayed. But as we have already said, we are not even prepared to go to the extent of saying there was any delay, or, if there was, that it was the fault of defendant. On a fair consideration of his attitude and actions, we see nothing to criticise and certainly nothing to condemn. He was eager to have the collection of Mrs. Thacher preserved, and received the bequest with the purpose of discharging fully the terms on which she gave it. He has done so, and it would be wholly arbitrary

to say that the time required for this, in the circumstances we have narrated, was unreasonable.

Having reached this conclusion, we find it unnecessary to discuss the question as to whether this is in fact a suit against the United States, or another question, discussed elaborately at the bar, whether, on the motion by each side for a directed verdict, defendant is not now foreclosed by the findings of fact of the lower court.

The judgment of the lower court is affirmed.

Affirmed.

A true copy.
Teste:

HENRY W. HODGES,
Clerk, Court of Appeals, D.C.

APPENDIX V

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FESTIVAL OF CHAMBER MUSIC

[Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation]

April 23, 24, 25, 1933, Washington

The string sextet by Bohuslav Martinů (Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Prize, 1932), the string quartet by Ildebrando Pizzetti, and the wind quintet by Gustav Strube were played for the first time in public; the nine pieces, Op. 45, for string quartet, by Adolf Busch, received their first public performance in America; the opera by Cimarosa, and the compositions by Copland, Stravinsky, Ravel, and Hindemith were played for the first time in Washington. Messrs. Busch and Serkin played J. S. Bach's Sonata in G, for violin and piano, after the original manuscript in the State Library at Berlin.

PROGRAMS

SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 23
At 8:45 o'clock

THE SECRET MARRIAGE [1]

(1792)

Opera buffa in two acts, by Giovanni Bertati and Domenico Cimarosa (1749–1801)

The English translation by Reginald Gatty and Albert Stoessel, with new recitatives by Albert Stoessel

Geronimo, a rich merchant.....Roderic Cross
Elisetta, his elder daughter, betrothed to the Count.....Ruthe Huddle
Carolina, his younger daughter, the secret wife of Paolino....Josephine Antoine
Fidalma, sister of Geronimo, a widow.....Marion Selee
Count Robinson.....Julius Huehn
Paolino, in Geronimo's employ.....Charles Haywood

Produced by the Juilliard School of Music
Stage Direction: Alfredo Valenti
Musical Direction: Albert Stoessel

[1] See note by Carl Engel, p. 247.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 24
At 11:15 o'clock

The first appearance in America of the Adolf Busch String Quartet; Adolph Busch, first violin; Gösta Andreasson, second violin; Karl Doktor, viola; Hermann Busch, violoncello.

I. ILDEBRANDO PIZZETTI (1880–).

Quartet in D (1933).

Molto sostenuto—Assai mosso, ma non agitato.
Adagio.
Movimento di scherzo.
Molto concitate—Andante largo.

II. ADOLF BUSCH (1891–).

Nine pieces, Op. 45.

1. Lento; 2. Allegretto, non troppo presto; 3. Presto; 4. Andante sostenuto ed espressivo; 5. Allegro assai con vehemenza; 6. Allegretto grazioso, ma sempre tranquillo; 7. Poco adagio; 8. Prestissimo e molto leggero; 9. Allegro moderato, ma con brio.

III. LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN (1770–1827).

Quartet in E flat, Op. 127 (1824).

Maestoso—Allegro.
Adagio, ma non troppo e molto cantabile.
Scherzando vivace.
Finale.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 24
At 8:45 o'clock

I. J. S. BACH (1685–1750).
Suite in B minor.
Grave; Allegro; Lentement; Rondeau; Sarabande; Bourée I and II; Polonaise et Double; Menuet; Badinerie.
For flute and strings, with harpsichord.

II. AARON COPLAND (1900–).
Music for the theatre, suite in five parts (1925).
1. Prologue; 2. Dance; 3. Interlude; 4. Burlesque; 5. Epilogue.
For small orchestra.

III. IGOR STRAVINSKY (1882–).
Octuor (1923).
Sinfonia (Lento—Allegro moderato); Tema con variazione (Andantino); Finale (Tempo giusto).
For wind instruments.

IV. MAURICE RAVEL (1875–).
Introduction et Allegro (1906).
For harp, with string quartet, flute, and clarinet.

V. PAUL HINDEMITH (1895–).
Kammermusik no. I; Op. 24, no. 1 (1922).
Sehr schnell und wild; Mässig schnelle Halbe (sehr streng im Rhythmus); Quartett (sehr langsam und mit Ausdruck); Finale: 1921 (äusserst lebhaft).
For small orchestra.

SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor

The players were members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra
First violins: R. Burgin, J. Theodorowicz, G. Elcus; second violins: P. Cherkassky, P. Mayer; violas: J. Lefranc, L. Artières; violoncellos: J. Bedetti, A. Zighera; double-bass: M. Kunze; flute: G. Laurent; oboe: F. Gillet; clarinet: V. Polatschek; bassoons: A. Laus, R. Allard; trombones: J. Raichman, L. Hansotte; trumpets: H. Mager, M. Lafosse; percussion: S. Sternburg; harp: B Zighera; piano: J. Sanromà; organ: A. Snow.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25
At 11:15 o'clock

I. BOHUSLAV MARTINŮ (1890–).
String Sextet (1932).
Lento—Allegro poco moderato.
Andantino—Allegretto moderato.
Allegretto poco moderato.

II. GUSTAV STRUBE (1867–).
Quintet for wind instruments (1930).
Non troppo allegro.
Andante.
Scherzo.
Finale.

III. ARNOLD SCHÖNBERG (1874–).
"Verklärte Nacht", Op. 4 (1899).
After the poem by Richard Dehmel.
For string sextet.

THE KROLL SEXTET of New York

Violins, William Kroll and Nicolai Berezowsky; violas, Leon Barzin and David Sackson; violoncellos, Milton Prinz and Ossip Giskin; and

THE LAURENT WIND QUINTET of Boston

Flute, Georges Laurent; oboe, Fernand Gillet; clarinet, Victor Polatschek; bassoon, Abdon Laus; French horn, Georg Boettcher.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25
At 8:45 o'clock

The first appearance in America of Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin in a sonata recital for violin and piano.

I. J. S. BACH.
Sonata in G (Second version).
1. Vivace; 2. Largo; 3. Cembalo solo; 4. Adagio; 5. Violino solo e basso accompagnato; 6. Vivace.

II. MAX REGER.
Sonata in E minor, Op. 122.
Moderato.
Vivace.
Adagio.
Allegretto espressivo.

III. LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN.
Sonata in E flat, Op. 12, no. 3.
Allegro con spirito.
Adagio con molt' espressione.
Rondo (Allegro molto).

A NOTE ON DOMENICO CIMAROSA'S "IL MATRIMONIO SEGRETO"

A connection between the roar of cannon and the appeal of bel canto is perhaps not so obvious as is the general relation between music and warfare. But it exists, nevertheless. And one example at least can be cited in proof of it.

Downing Street, on January 4, 1800, had replied to the first consul's offer of peace in a tone calculated to offend any self-respecting government. There was no further use for pen and parchment. It was decided, in Paris, to write the answer with the sword of France upon the map of Europe; and Lombardy was the particular corner of that much-revised document to be distinguished by the consular paraph. Less than 48 hours after the receipt of Lord Grenville's pompous and insolent note the machinery was set in motion for one of history's boldest campaigns. Among the many thousands caught in the wheels of these preparations and destined to follow Bonaparte across the Great St. Bernard was a youngster barely 17, Marie Henri Beyle by name, known later as the author of the writings which he signed "Stendhal."

Climbing the Alps in the footsteps of Hannibal and Charlemagne was an army led by a demigod, who flung it in a mad, fantastic thrust at Milan, and on to Marengo—in Hazlitt's words, "the most poetical of his battles." The lark was not lost on a boy like Beyle. His was a hypersensitive mind, an eye of photographic quickness. And yet, 36 years later, when he "fixed" in the fluid of his graphic prose the pictures gathered during that eventful spring, the clearest and strongest impressions that he retained were not of his "baptism by fire"; not of the little general on muleback taking personal command to elude the enemy's guns at Ford Bard; not of the perils on that narrow road overhanging the steep, when all riders were ordered to walk by the side of their horses and hold the reins with only two fingers, so that they could instantly let go and save themselves if the frightened animals stumbled and dashed down the precipice.

What Beyle remembered most vividly, at the time he wrote La Vie de Henri Brulard, was Rolle, with the magnificent lake beneath, and that exquisite moment of reverie when he felt the presence of Jean Jacques' spirit, while the tolling of a "majestic bell" came from over the hills and gave to his thoughts "une physionomie sublime." But even this experience paled in his memory before the incident that crowned the descent into the flowering plain. It was

the evening of his arrival at Ivrea. The Alps and their terrors lay behind him. A dust-covered and tired and impatient soldiery thronged the town's one theater. Young Beyle hungered for music. The opera that night—new to him—was Cimarosa's Il Matrimonio segreto. Not the snowy heights, not the grandeur and horror of war had so moved him, as did the orchestra and the singers, and this fresh, scintillating score. (Nor was his "godlike happiness" to be diminished by the fact that the pretty creature who sang the part of Carolina lacked a front tooth. Quite the contrary: on the morrow he was in love with her.) The music cast enchantment over everything. The stuffy hall, the noisy audience were forgotten. Innocent gayety, musical charm, vocal bravura combined to shut out the steady rumble of passing ordnance. In that hour and place even Rousseau dwindled to the size of a mere pedant, while "all in Cimarosa was divine."

In 1800 Cimarosa's most successful opera was 8 years old. For its success the libretto had been as much responsible as the music. They formed a rarely felicitous union. A hundred years later, R. A. Streatfeild, historian of the genus opera, still praised The Secret Marriage for "its racy humour and delicate melody", still deemed its plot worth retelling:

The story is simplicity itself, but the situations are amusing in themselves, and are led up to with no little adroitness. Paolino, a young lawyer, has secretly married Carolina, the daughter of Geronimo, a rich and avaricious merchant. In order to smooth away the difficulties which must arise when the inevitable discovery of the marriage takes place, he tries to secure a rich friend of his own, Count Robinson, for Geronimo's other daughter, Elisetta. Unfortunately, Robinson prefers Carolina, and proposes himself as son-in-law to Geronimo, who is of course delighted that his daughter should have secured so unexceptionable a parti, while the horrified Paolino discovers to his great dissatisfaction that the elderly Fidalma, Geronimo's sister, has cast languishing eyes upon himself. There is nothing for the young couple but flight; unfortunately, as they are making their escape they are discovered and their secret is soon extorted. Geronimo's wrath is tremendous, but in the end matters are satisfactorily arranged, and the amiable Robinson after all expresses himself content with the charms of Elisetta.

Simple and tenuous as it may be, this plot took years to ripen. Its earliest ancestor was a comedy, the Clandestine Marriage, by the elder Colman and David Garrick, produced in London in 1766. This, in turn, was suggested by one of Hogarth's famous series of pictures, Marriage-à-la-mode. Just how large a share each author had in this collaboration has never been divulged. Garrick was credited with having invented, and played to perfection, the part of

Lord Ogleby, a character which was dropped in fashioning the opera libretto. George Colman, the Younger, wrote in 1820 that "the outlines of the plan, and of the principal characters were designed by Colman." Garrick, at any rate, wrote for the comedy a prologue which begins:

> Poets and Painters, who from Nature draw
> Their best and richest stores, have made this law:
> That each should neighbourly assist his brother,
> And steal with decency from one another.

This law is still in force. Garrick invoked it to defend the dramatists' stealing from "matchless Hogarth." He could have scarcely guessed how thoroughly they, in turn, would be subjected to pilferage. In 1768, on June 4, the first offspring—Sophie, ou Le Mariage caché—a comedy with music, was given in Paris at the Théâtre de la Comédie Italienne in the Hôtel de Bourgogne. The libretto had been "adapted" by Mme. Riccoboni, née Mlle. de Mezières; the music was by one Joseph Kohaut, a Bohemian Army trumpeter, who had deserted, gone to France, and entered the services of the Prince de Conti. The next descendant of whom a trace can be found was Le Mariage clandestin, a 1-act comic opera, produced in Paris at the Théâtre Montansier, November 11, 1790. Joseph Alexandre Pierre, Vicomte de Ségur, wrote the words. The music was by François Devienne, virtuoso on the bassoon and other wind instruments, prolific composer—studiously penning music for 8 hours every day—who succumbed to the lot peculiar to so many players of wind instruments, by landing in an asylum for the insane.

It was possibly this little opera that furnished Giovanni Bertati with the idea for Il Matrimonio segreto. Operatic "borrowing" is an ancient traffic. Da Ponte had derived directly from Bertati's Don Giovanni the book for Mozart's opera. When Emperor Joseph II died, in 1790, Da Ponte, until then court poet, incurred the displeasure of Leopold II, who had him expelled from Vienna. Fate's delicate revenge: Bertati became his successor. Fate's gentle irony: Mozart's Don Giovanni, in 1788, had met with an indifferent reception in Vienna. Emperor Joseph is said to have remarked: "This Don Giovanni is no food for the teeth of my Viennese." The superintendent of the Imperial Theatres, Count Rosenberg-Orsini, had declared Mozart's music "much too difficult to be sung." Mozart must have heard several of Cimarosa's earlier operas in Vienna. It is doubtful whether Cimarosa had at that time heard a note of Mozart's.

Cimarosa, called to St. Petersburg by Katherine the Great in 1789, did not stand the "northern climate" any better than had Galuppi, Traetta, Paesiello, Sarti, in that order, before him. He slipped the golden shackles late in 1791. When Emperor Leopold heard that

Cimarosa was anxious to quit Russia, he invited the composer to Vienna. And there Cimarosa achieved what it was never given Mozart to enjoy in his lifetime—a phenomenal operatic success.

Cimarosa and Bertati's Matrimonio was first performed in Vienna on Tuesday, February 7, 1792, at the Imperial Theatre of the Hofburg, exactly 2 months after Mozart's burial in a pauper's grave. Emperor Leopold was so entranced with the opera that he insisted upon its being repeated the same night, from beginning to end, after composer, singers, and musicians had been duly regaled with food and drink. The instance is unique. Success accompanied the opera everywhere. It had a long and triumphant career.

* * * * * * *

It is uncertain whether Il Matrimonio segreto was given in America before the troupe of Cavaliere Rivafinoli performed it, early in January 1834, at the Italian Opera, on Church and Leonard Streets, in New York. The singers—Orlandi, Fanti, Marozzi, De Rosa, Bordogni, Ravaglia—were not stars of a recognizable magnitude. In the expanding universe of music they have receded to the regions of the unremembered. Of Cimarosa's opera, The Mirror of January 18, 1834, said that "it has been several times represented, and though, in its very nature, of a quiet, domestic cast, and unassisted by the heavy choruses and gorgeous scenery of former pieces, bids fair to become a greater favorite than any of its predecessors. . . . We are much pleased to find the manager selecting an opera of Cimarosa's for the delight of a New York audience." Clementina Fanti chose the Matrimonio for her benefit, April 4, which was the last night of the season. The same company gave the opera for the first time in Philadelphia, at the Chestnut Street Theater, on April 17.

The great era of the Matrimonio was at the Théâtre Italien in Paris during the eighteen-thirties and forties, when the basso Lablache sang the part of Geronimo. He chose that part for his Paris début in 1830. He played it in London. Moscheles wrote from that city in 1830: "Lablache, with the grandest of all voices—the voce sul labbro—his drollery, especially in the Barbiere, and his deaf old man in the Matrimonio segreto can never be surpassed." The Secret Marriage reached its apogee when, in addition to Lablache as Geronimo, Malibran, Sontag, Albertazzi, and Grisi alternated in the women's parts; the baritone Tamburini sang the Count, and the tenor Rubini sang Paolino. Lablache, especially, is said to have been incomparable in the role of Geronimo, both as actor and as singer. Chopin wrote in a letter from Paris in December 1831: "You can't conceive what Lablache is like!"

But the taste in music had begun to veer. To some, Cimarosa seemed flat and insipid. In 1843 Berlioz wrote: "As for Cimarosa, I should pitch to the devil his unique and everlasting Matrimonio

Segreto, which is nearly as tiresome as the Marriage of Figaro without being anything like so musical; I should prove . . . that it is only an opera for carnivals and fairs." (Berlioz forgot chamber music festivals.) When the opera was revived in Leipzig on June 10, 1849, it still gave pleasure to a large number of listeners. Max Maria von Weber, son of Karl Maria, was one of them. He wrote 25 years later that "the charming, spirited music of Mozart's great contemporary provoked cheer and charm in the more sensitive and educated portion of the audience." Schumann, already a prey to melancholia and nervous irritation, thought otherwise. He made the following brief entry in his notebook on June 19, 1849, after having heard the Matrimonio: "In technical respects—writing and instrumentation—absolutely masterful, otherwise rather uninteresting, finally truly boresome and bare of all invention."

These opinions clash with Beyle's. Beyle had what one might call today the Cimarosa-complex. Not that he was one-sided or shallow in his tastes and interests. He worshipped Shakespeare, adored Mozart, and eventually wrote a glowing appreciation of Rossini. But Cimarosa, ever since that night at Ivrea, represented to him the quintessence of Latin grace, freshness of color, and exuberance of spirit—the warmth and sunshine of his foster land, Italy. The native of Grenoble who styled himself by preference Arrigo Beyle Milanese went so far as to wish seriously that Cimarosa, and not Mozart, had composed Le Nozze di Figaro. And Arthur Schurig, in his life of Mozart (1923), seems to agree with Stendhal, when he writes: "Frankly, we must admit that in Mozart's Figaro the spirit of Beaumarchais does not live. Da Ponte has killed the Gallic wit, and Mozart has infused too much heavy German blood into the French characters."

On the occasion of a brilliant revival of the Matrimonio, in 1884, at the place of its first triumph, Vienna, Eduard Hanslick (always sober and severe) went so far as to write: "Full of sunshine—that is the right expression for Cimarosa's music. It has that genuine light, golden color which is the only fitting one for a musical comedy." Hanslick's article on Cimarosa's opera came to the attention of Friedrich Nietzsche. He wrote about it to his friend and amanuensis, the composer Heinrich Köselitz ("Peter Gast"). Already on March 22, 1881, writing from Venice, where he spent most of his time, Gast had acknowledged to Nietzsche the receipt of "two books by Stendhal." On March 31 he wrote: "Stendhal refers so often to Cimarosa that I must have a look at Il Matrimonio segreto." Gast was anxious to try his hand at an opera. It was his ambition to be an "allegro-musician", a composer of sparkling, tuneful music. His secret hope was to accomplish more than the miracle of the Grail: to close in

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Nietzsche's heart the wound that Wagner had inflicted by applying to it the balm of a "new music", a Wagner-Ersatz, a music of smiles and sunshine. Cimarosa seemed to point the way, the way to innocent joy, and to the Dionysian allegrezza of which Nietzsche was dreaming as the salvation and rebirth of the drama—perhaps of the world.

For Henri Beyle, at least, Cimarosa had worked such a wonder: "Ma vie fut renouvelée et tout mon désappointement de Paris enterré à jamais. Vivre en Italie et entendre de cette musique devint la base de tous mes raisonnements." Returned from Napoleon's campaigns, he kept his resolve.

—Carl Engel.

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